Supplement to The Apostolic Times.

LEXINGTON, KY., SEPTEMBER 25, 1873.

CONTINUATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT MILLIGAN'S ADDRESS.

Prest. Milligan—I am obliged to you, gentlemen of the Board, for your courtesy in inviting me to address you, and I confess that I feel embarrassed in regard to what I ought to say, or what the Board desires to hear me upon. I might talk a long time and yet not say anything that would be of profit to the Board.—When the young gentlemen came to the Bible College they entered with feelings of embarrassment. They had been advised, some to stay at home until the action of the Board was determined, and others to come here and await their action, and matriculate then. Most of them came advised one way or the other. I told them, as an officer of the institution, to go on as I was doing myself, and do their duty faithfully, and trust in the action of this Board. The Board is an honorable body, in whose integrity I have the utmost confidence. I knew not what would be its action. I told them to go on and do their duty. I believe there were about thirty entered.

This morning, without any conversation with any student until after prayer, two of them came to me and said that they were disappointed at the action of the Board, and desired to be honorably dismissed. I asked how extensive was this feeling. They said it was general. I told them not to act hastily. They ought to consider the matter, and meantime, go on with their classes. They said they had great respect for me, but in view of the advice they had received at home and here, they had come to the conclusion to leave, and believed a large body of students would do the same.

I thought it my duty to mention this to Bro. Gano, that it might be brought before the Board. I deemed it proper to be put before them that they might take some immediate action.

If you want my judgment on what will restore peace and harmony, and on the ability and character of my esteemed colleague, Prof. McGarvey, I am ready to speak. (Silence ensued.)

The President—I do not know anything to ask if you have anything more to say—

President Milligan—I will say that I had hoped the difference which has distracted this institution would have been otherwise settled than it has. I had hoped until last night, and still hope, that the action of the Board in relation to Prof. McGarvey be reconsidered and that he be returned. If that is done it will restore peace and harmony, and give great satisfaction to the students here, and to others who have written to me.

Allow me to say—and nothing I shall say is intended to reflect upon any member of the Board—allow me to say that it has never been my good fortune to co-operate with any man more earnest in his work, and in the course of thirty-three years as a teacher I have never met one more honest and faithful in the discharge of his duties than Professor McGarvey.

Curator Williams moved the following:

Resolved, That in answer to Prest Milligan assurance be given to President Milligan and through him to the professors and pupils of the Bible College that ample provision will be immediately made for their full instruction, and that Prest. Milligan be furnished with a copy of this resolution

After some discussion in which the ground was taken by several Curators that the ample provision spoken of in the resolution could not possibly be made, the resolution was adopted.

Regent Bowman—I desire to offer a resolution which I think will settle this matter. The Executive Committee has taken some action looking to a filling of the vacancy in the Bible College. The resolution read as follows:

WHEREAS The Executive Committee suspend, *ad interim*, Prof. J. W. McGarvey from the chair of Sacred History in the Bible College of Kentucky University; and

Whereas, Said Committee have tendered said chair to Eld Alex. Proctor, of Missouri; therefore be it

Resolved, That Alex. Proctor be, and is hereby, now elected to fill said chair.

Curator Wilkes wished to know whether it had been ascertained that Bro. Proctor would accept the position if he were elected. Regent Bowman stated that he had offered it to him in the name of the Executive Committee some weeks ago, saying to him, however, that as the Board would meet on the 16th we would consider it no discourtesy for him to delay his reply until after the meeting. They had as yet received no reply.

Curator Wilkes proceeded to say that he greatly admired Bro. Proctor's talents and had been his friend for many years; but that under the present rule of the University he desired no friend of his to accept a chair in it. If you were to get Bro. Proctor here, and he were to develop some incompatibility of temper, or write a newspaper article in defense of his honor before the close of the session, you would turn him out. The Curator also stated that he had seen Bro Proctor within the last two weeks, and he had told him that he *would not accept*.

Curator Worthington moved that the vacancy be filled by Bro. John I. Rogers.

After some discussion, both nominations were referred to the Standing Committee on Nominations, of which John Augustus Williams is Chairman. The Committee at once retired, but they brought in no report.

Curator Z. F. Smith moved, in compliance with a requisite made of him, to reconsider the vote removing Prof. McGarvey.

Regent Bowman—"I move to lay that resolution on the table." Carried by a vote of 22 to 13

Z. F. Smith's resolution of last night, declaring that the Executive Committee have power to remove a Professor *ad interim*, was now called up.

Regent Bowman, in support of the resolution, read the written opinion of Messrs. Kinkead & Buckner, and that of Messrs. Breckinridge & Buckner, sustaining the power of the Committee.

Upon inquiry of Curator Withers, it was made to appear that written opinions adverse to those just read had been prepared by the Professors of the Law College of the University—Hon. Jas. O. Harrison, Hon. John B. Huston and Hon. Madison C. Johnson—but that the Regent had not seen fit to bring them before the Board. This is in perfect harmony with the Regent's usual mode of dealing with professors. Men of influence or wealth, not connected with the institution, are honored and courted. But when one becomes a professor he is immediately regarded as a subordinate, and he must express no opinion adverse to that of his superior officer. The law professors have now committed the unpardonable sin, and their opinions are not worthy of presentation before the Board of Curators.

Curator Withers then introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were laid over last night:

WHEREAS, The 7th section of the charter of Kentucky University provides that the annual account of the Treasurer must be accompanied by the certificate of the Executive Committee, signed by each member thereof, and stating that it has been examined and that it is correct;

And, whereas, the by-laws provide that the Executive Committee shall approve all drafts upon the treasury and examine and adjust all accounts against the University, and also that they shall audit the annual reports of the Treasurer;

And, whereas, both the charter and by-laws of the University indicate the Executive Committee as the guardians of the Treasury, and the charter expressly enacts that when the Treasurer's term of office expires, or he shall resign his office, or be removed therefrom, that he shall deliver up to the Executive Committee or their order, all the books and papers pertaining to his office, and in each and every particular account for, and pay over, all money, or other things of value, which may come to his hands as Treasurer, and shall also permit his books to be examined at any and all times by the Executive Committee;

And, whereas, the duty usually devolves on the Executive Committee to examine and approve the bond of the Treasurer, and to determine the sufficiency and solvency of the securities to the Treasurer's bond, which the charter requires to be renewed each year after his re-election to office;

And, whereas, it is inconsistent and repugnant to reason that under these circumstances the Treasurer should be a member of the Executive Committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st, That it is improper for any member of the Executive Committee to hold the office of Treasurer.

2d, That the by-laws and statutes of the University be amended by adding under the title of the Executive Committee as follows: No member of the Executive Committee shall be eligible to, or even hold, the office of Treasurer.

Curator Withers—I desire now to offer another set of resolutions, and in

introducing them I desire to say that it is with the kindest feeling and best intentions. The churches are deeply moved by the dissensions in the University, and their petitions ought not to be disregarded. The Committee appointed to report upon them have not done so, and are not likely to do so.

The Curator then read the following

RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, In the preamble to the charter of Kentucky University it is distinctly stated: That an institution of learning, known and called by the name of Bacon College, was founded by certain members of the body of the Disciples of Christ, denominated Christians, and was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1836, which institution finally suspended its regularl collegiate operation for want of permanent endowment; and, that in view of the educational wants of said body of Christians in Kentucky, and of their wishes for the permanent success of said institution, known and expressed at various times, a plan for its full endowment and reorganization had been prosecuted by John B Bowman, which had thus far resulted in raising $150,000 of endowment fund; and, to carry out such design, it was necessary to amend and extend the provisions of the charter of Bacon College.

And, whereas, in pursuance of said design, the charter of Kentucky University was adopted in 1858 as an amendment of the charter of Bacon College, and the name of said institution was changed to Kentucky University.

And, whereas, it was provided that thirty persons, named in the 2d section of said charter, should be incorporated by the name of the Curators of Kentucky University, in whom was vested the legal title to property of said University, and the general control and government of said University was committed to said Curators.

And, whereas, it was provided by the 8:h section of said amendment of the charter that, for the ownership and control of said University, at least two-thirds of the Board of Curators shall always be members of the Christian Church of Kentucky.

And, whereas, doubts exist in the minds of many members of the Christian Church of Kentucky as to the designs and purposes of the Board of Curators in administering the trust committed to them, and, with a view to remove all doubt and apprehensions on the subject; therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That we distinctly avow that we regard ourselves as the Trustees for the Christian Church of Kentucky for the ownership and control of Kentucky University.

2. That we pledge ourselves to manage and control Kentucky University, except the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, in the interests of the Christian Church of Kentucky, disclaiming, however, any design to have Theology taught in any of the colleges of the University, except in the College of the Bible.

3. That, in view of said provisions of the charter, and to carry into full effect its spirit and intent, it is necessary and proper that at least two-thirds of the Executive Committee should be members of the Christian Church of Kentucky in good standing and full fellowship.

The offering of these resolutions produced great confusion in the Board. As at present organized, three of the five members of the Executive Committee are not members of the Christian Church. After much rambling discussion, and no little excitement, *Regent Bowman* moved to refer the resolutions to the Committee who have charge of the resolutions of churches, and petitions of donors. The rambling, confused, and excited discussion still continued until finally, about 1 o'clock, the Board adjourned without a vote on the motion.

Thus ended the most momentous meeting of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University ever held in the city of Lexington. It has made a record which will not soon be forgotten.

The Board of Directors of the Transylania Printing and Publishing Comdany desire to announce, that they have printed a large number of extra copies of this number of the APOSTOLIC TIMES, and will send it by mail to any one ordering it and enclosing a three cent postage stamp for each copy ordered.

They also desire to announce, that the paper will have, in future, a larger share of Elder McGarvey's time and attention, and that it will consequently be more worthy than ever before of the active support of its friends. They beg leave to urge the Brethren everywhere to make an earnest effort to extend its circulation.

LECTURE!

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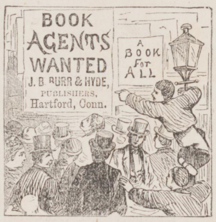
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THE VOICE OF THE CHURCHES.

The following is a list of the Christian Churches in Kentucky that have, up to this date, sent in resolutions condemnatary of the recent action of the Executive Committee of Kentucky University, and expressive of their will concerning the future management of this institution. The first call on the churches for such action was issued about the first of August, and consequently this great, and almost spontaneous movement has been made within the short space of about six weeks:

ADAIR COUNTY.
Columbia, Mt. Pleasant.

ANDERSON COUNTY.
Camdensville, Rough and Ready.

BOURBON COUNTY.
Bethlehem, Old Cane Ridge, North Middletown, Clintonville, Paris, (Printed form by petition of members.)

BRACKEN COUNTY.
Bethany, Milford, Rock Springs, Fair View.

BOONE COUNTY.
Point Pleasant, Florence.

BARREN COUNTY.
Bethel, Beech Grove, Salem, Glasgow. (Elder's petition.)

BOYLE COUNTY.
Danville, Hustonville. Sycamore Parksville, Perryville.

BOYD COUNTY.
Catlettsburgh.

CAMPBELL COUNTY.
California, Plum Creek, Alexandria

CARROLL COUNTY.
White's Run.

CALDWELL COUNTY.
Princeton.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.
Pembroke, Hopkinsville, Liberty, Energishia, Concord.

CLARK COUNTY.
Antioch, Winchester, Mt. Zion, Locust Grove, Forest Grove.

DAVIESS COUNTY.
Whitesville, Bethel, Masonville, Pleasantville.

EDMONSON COUNTY.
Rockville.

ESTILL COUNTY.
Mt. Tabor.

FLEMING COUNTY.
Elizaville, Farmville, Mt. Carmel, Poplar Plains.

FAYETTE COUNTY.
Main Street, by petition of members, Broadway, Antioch, Berea, Old Union, South Elkhorn, Athens, Macedonia, by petition, Mt. Eden.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
Antioch, Bridgeport.

GRANT COUNTY.
Mt. Olivet, Williamstown.

GARRARD COUNTY.
Lancaster.

GALLATIN COUNTY.
Warsaw, Sugar Creek.

GRAYSON COUNTY.
Litchfield.

GREENUP COUNTY.
Greenup.

HARRISON COUNTY.
Cynthiana, Leesburg, Mt. Carmel, Indian Creek, Antioch Mills.

HART COUNTY.
Woodsonville, Caverna, Glendale.

HICKMAN COUNTY.
Forrest Grove.

HARDIN COUNTY.
Bethany, Glendale, White Mills.

HOPKINS COUNTY.
Bethlehem, Morton's Gap.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.
Chestnut Street, Louisville, Walnut St., Beargrass, Fisherville, Goose Creek, Jeffersontown, Middletown, Cedar Spring.

JESSAMINE COUNTY.
Nicholasville, Sulphur Well, Little Hickman, Old Jessamine, Bethany, Providence.

KENTON COUNTY.
Ludlow, Goshen.

LINCOLN COUNTY.
Stanford, Milledgeville, Givens' Church, Crab Orchard, McCormick's Church, Rush Branch.

LARUE COUNTY.
Union, Hodgenville.

LEE COUNTY.
Beatyville, Proctor, Buffalo.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
Salem.

MASON COUNTY.
Dover, Mayslick, Sardis, Washington, Germantown, Minerva, Lawrence Creek.

MADISON COUNTY.
Kirksville, Little Bethel, White Oak Pond.

MCCRACKEN COUNTY.
Paducah.

MCLEAN COUNTY.
Union Grove, Union Chapel.

MORGAN COUNTY.
West Liberty, Grassy Creek.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Corinth, Spencer, Somerset, Mt. Sterling.

MERCER COUNTY.
Berea, Grapevine, Harrodsburg, Cane Ridge.

METCALFE COUNTY.
Pleasant Hill.

MARION COUNTY.
Bradfordsville.

NICHOLAS COUNTY.
Carlisle.

OWEN COUNTY.
Mill Creek, Monterey, New Liberty, Owenton, El Bethel.

OWSLEY COUNTY.
Booneville, Cross Roads.

PENDLETON COUNTY.
Falmouth, Flower Creek, Grassy Creek, Mt. Moriah.

POWELL COUNTY.
Stanton.

ROBERTSON COUNTY.
Mt. Olivet, Kentontown.

SCOTT COUNTY.
Georgetown, Newtown, Dry Run, Pleasant Hill, Stamping Ground, Mt. Olivet.

SHELBY COUNTY.
Shelbyville, Mt. Eden, Simpsonville.

SPENCER COUNTY.
Taylorsville.

TODD COUNTY.
Elkton, Trenton, Allensville.

TRIMBLE COUNTY.
Mt. Bird.

UNION COUNTY.
Uniontown.

WOODFORD COUNTY.
Versailles, Midway, Mortonsville, Mt. Salem, Grassy Spring, New Union.

WEBSTER COUNTY.
Dixon.

WARREN COUNTY.
Bowling-Green, Berea, Pleasant Hill.

WOLFE COUNTY.
Hazel Green, Antioch.

This list contains the names of 181 churches, all of whom, with the exception of five or six, acted unanimously.

Besides these resolutions of churches, the committee of donors in this city who have been acting in the matter, have received petitions and remonstrances of similar import from 313 donors to the funds of the institution, representing donations to the amount of $145,100.00.

THE COMMITTEE.

We call the attention of our readers to the handsome advertisement of R. M. Davis, Dry Goods dealer, in another column of this paper. Mr. Davis' stock is entirely new and of the very best and most saleable character. Call and see him.

No trait of character is more valuable than the possession of good temper.—Home can never be made happy without it. It is like flowers springing up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Kind words and looks are the outward demonstration; patience and forbearance are the sentiments within.

Mr. Talmage's Tabernacle, in Brooklyn, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for use by the first of November. It will be a very attractive building.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

The basis of its remedial qualities is a vegetable compound; it will restore gray hair to its original color; it will keep the hair from falling out; it cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken; it is a splendid hair dressing. R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

This is no intoxicating beverage or doctored liquor, to lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but a strictly medical preparation made from roots and herbs, suitable to any age or condition. As a family remedy, Simmons's Liver Regulator is equal to an entire medicine chest.

TRUE MERIT APPRECIATED.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new distant localities in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches are appreciated, and they are kept always at hand, to be used when occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases the Troches have proved their efficacy. For sale everywhere.

Vienna Premiums Again and the American Sewing Machines.

By reference to the "General Regulations of the Vienna Universal Exhibition," published by Archduke Regulet, President of the Imperial Commission, we find medals were to be awarded, in the Mechanical Department, in two classes—one for Merit and one for Progress. The medal for merit was for the article possessing the greatest merit of its kind and class; and the medal for progress for the article or thing which had made the greatest progression towards perfection. (In this country the award of progress would be called a second

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

OFFICE ON CHEAPSIDE,
LEXINGTON ....KENTUCKY.

WEDNESDAY.......DECEMBER 24, 1873.

KENTUCKY ART.

Kentucky has been fruitful in many things and so prodigal has nature been to her, that she has often neglected those things which other people value as priceless blessings. When Napoleon took away a picture by one of the old masters belonging to one of old towns of Holland, the whole population followed it to the ship with tears and lamentations, for it seemed as if the rabble valued and loved this great work of art as they did nothing else of a national character. Cities and States in Italy and other continental countries, contend for the honor of being the birth-place of the great artists in a manner inexplicable to Kentuckians and their works are "joys forever" to their fellow townsmen and are valued accordingly. Some towns and States in this country have also a small appreciation of the value of high art and patronize their artists most liberally, and fortunate indeed is the artist, working away in his studio in Florence, or Rome who can claim as his birth-place Massachusetts, or Pennsylvania or New York or even Cincinnati for if he shows a modicum of genius, they will overwhelm him with orders and his fortune is assured. Not so with the people or the public authorities of Kentucky. A communication which we publish in another column taken from the Courier-Journal, and written by a gentleman of culture, who has visited Hart in his studio in Florence, tells a tale of struggling genius that should nerve the people of Kentucky to do something to uphold the hands of Joel T. Hart in his last efforts to secure fame and fortune. We refer to that article to show in what estimation Hart is held by the art-opinion of Europe and it should be the pride of Kentuckians to aid their struggling genius to a complete triumph, as it will be their disgrace if he should fail for want of the support which we are so able to render. The article gives a most interesting criticism of the work upon which he is engaged and will repay a careful perusal.

A CONTRAST.

The mountain went into labor and brought forth a mouse. When the Cubans captured the Virginius the Radical Administration broke out all over with indignation and blustered and bullied and fumed to such an extent that it seemed Cuba would be swallowed up with a single gulp. After such an insult to our flag money was spent like water, for repairing our dilapidated old ships, for repairing forts and for getting ready for war generally. Well, we get possession of the Virginius and the survivors of her crew, and the United States flag was to be saluted—on condition. And now negotiations are scarcely completed and the Virginius, although delivered to an American ship, has not had time to reach an American port when it is ascertained that we have never been insulted at all.

Attorney General Williams has given an opinion that the Virginius was illegally and fraudulently cleared, that she did not belong to citizens of the United States and had no right to sail under the colors of the United States.

These facts, according to the terms of the late negotiations, involve her re-delivery to the Spanish, and even the poor compliment of the salute to our flag will not now be given to repay us for the many millions of the peoples money spent in this campaign of bun combe and bragadocio. We may sum up the results of the Cuban affair on the debit side at some seven or eight millions of dollars out, besides an exhibition of an unenviable amount of brag and bluster accompanied with the very smallest modicum of brains. On the credit side we have absolutely nothing. Even superannuated Spain, while surrounded with so many difficulties that her Government is in daily danger of dissolution, has managed to completely wind our Radical statesmen round her finger and get every thing she asked for, while we get only contempt and nothing more.

Now England, it appears, was also aggrieved in this Virginius matter in as much as some of the crew were British subjects. There has been no bluster on the part of Great Britain, but those who have read English history know that she will protect her citizens in every part of the world. She goes about her negotiations quietly and in a dignified way. She does not spend millions in an unneccessary manner and she does not play the bully at all, but when it becomes absolutely necessary she acts. We do not know what negotiations have been going on between the courts of London and Madrid; in fact the world did not know that there had been any negotiations until we were startled the other morning by the announcement that British War vessels had been ordered to occupy Cuban waters. And now we are informed that Great Britain has demanded the punishment of those butchers who slaughtered the British subjects in the crew of the Virginius. If that is really the demand of Great Britain the butchers will be surrendered or there will be war.

JERRY BLACK ON SEWARD.

The January number of the Galaxy contains another of those furious *post mortem* articles by the distinguished lawyer and Democratic statesman, Judge Black of Pennsylvania on the late Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, and the country has to thank him for stripping the dead Secretary of the false glamour with which flattery had surrounded him. He has given fitting interment to Lincoln, Stanton, and now to Seward, and their friends have cause to regret that they indulged in such panegyrics as to provoke these withering exposures from this terrible Pennsylvania lawyer. Black has for a long time been recognized as the ablest advocate in the country and he will henceforth be known as the exterminator of pinch-beck reputations, especially of dead politicians. It will be as much as a Radical politician's fame is worth to die before Black and if the friends of the defunct, white-wash him too provokingly, he will be sure to receive exposure. Any one who has a taste for refined invective and anatomical investigations of this character will find instructive and agreeable reading by following the knife of this most eminent essayist.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.

We do hope, if the constitution of the State is made over again, that a provision will be inserted, forbidding the executive of the State from occupying more than eight pages of legal cap paper with any communication he may have to make to the Legislature. When county court lawyers get translated into Governors, they have no mercy on the people, and like some preachers, when they do get an audience which cannot escape, they hammer them to death with pointless and never-ending paragraphs. This is the most crying evil of the present constitution.

LOCAL NEWS.

Adjourned.

The Kentucky Legislature adjourned on Monday morning at 8 A. M. for the holidays.

Suicide.

John W. Payne, Sr., an old citizen of Franklin county, Kentucky, committed suicide by an overdose of morphine a day or two since.

Hogs Killed.

Chicago has packed this season to date 894,000 hogs, Cincinnati 49,000, Louisville 220,000, St. Louis 250,000, Indianapolis 179,000.

Convict Labor.

Mr. Prall has introduced a bill into the Legislature to inquire into the practicability of working the convicts on public works, such as slack-water navigation in the Kentucky river, for instance.

Shooting.

A negro man—Chas. Noland—was arrested on Sunday and lodged in jail, for shooting a gentleman of the same colored persuasion, called Rum Sparrow, in the back. Cause, jealousy.

City Property for Sale.

The office occupied by H. B. Higgins on Short street is to be sold on Saturday and it is one of the very best locations in the city for a lawyer or doctor and indeed for any kind of business purpose.

Out Again.

Mr. J. R. Lane, of this county who has been confined to his house some two months by having his leg broken by a horse falling with him, is out again, and although he still uses crutches, will be able to do entirely without them in a few weeks.

Found Dead.

An old deaf and dumb negro by the name of Bush was found dead in an alley on Jefferson street, between Main and Short streets, on Sunday evening and was pronounced by a verdict of the Coroner's jury to have died from apoplexy.

Mr. Beck.

The Hickman Courier says "Hon. James B. Beck does more work in Congress to thwart and prevent corruption than any other man in it. He makes some mistakes occasionally, but it is human to err, and compared to the number of times he is correct, his mistakes are few.

Personal.

Mrs D. C. Wickliffe, has returned home from a visit of several months in Pennsylvania, and her beautiful residence on Second street wears it usual bright and cheerful aspect.

Mr. Percy Scott, who has been at Delaware, Ohio, at College, is at home for the holidays and is quite a toast among his young friends.

Mr. Ben. Warfield that is, and the Rev. Ben. Warfield that is to be, is home for the holidays, from Princetown Theological Seminary, and is not at all reduced by the asceticism and severity of the studies to which it is generally supposed that a student of divinity is subjected.

Temperence.

A petition with upwards of fifty thousand names of citizens of the State, asking for the enactment of a liquor law like that of Indiana has been presented to Governor Leslie by Wallace Gruelle, George W. Bain N. F. Thompson, and Rev. G. Clay Smith, Committee of the Blue Grass Temperane Convention. The petition will be presented and recommended to the Legislature, in January, by the Governor.

Suggestive.

Lettered against the fence on one of the turnpike roads leading into town are several suggestive advertisements. Conspicuous among a lot of patent medicines is "Patent burial cases." Their proximity reminds us of three lines in large letters we noticed down South, near a little town in Georgia. The first is "Use Simmons' Liver Regulator;" the second, "Use, also, Merchant's Gargling Oil," and the third, and under the above, "And then prepare to meet your God."

Another Grange.

James Graves, State Deputy organized Springland Lodge of Patrons of Industry on Saturday, last, with the following officers:

D. D. Oldham, Master.
W. J. Hawkins, Overseer.
B. N. Grehan, Lecturer.
James Veal, Steward.
Sam Downing, Assistant Steward.
W. A. Oldham, Chaplain.
G. W. Muir, Treasurer.
E. N. Williams, Secretary.
G. R. Dunlap, Gate Keeper.

The County Levy.

It has been discovered very recently that there is a provision in the City Charter, exempting the citizens of Lexington from the county levy and if this clause has never been repealed the county has been securing for the last six years, eight or ten thousand dollars of revenue for which their is not the shadow of law. But the new statutes settles this question of county levy, so far as the future is concerned, for they say expressly that any city or town which provides for the paving of its streets and for the poor, shall be except from County levy. The County Attorney is investigating the subject and it will be known officially in a few days whether the county has been collecting the levy off of the townspeople unlawfully.

Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

The Commercial of Cincinnati in an article on the Southern Railroad says the following is about the line of work agreed upon and that it will be deffinitely announced in a few days, "It will run a straight line to the vicinity of Nicholasville—perhaps not right plumb through the town, but, anyhow, leaving abundant room for side tracks, and then push the work on the Southern end of the road, and take advantage of the rates accorded the most favored customers over the Kentucky Central.

And when we get to Chitwood it is but a few miles to a road that runs down to Knoxville—and we suppose there would be nothing unlawful in putting down a side track, connecting with the Knoxville branch, and starting regular trains between Cincinnati and Chattanooga. That done, the talk about the new road between Nicholasville and Cincinnati, and the new bridge across the Ohio would be in order.

The people of Cincinnati should comprehend at least one aspect of the situation thoroughly; We are going right into the work of constructing the Southern Railroad Our bonds will be placed as soon as practicable. We may count already the ten millions appropriated as an addition to our city debt It is our hope that this railroad investment will prove directly remunerative, but we shall know more about that ten years hence. The excuse and the reason for the Southern Railroad enterprise is that it promises productiveness. With cars running directly from Cincinnati to Chattanooga we will, at least not have a perpetual blockade upon our Southern trade at Louisville.

Christmas.

The Christian nations of the world honor the anniversary of the Saviour's birth with solemn worship and with social joy. Our churches have been decorated, and Christmas trees will be loaded with attractive fruits for the little folks. There will be music, eloquence, and spiritual communion. Preparations have been made in the different churches to properly celebrate this gladdest of all events to the sons of men; their spiritual regeneration. A French philosopher has said that the worst spent day is that day in which we have found nothing to make us laugh, and Christmas is justly held to be a joyous day, and as such it is properly celebrated. It is a day specially set apart for social festivity—cheerful as becoming the day. Let friends be remembered, and the poor feel that they are included in our sympathies. In every heart let there be peace and love, and let no anxieties, or worldly cares, and more than all, let there be no excesses to mar the pleasure of this, the brightest of our social festivities.

Adjourned.

Circuit Court adjourned on yesterday. The bar is well-pleased with the new judge, who is prompt, attentive and perfectly familiar with rules of court and practice. He came into court every morning with a decision ready, for every matter submitted to him. As we have felt from the beginning, so we feel assured now, that Judge Hunt will become exceedingly popular with all who have to do with his courts and when he comes to administer criminal law the people can then better judge of his qualifications; for a judge has far more to do with the execution of this law, than is generally supposed. Fifty years ago the city of New Orleans was the most turbulent and disorderly place on the continent. Judge Turner, formerly of this city, was appointed judge and by a rigid enforcement of the law and no favor, he brought offenders up standing. Two or three of the high-bloods engaged in a riotous frolic and were brought before Judge Turner a few days after his appointment. They thought that he would let them off with the usual fine, but instead, he sentenced them to the chain-gang, and they became a spectacle to the whole town. There was never another respectable citizen brought before that judge in the twenty-five years during which he occupied the bench, and the people of New Orleans looked upon him as the savior of their city.

[For the Gazette.] Dec 24/73

The Crusade Against the University.

The principal excuse for this bitter war, given as early as 1871 by *Justice*, in his Louisville Ledger article, is repeated in the last number of the Apostolic Times, viz: that Mr. Bowman was striving to take away from the Christian Church her rights in the University.

The institution was progressing peaceably in all its departments—Curators, Regent, Professors, Donors, and the Christian Church all satisfied, and contributing to its success in its rapid upward growth, in public utility, which commanded the highest esteem and the contributions and patronage of the liberal people at large, and reflecting honor on the Church, greatly promoted her highest interest, until, unhappily, the "*clique*," whose ambition it is to acquire an *exclusive control* of it, began their mischievous crusade.

The Regent, being by law of the University, the representative of the Board before the donors and the public, and by whose devoted energies all its property and endowments had been brought together—who could never be expected to betray the trusts and pledges under which it had been accumulated, and who knew more about them than any other, was, and is, made by them the main object of attack. Then, as now, the clamor was raised that he who had done all this good work should be degraded and the Regency abolished. (Whether any of these men would take the same indispensable office under *another name* has not been as yet certainly ascertained). To accomplish this end all the means that could be used by men who had neither truth or justice on their side have been employed, and Mr. Bowman has been persecuted, and in the most outrageous manner, in his official, moral, and religious character.

But it is with great gratification we believe we can truthfully record that, notwithstanding all this bitter war upon the Regent, carried on in the Church, the Board of Curators, and before the public, by all the means to which these men have resorted, within the past two or three years, truth has so far prevailed that, outside of the immediate personal influence of the Clique, the great body of the intelligent members of the Christian Church is largely on the side of the Regent and the majority of the Curators of the University, and the great public is almost a unit in their favor.

The Apostolic Times may publish, weekly, long columns of most cunning sophistry, in which its chief editor, McGarvey, is most adroit. Delusive petitions may be sent broadcast amongst the churches from the office of that paper, with urgent instructions to the members to sign and return them. Some of the most active of these intriguers may spend weeks in Frankfort, besieging the legislators and striving to mislead their judgment by their sophistry; but the good sense and justice of the people rise superior to all these seductions, and the only results of all this misspent energy will be, damage to themselves, great injury to their church, and the cause of religion, and temporary loss to the public by any want of confidence in the University these men may cause. We are happy to say, however, that in all this outside turmoil, peace reigns inside the University, and that all—Professors and pupils—are fully engrossed with their legitimate business—that of instruction and learning—and that far from the public losing confidence in this institution because these *exclusiveists* are not successful in "running it" entirely in the interests of their church, the University would at once lose public confidence and patronage if it was ever brought under the fierce and bigoted control of men who openly (see Apostolic Times) denounced all other Christian denominations as heretical and schismatic "*parties*," not Christian.

Wading through the five columns of sophistry which disgrace the last number of the Apostolic Times—which, although anonymous, appear to have been written by the "excluded" Professor McGarvey—we find nothing really in them which is not based on the fatal misrepresentation, that when anything was given to the University it was given to the Christian Church!

The writer even makes the bold assertion, that the real estate of Ashland and Woodlands, because deeded to the Curators of the University," is the property of the Christian Church, *in fee simple*, to do with it as she pleases!! wholly regardless of the *controlling condition*, set forth in the "act establishing the Agricultural and Mechanical College, &c, under which the money to purchase it was obtained.

Would the writer assert, that if, in this case, or in any other, the money to endow the University had been solicited to promote the interests of the Christian Church exclusively, one-tenth part would have been obtained? He does not really believe it.

As regards the Transylvania property, a great part of which was given to it before Alexander Campbell originated the Christian Church, and all of which is *bound* to public educational use without regard to any church, his sophistry is yet more reprehensible; for he falsely states, that the *sole* condition under which this property was transferred to Kentucky University was that it shall be brought to Lexington and permanently located there, or in its vicinity. While the act by which the two universities was consolidated expressly binds the Curators of Kentucky University with "all the trusts and conditions" under which the Transylvania property was held by its trustees; and neither the Legislature nor the trustees had any legal right to violate these trusts.

These false statements, on which all the sophistical argument of McGarvey is founded, utterly destroy that argument, for whatever superstructure is built upon a falsehood is devoid of truth throughout.

Yet, as the author of them knows, these labored sophisms are calculated to mislead members of the Christian Church, because of the religious status of the writer; but history is full of demonstrations that professions of piety, even when sincere, are not always accompanied by truth and justice.

Loyola, the founder of the Inquisition and of the order of the Jesuits, was an eminently pious man, and the most cruel and wicked persecutions of innocent and helpless persons, the most bloody, destructive, and protracted wars, have been begun and carried on by the most pious men in the professed cause of religion!

Human nature, alas! is seldom perfect; and this present crusade against our University demonstrates to the public that men eminent for pious professions may be notably deficient in natural or innate appreciation of truth and justice. As the phrenologist would say—they may have the organ *veneration* very large and yet be woefully deficient in *conscientiousness*.

Forms of petition to the Legislature, by the hundred, have been sent from the Apostolic Times office to the Churches in the State, with urgent instructions to the members to sign them and forward them without delay, to the Legislature; several of these active men are engaged in the business of lobbying, in order to obtain a change in the charter of the University which would be fatal at once to it and to the rights of the public in it.

It is the duty, therefore, of all public spirited right-minded and just citizens to do all they can to counteract this mischievous scheme, by counterpetitions or otherwise.

The charter of the University when it requires that two-thirds of its Board of Curators shall be members of the Christian Church in Kentucky, never gave, nor was it ever intended to give, the *exclusive* ownership and control of the property to the Christain Church of Kentucky.

Indeed such a church is a legal nonentity, as all the several Churches are entirely seperate and independant, and there is no such body corporate as the Christian Church of Kentucky. What has no legal existence cannot hold property, not even by trustees.

But the terms of the Charter have always been observed. Two-thirds of the Board has always been members of the Christian Church in Kentucky, and it has never been designed by the Curators or Regent to deprive them of this or any right. The University has always been carried on under the auspices of the Christian Church, but its property is held, in trust only, for great public educational purposes, on a catholic and liberal plan, in accordance with the Charters and with all the publications of the Curators under which all the property has been brought together.

ROBERT PETER.

P. S. Your correspondent Dr. Chinn, in a very unchristian spirit, gets angry and calls naughty names. My last communication was written before I saw his card, or no allusion would have been made to him by name Let him repent of this out-break of passion. I freely pardon him for his additional personal abuse, and gladly give him permission to abstain from *strife* in the future. P.

Spelling School.

A new feature has been introduced into the schools at Berry's Station, on the Covington railroad. When one of the girls fails to spell a word correctly, the boy who spells it gets to kiss her. Several girls are fast forgetting all they ever knew about spelling, while the boys are improving with unexampled rapidity.

THE TURF.

Louisiana Jockey Club.

NEW ORLEANS, December 20.—The fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club, fourth and last day, fair attendance, good track, clear and cool.

First race—Howard stake, for two-year olds, one mile, $25 entrance p. p.; $700 added; 25 nominations, 10 starters, won by Ballankeel, Bay Rum, second, Pariglee third; beating Col Neligan Stone's b. c. Sweet Bay, Jim Alexander, Larry Hart, Stampede, Bonaventure, Time 1:46½. Ballankeel took the lead and kept it throughout, winning by a length. Cottrell's Planter ran away, going three and a half miles, and was withdrawn. Bay Rum was the favorite.

Second race—consolation purse $500, Falmouth took the lead, kept it and won by two lengths, Western Star second, I O. U. third; beating Vidal, Tom Leathers, Quartermaster, Aloril, Major L. and Captain Hutchinson. Time 1:44½. Western Star was the favorite, selling in the pool for $50, I. O. U. $45, Tom Leathers $55, Falmouth $30, field $55.

Third race—Four-mile heats, Club purse $1 200.

Silent Friend	1	1
Carrington	3	2
Bonnabel	2	3
Tom Aiken	4	dis

Time, 7:44½.

Silent Friend was the favorite two to one against the field, and won easily.

Announcements.

We are authorized to announce David Harp, as a candidate for Sheriff of Fayette county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce Capt. W. D. NICHOLAS as a candidate for Judge of Fayette County Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Bible Society.

The Lexington Bible Society meets next Sunday evening, at the Broadway Christian Church, this city, at seven and a half o'clock. President Robert Graham, will preside. The proceedings will be of an interesting nature to all who are interested in the dissemination of The Word. A collection will be taken up during the evening, for the benefit of the Bible Society.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of Mr. Henry Williams, Harrison county, Ky., on Thursday morning December 18th, 1873, by Rev. S. X. Hall, Mr. H. C. HEMPHILL, of Jessamine county, to Miss ELLA OXLEY, of Harrison county.

Mr. JNO. H. SCOTT, of Jassamine, was married in St. Louis last week to Miss ALICE ELETCHER. The happy pair arrived at the home of the bridegroom on last Saturday.

BIRTHS.

To the wife of Rev. C. F. Freeman a daughter, LIZZIE E.

DEATHS.

Died at Beard's Station in Oldham county, on Friday Dec. 15, JOSEPH BEARD aged, seventy years. He was an old Citizen of this county where he was long and formably known as a good neighbor and kind father by all his friends and as an honest man.

New Advertisements.

LAST OPPORTUNITY

FOR

CHRISTMAS!!

LADIES' FINE FURS;
GENTS, FINE FURS;
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Hats for Men and Boys;
Umbrellas, &c., &c.

H. SHAW, JR., & CO

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The highest market price paid for Wheat. dec 24-tf

PLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF E TIMES."—"THE BEST, CHEAP-EST, AND MOST SUCCESSFUL FAMILY PAPER IN THE UNION."

arper's Weekly.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED

Notices of the Press.

WEEKLY is the ablest and most power-strated periodical published in this coun-ts editorials are scholarly and convincing, rry much weight. Its illustrations of cur-ents are full and fresh, and are prepared best designers. With a circulation of the Weekly is read by at least half a persons, and its influence as an organ of is simply tremendous. The Weekly ns a positive position, and expresses views on political and social problems.—Courier-Journal.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1874.

TERMS

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HARPER'S BAZAR

Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any jour-al; and the journal itself is the organ of the eat world of fashion.—Boston Traveller.
he Bazar commends itself to every member he household—to the children by droll and ty pictures, to the young ladies by its fash-plates in endless variety, to the provident ron by its patterns for the children's clothes, aterfamilias by its tasteful designs for em-dered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. the reading matter of the Bazar is uniformly reat excellence. The baper has acquired a popularity for the fireside enjoyment it s.—N. Y. Evening Post.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1874.

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criptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, LY, and BAZAR, to one address for one 0 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to dress for one year, $7 00; postage paya-the subscriber at the office where received xtra Copy of either the Magazine, Week-Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one ance; or six copies for $20 00, without copy; postage payable by the subscribers office where received.
k numbers can be supplied at any time. e six volumes of Harper's Bazar, for the rs 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, elegantly bound green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, eight prepaid, for $7 00 each.
The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

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Unquestionably the best sustained Work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excel-lent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educa-tors as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—Boston Globe.

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and lit-erary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—Brooklyn Eagle

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1874.

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nov 12-tf

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Drawing to come off Christmas day, or sooner if the chances are taken, at the Phœnix Hotel. nov 29-td

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1874. THE WORLD. 1874.

The great Democratic victories in New York, Ohio, Maryland, and Virginia, the startling Re-publican defeats in Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and Illinois, foreshadow the election of a Dem-ocratic Congress in 1874, and the election of a Democratic President in 1876.

The secret of the triumph already won has been steadfast adherence to the organization, unflinching fidelity to the principles of the Dem-ocratic party. THE WORLD has been faithful to its trust. When faint hearts talked of a spoiled party, a dead party, a new party, it bore aloft the flag of the historic, indomitable Demo-cratic party. That flag, inscribed with the legends Free Trade and Farmers' Rights, Hard Money and no Monopolies—the Democrats of Ohio and New York carried to a glorious vic-tory, subverting Grant majorities of 37,000 and 51,000.

A new career now opens before the Democ-racy—more glorious and more beneficent than its past career, identified though that be with the founding of the republic, its expansion across the continent, its half century of pros-perity and peace.

The open secret of its future, as of its past and present triumphs, is still a steadfast adher-ence to the organization, an unflinching fidelity to the principles of the Democratic party—principles never so needful as now to be applied throughout our National, State, and Municipal life, to heal the wounds and demoralization of war, to stop corrupt and profligate expenditure, to limit and localize powers entrusted to the people's servants, to liberate our industries from the fetters of a barbarous Tariff, our trade from the fluctuations of an irredeemable paper Currency, and our agriculture from the double plundering of both, as well as to repair the wide-spread financial Ruin wrought by the Fiscal policy of the Republican party.

The duty of THE WORLD in this onward march of the Democratic hosts to victory, is the dissemination of political truth. Our work will be fruitful in proportion as THE WORLD is widely read.

We ask Democrats everywhere to aid us in scattering the good seed broadcast over the whole land during the period so important to the coming harvests.

Where or how can any Democrat work so effi-ciently for the diffusion of the principles of his party, and their triumph at the ballot-box in '74 and '76, as by procuring new readers for THE WORLD

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BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangel-ical).

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nov 29-tf

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USEFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL TOYS, WAGONS, CABS. PROPELLERS, CARTS, PERAMBULATORS, WHEELBARROWS, VELOCIPEDES, SLEIGHS, BASKETS, &c.

These goods were bought at **PANIC PRICES**, and will be sold at

Less Figures than ever before offered in this market,

FOR CASH.

All are invited to come with the children and examine our stock.

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Our Second Floor is handsomely fitted up for the sale of

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Of which we keep an extensive stock, and will be sold at extremely LOW prices. In quality and style OUR CLOTHING cannot be beat.

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS,

For Men, Youths, and Children, at **HALF THEIR VALUE.**

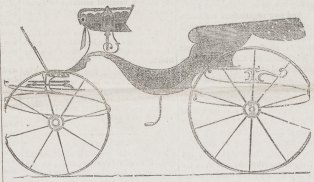
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The panic has materially depreciated all manufactured articles, and I have marked down prices to suit the panic, but I must have panic pay, which is **CASH.**

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E. DOUGLAS.

dec 10 tf

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WE call the attention of our friends and the public to our large and select stock of Goods suitable for the Holidays, as follows:

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Reduced from $2 50 to 1 50; from $3 50 to 2 50; from $4 50 to 3 50; from $5 50 to 4 50. The same reduction in Gold Pencils, Pen Holders, &c.

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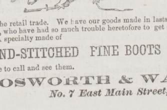
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BOOTS  SHOES,

Made expressly for the retail trade. We have our goods made in lasts of 3 and 4 width, so that Ladies or Gents, who have had so much trouble heretofore to get shoes to fit, can now be suited at once. A specialty made of

GENTS' HAND-STITCHED FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

Gentlemen, be sure to call and see them.

BOSWORTH & WAIDE,
No. 7 East Main Street, Lexington.

oct 15-1y

Mt. Olivet where Bro. Hiner claimed such a decided victory over Bro. Briney in debate, in December last, and where Mr. M. Evans said that we were dead to all intents and purposes. Let the result of this meeting and the meeting at Mt. Olivet answer. "The legs of the lame are not equal."

—Bro. F. G. Allen is engaged in an interesting and successful meeting at Dover, Ky., which, as far as reported, has resulted in forty-seven additions to the church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new buildings of the Yale Theological Seminary are insufficient for the accommodation of the young men who desire to attend the institution, and funds are being raised for the erection of another dormitory. It is thought that one hundred and sixty thousand dollars will be raised for the purpose by the 1st of August.

It is reported that there is to be a resurrection of the notorious Cheney case. An exchange says: "We are now told that Rev. Mr. Cheney intends to show, by the testimony of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Exeter, the Dean of Westminster, and other English prelates, as well as by several bishops of the Church in America, that he was not deposed by Bishop Whitehouse according to the rules of the Church, and therefore has not been deposed at all."

The proposition made by the Baltimore General Assembly, looking to a union of the Northern and Southern branches of the Presbyterian family, does not, it seems, meet with a very favorable reception at the hands of the latter body. The Central Presbyterian, published in Richmond, Virginia, thus expresses itself in regard to the matter: "There is not a paper connected with our Church that will be moved in the least from the right position heretofore held touching these matters, nor will our people. Let them stand firm, and be patient. Some of the papers having stated that Drs. Palmer and Dabney, two leading and well-known ministers, were ready for the fusion, both of those gentlemen have formally announced that their views of fusion with the radical Church have not gone no change. They are uncompromisingly opposed to organic union with the Northern Church."

The Baltimore Episcopal Methodist gives the following case of "church union:" "The little church in Mount Washington, Mass., the very southwestern corner of the State, has been reduced to a single member by deaths and removals. This aged sister, feeling the loneliness of her situation, recently sought refuge in, and the fellowship of, the nearest church, that of South Egremont. But as she was the sole-survivor, there was no church but herself to give a letter of dismission and recommendation. So she brought the church record certifying her membership, and, her good standing being known, she was welcomed by the church to which she applied, and by that vote of welcome was at once church absorbed by another—two churches thus made one—a fact not paralleled."

The Baltimore Episcopal Methodist gives the following account of the origin and strength of the United Brethren: "This denomination originated in Maryland one hundred years ago, in connection with the evangelistic labors of a godly, and faithful minister, named Otterbine. The denomination is now large in numbers, resources, and true spiritual power, and occupies an honorable position among the tribes of our American Zion. The General Conference which has just closed an important and harmonious session in the city of Dayton, Ohio, had over one hundred delegates, representing forty-two Annual Conferences, scattered over our own land, and the Dominion of Canada. They have 3,083 organized societies, 125,446 members, 870 itinerant, and 881 local preachers. Last year the amount collected for church and benevolent purposes was $81,300. In the last four years the net increase of members was 18,000. They have one Theological Seminary, and six Colleges, prosperous and useful institutions.—From their Publishing House at Dayton, six periodicals are issued, and have a wide circulation. Their home and foreign missionary work is well sustained."

The United Presbyterian Assembly, at its late session in Philadelphia, recommended to its congregations the abolition of the system of renting pews, "as inconsistent with the freedom of worship, as a hinderance to benevolence, and as making merchandise of the house of God." It urged a liberal support of the pastors by the churches, recommending that the country pastors be paid not less than $1000 and the pastors in towns and cities not less than $2,000.

The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church met in Canton, O, on the 11th of June. The report of the treasurer showed receipts for Foreign Missions, amounting to $28,014 14, and expenditures, $27,419.62. The Synod decided to establish a mission in Japan, if practicable. From the report on Home Missions, it appears that fifty missions have been sustained by the Board, during the past two years, seven of which have now become self-sustaining. The receipts for Home Missions amounted to $23,000.

EMINENCE COLLEGE.

For Male and Females.

0,000 CATALOGUES now ready for distribution, containing an address by A. J. HOBBS, on the MEASURE OF UCATION.

W. S. GILTNER, Prest,
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NTED: Agents for the "Contributor," a six-page undenominational, religious, and family paper. Thirteen departments. Rev. A. E. Earle d for it. $1 00 a year, and one of the finest ums ever offered, given to each subscriber. It meet marvelous success. One says: "It sells a boy to show it—it sells itself." A subscends 100 subscribers, and says, "It only little over one day from my work. Large sions. For terms, samples, etc., address J. RLE, Boston, Mass. 2tl

NOW READY!

The Transylvania Series of Rewards

Having long felt the necessity of a practical system of rewards in Sunday Schools, whereby the interest in the work may be kept up between teacher, scholar, and parents, we have finally adopted a plan which we feel sure will accomplish the above purposes. And we are now having engraved expressly for us, at very great expense, a set of Rewards which we shall call the

TRANSYLVANIA SERIES

OF

Sunday School Rewards,

A full set will consist of

804 Single Reward Tickets,

67 First Ten Reward Certificates,

33 Second Reward Certificates,

1 Roll of Honor.

These will be put up in neat paper boxes, with illustrated labels, and sent postage paid on receipt of price.

Price of Set Complete $2 50.
Reward Tickets per 100, 20.
Ten Reward Certificates per 100, 1 25.
Roll of Honor per Copy 25.

DIRECTION FOR USE:

At the conclusion of the lesson, let the teacher give to each pupil a Reward Ticket for punctuality, good lessons and conduct; redeem ten single rewards with a Certificate; then for an agreed number of Certificates, to be determined by the superintendent or Teacher, have the scholars name inscribed on the Roll of Honor; at a given time have the Roll of Honor signed and prepared for preservation. It is a good plan to have the Roll framed at the beginning of the term, and at the conclusion insert the names of those having received the required Certificates.

EXAMPLE.

The school at Praisworthy agrees to make its terms six months long, and procures a set of our rewards. The Roll of Honor is framed and hung up in the school room.

Children are now told that all who earn, during the term, two ten Reward Certificates shall have their names inscribed on the Roll of Honor; and those who earn the six additional Rewards, will have their names inscribed first, and in red ink.

Persons never having tried this plan, will scarcely believe what an effect this system has upon the children; they nearly all, without exception, strive for the reward.

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Full sets on extras will be sent, postage paid to any part of the United States, or British Provinces, N. A., upon receipt of price.

The work will be ready for delivery in about two weeks from this day.

Address
Transylvania Printing & Publishing Co.,
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CONSUMPTION
AND ITS CURE.

Victims of this awful disease are found in every neighborhood, in almost every house.

For them and for their friends we have tidings of good cheer and hope—the announcement of a most important discovery, firmly based upon common sense and reason, by which the terrible malady is possibly controlled, and its victims are restored to health.

Wilson's Carbolated Cod-Liver Oil

Is not a secret empirical nostrum. It is a happy combination of two remedies known to physicians everywhere as the best means of combatting consumption. This combination is Mr. Wilson's discovery, and is founded upon the following

Sound Reasoning:

Consumption is decay. Soothing, expectorant remedies are only useful as palliatives; they do not stop the decay. Tonic medicines strengthen the life forces and prolong the battle, but the decay goes steadily on, and sooner or later the victim must yield. Climate changes are sometimes good, but they seldom wholly cure. In short, the very first thing to be done is to stop the decay; then supply the restorative, tonic, and strength-giving treatment. Think a moment. The lungs are decaying—tubercles, ulcerations, cavities, and deposits of poisonous matter (pus) are forming. The circulation carries this poison all over the body.—Wasting, loss of appetite, enervation, night sweats, and all the terrible symptoms appear; is it worth while to doctor the symptoms, which are merely the results, while the decay, which is the cause, is eating up the life springs?

These two things are well known by the best physicians.

1. Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Even dead bodies are preserved by it. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with consumption. It is at once a tonic, a purifier, and a healer. It braces up and supplies the vital forces, feeds the wasted system, and enables nature to regain her foothold. For these purposes neither can compare with Cod-Liver Oil. This is the theory of

Wilson's Carbolated Cod-Liver Oil,

As described fully in the inventor's circular, which will be mailed upon application, to any address.

We cannot afford space to tell the whole story here or to give the numerous certificates from eminent physicians and well known citizens, testifying to the absolutely wonderful results flowing from this great discovery. Suffice it to say, it is curing thousands who supposed themselves to be at death's door.

Wilson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil is scientifically prepared with the purest Carbolic Acid, so combined as to be entirely harmless with

Sweet Norwegian Cod-Liver Oil

From the celebrated fisheries of Aalesund (Norway), pronounced by physicians the most delicate, efficient Cod-Liver Oil in the world.

It is easily taken, tolerated by the weakest stomachs, digests readily, never becomes rancid, is almost entirely free from the usual disagreeable characteristics of Cod-Liver Oil.

For every use of Cod-Liver Oil, Mr. Wilson's discovery is of the greatest value.

For the safe internal administration of Carbolic Acid, Mr. Wilson's method of combining it with Cod-Liver Oil is absolutely necessary.

Wilson's Carbolated Cod-Liver Oil

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION
And Scrofulous Diseases.

Remember the name, "Wilson's Carbolated Cod-Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-ogled bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best druggists.

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Wholesale Western Depots.—Hurlbut & Edsall, 44 and 46 River Street, Chicago; Richardson & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

221-3tl-1st week in each month.

Volume Five.

OUR NEW
Premium List!

CHRISTIAN GRACES.

By an unexpected arrangement, we are enabled to offer this most admirable Work of Art and appropriate decoration for every Christian home, as a premium with our paper alone.

THE CHRISTIAN GRACES is a large Steel-Plate Engraving, published by T. S. Arthur & Sons as a premium for their Magazine, and not sold at all by picture dealers. It represents Faith, Hope, and Love in the form of three female figures beautifully draped in white, and giving expression, by look and posture, to these three distinguishing graces of Christian character. We regard it as the most beautiful and appropriate picture premium for a religious newspaper that we have ever seen; and for this reason we have made an especial arrangement with the publishers to procure it for our agents.

The Christian Graces
AND THE
APOSTOLIC TIMES!

We will send The Apostolic Times one year and Christian Graces to any address upon receipt of $2 50. This offer embraces old as well as new subscribers.

Christian Graces or Communings in the Sanctuary.

$4.00 To every person who will send us the names of two subscribers, one of which must be a new one, and $4 00, we will send a copy of the Christian Graces or Communings in the Sanctuary.

Communings in the Sanctuary is the well known devotional work by Dr. Richardson. Its retail price is $1 00.

Christian Graces and Communings in the Sanctuary.

$8.00 TO every person who will send us the names of four subscribers, two of whom must be new ones, and $8 00, we will send a copy of the Christian Graces and Communings in the Sanctuary.

Christian Graces and Commentary on Acts.

$10 To every person who will send us the names of five subscribers, two of whom must be new ones, and ten dollars, we will send a copy of Christian Graces and Commentary on Acts.

Graces, Communings and Great Commission.

$12 To every person who will send us the names of six subscribers, three of whom must be new ones, and twelve dollars, we will send a copy of the Christian Graces, Communings in the Sanctuary, and the Great Commission, by President Milligan, worth $1 25. In this little volume the venerable President of the College of the Bible, sets forth the Apostolic Commission in all its bearings, both theoretical and practical. It is a good and safe guide to the young preacher, and to all who desire to inform themselves thoroughly in the first principles of the gospel. 18mo. cloth; 212 pages.

Graces, Communings and Office of the Holy Spirit.

$14 To every person who will send us the names of seven subscribers, three of whom must be new ones, and fourteen dollars, we will send a copy of Christian Graces, Communings in the Sanctuary, and Office of the Holy Spirit. The last work is worth $1 50, and is Dr. Richardson's last book, which is full of the rich thoughts and chaste language of his author. It is doubtless the best book upon this subject, which is now of such absorbing interest to religious thinkers.

The Louisville Debate.

$12 FOR TWELVE DOLLARS we will send the TIMES to six subscribers for one year, three of whom may be renewals, and one copy of the Louisville (Wilkes & Ditzler) debate, worth $3 00, to any address post paid. This book is the most readable Debate to the general reader ever published. If you want to be posted in an easy and agreeable manner on the baptismal controversy, be sure and get this book. Bro. Wilkes' side of the Controversy is so plainly stated that any one can understand it. The points are so sharply made and the illustrations so forcibly put that much of it presents more the fascination of the novel than the usual style of such works.

Great Industries of the United States.

$14 FOR FOURTEEN DOLLARS we will send the TIMES to seven subscribers, four of whom may be renewals and "Great Industries of the United States, worth $2 50. This work consists of short but accurate sketches of all the important Mechanical Industries of the country, and is of great value as a book of general information and reference.

$4 00 Worth of the Above Books.

$16 FOR SIXTEEN DOLLARS we will send the TIMES to eight subscribers, four of whom may be renewals, and any of the above named books valued at $4 00, marked price, postage paid to any address.

$4 50 Worth of the Above Books.

$18 00 FOR EIGHTEEN DOLLARS we will send the TIMES to nine subscribers, five of whom may be renewals, and any of the above books, valued at $4 50, to any address.

THE BEST YET.

$42 75 IN VALUE FOR $30 00

TO every person who will send us the names of fifteen subscribers, seven of whom must be new ones, and thirty dollars, we will send a copy of Christian Graces, and a copy of each of the above named books, free of charge.

Cash Terms.

1 Copy, one year, - - - $2 00

5 copies, one year,	- -	-	$9 50 or $1 90 each
10 "	" -	-	$18 50 or $1 85 "
25 "	" -	-	$34 00 or $1 70 "
30 "	" -	-	$48 00 or $1 60 "
40 "	" -	-	$62 00 or $1 50 "

To the person getting up a club of ten, or more a copy will be sent gratis.

From this date all former offers are revoked. Persons wishing to make up on former offers can send them, and they will be filled, if possible, but we do not hold ourselves bound to do so.

CONDITIONS.

1. The money must accompany the order in all cases.

2. In sending orders on any of the above propositions, the order must be complete in one letter, viz: All the names and addresses must be sent the money must accompany it, and the direction for sending the books must be given, so that reference need not again be made to it.

3. When we say so many names may be renewals, we wish it understood that the remainder must be new subscribers.

4. In ordering be careful to name the books you want, and to whom you want them sent.

5. In accepting any of the above propositions, you are entitled to no other compensation than that specified in the propositions.

6. When these propositions shall be withdrawn from the paper we will no longer be bound to fill them, and whether we fill orders so sent will be optional with us.

HOW TO SEND MONEY:

Sums of Four Dollars and under may be sent by mail at our risk, provided no one, not even the Post-master, is made aware of the contents of your letter. Amounts over five dollars are at our risk if sent by P. O. Money Order, National Bank check, Exchange on New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, or, when these cannot be had, in registered letters.

Address all communications to
The APOSTOLIC TIMES,
LEXINGTON, KY.

Selected Matter.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF CURATORS.

Your Committee to whom, under a resolution passed June 14th, 1872, were referred "the complaints and grievances of all parties," with instructions to report to the Board for final action, beg leave to make the following report:

The Committee organized June 14th, 1872, by the appointment of R. M. Bishop, Chairman, and R. R. Sloane, Clerk. The following were agreed upon as rules to govern the investigation:

1. Each complainant to furnish his specific charges, with a brief statement of the facts on which he will rely to make out his case.

2. The accused, in turn, to furnish a statement of the grounds of his defense.

3. The evidence, *pro* and *con*, to be taken in presence of both parties, or their proxies, unless said right be waived in writing; affidavits waived unless insisted on by the parties.

4. When the evidence is fully before us, the complainant may offer his argument—the accused his response—then the complainant his final replication, in which no new matter shall be introduced.

5. Everything, argument, evidence, *all* to be furnished in writing, and every document must come in duplicate form—first copy for the Committee, the second for the other party.

6. Notice of time and place of taking testimony to be duly given, and (to expedite the investigation) the duplicate may be sent *direct* to the other party, or through the Committee at option. The clerk was instructed to send copies of the above to the several parties (complaining or complained of), which he did, June, 18th, 1872, with demand that they forward all communications as "early as possible."

Our Committee being a new committee, with nothing before them, addressed letters to the following—the only parties supposed by the Committee to have grievances to lay before us, sending copies of the foregoing rules, and requesting the early presentation of their cases, if any they had, viz: Elley, Bowman, Wilkes, Withers and McGarvey. We wrote these parties, not as a matter of debt, but of grace; for it was known to them, and to all, that by virtue of the resolution appointing us, we were a kind of omnibus grievance Committee, before whom all might bring their complaints. After a time, we received from Curator Elley certain charges against Professor Peter, and the memorials of Prof. McGarvey, and Curator Wilkes—the same as had been before the former (i. e. the Peace Committee) and which, when they were discharged, had been by them returned to the Board. The accused in these documents were promptly notified, duplicates of the same, as also copies of the rules of the Committee, being sent them. Time passed on, the documents came slowly in; delays, some of them unavoidable, were disappointing our desires and efforts to bring these troubles to a speedy end.

A majority of our Committee met in Louisville, in October, and under their instruction, the clerk wrote the parties then behind, that unless their documents were in within a given time, December 30th, unless extended for good reasons at discretion of the Chairman, we should consider them delinquent and therefore derelict in duty. We said to them in your name, the report must be made. We present you herewith the result:

I. The documents in the Elley vs. Peter case, consist of eight full columns of newspaper matter, eighteen pages of foolscap well filled, and thirty-three pages commercial note closely written, with sundry letters and *et cetera* not counted. These, your Committee have read in toto, and carefully canvassed the whole matter. We present you as the maturest judgment we can form, the following conclusions, in which the Committee are unanimous:

1. Much of the matter submitted in the documents is merely personal, and therefore we were forbidden to consider it by the terms of the resolution under which we were appointed.

2. Much else is matter of controversy between the parties, involving questions of logic and argument, not within our province to decide.

3. While we would not deny to Professor Peter the right to appear in public print, we do think that the articles then written were *under the circumstances*, in common with the other publications of the time, ill-timed, injudicious, and in their effect, detrimental to the interests of the institution.

II. In the case of McGarvey vs. Bowman, the documents, (170 pages of legal cap), being read and carefully considered, we reach the following conclusion:

1. The case as submitted stands thus: Prof. McGarvey, in a memorial before us, dated June 11th, 1872, complains that Regent Bowman has charged him as being "both a conspirator and a liar," and asks the Board "to require the Regent either to prove or retract said charges." The allegations of this memorial are based upon three several newspaper articles, published by Regent Bowman, which accompany and are made part of said memorial.

2. Regent Bowman admits the publication of said three articles, not as renewing charges which he had with a view to reconciliation withdrawn, but in self justification and response to certain publications of certain editors of the Apostolic Times, of whom Prof. McGarvey, the complainant, is one.

3. Of the very voluminous testimony adduced in the case, (1) much is irrelevant, (2) much is negative in character, (3) in much else there is a want of definiteness; in this the proof is directed against the editors of the Apostolic Times jointly, so that any charge, even if clearly sustained against the editorial corps as such, would fail to fix guilt on J. W. McGarvey, an individual member of that corps, unless he is proven to have personally endorsed the thing complained of, or we hold each responsible for the acts of all, which, in a criminal case, we could not do.

4. From all the evidence before us, pertinent to the case, we are forced to the conclusion that at the time those three publications were made, and with the evidence then in the possession of the Regent, he had reason to believe that there was a strong opposition to him as Regent, on the part of said editors (which we do not doubt he considered a conspiracy) so that he felt compelled to publish said articles as rebutting the denial on their part of said conspiracy.

5. We do not find from the evidence adduced that Prof. McGarvey is guilty of conspiracy against the Regent; moreover, we also exonerate him under the alleged charge of falsehood; a charge not made by the Regent directly, nor by implication, unless from inferences, which, even if logically drawn, should be accepted by the Regent as his own, ere they are made the subject of criminal charge against him.

6. Any allusions to the Apostolic Times in the above are introduced only because, and in so far as they are connected with Prof. McGarvey's case now before us, and we utterly disclaim any judgment or opinion on the conduct of said editorial corps, as not before us in any sense in this investigation.

7. Your Committee feel it a duty to say in reference to certain testimony adduced in the case as touching the private character of the Regent, that it is confessedly based upon *rumor alone, utterly unsubstantiated by any evidence whatever* and consequently not only irrelevant but should not have been introduced.

III. In the case of Wilkes vs. Bowman the documents before us—150 pages of legal cap, all told, have been carefully read and considered. The case stands thus:

1. Curator Wilkes, in a memorial dated June 12th, 1872, complains (1), That Regent Bowman has by the publication made December 30th, 1871, of a statement written October 7th, 1871, reiterated charges already withdrawn.

(2) That under date of April 6th, 1872, he expressed his belief that he would be able to show that it mattered very little what Mr. Wilkes would affirm or deny on any subject; and asks that the Board demand of the Regent to prove the charges and sustain the statement before mentioned or unqualifiedly and publicly retract them.

2. Regent Bowman (1) denies that he has violated good faith by the publication of said statement, dated October 7th, 1871, and he proposes to prove that Curator Wilkes had, much to his injury, created the impression that he (the Regent) had taken the deed to Ashland in his own name, and was holding the deed to Woodland in his own name, even after the latter had been deeded to the University.

3. Your Committee, after a careful review of the testimony and pleadings in this case, are agreed: 1. That the publication, December 30th, 1871, of an article written October 7th, 1871, has no evidence of intention on the part of J. B. Bowman to renew charges made and withdrawn by him November 1871, especially since that publication was a re-publication made as reply to another.

4. The Committee think that the statement in the Gazette, that "it matters very little what Mr. Wilkes may affirm or deny on any subject," was not justifiable on the part of Mr. Bowman.

5. That Curator Wilkes, much to the injury of Regent Bowman, did repeatedly and to different persons give erroneous impressions in reference to the title to the Realty, as being held in his own name instead of the name of the University, that, too, subsequent to the time said title had been recorded, is sustained by the testimony; and in so far as statements creating said impressions were made by him, when opportunity to know better was within his reach, he is at fault.

The Board of Curators have now before them our report on the complaints submitted to us, three in all, and as to all which your Committee respectfully recommend that the report entire be spread upon the minutes, and that the Secretary be instructed to furnish the parties respectively a copy of said report so far as it may respect their individual cases, also, that the testimony and pleadings which we present you entire, be filed among the archives of the Institution.

Your Committee have faithfully, fatiguingly, but patiently waded through 450 pages foolscap, closely written, in the investigation of the case. We have given the fullest opportunity *even to the last hour* for aught that could be presented to us of testimony or of argument.

Without favoritism to man and only in the fear of God, we have done, as we believe, the amplest justice to all; others might do better, but it is the best we can ever offer, and in it we are a unit, therefore we respectfully but firmly ask that your Committee be now finally discharged. In conclusion, passing from the parties whose names are before us in this report, we have a word of counsel to all—to them as well as others, and others as well as them. There has been a want of harmony in the Board—much that is unpleasant in our meetings—can we not bury the unpleasant memories of the past in the pledge and hope of a better and brighter future? If we can, all is well; if we cannot, can we not then as a last resort and remedy, separate in peace? We will accomplish more dwelling apart in peace, than together in strife. Who would not prefer Abraham-like even the less fertile fields of usefulness than to dwell in Sodom's strife and die in Sodom's ruins? Is there any one who *cannot* work in peace and harmony with his fellows in the Board? Resignation would do honor to the head and heart of such a man. He owes it to his peace and usefulness—to the peace and usefulness of others, and to the success of the work in which we are engaged.

Let any number leave, the Institution will live in the hands of those who remain, if harmonious in their co-operation; but it will die even amidst the strength of numbers, if weakened through discord and strife. A greater than we has said, "a house divided against itself must fall." In imitation of his wisdom and the possession of his spirit shall all be one in this Holy cause.

R. M. BISHOP,
JOHN G. ALLEN,
AND. STEELE,
BEN. B. GROOM,
R. R. SLOANE.

JUNE, 13th, 1873.

DEACONESSES.

The APOSTOLIC TIMES, quoting a paragraph from our Querists' Drawer, touching Deaconesses, comments as follows:

We have for some time wanted an opportunity to call out some writer on the subject of *deaconesses*, and now that the editor of the Standard has committed himself to the idea, we very respectfully request him to furnish proof from the Scriptures that it is right to choose and ordain a deaconess. We ask this because we wish to know the certainty of a matter in which some are seeking to instruct us. If it is scriptural to have deaconesses, let us know it, and let all of our churches which have women suitable for the office select and ordain them. Let us also know what are the scripturally prescribed duties of the office.

On this we remark—

1. The TIMES might have asked us with propriety to furnish *additional* proof, but ought to have paid some attention to the direct proof furnished by us in the quotation from Rom. xvi. 1: "I commend unto you Phebe, our sister, who is a deaconess of the church which is at Cenchrea: that ye receive her in the Lord as becometh saints, and that ye assist her in whatever business she may have need of you; for she too hath been a succorer of many, and of myself also." Is not this direct proof that the church at Cenchrea had at least one deaconess, and that *as a deaconess* she had been a means of help to many? Paul recommended her? She was not merely a *member* of that church, but a *servant*—it's *minister*; nor can we suppose Paul to recommend her in that capacity if she had assumed that service in a disorderly way, without an appointment from the church. It may be said that this may have been some temporary service, some special appointment, and does not necessarily locate a permanent place as deaconess in that church. This may be true; but anything we have affirmed to the contrary; but still the fact remains that a woman was appointed to serve the church; and had the approval of Paul in her official character.

"But this settles nothing as to the duties of a deaconess." That may be; but are we then any worse off than in regard to deacons? Who can tell from the New Testament what the specific duties of a deacon are? We know from Acts vi. is generally appealed to, that the seven are not so much as called deacons—and in that Phebe has the advantage—and for the rest of Scripture testimony we are simply left to conclude that the office of deacon was inferior to that of bishop, and hence to *infer* that as the bishop had charge of spiritual interests, the inferior order of ministers had more especial charge of temporal interests. "In the Acts indeed," says Dr. Schaff, "these officers are simply styled *the seven*, and not deacons; but that they were such, we know from the terms *diakonia*, *diakonein tropezais*, used to describe their office, and from almost universal ecclesiastical tradition." Now we respectfully submit that quite as much as can be said for the deaconesses, on the language of tradition in their behalf is clear and decided.

If this text in Romans *settles* nothing as to the duties of deaconesses, it at least *suggests* that they were employed in ministering to those in want—for this deaconess Phebe had been "a succorer of many."

Before we leave this text, let us quote a few words from eminent commentators:

"The word *diakonissa* occurs frequently in later ecclesiastical Greek. Pliny, in the celebrated letter to Trajan, says, 'I thought it requisite to inquire the truth even by torture, from two handmaids who were called *ministræ* (deaconesses).' Their duties were to take care of the sick, poor, and strangers of the female portion of the church. 'The office was the more needful on account of the rigid separation of the sexes that day, especially among the Greeks' (Schaff). Of Phebe, Conybeare says, 'She was a widow of consideration and wealth, who acted as one of the

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Peter Dr R X

WALL STREET.

A Panic Among the Bankers.

Suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., and Several Minor Firms.

Intense Excitement on the Street.

The First National Bank of Washington Closed.

Heavy Run on the Freedman's Savings Bank.

CAUSE OF THE CRASH.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—There is great excitement on the street in consequence of the announcement of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. The question generally asked is, "Who next?" Stocks took a tumble generally, caused as much by the apprehension of the future as by the existing condition of affairs. Prominent Wall street men attribute the suspension of the firm, not so much to their effort to sustain the Philadelphia house as to operations in Northern Pacific, which, it is said, they sought to carry beyond their strength. It is expected that the life insurance company with which Jay Cooke & Co. are connected will have to go under. It is also said that Jay Cooke has lost large sums in the recent gold movement, and another rumor is that it is the result of the tightness in the money market, and his inability to dispose of his papers. The firm say they are unable to make any further statement, save that they expect to resume business in a short time.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The following card has been posted on the office door of Jay Cooke & Co., in this city: "We regret to be obliged to announce that owing to unexpected demands on us, our office has been obliged to suspend payment. In a few days we will be able to present a statement of our affairs to our creditors; until which time we must ask for their patient consideration. We believe our assets to be largely in excess of our liabilities."

[Signed] JAY COOKE.

THE WASHINGTON BRANCH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in this city, was closed shortly after noon to-day, and notice was posted that in consequence of the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. in New York and Philadelphia, the doors would remain closed for the present. There is much excitement and a large crowd is congregated in front of the banking house.

The First National Bank, which has suspended, occupies the same building.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

There was a slight run on the Freedman's Savings Bank, and all the demands promptly met.

JAY COOKE'S STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Jay Cooke & Co. make the following statement: "The immediate cause of the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. was the large drawings upon them by their Philadelphia house and their own depositors." During the last fortnight both houses have suffered a large drain on their deposits in consequence of the uneasy feeling which has recently prevailed, and which has affected more or less all houses closely identified with new railroad enterprises. The Philadelphia house had previously been weakened by large cash advances to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, of which they are the financial agents. The business of J. C. McCallott & Co., of London, is entirely distinct, and that house is perfectly solvent, so that it will meet its outstanding drafts and letters of credit without inconvenience to travelers. They have a large cash surplus to apply to the American house. The firm of J. C. & Co., and its members, have a large amount of real and personal property upon which, however, they cannot immediately realize. They are confident the depositors will be paid in full.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Mr. Cooke says: I believe this house will speedily be relieved from embarrassment, and to this end, if needs be, every dollar of means possessed by the members of the firm will be applied. No one who has one dollar on deposit here will lose, as every liability will be faithfully discharged. The temporary suspension of the American house does not affect in any way the London house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., from whom the following cable telegram was received this afternoon, creating the liveliest satisfaction when made known to the public:

THE LONDON FIRM

LONDON, Sept 18.—The London firm of Mr. Cooke responds to the suspension by stating that all drafts and letters of credit on them, issued by Jay Cooke & Co., will be duly honored.

AN EXCITING DAY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Another day of intense excitement has passed over Wall street. Early this morning predictions were made that this would be a hard day, and one that would see the downfall of more than one financial house. The Chicago fire it was thought would occasion a drain on deposits, and tend to a severe panic. Stocks for the first two or three hours fluctuated wonderfully. Western Union fell ten per cent. without an upward struggle, but about noon recovered its opening figure. At noon a report was whispered that the house of Jay Cooke & Co., had suspended. At first the rumor was considered an idle one, or at most started by some scheming faction. However it had great effect; men and boys ran races from office to office; the telegraph was incessant in its operations, and the excitement grew intense.

Shortly after 12 M., it was officially announced that the suspension had occurred, the reasons therefor being advances made to their Philadelphia house, which rendered them unable to meet the demand on them by their depositors here. As soon as it became generally known that J. C. & Co. had suspended, many rumors touching other prominent houses sprang into existence, but all reports about the suspension of firms, excepting J. C. & Co., Richard Shell and a small firm of Robinson, Sydom & Co., proved to be without foundation. When this fact was known on the street confidence was restored, and at the close of business there was a stronger feeling. It is not thought that any other firms of prominence will succomb. Men regarded as among the safest and most judicious on the street give it as their opinion that the great danger is passed. Robinson, Sydom & Co., expect to resume in a few days. Mr. Schell was not prepared to make any statement in regard to his liabilities, which were supposed to have been occasioned especially by the decline in Vanderbilt's stocks, in which he was a large dealer. The liabilities of Jay Cooke & Co. cannot be ascertained. It will take some time to make a statement of the affairs of the house. The creditors are mostly banks and bankers, there being but few individual depositors on the list. The suspension will greatly interfere with the operations of the syndicate and probably suspend the negotiation of the 5 per cents. The bonds of the Northern Pacific have been of slow sale recently, and the failure of Kenyon, Cox & Co., of New York, and the Oswego Midland railroad, operated against further negotiations of the bonds. The Express says the war upon railroads has produced part of this panic, creating, as it has, a want of confidence among large capitalists and small investors, and injured both the credit and progress of railroad enterprises. When confidence goes, credit falls with it and panics take place. The suspension of the houses of Jay Cooke & Co. and Kenyon, Cox & Co., are events wholly unlike the failure of these mushrooms who do business on borrowed capital, or oftener on no capital. The sympathy of the public is with the unfortunate who do a legitimate business and fall while in the prosecution of important enterprises, as in the building of railroads and other public works designed to enlarge the business of the country. The duty of all is, while committing no care necessary to exposure or a proper regard for the present or future, to pour oil upon the troubled waters, and restore health and confidence to the money market, and to all honest corporations and persons engaged in money transactions.

FOREIGN.

THE AUSTRIAN COURT.

VIENNA, Sept. 18.—The publication of the Vaterland newspaper, in this city, has been suspended, and its bureau seized by the police because it published an attack on the King of Italy while the guest of the Emperor.

Many Ultramontanes belonging to the Imperial Court and leading members of society have left the city to avoid meeting Victor Emanuel.

THE INSURGENTS.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—The Intransigentes in Saville, attacked a party of Republican recruits. The latter resisted and several were killed.

An insurgent man-of-war from Cartagena effected landing at Aguilas and pillaged the town and suburbs.

THE SPANISH ARMY.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—The Minister of War has been authorized to receive 30,000 rifles tendered by the public for the Government forces.

AN ABSCONDING CLERK.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—There is rumor on the stock exchange that a detective has arrived here from Berlin in search of a confidential clerk of a banking house in that city, who, it is said, has absconded with U. S. five twenty bonds to the amount of $30,000.

A SEVERE GALE.

A heavy gale prevailed around the British coast yesterday, and it is feared much damage was done to shipping.

PIRATES.

The Board of Admiralty have received information that a boat belonging to the British Navy has been attacked by pirates, near Penag, and two of their officers were wounded. The man-of-war Thalia has been dispatched to the scene of the outrage with orders to chastise the pirates.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Chief Justice Cockburn, at the close of the hearing in the Tichborne case, to-day, said if the claimant resumed his travels through the country representing himself as a martyr, it would be the duty of the court to put a stop to the scandal by committing him to jail. Every judge and juryman connected with the case has been threatened with assassination, if a verdict against the defendant should be brought in. The Chief Justice warned the claimant if he made another speech or appeal before the public he would surely be imprisoned. New revelations are made every day at the trial, and public interest in the case increases.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, September 18.—The elections to fill vacant seats in the Assembly have been ordered for the 12th of October.

THE CHOLERA.

COLOGNE, September 18.—The Cologne Gazette says the cholera is raging with great violence in Hungary, and the percentage of deaths is unusually large.

NEW YORK.

THE ST. PHILLIP CANAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A Washington special says the Congressmen of the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys have, it is understood, very generally agreed to unite their efforts to secure an appropriation for the St. Phillip Canal at the outlet of the Mississippi river. It is expected that $12,000,000 will be necessary to make a ship canal which will enable ocean vessels of the greatest burden to reach New Orleans without being obstructed by bars. It is claimed that with the completion of this canal ocean going ships, during four months of the year, can proceed as far north as Cairo. Some of the Western members state that the people of the Mississippi Valley rely the solution of the transportation question mainly in that direction.

SUSPENSION OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Jay Cooke & Co. have suspended. They announce that their suspension is in consequence of large advances made to sustain their Philadelphia house, and a heavy drain upon their deposits.

WASHINGTON.

THE POLARIS PARTY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Secretary of the Navy, this afternoon, received a telegram from Consul Mullery announcing that the Polaris party was at Dundee, and all was well. The Juniata left St. Johns at 1 o'clock to-day, and the United States Consul had hired a fast steamer for forty-eight hours to catch her, intending to get himself in the steamer.

PITTSBURG.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland assembled in the Library at 10:30 A. M. The first business in order was a report from the committee on the time and place of meeting. After some discussion the time for the next meeting was fixed for September 17th and 18th, to take place at Columbus. Gen. Hooker, chairman of the committee on station and alternates, presented a report nominating Judge Mathews, of Cincinnati, Ohio, as orator, and Gen. Waterman, of Chicago, as alternate, which was adopted. The committee on nomination of officers for the next year, nominated Gen. P. S. Sheridan as President, which was also adopted. The committee on the Thomas monument reported that after carefully inspecting the models of all, yet we can't recommend for the adoption by the society, the work of either of the artists as completely embodying their ideas of the presentation of both House and rector; and it is recommended that a committee be empowered to employ some artist to construct the equestrian statue of Gen. Thomas giving them power to contract for the construction and completion of the statue. This report was adopted. Generals Sheridan, Hooker, Craft and Jordan were added to the committee. After the transaction of other business the convention adjourned to meet at Columbus, Ohio.

YELLOW FEVER.

ABATEMENT OF THE DISEASE AT SHREVEPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—The Howard Association of this city are in receipt of a dispatch from one of their physicians at Shreveport, saying that no more nurses or physicians than are now on duty there are required. The association here believes the generous contributions received by them from all parts of the country up to date will be sufficient to pay all expenses incurred. Natchez, Miss., has quarantined against the entire outside world.

THE TURF.

BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION RACES.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 18.—The fall meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association commences on the 29th inst. There are already one hundred horses here, including Franklin & Rice's, and Robinson & Morgan's stables, with some twenty-five or thirty other horses yet to arrive. The prospects have never been more flattering for a fall meeting. The Turf Congress Stake is creating excitement among turfmen, and doubtless will be an exciting race.

CHICAGO.

LOSS BY THE RECENT FIRE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The estimate made in these dispatches last night of the total loss by the fire yesterday is probably nearly correct. The loss exceeds one hundred thousand, and the highest two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is impossible to state the amount of insurance, but it is thought to be about thirty per cent of the total loss.

LOUISVILLE.

CAPTURE OF THE BANK FORGER.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—Norton, the forger, was arrested last night at Marysville, Ind., on the O. and M. railroad, 25 miles from here, by a party of six citizens. Forty-five hundred dollars was found on his person, the amount obtained at the Western German Savings Bank. He was very reticent and would tell nothing.

A Cruel Husband.

A lady, of Croton, who had some troubles with her husband, determined to punish him. She had read in the papers of the revenge of a Pennsylvania woman whose husband had struck her, and she determined to imitate that female's action. When the Pennsylvania woman was struck she threw herself into a tragic attitude, and exclaimed, "Villain! nothing but death can wipe away the stain of your blow." Then she rushed out of the house, ran to the canal, and throwing her hat and shawl on the bank, flung in a big stone, which made a loud splash. She then hid in the bushes and watched with demoniac joy her husband and a party of friends grappling for her body. When she thought she had sufficiently punished her lord she made her appearance, and was received by him with demonstrations of joy, and he begged her forgiveness, took her home, and promised to be kind and loving to her forever. The other day the Croton woman had a battle royal with her husband. He didn't strike her—he was too manly for that—but he said such irritating things that she was driven to madness. "Inhuman monster!" she shrieked, "I will never again rest beneath this roof. The river bed shall be my tomb—its waters my winding sheet." Out she rushed to the river, which ran within a quarter of a mile of the house, threw her handkerchief on the bank—she had neither hat nor shawl on, and then she flung into the clear waters a large stone. This done she hid in some trees and awaited the coming of the remorse-stricken husband. She continued to wait for about eight hours; but the remorseful man didn't come. Horrible thoughts began to agitate her mind. Perhaps he had killed the children and then committed suicide. She could not bear the suspense longer. It was dark now, and she quietly stole to the house. There were lights in it, and everything looked as cheery and pleasant as usual. She crept to the window and looked in. There sat the remorse-stricken husband, with his arm around the waist of a young lady neighbor, and he was saying: "Jennie, the old woman got her back up to-day, and she went off and drowned herself. Now, you see, I don't want to break up house-keeping, and if you'll consent, why, we'll get hitched in two weeks. What do you say?" "She shan't do anything of the sort, and neither will you, you miserable, unfeeling, heartless wretch!" came from the wife as she dashed into the room. For a few minutes Jennie was tossed and tumbled about by the undrowned woman in the most horrid manner, and when Jennie retired from the house she looked as though she had been through a carding-machine. The Croton woman doesn't intend trying any more sentimental experiments on her husband; but will hereafter do all her fighting in the old fashion. It need hardly be mentioned that her husband is not living in a state of perfect and unalloyed beatitude at present.—[N. Y. Dispatch.

—The Union and American reports the arrival at Nashville of an old gentleman "from New York having on his person $84,600 in Tennessee bonds to be funded."

SEWING MACHINES.

THE BECKWITH $20

PORTABLE

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

WITH strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This machine does away with all complications, and with the movement of only two parts (the needle arm and looper), both simple and strong; it makes the stitch, feeds the goods, half guides the cloth, fastens the seams, sews on braid, gathers and tucks, hems and embroiders. Remember, the movement of

Only Two Parts Does all This,

which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them.

Our Semi-Guiding Feed

requires the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel with

No Toilsome Tread of the Treadle.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20.

BECKWITH SEWING MACHINE CO.,

862 Broadway, N. Y.

d44w5ll

MISCELLANEOUS.

Harrison, Bradford & Co.'s

STEEL PENS.

Special attention called to the well-known numbers,

505, 75, 28, 20 and 22.

FACTORY, MT. VERNON; OFFICE, 75 JOHN ST. N. Y. d75

To Tunnel Contractors

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Louisville office of the undersigned until September 1st, 1873, for the graduation, culvert, masonry and tunnel excavation of the Benson tunnel sections of the Shelby cut-off. Plans, profiles and specifications of work will be prepared for inspection on and after the 20th inst. Bids from competent contractors familiar with tunnel work will only be considered, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the President.

L. M. ST. JOHN, C. E.

LOUISVILLE, August 14, 1873. d100

1873. FALL TRADE. 1873.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats

WHOLESALE.

No. 156 West Fourth Street,

where, with increased facilities, we can now offer our customers the largest and best assortment of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets in the city.

J. A. HENDERSON.

d89 156 West Fourth st., Cincinnati.

Imitation Hair Goods at Wholesale.

V. ECKENROTH

Importer, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Human Hair, Wigs,

Switches, Curls, Puffs, Chignons, Hair Jewelry and Hair Flowers. Curling and repairing neatly done.

No. 144 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. d67

WALTER GOW & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES,

LEATHER Belting, Fire Engine Hose and Leather Fire Buckets; also have in stock celebrated Straub Portable Corn and Wheat Mills, Gum Belting, Gum and Hose Packing.

Office and Salesroom, 69 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O. d76

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—J. B., be kind enough to return the $10 loaned you last week during the races. If not, will be compelled to ask your father for it. L. SINGLETON. d99

PERSONAL—Billy, if you do not come and get your chain, I will send it to you C. O. D. LENA SINGLETON. d100

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Horse, Phaeton and Harness for sale. Apply at Press office. d99

FOR SALE—A good saddle horse, 5 years old, 15½ hands high, well gaited. H. T. DUNCAN, Jr.

FOR SALE—GUN—A very fine double-barrelled Shotgun, manufactured by Lewis & Tonus, London. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, Gunsmith, Lexington, Ky. d99

FOR SALE—My house and lot, on Main street two blocks from the new postoffice, containing four rooms and kitchen, coal house, dairy, a good cistern, front, back and side yard. For particulars apply to H. C. METCALF. d83

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A comfortable brick cottage, with three rooms, situated on Fifth street, near Limestone. H. T. DUNCAN, Jr.

LOST.

LOST—On the morning of the 18th, on Main or North Upper street, a pair of black cloth lady's boots. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at H. M. DAVIS' Dry Goods Store. d100

LOST—CANE—A hickory cane, with ivory handle, letter "H" engraved on it and name in full on the band. The finder will please leave it at this office. H. T. DUNCAN, SR. d91

STRAYED.

STRAYED—On the 7th inst., a white cow, three years old; giving milk. Any information will be liberally rewarded. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Winchester street, near Race Track lane. d100

PUBLIC SALES.

SALE OF A SELECT LIBRARY.

ON WEDNESDAY, September 24th, at 4 o'clock p. m., I will sell, in the Rotunda of the Phoenix Hotel, the private library of choice and selected books, belonging to the estate of W. S. Downey, dec'd; also a handsome Oak Bookcase. J. F. ROBINSON, Jr.,

d100 Administrator.

A FRAME COTTAGE

WITH FIVE ROOMS

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, September 20th, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell to the highest bidder, without any reservation, for cash, the one-story frame cottage now occupied by R. S. Taylor, situated on the west side of Jefferson street, between Short and Second streets, containing five good size rooms and hall, summer kitchen, dairy, cistern and stable. Lot 27 feet in front by a depth of 145 feet, with 12 feet outlet to Tenth street.

Come to this sale and obtain a great bargain.

J. F. DRAKE & CO.,

d97 Auctioneers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION, KNIGHTS.

A FULL meeting of the members of Pintarch Lodge No. 27, K. of P., is requested Friday night, Sept. the 19th, in their Castle Hall. Business of importance. By order of

W. S. EMMAL, K. of R. and S.

J. W. MYERS, C. C. d100

RALPH C. McCRACKEN,

Shirt Manufacturer,

9 West Fourth st., opp. Merchants, Exchange, Cincinnati.

A true pattern for Shirts Made to Order. d86

NOTICE.

HAVING this day sold our stock of Lumber and Shingles to Messrs. Rule & Whitmore, and withdrawn from the business, we cordially commend to the favor of our late patrons and friends their yard, on the corner of Mulberry and Hart streets, where we are assured they will find a choice and ample stock at most reasonable terms. DIDLAKE & BUSH.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 10, 1873. d97

REWARD.

HORSE THIEF!

I WILL pay **One Hundred Dollars** for the arrest and delivery to the jailor of Fayette county, within six months, one James Legge, alias Jackson, &c. James Legge is about thirty years of age, complexion and hair dark, eyes blue, weighs about 175 pounds, soft spoken, height about 5 feet 11 inches, well made, and a fine looking man; has scars on front and rear of right leg below the knee; is a native of East Tennessee. S. G. SHARP.

☞An additional reward will be paid by the Governor.

September 9, 1873. d96

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

List of Leading Houses in Lexington, Ky.

With Name, Line of Business, and Location.

Attorneys-at-Law.

FRANK WATERS, Short street, between Upper and Mill. oct79

Agricultural Implements.

PAYNE & DELONG, Cheapside through to Mill street.

Architects.

P. L. LUNDIN, 17 Upper street, between Main and Water. d79

Bookkeeper and Accountant.

W. J. LARD, Lock Box 254, Lexington Postoffice. oct73

Barbers.

R. S. TAYLOR, No. 14 South Mill street. d9

Carriage and Saddlery Hardware, Saddles, Harness, &c.

THOMPSON & BOYD, No. 54 East Main street. oct79

Insurance.

J. W. COCHRAN & SON, General Agents of Franklin Co. for Southern States. Southeast corner Short and Upper sts, oct73

C. F. CANNON & CO., 20 Short street, corner Upper. oct73

Physicians.

J. K. MORTON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, corner Market and Church sts. dec75

Game, Fish and Oysters.

JAMES B. HAY, No. 10 North Mulberry st. d68 sep73

Parties wishing their names placed in the Directory will call at the PRESS OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECKER BROTHERS,



Unrivalled Grand Upright and Square

PIANOS,

The Favorite Valley Gem and the Estey Cottage Organs.

A large assortment, low prices and easy terms.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

d73p1 138 W. Fourth st., Cincinnati.



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PRIDE OF THE KITCHEN SOAP,

FOR house-cleaning purposes. Cleans Paint, Oil Cloth, Zinc, Bath Tubs, Plated Ware, Silver, Tins, Kitchen Ware, and everything that needs cleaning, scouring and polishing. Principal Depot, 137 Duane street, N. Y. d48p1

Wm. Glenny & Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

French Plate and Crystal and American

Window Glass,

39 Vine Street, CINCINNATI, O.

d58p1w51p58

L. F. WEHRMANN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Furniture Warerooms,

Nos. 17 and 23, Fifth st.,

(Bet. Main and Walnut,)

Manufactory Nos. 9 and 11 Jones st.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

d94

ALBRECHT & NIEMANN,

Carriage Manufactory

Northeast corner John and Everett streets, Cincinnati. Take John street cars. d72-p1

ALBERT KRELL,

Manufacturer and Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

best Italian and German Strings, sole agent for Stock & Co.'s celebrated and unrivaled Piano. Needham & Son's silver tongue Organs, southwest corner Fourth and Elm streets, Cincinnati, O. d72p1

THE DAILY PRESS.

PUBLISHED BY THE

PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

THE DAILY PRESS is published every morning, except Sunday, by the PRESS PRINTING COMPANY, at the corner of Short and Market streets. Supscription price, delivered by mail or carrier, $8 a year, or eighty cents a month, payable in advance. Advertisements inserted in the Daily Press at ten cents per line for each insertion. The Press is the only daily paper published in Central Kentucky, and contains the latest telegraphic news and market reports to the Western associated press; also all the local news of importance up to the time of going to press.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is published every Wednesday morning. Subscription price, $1 a year, in advance. The Weekly Press is an eight page paper, with six columns to the page, and will contain a full summary of the news of the week, at home and abroad—full market reports by telegraph. Special attention given to all live stock markets. Advertisements inserted at five cents a line for each insertion.

ADVERTISEMENTS must be left at the office as follows: for Daily, by 8 P. M.; for the Weekly Press, by 12 M. on Mondays.

SUBSCRIBERS—Papers will be discontinued at the end of the time paid for, and subscribers can always ascertain the time at which their subscription expires by referring to the date on the direction label.

CONTRIBUTIONS—No attention will be paid to anonymous communications; every article must be accompanied by the writer's real name and address.

ADVERTISERS—Special rates of advertising given to regular customers.

ORDERS should be addressed to the PRESS PRINTING COMPANY, Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, KY.:

Friday Morning, September 19, 1873.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

Action of the Board Yesterday—Some Strong Resolutions and Combustible Material Introduced—Adjournment Sine Die.

The Board of Curators of Kentucky University met in their room at the University, yesterday morning, to conclude the business which had brought them together.

The action of the night before in relation to Mr. McGarvey had anything but thrown oil on the troubled waters. It was evident that much of an interesting character would transpire at the morning session, and perhaps even a crisis in the affairs of the University would be brought about by the springing of dangerous questions. In consequence quite a respectable audience gathered to be present at the proceedings, but were disappointed.

President R. M. Bishop in the chair called the meeting to order, and after prayer and calling of the roll, the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

RESIGNATION OF A CURATOR.

The President then read the following communication from a Curator:

Board of Curators Kentucky University:

Having just received notice to attend a called meeting of the Board of Curators on the 16th inst., and finding it inconvenient to attend the meetings of the Board, I hereby tender to the Board of Curators my resignation as a Curator, that you may elect one in my place who can meet with you and lend his aid in promoting the welfare of the institution. Respectfully, G. W. N. YOST.

A debate arose as to the expediency, and even right, of the Board to appoint a Curator in place of Curator Yost, resigned. It was argued that the number of Curators was already in excess of the legal number allowed by the charter, and that the expenses of calling so large a body of men together from a distance, so frequently, were great.

Regent Bowman explained that the expense consequent on the meetings of the Board of Curators does not exceed $125.

Col. Withers was in favor of reducing the number of Curators. He wanted to go back to a place of safety for the University—the charter—and to abide by its provisions. The charter provided, he said, that the Board of Curators should consist of thirty members. It was now composed of forty-one. He was in favor of reducing the number to thirty, and moved to that effect.

Curator Williams raised the point of order that the discussion was out of place.

The chair ruled otherwise, or rather did not rule at all, and

Curator R. M. Gano rising, announced his concurrence in the opinions expressed by Curator Withers, and asked him to modify his motion by adopting thirty-one as the number. Curator Withers adopted the amendment.

Regent Bowman said the language of the charter was not that the Board should consist of thirty members, but *not less* than thirty—that was the minimum number. Any county subscribing $15,000 dollars to the endowment fund is entitled to a representative in the Board, and if forty more counties should subscribe, each that amount, that same number would be added to the present. He did not fear that it would become too cumbrous.

The amendment was voted on and lost. The original motion was carried and reference made to appropriate committee.

Curator R. M. Gano arose to make a statement for Prof. Milligan, who desired him to say to the Board that the Bible students had determined to leave to-day unless something was done to retain them.

The chairman looking round upon the Board said, yes, I think so—something ought to be done. I believe something has been done. We will come to that. I should like for Prof. Milligan to address the Board.

PRIVILEGE.

Curator Worthington (the same who had a personal altercation with Regent Bowman last session of the Board, upon this very subject) arose to a question of privilege. He said earnestly that his character for veracity had been impeached at the last meeting of the Board, in a dispute between himself and the Regent. [They had come to blows then; now, they were situated in diagonally opposite corners of the room, eyeing each other askance.] It was said that he had misrepresented the Regent. He wanted to quote from the bill consolidating the Transylvania and Kentucky Universities.

The preamble to the bill recites that the Curators had an endowment fund of $200,000. Now, the Regent had said emphatically that whoever made such a statement was guilty of a falsehood. There is the fact in the preamble to the instrument, by authority of which we have our existence.

Dr. Smith asked if the Curator had not stated that the $200,000 were invested.

Curator Worthington—No, sir.

Regent Bowman asked if he might make a statement.

The Chair decided him out of order.

Curator Withers said he desired, in view of what had been said on the subject, that Prof. Milligan be invited to address the Board.

Curator Gano said that Prof. Milligan did not want to come before the Board, but he did wish to have his statement presented. Said Mr. Gano, "I was touched at the tears in that aged man's eyes when he said that he had done all he could, and that the students would leave unless something was done."

On motion Prof. Milligan was invited to appear before the Board.

Curator J. A. Williams here reported that the committee on petitions had not been able to make a report, and asked for further time.

Here Prof. Milligan entered the hall.

A PROTEST.

Curator W. S. Williams, rising, said he had something to say which he desired to say before Prof. Milligan. It was a recognized principle in the charter—the principle of representation. Dr. Given and himself had represented the county of Lincoln. He had thought he represented that people, and he desired to carry out their wishes. He, therefore, kindly, but earnestly presented their protest against the late action of the Board.

WHEREAS, By an action of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University, Prof. J. W. McGarvey was removed from the chair of Sacred History, in the Bible College, in the Kentucky University, upon what we believe illegal grounds, and without sufficient cause, we therefore, Curators of Kentucky University, and having voted against the removal of Prof. McGarvey, respectfully petition the honorable Board of Kentucky University to receive the following protest to the action of the Board of Kentucky University removing Prof. J. W. McGarvey, and that the same be placed upon the records of this Board. Our protest is made on the following grounds and for the following reasons:

1. By a law of the Kentucky University no charge may be brought against any professor except for incompetency and unfaithfulness.

2. The alleged cause of the removal of Prof. McGarvey is the one as given by the Executive Committee, and a totally different cause as given by the mover of the resolution for the removal of Prof. McGarvey.

3. That the removal of Prof. McGarvey was without sufficient cause and without preferment of sufficient charges, and therefore contrary to the charter.

The speaker proceeded to say that all who chose to sign that petition might do so.

G. W. Elley—I heartily endorse it and sign it.

Curator Steele—I was not aware of the existence of that paper, but I endorse the sentiments and wish to sign it.

Curator Kinnaird said he had voted against Prof. McGarvey's removal and gave his reasons for so doing. He stood by his action then.

Curator Withers—I want to sign that document.

Curator Rickets—I desire to attach my name to that protest.

Curator R. M. Gano—I heartily endorse the language of the protest and desire my name added.

Curator Worthington—I endorse it heartily and add my name.

Curator Wilkes—I endorse every word of that protest, and desiring to promote the interests of the University, I desire to attach my name.

On motion the petition was received and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

President Milligan then, upon invitation, addressed the Board. He said, I do not know, Mr. President, that I yet understand the object of my being invited here, sir.

The President—Curator R. M. Gano gave us your statement just now in regard to the Bible College. In view of that, we want to hear what you have to say and what suggestions you can make under the circumstances.

Prof. Milligan—Do you mean that you want me tell you what I have done or what can be done in order to give entire satisfaction to the students and friends of the college?

The President—You are not confined in your statement.

Regent Bowman here remarked, that the Board went into executive session on yesterday morning and excluded all but reporters for the PRESS. He desired to present the credentials of Messrs. J. R. Morton and Fletcher Johnson as reporters for the Lexington Gazette.

Prof. Milligan—I am obliged to you, gentlemen of the Board, for your courtesy in inviting me to address you, and I confess that I still feel embarrassed in regard to what I ought to say, or what the Board desires to hear me upon. I might talk a long time and yet not say anything that would be of profit to the Board. When the young gentlemen came to the Bible College they entered with feelings of embarrassment. They had been advised, some to stay at home until the action of the Board was determined, and others were advised to come here and await their action, and matriculate then. Most of them came advised one way or the other. I told them, as an officer of the institution, to go on as I was doing myself, and do their duty faithfully, and trust to the action of this Board. The Board is an honorable body, in whose integrity I have the utmost confidence. I knew not what would be its action. I told them to go on and do their duty. I believe there were about thirty entered.

This morning, without any conversation with any student until after prayer, two of them came to me and said that they were disappointed at the action of the Board, and desired to be honorably dismissed. I asked how extensive was this feeling. They said it was general. I told them not to act hastily. They ought to consider the matter, and, meantime, go on with their classes. They said they had great respect for me, but in view of the advise they had received at home and here, they had come to the conclusion to leave, and believed a large body of students would do the same.

I thought it my duty to mention this to Brother Gano, that it might be brought before the Board. I deemed it proper to be put before them that they might take some immediate action.

If you want my judgment on what will restore peace and harmony, and on the ability and character of my esteemed colleague, Prof. McGarvey, I am ready to speak. (Silence ensued.)

The President—I do not know anything to ask, if you have nothing more to say.

Prof. Milligan—I will say that I had hoped the difference which has distracted this institution would have been otherwise settled than it has. I had hoped until last night, and still hope, that the action of the Board in relation to Prof. McGarvey be reconsidered and that he be returned. If that is done it will restore peace and harmony, and give great satisfacfion to the students here, and to others who have written to me.

Allow me to say—and nothing I shall say is intended to reflect upon any member of the Board—allow me to say that it has never been my good fortune to co-operate with any man more earnest in his work, and in the course of thirty-three years as a teacher I have never met one more honest and faithful in the discharge of his duties than Professor McGarvey.

Curator J. A. Williams desired to say that it was the duty of the Board to give an assurance to Prof. Milligan and the students that something should be done in regard to the Bible College, and for that reason he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in answer to Prof. Milligan that assurance be given to President Milligan, and through him to the professors and pupils of the Bible College that ample provision will be immediately made for their full instruction, and that Prof. Milligan be furnished with a copy of this resolution.

This resolution was carried.

Curator R. M. Gano—In view of what has transpired, I move to reconsider the vote removing Prof. McGarvey.

The President said that such a motion could only be put by one who voted for the motion removing the Professor.

Curator Gano (looking round)—Is there not one member of the Board who voted in the majority who will move a reconsideration?

There being no reply,

Curator Wilkes said he hoped Prof. Milligan would not be asked to say what he might not want to say. He could say that ample provision may be made, but not *will* be made.

Curator Withers—I desire to say in explanation of my vote, that I do not think the Board can make ample provision.

Curator Elley—I do not think that all the professors you could put in this college would bring a certain class of students here.

Curator J. A. Williams said he did not wish to be understood as introducing his motion for the purpose of appeasing anybody. He thought that Prof. Milligan ought to be assured in answer to the statement he had made, and it was right that the Board should give that assurance.

ALEXANDER PROCTOR.

Regent Bowman—I desire to offer a resolution which I think will settle this matter. The Executive Committee has taken some action looking to a filling of the vacancy in the Bible College. The resolution reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The Executive Committee suspend, *ad interim*, Prof. J. W. McGarvey from the chair of Sacred History in the Bible College of Kentucky University; and

Whereas, Said committee have tendered said chair to Elder Alex. Proctor, of Missouri; therefore be it

Resolved, That Alex. Proctor be, and is hereby, now elected to fill said chair.

Curator Wilkes said—I have the highest regard for Alexander Proctor. We were school mates together, and early college friends. I admire his character and his talents. I ask now whether Alexander Proctor has signified his willingness to accept this chair.

Regent Bowman—I wrote to Alexander Proctor of the action of the Executive Committee, and also of the Board of Curators, on the 16th of September. I did not desire him to act hastily in the matter, and if he waited it would not be considered a discourtesy. There was much excitement about the matter, and we wanted him to have the full benefit of the action of the Board before he acted. No response from him had, as yet, been received.

Curator Worthington moved as a substitute that Elder John I. Rogers be appointed to fill the vacancy.

Regent Bowman asked whether it was the intention now to act on nominations, or to refer them to the committee on nominations.

The President said the motion was to endorse the action of the Executive Committee. If the amendment prevailed, both men would be appointed.

Curator Wilkes—I am opposed to both nominations on the principle that I know that they cannot be had. I do not think the place ought to be filled at all just now. He did not think that any appointment just now would give satisfaction to the people. He thought it was by no means certain that they could fill the place with anybody. Mr. Wilkes proceeded to account for the action of the Board the night before, stating that it was based upon Prof. McGarvey writing an article in his paper in reply to a slanderous attack upon him. Prof. McGarvey was punished because he opened his mouth in self-defense. He wanted to know whether it was to be the rule of this Board that a professor could not defend himself when attacked.

Dr. Smith raised the point of order that the discussion was out of order.

The President—We want to hear Brother Wilkes.

A Member—I hope speeches will be limited to ten minutes.

Curator Elley—Oh, yes, three.

Curator Wilkes—I am opposed to filling the vacancy at this time No man whom we can desire will accept that place while the present animus exists. I saw Alexander Proctor two weeks ago, and talked with him for two hours, when he stated that he would not accept the position.

Regent Bowman—Perhaps the same plan had been adopted to secure Brother Proctor's refusal as had been adopted to secure signatures to the petitions.

Curator Sloan said he had been misrepresented by Curator Wilkes in his statement about professors uniting in self-defense. What he did say was that officials of the University should not publish articles about the affairs of the institution. The report in the PRESS did not represent me correctly in regard to my reasons for my vote. My speech was not written before the evidence was before me. In regard to Brother Proctor, he thought that Curator Wilkes had put it to him as he had put it to the Board, that he was not in favor of any one taking the position.

Curator John A. Williams moved that the nominations be referred to the Committee on Nominations, who should consult with Professor Milligan.

Curator Williams asked leave that the Committee on Nominations withdraw and confer with Professor Milligan.

RECONSIDERATION.

Curator Z. F. Smith moved, in accordance with a request made of him, to reconsider the vote of last night in regard to the action of the Board in Professor McGarvey's case.

Regent Bowman—I move to lay that resolution on the table. Carried by a vote of 22 to 13.

The resolution offered last night by Z. F. Smith, endorsing the action of the Executive Committee, and asserting their right to suspend ad interim, came up for action.

Curator Ricketts said the charter only gave such a right to a quorum of the Board.

Regent Bowman said—I have not delayed the business of the Board with speeches. I have made none so far, and I do not now intend to speak except through the mouths of others. I desire to read the opinions of legal gentlemen upon this question.

The Regent then read the following:

OPINION OF GEO. B. KINKEAD AND RICHARD H. BUCKNER.

The following question has been submitted to us for our opinion:

"Has the Executive Committee, as agents of the Board of Curators (of Kentucky University), the power to remove, per interim, a professor who is a ministerial officer or appointee of the corporation—an act which would be simply tantamount to suspension from office until the corporation confirms or revokes the action of its agent, the Executive Committee?"

After examining, with some care, both the charter and by-laws of the University, we are of opinion that the Executive Committee has such power.

By the 11th section of the charter, "no less than a majority of the whole Board (of Curators) shall have power to appoint the president, professors, &c.; * * * to remove the same from office for sufficient cause, and to fill all vacancies in the same, whether by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, provided a vacancy may be filled by a quorum until a meeting of said majority shall be held."

By the 10th section, it is provided a majority of all the Curators shall have power to remove a Curator from office, for any cause they may deem sufficient, and shall have power also to define the qualifications of a Curator.

These are the only parts of the charter which require a concurrence of the majority of the Board.

By the 4th section it is provided: "They (the Curators) shall have full power to select and employ any officers and agents they shall deem proper; * * * also to make, ordain, establish and execute or cause to be executed all such by-laws, rules and ordinances not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this State, as they may think necessary for the welfare of said institution for their own government, the good government of the professors, instructors, tutors, agents, officers and students of the same, and generally to do all acts necessary and proper to promote the welfare and prosperity of said University."

Under this clause various by-laws were made by the corporation, among others the following:

"The permanent officers of the Board shall consist of the President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee."

They (the Executive Committee) shall have full power for, and in behalf of, the Board, to transact all business which the Board might rightfully do, and which ought to be done, in the *interim* between the meetings of the Board; *provided*, however, that the acts of said Executive Committee, so far as they relate to the legitimate business of the whole Board, shall have full force and effect only until the next meeting of the Board, unless at said meeting they shall be ratified by the Board.

The limitations of the *proviso* excludes all consideration of the power of the Board to authorize the Executive Committee by a by-law to act definitely and finally on the matters confided to them. The Board, by its by-law, has not attempted to confer such power upon the committee.

The powers conferred by the 4th section are very broad, and while it may be admitted that no by-law can be made under them inconsistent with the positive prohibition contained in the 11th section (about which, at present, we are not asked for an opinion), we do not doubt that a by-law may be made in perfect consistency with all other parts of the charter, under which the Executive Committee may temporarily remove or suspend from office one of its professors.

The power to make its own by-laws is an incident of every corporation, and this, because in the judgment of the law, it is necessary for the proper exercise of its functions. And hence courts have given validity to them, when at first sight it was not expected. For instance—In Ret. & Spencer Burrow R. 1829, a note of the case is in the following language: "The charter directs the nomination and election of common councilmen to be by the Mayor, jurats and commonalty, and their successors, or the majority of them, out of the principal inhabitants of the said town and parish."

A by-law was made "to restrain the number of electors to such of the commonalty as have executed the office of church warden and overseer."

It was objected to this, that "the by-law is *contradictory* to the charter, which requires the election to be by the body at large. So that it is repugnant to the charter, both in letter and spirit. Lord Mansfield, in giving his final opinion on the case, says: * * * 'But when the power of making by-laws is in the body at large, they may delegate their rights to a select body, who becomes the representative of the whole body."' And while the case was progressing the same learned judge said (page 1833:) "It is now settled that the number of the *electors* may be restrained by a by-law."

And this view was sustained by Lord Ellenborough in a subsequent case, "The King vs. Ashwell," reported in 12 East, p. 22, when the Chief Justice said: "With respect to elective functions to be performed by the body at large, they may in this manner delegate them to a select part of themselves, and I cannot say that it is an unreasonable by-law, because an inconvenience may, 'by bare possibility, result from it." We have cited these cases to show to what extent courts have gone in upholding by-laws made by corporations in furtherance of the general interest of the body. These, however, must not contradict the charter. To determine when they do, depends on the construction of the whole charter, and a proper construction of the by-law.

A charter is necessarily general. By-laws are always particular. While the latter is subordinate to the former, both ought to be construed together in view of the general working of the corporation. Now, then, if there be no power in the Executive Committee to suspend until the next meeting of the Board to await the action of the majority, then this power does not exist anywhere; a quorum can fill a vacancy, but a quorum cannot suspend an officer, and the extraordinary state of case is presented that a professor may demean himself ever so unworthily, and no power can restrain him, until a majority of the Board can be convened.

If the courts uphold a by-law which limited the number of electors, when the charter conferred the right on all, how much more would they uphold a by-law which, without contradiction, supplies a deficiency of its charter.

Can a power to suspend a professor until a majority of the Board can have an opportunity to act be considered inconsistent with a power to remove? We think clearly not. A majority is required to remove; but where is the prohibition on a less number to suspend for a limited time? A power to suspend indefinitely might be considered a power to remove, but a power to suspend until the Board shall meet cannot be so considered. If a power to *remove* was claimed under the by-law, it might be replied that the power to *remove* is limited to a majority of the Board, but until a power to *suspend* for a limited and fixed period shall be construed to mean the same thing as a power to *remove*, it cannot be insisted that the by-law and charter are in conflict. A power so necessary should be upheld by the courts, and, in our judgment, would be, unless there was an express prohibition of it, and we think there is none.

Another by-law provides that "The Board of Curators reserved to themselves the right to dismiss any professor or instructor whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the University requires it."

It is manifest this has no bearing on the question we have been considering, but concerns only the professors, and not the power of the Executive Committee, and the whole by-law is designed to put it out of the power of a professor to resign or surrender his place, except at certain times, while it reserves the right in the Board to dismiss him at any time.

GEO. B. KINKEAD,
RICHARD A. BUCKNER.

Sept. 10, 1873.

OPINION OF W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE AND B. F. BUCKNER.

John B. Bowman, Regent, &c.:

DEAR SIR—The Curators are the corporation, and, therefore, do not in any true sense exercise any delegated powers. By section 4 of the charter they are given full power to select and employ any officers and agents they shall deem proper, and to make, ordain, establish and execute *or* cause to be executed all such by-laws, rules and ordinances not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States or this State, as they may think, necessary for the welfare of the institution, for their own government, the good government of the professors, instructors tutors, agents, officers and students, and generally to do all acts necessary and proper to promote the welfare and prosperity of said University.

By section 5 it is made the imperative duty of the Curators to elect an Executive Committee, the duties and powers of that Executive Committee are of necessity to be prescribed by the Curators under the power given in section 4.

These duties and powers are thus prescribed, to-wit: "The delegated and representative powers of the corporation are vested in a Regent and Executive Committee," and the Executive Committee shall consist of the Regent, who is *ex-officio* chairman, and four members of the Board, who shall be styled the Executive Committee of the University.

2. They shall have full power for and on behalf of the Board to transact all business which the Board might rightfully do, and which ought to be done in the *interim* between the meetings of the Board. Provided, however, that the acts of said Executive Committee, so far as they relate to the legislative business of the whole Board, shall have full power and effect only until the next meeting of the Board, unless at said meeting they shall be ratified by the Board." (Page 17.)

Whatever the Board has power to do finally, the committee has power to do temporarily. The Board is the corporation, and has power to delegate its powers to selected officers. This seems too clear to require argument, unless there be some restriction especially enacted. The power of the committee is the whole power of the Board. There is a very perceptible difference between the power conferred and the mode of exercising that power.

The Board has certain powers conferred; as to some, a certain mode is pointed out; as to others, another mode. It is always one Board, and, as such, upon it are conferred all the powers granted.

Now, to this Executive Committee are granted all the powers of the whole Board during the recess of the Board.

When the committee acts its action is binding only during such recess. When its action is reported to the Board for confirmation, the power conferred on the Board must be exercised in the mode pointed out in the charter; that is, the ratification must, in certain matters, be by a majority of the whole Board.

For instance, the Board has the undoubted power to dismiss a professor. That power is to be exercised in the mode pointed out by section 11. It has power to delegate this power under section 4, and most clearly to an Executive Committee, and has so done. This delegated power must, of course, be subject to ratification. When that act of ratification is to be passed, the Board must act as pointed out by said section 11. We, therefore, are of the opinion that under the charter and by-laws submitted, the Executive Committee have power to dismiss a professor until the Board meets.

The power to remove a professor without any explicit reservation is, we think, a clear common law right, and that without trial or formal charges.

Such an officer, appointed *durante bene placeto*, may be removed without any other cause than that the pleasure of those who appointed him is determined. It would indeed be unfortunate if there did not reside this power in some body, always in session, always capable of acting. Such is the apparent reason for creating an Executive Committee; one who can at once be gathered together and immediately act. Respectfully,

BRECKENRIDGE & BUCKNER.

Curator Withers—Is that all the legal opinion the Regent is going to read? I want to know if the law faculty of the University have not given an opinion.

Regent Bowman—One of the law professors had been consulted—Hon. Jas. O. Harrison. His opinion was written out and is in the possession of the secretary, Woolfolk. Gen. Huston was asked. He gave his opinion. That was in the hands of the secretary. Maj. Johnson had been asked for an opinion. He had so far given none.

Curator Woolfolk said he had mislaid Mr. Harrison's opinion, but he had General Huston's.

Curator Withers—Regent Bowman said of the opinion of James O. Harrsion, that it was given without having the charter and by-laws before him.

Regent Bowman—I say yet it was. It is in Mr. Harrison's own handwriting in the opinion itself, that he gave his opinion without having the charter before him. Produce the document and read it.

Curator Withers asked if, when the discussion was up, the Regent did not say that the other opinions were given on due consideration, and the opinion of Jas. O. Harrison given without the charter before him. Such a charge as that would weaken the opinion of any lawyer in the mind of another.

Regent Bowman—I said so under the impression, which I still have, that he states himself that the charter and by-laws were not before him.

Curator Withers—The Regent accuses the law faculty of acting inconsiderately.

Regent Bowman—I believe certain queries were propounded to Mr. Harrison, and extracts of the law were given to him by Major Luxon, I not having at hand a copy of the charter at the time. I subsequently found a copy and gave it to Mr. Buckner, whose opinion I had asked.

Curator Withers—It is strange that the opinion of lawyers favorable to the committee had been preserved and the others not.

Regent Bowman—That is a reflection on the Secretary of the Board which he can himself answer.

Curator Worthington said he had seen Judge Buckner that morning, and he did not think he favored the opinion presented.

The resolution was then read and adopted.

A BLOW AT THE REGENT.

Curator Withers then introduced the following:

WHEREAS, The 7th section of the charter of Kentucky University provides that the annual account of the Treasurer must be accompanied by the certificate of the Executive Committee, signed by each member thereof, and stating that it has been examined and that it is correct.

And, whereas, the by-laws provide that the Executive Committee shall approve all drafts upon the treasury and examine and adjust all accounts against the University, and also that they shall audit the annual reports of the Treasurer.

And, whereas, both the charter and by-laws of the University indicate the Executive Committee as the guardians of the Treasury, and the charter expressly enacts that when the Treasurer's term of office expires, or he shall resign his office, or be removed therefrom, that he shall deliver up to the Executive Committee or their order, all the books and papers pertaining to his office, and in each and every particular account for, and pay over, all money, or other things of value, which may come to his hands as Treasurer, and shall also permit his books to be examined at any and all times by the Executive Committee.

And, whereas, the duty usually devolves on the Executive Committee to examine and approve the bond of the Treasurer, and to determine the sufficiency and solvency of the securities to the Treasurer's bond, which the charter requires to be renewed each year after his re-election to office.

And, whereas, it is inconsistent and repugnant to reason that under these circumstances the Treasurer should be a member of the Exexutive Committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st. That it is improper for any member of the Executive Committee to hold the office of Treasurer.

2d. That the by-laws and statutes of the University be amended by adding under the title of the Executive Committee as follows: No member of the Executive Committee shall be eligible to, or even hold, the office of Treasurer.

A motion was made to lay these resolutions on the table. Carried by a vote of 21 to 10.

Curator Withers—I desire now to offer another set of resolutions, and in introducing them I desire to say that it is with the kindest feelings and best intentions. The churches are deeply moved by the dissensions in the University, and their petitions ought not to be disregarded. The committee appointed to report upon them have not done so and are not likely to do so.

The Curator then read the following

RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, In the preamble to the charter of Kentucky University it is distinctly stated: That an institution of learning, known and called by the name of Bacon College, was founded by certain members of the body of the Disciples of Christ, denominated Christians, and was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1836, which institution finally suspended its regular collegiate operation for want of a permanent endowment; and, that in view of the educational wants of said body of Christians in Kentucky, and of their wishes for the permanent success of said institution, known and expressed at various times, a plan for its full endowment and reorganization had been prosecuted by John B. Bowman, which had thus far resulted in raising $150,000 of endowment fund; and, to carry out such design, it was necessary to amend and extend the provisions of the charter of Bacon College.

And, whereas, in pursuance of said design, the charter of Kentucky University was adopted in 1858 as an amendment of the charter of Bacon College, and the name of said institution was changed to Kentucky University.

And, whereas, it was provided that thirty persons, named in the 2d section of said charter, should be incorporated by the name of the Curators of Kentucky University, in whom was vested the legal title to property of said University, and the general control and government of said University was committed to said Curators.

And, whereas, it was provided by the 8th section of said amendment of the charter that, for the ownership and control of said University, at least two-thirds of the Board of Curators shall always be members of the Christian Church of Kentucky.

And, whereas, doubts exist in the minds of many members of the Christian Church of Kentucky as to the designs and purposes of the Board of Curators in administering the trust committed to them, and, with a view to remove all doubt and apprehensions on the subject; therefore, be it

Resolved. 1st. That we distinctly avow that we regard ourselves as the Trustees for the Christian Church of Kentucky for the ownership and control of Kentucky University.

2. That we pledge ourselves to manage and control Kentucky University, except the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, in the interests of the Christian Church of Kentucky, disclaiming, however, any design to have Theology taught in any of the colleges of the University, except in the College of the Bible.

3. That, in view of said provisions of the charter, and to carry into full effect its spirit and intent, it is necessary and proper that at least two-thirds of the Executive Committee should be members of the Christian Church of Kentucky in good standing and full fellowship.

After a rambling, pointless discussion

L. B. Wilkes moved to lay the resolutions on the table. He said he wanted an expression of opinion.

Curator Z. F. Smith said he thought he could suggest a way of reconciling the defferences. Let the committee on petitions make a minority and majority report if necessary, and publish them side by side.

Curator Withers was willing to adopt the compromise. Some members were disposed to oppose the compromise and Curator Withers pressed his resolutions. He wanted the church to know in what relation to it the Board stood.

Regent Bowman thought that the resolutions ought to be referred to a committee like the petition.

Curator Wilkes insisted on his motion to lay upon the table.

Curator Sloan complained of the course pursued by Curators Withers and Wilkes in cutting off debate.

Regent Bowman then moved to refer the resolutions to committee on petitions.

Curator Elley—I want to say distinctly that I am opposed to referring this document to that or any other committee. One hundred churches in Kentucky, and over three hundred donors, addressed to you a polite note, asking that you do not do a certain thing, and you did it. Now, these questions ought to be settled. He wanted these resolutions passed or laid on the table. The committee had treated with disrespect the petition from the churches, and he wanted to let the people know in what relation the Board stood to the church.

Curator Enos Campbell said the assertion that that committee to whom was referred the petition of the churches, treated them with disrespect, was a horrible blunder and utterly unfounded.

The President—No more courteous parliamentary action could be adopted towards petitions than reference to the committee.

The idea of Curator Elley, that the committee or this body intended to treat the churches discourteously, was a great mistake.

Curator Enos Campbell—Tremendous.

The President—Yes, a tremendous mistake.

Curator Elley—(Pricking up his ears; he is deaf.) What's that? What was your last remark, sir?

The President—I say it was a great mistake.

Curator Elley—(resting his hands on the arms of his chair and rising half out of it)—Did you say premeditated?

The President—(getting "riled")—No; I said tremendous.

[Bro. Elley dropped into his chair, folded his hands, crossed his legs, and pulled down his eyebrows as if he had met with a serious disappointment.]

The President continued—I say that I know it to be the intention of the Board, at least so far as I am concerned, and I occupy such a position in the central church in Cincinnati, that what I say is believed, my word and judgment being held in great esteem there, though they may amount to very little here. I say, so far as I am concerned, I desire that the petitions of the churches shall be treated with the utmost respect and answered courteously. And I say now, though I did not intend to say it, that the manner in which these petitions were gotten up is unknown in the history of the church. I know that some of these churches and donors will reverse their action, and some of them have told me that they would.

Curator Elley—Name one.

The President—I can name them, sir, but I desire to let them speak for themselves. Some of them told me that they would have their names taken off now, if it were not too late. These petitions were *ex parte* in toto, and when the churches hear the other side they will reverse their decision.

The previous question being called for, the vote was taken upon the question of reference.

Curator Z. F. Smith—When this name was called he explained his vote. He said there port has gone abroad, from what source I will not say, that there are some members of this Board who are designing to pervert the management and control of this University from the original purposes of the charter and donors to same. The vote on the reference of the resolutions may be construed as to favor this impression. It is not the case. I want the declarations of the sense of this Board to be carefully prepared in language that will be in accordance with the terms of the charter, and such as we can all sign, and will be satisfactory at the same time to the most captious. From long and familiar association with this Board and its proceedings, I do not believe there is one member of this Board, or one officer of this institution, who has, or ever had, the remotest design to pervert the purposes of Kentucky University, or that there is one who does not desire to control and manage the institution in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the charter and in the intent of the donors, and stand before the representative institution of the Christian Church, just as Georgetown College is the representative of the Baptist Church, or Center College of the Presbyterian Church. I want the language of such declaration to state the facts of the case in accordance with the charter of the University, and such as I can conscientiously approve. No resolution before this Board heretofore has met these conditions looking to this end.

Curator Enos Campbell, explaining his vote, said he adopted the sentiment of Curator Smith.

Curator L. B. Wilkes said that there was a wide-spread feeling that the Board was inimical to the church. He could not vote for reference.

Curator Kinnaird said that he could not vote for the resolutions as they are, and, therefore, voted for reference.

Curator R. M. Gano, had been in hopes that an expression would go out to the churches reassuring them. He had been told that some time ago there was a movement on foot to deprive the Church of the University. He was glad to hear the expression from Curator Z. F. Smith, and to see so many endorsing it. But these resolutions ought to pass, and he would therefore vote against reference.

Curators Wilkes and Allen obtained leave of absence.

Several members wanted to leave on the cars, and at one o'clock, before the vote was taken, a member moved to adjourn sine die, which was carried, and the Board adjourned. It immediately convened, however, with a quorum of nine, to adopt the minutes and then adjourned finally.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[Specially telegraphed to the DAILY PRESS.]

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 18.

The day in financial circles has been one of unusual excitement, growing out of the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. The other failures which have recently occurred were mere local affairs, and, of course, produced little excitement compared with the one to-day. The connection of Jay Cooke & Co. with the Government in marketing of loans during the war, and funding operations since, has given the firm a national reputation, which of course only intensified the excitement upon their suspension. The money market was unfavorably affected by the failures of the day and a general distrust engendered thereby.

The early operations on call were 7 per cent. currency to the Government, but in the afternoon the price advanced to 9 per cent. per diem, which rate has not been reached since the exciting times of last winter and spring. The final business was at 7 per cent. late in the day.

Sterling heavy and lower at 108@108¾ for sixty days, and 109@109¼ for sight.

Custom receipts $600,000.

Gold active and higher, advancing from 111¾ to 112⅝, closing at 112⅝.

Loans were made at from 5 to 7 and 1-16 per cent. for carrying.

Clearings $35,000,000.

The assistant treasurer disbursed $125,000.

The Express says that the Government to-day, in refusing to sell gold, took the first step toward stopping the spread of a panic, and that Secretary Richardson to let loose a portion of the currency balance.

Government bonds weak and unsettled in tone at the close.

State bonds quiet.

The effect of the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. was decided on the Stock Exchange, where a general break in values took place, with a feverish and unsettled market. During the afternoon there were constant rumors of failures, but at the close of business the only additional ones were Robinson & Saydam and Sichard & Cheil The former were carried down by a decline on stock, and the latter suspended, merely on account of his connection with the new railroad building, which has temporarily locked up a considerable portion of Schell's available cash means. The railroad and miscellaneous specialties were active and excited through the day, with numerous and wide fluctuations in the list. The lowest prices of the day were made toward delivery at the close, when the market showed a decline of 10 @ 5 per cent. up to the time above mentioned. There were frequent reactions and counteractions as the reports in circulation were considered good or bad. When unfavorable reports were pronounced the market on each time a tremendous pressure brought to bear on the market, which produced a panicy feeling at different parts of the day, while on the other hand prices recovered in one case as much as 4½ per cent. when favorable and the supply of stock for the time being secured to meet the demand of ready purchases. It can safely be said that the excitement of to-day equaled that of the Chicago fire panic. After delivery hour a better feeling prevailed, and prices rallied at the close ½ to 3 per cent. from the lowest point. The chief fluctuations of the day were as follows: Western Union 89¾@85¾; 84, 80, 82¾; 83 and 81; Lake Shore 90¾, 90¾; 87¾, 89½; 87¾, 88¾; 88 and 87¾; Northwestern common 84, 82¾; 81, 86½; and 86½; Northwestern preferred 78¾, 76, 78 and 74½; St. Paul common 43¼; 41, 41¾; 39 and 40; 38, 39¾; preferred 68 and 66; Union Pacific 24, 21, 23¾, 21 and 21¾; C. C. A. I. C. 27, 24½, 26, 24, 24½, and 21¾; Panamas 117¾; 114, 108 and 110; Hanibal and St. Joe common 31 and 28; Harlem 125½, 126 and 125. The improved feeling at the close was due to rumors that the Secretary of the Treasury had ordered a large amount of currency to be deposited in banks. The Post says the failure of Richard Schell and Robinson & Saydam, and that of Jay Cooke and Co. comprises the disasters of the day. Nearly every prominent house and speculator has been more or less affected—many suspended, but, as noticed, the stronger ones are all which can be authenticated. The troubles of holders of securities have been large, there is no doubt, and so far as they have been compelled to sell loans in stocks have profited. This panic is emphatically a financial, and not a commercial panic, the merchants generally being in good condition so far as their legitimate business is concerned. If the Treasury will not reduce its currency balance to a safe working amount, the panic will be limited to Wall street proper. The decision of the Secretary not to accept any bids for gold to-day will prevent a further accumulation of currency in the Treasury vaults, and is a move in the right direction

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, 1881	116½	Coupons, 1867	115¾
do 1862	113	do 1868	115¾
do 1864	113½	10-40s	111¾
do 1865	115	New 5s	112¼
do 1865 new	115¾	Currency 6s	121

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	91½	Virginia, old	42
Tennessee, old	80¾	North Carolina, old	30
Tennessee, new	80½	North Carolina, new	15½
Virginia, new	50		

RAILWAY, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	86¼	St. Paul, preferred	65¾
Adams Express	69¾	Toledo and Wabash	50¾
Wells, Fargo, & Co.	68	Toledo & Wabash pfd.	80
American Express	58	Fort Wayne	94
U. S. Express	63	Terre Haute	16
Pacific Mail	83¾	Terre Haute, pfd.	35
N. Y. Central	96¾	Chicago and Alton	103
Erie	54	C. & A. preferred	103
Erie, preferred	66	Ohio & Mississippi	25½
Harlem	124½	Cleve. Col. & Cin.	83½
Harlem, preferred	132	Burlington & Quincy	93
Michigan Central	84	Lake Shore	87¾
Cleve. & Pittsburg	89	P. C. & C. C.	23¾
Northwestern	50½	Illinois Central	135¾
Northwestern pfd.	74½	Union Pacific	21¾
Rock Island	99½	Central Pacific Bonds	95¾
N. J. Central	101	Union Pac. Bonds	76
St. Paul	39¾		

Produce Markets.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Cotton quiet at 19½c. Flour firm at $7@7 75. Wheat firm at $1 38. Corn steady at 56c. Rye firm at 83c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries strong. Oils firm. Butter steady. Cheese in fair demand and firm. Provisions quiet. Mess pork firm at 16c. Lard firm; steam held firmly at 8¾@8½c; kettle 8½c bid; held 9c, with light offerings. Bulk meats quiet and a shade easier; shoulders 8c; clear rib sides 8¾@9c; clear sides 9¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib sides 8¾c, clear sides 10@10½c. Whisky firm at 92c.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—Bagging held firm, with an active demand at 14½@15½c, as to weight and quality. Cotton quiet; low middling 17½c. Flour active and very firm; extra family $6; A No 1 $7; fancy $8. Wheat firm and in good demand at $1 30@1 35. Corn firm and supply light at 60c to 65c, shelled in sacks. Oats advanced; prime mixed and white 46c to 47c for sacked. Rye advanced; prime 80c to 85c on arrival. Barley advanced to $1 45. Provisions quiet and easy; mess pork $16 25. Bacon, shoulders 9 to 9½c; clear rib sides 10½@10½c; clear sides 10½c, packed. Bulk meats, shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides 10½c; clear sides 9½c; loose; plain hams 12c; sugar cured 13½@13¾c; canvassed and packed. Lard, tierces 9¾c to 10c; keg 9½c; prime steam 8c. Whisky easy at in light demand at 92c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—Cotton higher and some grades advanced. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and the market is unsettled and lower to close; No 2 Chicago spring $1 09. No 3 red fall $1 37. No 2 red winter $1 55 bid; offered at $1 57. Corn active and advanced; No 2 mixed 47c to 48c, track; 48c to 49c, elevator, cash; 45c September; 46½c October. Oats active and demand good; No 2 at 36@36½c, elevator, cash; 34c September. Barley in fair demand and firm. No 3 spring $1 40@1 45; No 2 spring $1 80@1 85. Rye lower at 73c to 74c. Whisky unsettled at 94c to 95c. Pork active at $16 50@16 75. Bacon steady; small lots 9@9¾c; 10@10¼@10½c. Lard, nothing doing; summer at 7½c, here; Kansas City 7½c, delived by tenth of October; winter steam 7¾c. Hogs unchanged at $4 25@4 60. Cattle quiet and but few natives offered; through droves Texans 15c to 35½c; wintered, do 2c to 3½c; choice to extra native steers 5c to 6½c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Cotton dull, with sales of middling uplands at 20½c; sales for futures of 13,800 bales; September 19 5-16c; October 19 7-16@19 11-16c; November 19½; December 17 7-16@19½c; January 19¾; 20 1-16c. Flour opened firmer and closed quiet; trouble in Wall street had a depressing effect on the market; sales superfine western and State $5 20@5 25; common to good $5 75@6 85; good to choice $7@7 75; white wheat extra $7 75@8 05; extra Ohio $ 80@8 65. Whisky steady at 92c. Wheat closed quiet; winter red western $1 69@1 70½; white western $1 75. Rye and barley unchanged. Corn opened with a fair demand and closed with holders more disposed to realize; steamer mixed western 67c to 68c; sail 68c to 69c; high mixed and yellow western 69c to 69½c; white western 67c to 68c. Oats a shade firmer; mixed western 51c to 52c; unsound do 50½c; white western 52c to 53½c. Eggs firm; western 24c to 25c. Coffee quiet and very firm; Rio 21c to 23c. Pork firm; new mess at $17 87½. Lard weak; old western steam 8¾c. Butter firm and in fair demand; western 16c to 24c. Cheese steady.

CHICAGO, September 18.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and market unsettled and lower; No 1 Chicago spring $1 17@1 18; No 2 do $1 11½@1 12; cash or seller September; $1 11½, October. Corn dull and market unsettled and lower, but closing steadier; No 2 mixed 41½c, cash or seller September; 42c, October 44½c, November; rejected, 38¾c. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; No 2do, cash; 31c, October; rejected, nominal; 28¾@29c. Rye scarce and firm; No 2 63½@63c. Barley active and demand advanced; No 2 fall $1 40; No 3 spring $1 14@1 17½; rejected 92c to $1 00. Provisions strong; pork steady at $16 00@16 12½, cash or September; $16 75, December; $13 87½, January. Lard steady at 8c, most held at 8¾c, cash sales, seller January; bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders 7¾@8c, short; rib middles 8½c @8¾c, short; clear 9c, all loose short; bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders quoted at 8¾c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear 10c, all packed. Whisky in fair demand and firm at 93c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

Jobbing branches very active to-day. Cotton goods in steady demand and firm in first hands, but brown cottons are irregular with jobbers. Sprague's prints are jobbing at 10¾c by leading firms; Laconia and Cocrel jeans are 12c; woolens fairly active; flannels brisk.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.

CATTLE—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,038; total for the week 7,677. Market slow at yesterday's prices and but few buyers in attendance. Most of the cattle offered were common Texans, for which there was no demand. The bulk of the reported arrivals were through consignments. The only sales made public were 136 Texas steers of 966 to 1067 lbs at $4 20@4 62½; 173 Indiana steers of 1021 lbs at $5 00@5 50; 120 Ohio steers of 1036 to 1388 lbs at $5 00@6 50; Michigan steers of 1177 lbs & $4 62½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals 1,400, total for the week 17,400. Market active at yesterday's prices; sales of 1393 Michigan sheep of 90 to 94 lbs $3 90@5; 639 Ohio sheep of 84 to 91 lbs at $4 25@3 29; State sheep of 81 lbs $5 25; 1,217 Canada lambs of 62 to 71 lbs $5 00@5 75; 60 Canada sheep of 110 to 121 lbs at $5 00@5 50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,400, for the week 22,000, with light supply and few offerings; prices were from $3 00 to $5 25; small lot to-day; yards bare of stock.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

CATTLE—Fresh receipts 2,539, making 8,849 for three days against 4 559 same time last week. The quality was generally common, and the market extremely dull and closing weak, with at least thirty cars unsold; Texans range from 6¾c to 9c; native steers 8¾c to 12¼c; sales include 10 cars Illinois steers of 7 to 8¾ cwt at 11c to 12¼c; 4 cars of 7¾ to 7¾ cwt at 12c; 10 cars of 6¾ cwt at 10c to 11c; 10 cars of 8¼ cwt at at 10¼c to 10½c; 4 cars of 7 cwt at 10¼c to 11¼c; 5 cars of 7¾ cwt at 9¾ c; 7 cars Texans of 5¾ cwt at 6¾c, live weight; 13 cars Missouri cattle of 6¾ cwt at 10c to 11¼c; 18 cars Texans of 5 to 6 cwt at 6¾c to 8¾c; 21 cars of 7¾ cwt at 7¾c to 7¾c; 7 cars Cherokee cattle of 8¾ cwt at 8½c to 8c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 3,900, making 8,230 for three days against 13,880 same time last week. Prices have slightly improved since Monday, but the trade continues; sales slow to-day at 6c to 8c for ordinary to choice lambs; 4½c to 6¼c for poor to extra sheep, including 1 car Ohio sheep of 89 pounds at 6¼c; 1 car of 83 pounds at 7½c; 1 car of 78 pounds at 5½c; 1 car of Michigans of 82 pounds at 6c; 1 car State lambs of 66 pounds at 7c; 1 car of 65 pounds at 7½c; 1 car of 70 pounds at 8c, and 1 car of 56 pounds at 7½c.

HOGS—Arrivals 6,765, making the total 18,430 for three days against 14,520 for same time last week. The market for live hogs is steady at 5¾c to 5¾c, and dressed in demand at 6¾@7½c.

WEEKLY PRESS. ONE DOLLAR Per Annum

Lexington, Ky.

GIFT ENTERPRISE

L. D. SINE'S

ESTABLISHED 1854

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

$100,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

42d SEMI-ANNUAL

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be Drawn Monday, Oct. 13th, 1873.

1 Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold!

1 Prize $5,000 in Silver!

5 Prizes $1,000 each in Greenbacks.
5 Prizes $500 each in Greenbacks.
10 Prizes $100 each in Greenbacks.

Two Family Carriage and Matched Horses, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.
Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each.
Two Five-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each; Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each; 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $100 each; Gold Chains, Silverwars, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts, $10,000; Tickets limited to 50,000.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to a one ordering them. All letters must be addressed

L. D. SINE,
Cincinnati, O.
(Main Office, 101 W. Fifth st.) h257w3543804
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SEWING MACHINES.

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LOCK-STITCH FAMILY

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will Hem, Braid, Gather, Tuck, Ruffle, Cord, Bind, Frill, Quilt, Fringe, Fell, and challenges the world in perfection of work, strength and beauty of stitch, durability of construction, and rapidity of motion. Call and examine. Send for Circular. Agents wanted. Manufactured by

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BOURBON CIRCUIT COURT.

Milton H. Kendall, and Eliza Kendall, his wife. } Petitioners.

On Petition to Court.

All persons are hereby notified that the petitions filed their petition in the Bourbon Circuit Court in this action on the 10th day of September, 1873, and that the object of said petition is to procure a judgment empowering the petitioner, Eliza Kendall, to use, enjoy, sell and convey for her own benefit any property she may be owning or may hereafter acquire, free from the claims or debts of her husband; to make contracts, sue and be sued as a feme sole, to trade in her own name and to dispose of the property by will and deed. Said petition will stand for trial at the next October term of said court. BRECKINRIDGE & BUCKNER,
Attorneys for Petitioners.
September 13, 1873. d97

FULL WEIGHT SOAP

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S

EXTRA OLIVE.

Some Brands of Soap are sold short weight, five to eight pounds per box. If you use these soaps you pay money for what you do not receive. CAN YOU AFFORD TO DO SO?

Buy Proctor & Gamble's full weight Brand. Sold by grocers in your city.

Lexington Jobbers Wholesale Agents.
d68

Saxton's Cornet Band

AND

SAXTON'S QUADRILLE BAND

OF LEXINGTON,

Will furnish Brass and String Music for

BALLS,
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PICNICS,
PROCESSIONS,
BARBECUES
FAIRS,

And for all occasions where first-class music wanted. H. A. SAXTON, Jr.,
Leader and Conductor.

MILLER WANTED.

WANTED, an experienced Miller to take charge of and run mill at Lancaster. Apply to J. W. GLASS, Nicholasville, Ky. None but competent millers need apply.
d36 R. A. BURNSIDE & CO.

FIRE WATCH

For Sale.

One of the three finest Watches in the World. Now on exhibition and for sale at Messrs. Bruce & Till's, Main Street.

It strikes the hours, minutes and seconds; measures seconds and quarter seconds; can be stopped at pleasure; is in fact a perfect wonder. d79

HAS always on hand a large assortment of the first class carriages of all descriptions.

Visitors attending the Exposition will bear in mind that we have the finest work on exhibition to be found in the United States. For beauty of finish or fine workmanship it cannot be excelled. d97

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 12, 1873. }

WHEREAS, For want of capacity in the two Lunatic Asylums then existing to accommodate the lunatics in the State, an act was passed by the General Assembly, entitled, "An act concerning Pauper Lunatics in this Commonwealth," approved 28th March, 1872, providing for their care in the hands of committees to be appointed by the courts, and in the jails of the State, with payment therefor from the State Treasury; under the provisions of which statute a number of such unfortunate persons have been and are now confined and provided for as that act requires. And whereas, afterwards, on the first of April, 1873, an act was passed by the General Assembly and approved, providing for a Third and Fourth Lunatic Asylum, and empowering and authorizing the Governor to cause all the lunatics in the State to be located and provided for in said four Asylums at as early a day as practicable after the 1st day of May, 1873; but providing that the Third Lunatic Asylum should not be used for lunatics until the others were filled. And whereas, such regairs, reconstruction, and arrangements have been made and are in process of being made in and upon the buildings and places designated as the Fourth Asylum as that it is now receiving the class of unfortunates indicated in the law, and will be in a condition by the 15th day of October next to accommodate to the full capacity of the buildings. And whereas, it is believed that every lunatic in the State can, on that day, be received and kindly provided for in the said three Asylums.

Now, therefore, I, Preston H. Leslie, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby make known to all the district and county officers and committees of lunatics, that the accommodations as aforesaid have been made and will be ample for the reception and treatment of all the lunatics in the State. Therefore, those having them in charge are directed to carry them to the proper asylums, as designated by law, immediately after the said 15th day of October, 1873, after which date no money will be paid out of the treasury for their care and treatment in the hands of any one outside of said asylums.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of State. Done at Frankfort this 12th day of September, 1873, and the 82d year of the Commonwealth.

(L. S.)

P. H. LESLIE.

By the Governor:
GEO. W. CRADDOCK, Secretary of State. d98

RULE & WHITMORE,

LUMBER DEALERS,

YARD—Corner Mulberry and Barr Streets.

Lumber, Shingles and Laths, Flooring and Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors and Shutters.

SHINGLES A SPECIALTY.

PRICES LOW. Call and Examine.
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Manufacturers and Dealers in

MILITARY, FIREMEN, CHURCH And Society Goods,

Epaulets, Swords, Sashes, Hats, Caps, Belts, Drums, Gold and Silver Laces, Fringes and Embroideries, Bail Badges, Fire Hats, Caps, Belts, Horns, Shirts, Lanterns, Torches, Plumes, Gloves, Buttons and Neck Ties.

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THE

Kankakee Route

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THE entire train, morning and evening, run through to

Chicago Without Change.

Sure and reliable connection made at Chicago with no roads diverging from that city.

The Kankakee Line

is the only road under one management between Cincinnati and Chicago. It is the only road that runs the

Pullman Parlor Cars on Day Trains.

Pullman's New Twelve Wheel Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars are attached to all night trains. A comparison of time tables will show that it is many hours the quickest from Lexington and all points in Central Kentucky to

Chicago and the Northwest.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

Tickets are on sale at the K. C. & R. Depot and Phenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., and at the following places in Cincinnati. No. 1 Burnet House, and at the Depot, Plum street, corner of Pearl.

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General Ticket Agent.
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d General Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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is the only route by which holders of Through Tickets to New York and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of

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At the cost of a ticket to New York and Boston only, with the privilege of visiting

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From St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati an Columbus, to Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia

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Passengers holding through tickets via this route have the privilege of visiting the

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50 to 125 MILES IN DISTANCE and Several Hours in Time Saved.

Those are advantages not offered by any other Route.

Call for Tickets 'VIA PAKERSBURG,"

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FIGURES AND FACTS.

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WASHINGTON!

Via Pennsylvania Air Line (so called..... 283 Miles
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Difference 55 Miles.

Pay your money and take your choice distance, dust and discomfort, or convenience, cleanliness and composure.

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In direct connection with trains from the

SOUTH AND WEST

Leave Cincinnati for

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AS FOLLOWS:

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(daily Sundays excepted), SLEEPING COACHES attached to this train from Cincinnati to New York. Passengers are assigned locations in sleeping Coach either by Ticket Agents in Cincinnati or by Conductors on trains. This train permits a day view on the entire length of the Susquehanna and Delaware Divisions of the Erie Railway, embracing the most romantic scenery upon the continent.

9:45 P. M. EXPRESS,

Daily. To this train is attached a SLEEPING COACH, which runs through to New York without change. A first class Passenger Car is also run through to New York without change, by this train, for the accommodation of those who do not desire sleeping coach location. No extra charge for seats in this through car.

For all information as to time, connections, &c., please call at the Company's offices: 115 Vine street, No. 4 Burnet House and at the Depot, corner of Fifth and Hoadly streets, Cincinnati, and at offices of connecting lines through the South and West.

W. B. SHATTUC, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Cincinnati, Ohio. jan2-tf

THE DAILY PRESS.

LEXINGTON, KY.:
Friday Morning, September 19, 1873.

CITY ITEMS.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers to the DAILY PRESS will please bear in mind that no papers will be sent by mail unless paid for in advance. This rule will be rigidly observed after the 1st of August. The price of the DAILY PRESS is 80 cents per month or $8 per year. City subscribers who are served by carriers will be expected to settle promptly with the Collector each month, unless they have paid in advance at the counting-room.

☞The eye is so delicate that it requires the utmost care to save it from ruin. The Diamond Lenses are better calculated to do this than any other. Trade mark stamped in every pair.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD! MARRIAGE! 260 pages. Impediments to Marriage; the cause and cure. Sent *sealed*, post-paid, for 50 cents, by DR. C. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo., the great specialist. Read his works. Pamphlet free. Call or write. His opinion costs nothing.

☞The freshest Oysters to be had in the city are at James Kearney's, on Main street, Hollenkamp's old stand, where they can be served in any style, as well as by the can.

☞Low spirits and gloominess are the result of Dyspepsia. Dr. Tutt's Pills promotes digestion and imparts cheerfulness of mind.

☞The Buckeye Sewing Machine is attracting great attention, for it is as good as the best and is sold for less than half the usual price.

☞The purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea-shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils n market.

Personal.

Messrs. J. Soule Smith and John T. Shelby are at present hearing the recitations of the junior law class of the Kentucky University at their office. This will be considered the junior course.

Mr. Samuel Martin, son of M. T. Martin, baggage master at the K. C. R. R. depot, had his foot very badly smashed while coupling the cars last evening.

Extra Papers.

Those who desire it can obtain ex- [illegible] PRESS at the counter.

Real Estate Sale.

Mrs. E. Curtis has purchased of Mr. W. Christie a business house on Main street, for $8,300 cash.

Lecture.

The address of Mr. Wooldridge, at the City Library, last night, was attended by a select audience, and gave marked satisfaction. Mr. Wooldridge appeals to the sympathy of our citizens, being totally blind, and he shows himself to be what he comes to us highly endorsed as—a gentleman and a good man. He may deliver another address to-morrow night, in which event due notice will be given.

The City Council.

Some important resolutions were passed at the meeting of the City Council last night. One of them exempts from taxation for ten years factories, except hemp, in which fifty hands shall be employed within the city.

Another empowers the appointment of a committee to see what action can be taken to compel the honest payment of *all* subscription to the Big Sandy railroad.

And a third in relation to an appropriation to the colored schools. Being pressed for space this morning we will give these resolutions in full to-morrow morning.

A Mysterious Disappearance.

A white girl, who looks to be about twelve years old, but is two or three years older, disappeared, about the middle of the forenoon, on Tuesday, from Mr. Martin Beall's, and has not been heard from since. The girl calls herself Julia Berryman, and has lived at Mr. Beall's three or four years, in the capacity of a servant, and has been entirely contented and happy all that time. The family is firmly persuaded that the girl has wandered off in a sudden aberration of mind, or has met with foul play. She was sent to the garden, about ten o'clock in the morning, to pick up fallen pears, and from that time there is no trace of her, except the vessel she took with her, which was found under the tree, and several hundred yards further from the house was found a stocking which she had worn upon a sore foot. This girl was feeble minded, although not an idiot. Mr. Beall lives two miles from Lexington, on the Tate's Creek road, nearly opposite Mr. John Clark's, and would be greatly obliged to any one who would give any information concerning the missing girl, and would be glad of any assistance in looking for her to-day.

...nual Sale.

On the 27th of October, Dr. Herr's colt show will take place; and on the 28th, his annual sale of Mambrino Patchens will occur. We will expect a large crowd in attendance.

Correction.

We have much pleasure in stating that the following, proporting to have been uttered by Prof. McGarvey in his speech, the other evening, is now withdrawn at his request: "Tutor Smith acknowledged having published things which he knew to be untrue."

WEATHER REPORT.

PROBABILITIES.

A. & M. COLLEGE, KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, KY., Sept. 17, 6 P. M.
[War Department Signal Service United States Army Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce and Agriculture.]

Hour of observation	Hight of barometer	Hight of thermometer	Change in 24 hours.	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	Rainfall inches and hundreds	State of weather.
7 A. M.	30.01	69	x 4	S.	6	—	Fair
11:30 A. M.	29.97	80	x 2	S. W.	12	—	Clear
2 P. M.	29.88	83	x 2	S.	10	—	Fair
4 P. M.	29.87	82	—1	S. W.	12	—	Fair
6 P. M.	29.87	79	—	S.	12	—	Fair

Highest temperature....84
Lowest temperature....67
Mean temperature....75.5

EXPLANATION.—C for calm, x for rise, — for fall in the temperature.

NOTE.—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

W. S. JEWELL, Observer.

Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—On Friday, for New England, fresh and occasional brisk winds veering to west and northwest; lower temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States and lower lakes, fresh and occasional brisk winds veering to west and northwest; lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional light rain, except for the southern portion, where easterly winds and light rain are probable. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, cloudy weather, and north to east winds, increasing in force in the latter, south of which a disturbance of some character now exists. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, winds shifting to west and north; falling temperature and partly cloudy weather, with probable occasional light rains. From Missouri to the upper lakes low temperature, with north to west winds, diminishing to fresh and gentle, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Out of Health.

In this common expression is comprehended an immense amount of bodily and mental suffering. It is not necessary to be affected with positive disease in order to experience unutterable wretchedness. A person out of health is weak, languid, low spirited, incapable of much exertion, nervous, irritable and as sensitive to every change of temperature as the mercury in a thermometer. What such a person requires is invigoration, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will supply it. No need of applying to a physician in such a case. The fee would be thrown away. At the nearest drugstore may be had the most efficient and healthful vegetable tonic that the world contains. Twenty-five years' experience has established the fact that among all the stomachics and alteratives known to modern pharmacy this powerful restorative stands supreme, unapproached. Every bottle of Hostetter's Bitters contains more blessings than there were curses in Pandora's box.

CITY FEATURES.

☞DR. B. W. DUDLEY has removed his residence to corner Main and Walnut streets. His office is opposite the Phœnix Hotel, Lexington. d99

The Arrival of the Crown Prince

Those beautiful and nice fitting imitation button, known as the Crown Prince, have just been received at BOSWORTH & WAIDE'S. The young men are invited to call and see them

To Owners of Horses.

NO one who has ever used Dr. Tobias' Horse Vinetian Liniment will ever be without it; it is a certain cure for Colic, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores. Warranted superior to any other; in pint bottles, at One Dollar. Sold by the Druggists. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. m8d182w1y

Obstacles to Marriage.

Happy relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. d1w101

The Golden Remedies.

Few if any medicinal articles have ever been presented to the public which possesses so much real merit as Dr. Richau's Golden Remedies, compounded by Dr. D. B. Richards, No. 228 Varick street, New York. Their power in the total eradication of disease from the human system is most wonderful—and especially in that class of chronic, syphilitic and scrofulus diseases which, if cured at all, has only been done by a prolonged system of treatment which utterly breaks down and destroys the constitution. The Golden Remedies, on the contrary, act with great quickness, and instead of debilitating, build up the whole system, even while purging it of the worst of these diseases. By the aid of these preparations, any one can cure himself in a very short time without any exposure or trouble and without any radical change of diet or the habits of living. Dr. Richards has issued a very elaborate little pamphlet, which comprehends all the information on this subject desirable to know, and which he sends free to any address. Let the afflicted send to him at once, and through the efficacy of the Golden Remedies, be restored to perfect health and bodily vigor. P. O. Box 5028 N. Y. City. no12tonov12

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

With its gloomy attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorrhea, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable mild and potent Curatives, they strike at once at the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price, $5 per package of five boxes and a large $2 vial, which is very important in obstinate or old cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by ALL Druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, New York. n14n14eod

MARRIED.

KAYS—CISSELL—On Thursday, September 18th, by Rev. G. W. F. Birch, Mr. Wm. Kays to Miss Tiney Cissell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIDER.

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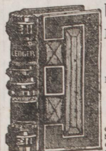
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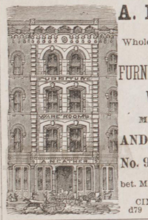
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They are ground with great scientific accuracy, are free from chromatic aberrations and produce a brightness and distinctness of vision nct before attained in spectacles.

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THE APOSTOLIC TIMES.

THE BIBLE ALONE—ITS FAITH IN ITS PURITY, ITS PRACTICE WITHOUT CHANGE.

VOLUME V.---NO. 23. LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1873. WHOLE NO. 233

THE APOSTOLIC TIMES,

—PUBLISHED BY THE—

Transylvania Printing and Publishing Co.,

Nos. 49 & 51 East Main Street,

LEXINGTON, KY.

J. D. TRAPP, - - - Superintendent.

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Contributed Articles.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

CALLED MEETING OF THE BOARD.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., the Curators of Kentucky University met in a called session, to consider the recent act of the Executive Committee in assuming to remove Prof. J. W. McGarvey, and to take such other action as they might consider important for the future welfare of the institution. The proceedings were open to newspaper reporters throughout, and were published in the Lexington Daily Press and the Louisville Courier-Journal. The representatives of various other newspapers were present, and reported more or less of the proceedings to their respective journals. Never in the history of the institution has so much interest been felt by the public at large in a meeting of the Board; nor have the members of the Board ever before met under so heavy a weight of responsibility. We give below a summary of the proceedings. We make no apology for the amount of space which it occupies; for we know that at this particular juncture we can publish nothing which would so much interest our readers. We have been greatly aided in preparing it by the skillful reports of Dr. O'Mahony, of the Daily Press, and Mr. E. P. Graves, the Courier-Journal.

After the Board was called to order, and the transactions of the Executive Committee which were the occasion of the call had been read from their records, Curator W. T. Withers, of Lexington, offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the action of the Executive Committee in assuming to dismiss Prof. J. W. McGarvey was unauthorized by the charter of the University, and is a direct violation of its provisions, and is therefore void and of no effect."

Bro. Withers stated that he introduced this resolution in order that the naked question of legality might be considered apart from the justice and propriety of the act, thus enabling the Curators to consider it dispassionately. He then proceeded to present an elaborate argument in support of his resolution, an argument which, both in conception and in method of presentation, reflected the highest credit on his ability as a lawyer. We will not attempt to reproduce the argument here, because we could not do it full justice, and because our readers have already become familiar with its leading points by means of an able article which we published some weaks ago over the signature of Fayette and from the pen of Bro. V. P. Metcalfe, of this city, also a lawyer of unquestioned ability, though not now engaged in the practice.

As soon as Gen. Withers took his seat, Curator John Aug. Williams took the floor. He admitted the position taken by Withers, and declared it to be the unanimous judgment of the Board that the Executive Committee have not the power to remove a Professor. He contended, however, that they did have the power to remove temporarily or to suspend. He objected to an attempt to settle this legal question by a vote of the Board, and insisted that the real question to be settled was the question whether the Professor had been guilty of conduct worthy of extreme censure. He then referred to the various fruitless efforts which have been made by the Board to secure harmony in the institution, and stated, that "at length the conclusion was arrived at that one or the other of the parties causing the dissension should get out of the University." He desired to save time, which he said was precious, by coming directly to the main issue, and to this end he offered the following as a substitute for the resolution before the Board:

WHEREAS, The Board of Curators, having used all reasonable measures to adjust differences among, and to harmonize in cordial relations and co-operation, the officers and the members of the Faculties of Kentucky University, and having declared at its meeting in June last, that "If there is any one who cannot work in peace and harmony with his fellows in the Board, resignation would do honor to the head and heart of such a one," thus emphatically expressing a wish that any official disturbing the future harmony and peace of the institution should resign or be separated from further official relationship with the University; and

Whereas, That Tutor E. Smith and Professor J. W. McGarvey did, in disregard of the expressed wish of the Board, publish articles improper and intemperate in their character, and calculated to reopen questions of strife and discord; and

Whereas, Tutor Smith, on suggestion of several members of the Executive Committee and the Board, did tender his resignation, which was accepted by the Executive Committee, whose action is hereby approved; and

Whereas, The Executive Committee did courteously and kindly request Professor McGarvey, for the sake of the peace and harmony of the institution, to resign his professorship in Kentucky University, which he declined to do; therefore,

Resolved, That J. W. McGarvey may be, and is hereby, removed from his professorship in Kentucky University, and that the chair formerly filled by him be declared vacant.

An earnest effort was now made by Curators Wilkes, Allen, and Ricketts to bring such a change in the order of procedure as to secure a vote first on the legality of the act of the Committee, and afterward on the resolution offered by Curator Williams. The mover was first entreated to withdraw his resolution until action could be had on the resolution offered by Curator Withers; but he refused to do so. It was then urged that the substitute was out of order because the meeting was convened to take action on the course of the Executive Committee, which action was evaded by the substitute. The Chairman *pro tem*, Z. F. Smith, decided against the point of order, whereupon Curator Allen appealed to the Board. The Board sustained the decision of the Chair by a vote of 19 to 13. Curator Wilkes then moved to lay the substitute on the table, which motion was lost by a vote of 19 noes to 14 ayes. These two votes indicated at once the present strength of the two parties in the Board, and clearly foreshadowed the final result. Three more Curators, who by common consent were regarded as certain to support the Executive Committee, were expected to arrive before the final vote, swelling the number in favor of expelling Prof. McGarvey to 22, which were all that the charter requires for such an act.

All efforts to bring the majority to a vote on Curator Withers' resolution having failed, the discussion of the substitute was opened by Mr. Bowman himself. He did not enter into the merits of the resolution, but made reference to a statement made by Curator Withers to the effect that Mr. J. O. Harrison, Professor in the College of Law, had given a written opinion adverse to the action of the Executive Committee, and affirmed, as reported, we believe correctly, in the Daily Press, that Mr. Harrison gave the opinion in question "without having the law or the charter before him." He also stated that he had in his possession written opinions of Messrs. Buckner & Kinkead, and of Messrs. Breckinridge & Buckner, sustaining the action of the Executive Committee as lawful.

After some other unimportant proceedings the Board adjourned to meet at 7½ P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

During the afternoon session a number of donors, professors, citizens and preachers had been allowed to witness the proceedings of the Board. When the night session opened the room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the space about the door was packed with persons eager to catch every word. Some ladies, for the first time in the history of the Board, had effected an entrance and were occupying prominent seats. At this juncture one of Mr. Bowman's partisans, Curator Miller, of Bourbon county, moved that the Board go into executive session. Mr. Bowman moved to amend the motion by making an exception in favor of the representatives of the press. The motion was opposed by Curators Elley and Withers, but passed by a strictly party vote, the vote being taken by yeas and nays. Curator Withers then moved that the donors who were present be allowed to remain. The Bowman party were not yet screwed up to the point of expelling the donors from their meeting, so this motion prevailed. Seeing, now, that the newspaper reporters and the donors were allowed to remain, it appeared shameful to exclude the ladies, professors, preachers, &c., so it was moved by Curator Sloan that all present be allowed to remain, and that the ladies—who had by this time retired—be invited to return. This motion prevailed amid a general burst of merriment.

The consideration of Curator Williams' resolution for removal being at length resumed, Bro. Elley took the floor and delivered a speech of considerable length in opposition to the resolution. Knowing little and caring less for the technicalities of parliamentary rules, he was frequently called to order, and always promptly obeyed the call. His speech has been censured for the severe personal chastisement which it administered to various individuals; but those who pronounce the censure forget that the entire question at issue was a personal one, and that personal merits and demerits were the very matters under consideration. Bro. Elley's speech was not at all calculated to win over an opponent, but it was well calculated to animate the spirits of his friends. Although he is now three-score and twelve years of age, we venture that he never in his life delivered a speech more replete with vigor of thought, quickness of repartee, and vehemence of manner. All the lion that was in him was aroused by a burning sense of indignation toward the proceedings of the Executive Committee, and toward the measure proposed in the resolution before the house. Toward the close of his speech the following colloquy occurred, as reported in the Courier-Journal:

During his remarks, he said that "even the Curator who was then presiding had characterized the action of 180 churches of the Christian brotherhood as of no effect, and had compared them to a mob."

Mr. Smith—"That is not so, sir. I never said such a thing in my life."

E.—"Well, sir, I have a letter in my pocket from the gentleman to whom you made the declaration."

S.—"I don't care what that letter contains. I never used that language. Here is what I did say: In the cars I was approached by Mr. Pittman, who engaged me in a conversation concerning these troubles, and asked me what we were going to do. I tried to avoid a discussion of the question, but he pressed it and I finally said: "Suppose, Mr. Pittman, that you were on a jury, and while listening to the law and the evidence a mob should surround the court-room and try to influence your verdict, what would you do?"

Said Mr. Pittman, "Why, I would decide according to the law and the facts."

"That is precisely what I propose doing, and so far as these claims of the churches are concerned, I would treat them just as I would the demands of a mob were I on a jury."

The explanation was by no means satisfactory to Bro. Elley; for he insisted that it left the matter just as he had stated it. He concluded by advising the Regent to resign, and thus restore peace and harmony to the University.

At the close of Bro. Elley's speech the crowd within the room and about the door was so dense and the atmosphere had become so stifling, that a motion to adjourn to the large chapel of the college building was promptly carried, and the remainder of the night session was passed more comfortably.

As soon as the audience was seated in the chapel, and order restored, Col. Worthington, who had been closely scrutinizing the resolution of expulsion, and saw that its language implied that Prof. McGarvey's chair had been already vacated by the act of the Committee, arose and offered to amend by striking out the word "*formerly*" in the clause, "and that the chair *formerly* filled by him be declared vacant," and inserting the word *now*, so that it should read "*now* filled by him."

Curator Enos Campbell objected to the amendment, because it would, by admitting that Prof. McGarvey was *now* filling the chair, be a condemnation of the Executive Committee who claimed to have removed him.

Curator Wilkes, in reply to Bro. Campbell and in support of Col. Worthington, contended that to let the word *formerly* remain was to admit that the Committee had lawfully removed Prof. McGarvey, which could not be admitted by those who denied that the Committee had this power.

Curator Sloan contended that the chair had been vacated by the Committee, though their act had effect only until the meeting of the Board, unless ratified by the Board. Curator W. Logan Williams, in order to show Curator Sloan the effect of this position, propounded to him this question: "Suppose that the Board sho[illegible] adjourn without any action con[illegible] the removal of Prof. McGarvey, who would be in his chair to-morrow?" The question was not answered. It caused the speaker some confusion, and he soon took his seat.

At this stage of the discussion there was manifested an eager desire on the part of some of the majority to press the question to a vote; but Curator John G. Allen, of St. Louis, insisted that it was too important a question to be voted on hastily, and moved an adjournment, which immediately took place. The Board adjourned about 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

It was commonly supposed, both by Curators and citizens at large, that Prof. McGarvey's defense would be heard during the morning session on Wednesday, and that a final vote on his case would speedily follow. On this account the most intense excitement prevailed throughout the city. As soon as the Board convened a motion was made to have an open session, but it was lost by a strictly party vote, the Bowman party voting against it.—Again Curator Withers moved in vain that at least the donors who were present should be allowed to remain. All persons not members of the Board, except the newspaper reporters and the "prisoner at the bar," the Professor who was not a Professor, and who was about to be excluded from his vacant professorship, were unceremoniously required to leave the room. They did so, not in the best of humor. They had been gone but a short time, when five or six prominent citizens of Lexington who were donors, and one of whom had given as much as $1,000 00, sent in a polite note, requesting that they at least be permitted to enter; but on the motion of Mr. Bowman the petition was promptly laid on the table. The Regent was not then *soliciting* the money of those donors; he *had* it.

The first vote of the morning was on Col. C. T. Worthington's motion to substitute *now* for *formerly* in the resolution of expulsion. The motion was lost by a vote of 22 to 11, two members of the usual minority being absent at the time. Thus the majority of the Board committed itself to the idea that Prof. McGarvey's chair had been really made vacant already by the action of the Executive Committee.

The discussion of the original question, the resolution offered by John Augustus Williams, being again in order, Curator Enos Campbell moved to limit the speeches to ten minutes each, allowing, however, Prof. McGarvey and one representative man on the other side to make speeches of greater length.

Curator Landon A. Thomas, who had voted from the beginning with the majority, gave notice that he would call the previous question, and thus seek to force a vote on it, at 12 o'clock. He said that protracted discussion was unnecessary, for he doubted not that the mind of every gentleman present was made up. Of course his was, and he had not as yet heard a word of Prof. McGarvey's defense. He knew what he came to Lexington for, and he wanted to hurry through with it and go home.

Curator R. C. Ricketts said in substance and with great indignation, "If it is the determination of the Board to cut off all discussion and investigation and proceed to remove Prof. McGarvey without a hearing, I am ready for the vote to be taken now, and let the work be done without waiting till 12 o'clock."

At this juncture Curator Allen called for the reading of a by-law which was adopted at the last meeting of the Board. It was read from the records, and provides, in substance, that no complaint against any officer shall be entertained by the Board, except upon charges and specifications signed by the accuser, and that none shall be entertained which do not affect either competency or faithfulness in discharge of duty.

He contended that the resolution before the house was out of order under this by-law, because it preferred no charges against Prof. McGarvey on the ground of incompetency, or of unfaithfulness in discharge of duty.

Regent Bowman immediately moved that this by-law be suspended.

Curator Withers argued in opposition to this motion, that as this by-law was *the* law now governing the board in cases like the present, to sweep away this law would be to proceed without any law at all. He spoke in terms of extreme indignation against the purpose of setting aside a law intended for the protection of officers of the institution, "in order to let one officer *get at* another." To carry out such a purpose would cause every honorable man to look on the Board with contempt.

Curator Campbell said that no charges had been brought against Prof. McGarvey, and according to his understanding none were in existence against him. Regent Bowman reiterated with emphasis the same statement. Concerning this speech of Mr. Campbell, we quote the following from the report in the Courier-Journal:

The next step of Curator Campbell "let the cat out of the wallet." Discussing the substitute of Curator Williams, he declared that the whole difficulty was based upon an "incompatibility of temper" between McGarvey and other officers of the institution. This means Messrs. McGarvey and Bowman don't agree well together, and McGarvey must get out.

Mr. Bowman found once more that he had over-reached himself, and that his own party would not support his motion: it was voted down by a vote of ayes 12, and noes 23.

The by-law being sustained, the Chairman, Z. F. Smith, ruled that the point of order raised by Curator Allen was well taken; but, strangely enough, he declared that the demands of the by-law would be met if Curator Williams would affix his name to his resolution. This the Curator did, and thus the Chairman enabled his party to evade the law which stood as an obstacle in their way.

Curator Jno. Aug. Williams, then took the floor, as the representative, under Curator Campbell's resolution, of the Bowman party, and after some preliminary remarks, read to the Board a printed address of the Executive Committee to the Board of Curators, reciting the several grounds of their action against Prof. McGarvey. The document was very elaborate; it had been prepared with great care by some person, not a member of the Executive Committee, for none of them have the requisite literary culture to write such a document; it contained, according to Curator Williams' count, some *twelve* distinct charges against Prof. McGarvey; and it had gone through the press nearly twenty-four hours, as was afterward ascertained, before being read in the Board, but it had not been seen until that moment by Mr. McGarvey or any of his friends. The reading of it occupied half, or three-quarters of an hour, and was presented by Mr. Williams as his speech. The Committee and the entire Bowman party evidently regarded it as a triumphant vindication of the course pursued by the Executive Committee. It was the first real attempt that had been made during the entire proceedings of the Board to prove that Prof. McGarvey had been guilty of any impropriety, and it put to the blush the shameless pretense made by the Regent but a short time previous, that there were no charges at all against the Professor. It is too long for us to print in full, as it would cover nearly a page of this paper; but its leading points of attack are all quoted in our report of Bro. McGarvey's defense.

Curator Withers next presented the petitions of *three hundred and twenty-five donors* to the University funds, whose donations amount in the aggregate to about $148,000. Of these, some twenty-three representing about $15,000, were residents of Fayette county, and not members of the Christian Church. They petitioned merely for Prof McGarvey's retention in the College of the Bible.

Rebent Bowman asked if these documents were introduced as a part of the argument.

Curator Withers answered that they were not.

Regent Bowman—Then I object to this as out of order.

A motion to suspend the regular business in order to hear the petition was passed.

The following is the torm of the donor's petition:

To the Honorable Board of Curators of Kentucky University:

GENTLEMEN:—Recognizing your honorable body as representatives of the donors to Kentucky University, and of the Christian Brotherhood of the State, to whom it is our privilege and right to appeal in matters pertaining to the management of said University; we, the undersigned donors, beg leave to submit for your consideration and action the following facts and suggestions:

1ST. Kentucky University is the property of the Christian Church of the State. Section 8, of the original charter provides, "For the ownership and control of said University, at least two-thirds of the Board of Curators shall always be members of the Christian Church in Kentucky."

2ND. Our donations to the endowment fund were made in the faith of the representations of the Regent that the University would be conducted in the interest of the Christian Church, and especially for the purpose of educating young men for the Christian ministry.

3D. Under the existing organization of the University we regard the College of the Bible as most nearly embodying the views of the donors when their subscriptions were made, and we therefore respectfully request and insist that a sufficient amount of the funds be appropriated to the College of the Bible, to maintain the same in an efficient and prosperous condition.

4TH. It is our wish that the Executive Committee of the Board be composed of members of the Christian Church of Kentucky in good standing.

5TH. We view the attempt recently made by your Executive Committee, composed as you are aware, of Regent Bowman, Dr. Joseph Smith, Benjamine Gratz, Joseph Wasson and Joseph S. Woolfolk, to suspend Professor J. W. McGarvey from the position he holds in the Bible College, as a grievous wrong to him and a violation of the charter of the institution. We look upon this assumption of power by your Executive Committee with alarm, and are greatly at loss to know why Professor McGarvey should be thus dealt with, since by your recent action he was fully exonerated from all the charges preferred against him by Regent Bowman.

6TH. We hereby express our undiminished confidence in the fitness, in every respect, of President Milligan and Professor McGarvey, and earnestly insist that Professor McGarvey be retained in his position. We fear that any other course will end either in substituting some one less acceptable to the Brotherhood, which would be injurious to the future prosperity and usefulness of the College, or its total destruction.

A compliance on the part of your honorable body with these, our wishes, will, we believe, tend in a great measure to promote peace and insure the support of the Brotherhood of the State, and consequently the success and prosperity of our institution.

The same Curators also presented resolutions passed by more than *one hundred and eighty churches* in the State, nearly all of whom had passed their respective resolutions unanimously by a public vote, though in a few instances the members had signed their names privately. He read, as a specimen of these resolutions, the following:

To the Honorable Board of Curators of Kentucky University:

GENTLEMEN:—Recognizing your body as the guardians of Kentucky University, and constituted to represent the Christian Brotherhood of the State, to whom it is our privilege and right to appeal in matters pertaining to the management of said University,

The Church meeting at——— County of———respectfully submit for your consideration and action the following facts and suggestions:

1ST. Kentucky University is the property of the Christian Church of the State. Section 8, of the original charter provides, "For the ownership and control of said University, at least two-thirds of the Board of Curators shall always be members of the Christian Church in Kentucky."

2D It is our wish that the Regency be abolished, and the Executive Committee of the Board be composed of members of the Christian Church of Kentucky in good standing and full fellowship.

3D. We regard the College of the Bible as the most important one in the University, designed as it is, especially for the purpose of educating young men for the Christian ministry. We therefore respectfully request and insist that a sufficient amount of the endowment fund of the University be appropriated to maintain the same in an efficient and prosperous condition.

4TH. We hereby express our undiminished confidence in the fitness, in every respect, of President Milligan and Professor McGarvey, and earnestly insist that Prof. McGarvey be retained in his position in the Bible College. We fear any other course will be injurious to the future prosperity of the College, or end in its destruction.

A compliance on the part of your honorable body, with these our wishes, wil, we believe, tend in a good degree to promote peace and insure the support of the Brotherhood, and consequently the success and prosperity of our institution.

The Curators followed the presentation of these resolutions and petitions with some earnest and powerful remarks on the necessity of obeying the instructions of these the real owners of Kentucky University. He reminded the Curators that they were only trustees for the petitioners and remonstrants, and that it was their solemn duty to administer the trust according to the expressed wishes of those whose servants they were.

Curator Jos. Smith:—"I would ask Curator Withers if the heading to that petition is not a printed one, and if it wasn't printed in this city, and sent from here."

Withers:—"I suppose it was. I had nothing to do with getting it up, and never saw it until it was handed to me for presentation before the Board."

Jno. Aug. Williams:—"I think that the members of these churches are good brethren, and that we ought to pay profound respect to what they say. I therefore move that the petitions be received and referred to a Committee to carefully read them and prepare an answer to them."

The motion was carried, and the chair appointed as the Committee of reference Curators Williams, Campbell, Torbitt and Sloan.

Curator Elley protested against appointing a Committee "all on one side," and insisted that the committee be increased to seven, so that "the other side" might be represented. The Chairman submitted to the rebuke, and appointed in addition, Curators Withers, White and Herndon. The last declined to serve, when the Chairman himself was, on motion of Curator Campbell, added to the Committee. Thus Bro. Elley succeeded in securing two members of the Committee out of the seven from the minority, viz: Withers and White.

When this matter had been disposed of, it was resolved that the Board would hear Prof. McGarvey in his own defense. He arose, and spoke about as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN, AND GENTLEMEN CURATORS:—Notice was given a short time ago that the final vote on the subject of my removal will be taken at 12 o'clock to-day. I suppose the Curator who made that announcement spoke by common consent of the majority of the Board. It is now, by my watch, twenty minutes past eleven, and only forty minutes remain for my defense. I had expected that my controversy with the Executive Committee would have reference exclusively to the correspondence which passed between them and myself before the meeting of the Board, and that I would be held to answer only to their positions then taken, and to the arguments which have been presented in the course of debate in the Board. If that had been the case, I would now be ready to commence my defense, though even then I would require more than forty minutes. But instead of this reasonable expectation being realized, I am now confronted by the paper which Curator Williams has just read, containing a multitude of charges and specifications, and so long that he occupied half or three-quarters of an hour in reading it. No copy of that printed document has been furnished me, nor had I any conception of the existence of such a document until this hour. During my correspondence with the Executive Committee, I begged and entreated them to state the grounds on which they requested me to resign, and I could get nothing definite from them. I hold in my hand a printed copy of my correspondence with them, of which each one of you has a copy. In reply to their first note requesting my resignation on the ground of the recommendations of the Committee on grievances, I said to them in my note of J[illegible], 'I respectfully request you to [illegible]ecify more particularly the ground [illegible] your request, so that I may be able t[illegible]udge of my duty in the premises." A[illegible]n, in my note to them of July 11th, I [illegible]rote, "You express the judgment [illegible] my resignation will promote harmon[illegible] in the University. I assume that yo[illegible] would not form this judgment except [illegible] actual and well known facts. Will [illegible] have the courtesy to give me the facts or grounds on which you base your judgment?" To this repeated entreaty, mo[illegible] politely expressed, they replied [illegible] on July 11th, "The Executive Committee deem it unnecessary to assign additional reasons for their request." Thus they dealt with me throughout the entire correspondence, utterly refusing to specify a single act or word of mine on which their judgment and their request were based. But now at length, when I am on trial before the Board, they bring in, just an hour before the time fixed for me to begin my defense, a long and carefully prepared paper containing a multitude of charges which they claim as the ground of their action. The paper is one of the most ingenious, and yet one of the most glaring perversions of truth and fact that I ever heard read, and I can show it to be so if time is allowed me, and a copy furnished me. But if I am required to begin my defense now and conclude it in forty minutes, I will consider my mouth stopped, and will refuse to speak at all. I am in your hands; do with me as you will."

Some discussion now occurred as to the propriety of an afternoon session, and an immediate adjournment in order to allow Prof. McGarvey time to examine the charges and prepare his defense, when finally, on motion of Regent Bowman, it was ordered that he be furnished a copy of the paper read by Curator Williams, and that the Board adjourn till 3 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Board met promptly at 3 o'clock, and R. M. Bishop, who had arrived during the morning session, took the chair. It was found that the desire of donors and citizens to be present, which had been increasing from hour to hour all day, had culminated. The news had gone abroad during the recess that 3 o'clock had been fixed as the hour for Prof. McGarvey to begin his defense, and when the Board met there was already present in their room a large number of persons, from gray-haired veterans down to the young men of the Bible College, while an eager crowd stood in the vestibule, and halls, and portico of the building, awaiting the fate of the bolder ones who had gone in, so as to know whether they also would be allowed to come into hearing distance. All were doomed to disappointment. The following account of the proceedings on the subject, we copy from the Daily Press:

Curator Sloan moved that the Board go into executive session, inviting the reporters to remain.

The chair explained to visitors before the vote was taken, that if carried it meant that they make themselves scarce.

Curator Withers moved that everybody be invited, and that the Board adjourn to the chapel.

Curator Withers moved to invite the donors to remain. This Board, he said, to all intents and purposes, was an op[illegible] Board, since the members of the Press were here. It did seem to him that the donors of the University, those who had given their money to its support, should be present to hear a discussion which in-

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

The Christian Family.

WHAT PLEASES GOD.

What God decrees, child of his love,
Take patiently, though it may prove
The storm that wrecks thy treasure here,
Be comforted! thou needst not fear
What pleases God

The wisest will is God's own will;
Rest on this anchor, and be still:
For peace around thy path shall flow,
When only wishing here below
What pleases God.

The truest heart is God's own heart,
Which bids thy grief and fear depart;
Protecting, guiding, day and night,
The soul that welcomes here aright
What pleases God

Oh! could I sing, as I desire,
My grateful voice should never tire,
To tell the wondrous love and power,
Thus Working out, from hour to hour,
What pleases God.

The King of kings, He rules on earth,
Ae sends us sorrow here, or mirth,
He bears the ocean in His hand;
And thus we meet, on sea or land,
What pleases God.

His Curch on earth He dearly loves,
Although He oft its sin reproves;
The rod itself, His love can speak
He smites till we return to speak
What pleases God.

Then let the crowd around thee seize
The joys that for a season please,
But willingly their paths forsake,
And for thy blessed portion take
What pleases God.

Art thou despised by all around?
Do tribulations here abound?
Jesus will give the victory,
Because his eye cant see in thee
What pleases God.

Thy heritage is safe in heaven:
There, shall the crown of joy be given;
There, shalt thou hear, and see, and know,
As thou couldst never here below,
What pleases God. *Gerhardt.*

BURT'S MONITORS.

BY MCB.

There was no use talking. Burt was determined to go. He wouldn't ask his father, for he was very sure his father would say, No. He didn't quite like to disobey a positive command, so he would say nothing at all about the matter.

Burt was thirteen years old, and he thought it was high time that he began to exercise his own judgment—at least, where his own affairs were concerned. He should like to know what harm his going down to the river for a quiet moonlight swim could possibly do to anybody. He would try it, at all events. Ned Sellars would be there and Frank Peters. They didn't seem to care whether their parents liked it or not. Burt couldn't feel so, exactly; but, still, where was the sense in a boy's going to his father every time he turned around.

He was going. He had fully made up his mind to that. He went up to bed at the usual time, however; but his mother, coming into his little bedroom about half an hour afterward, was surprised to find him almost hidden by blanket and quilt, though it was a warm night in August.

"Why, Burt, you'll smother. Do let me pull off some of these clothes."

But Burt held them tightly down. "I ain't cold mother. I mean, I ain't warm."

"Are you sick?"

"No'm."

"Two blankets and a quilt," laughed his mother, as she turned away. "I don't know what you are made of Burt."

"And jacket, and pants, and stockings and shoes," thought Burt, as he snapped his fingers very softly under the weight of bed-clothes.

The beautiful moon looked in at the little window. There had been times when Burt, gazing at her pure, pale face, had marveled that any boy could have the heart to do wrong when her soft light was shining upon him; but to-night she seemed to say: "Come on, come on. I tell no tales. The night in-doors is warm and stifling. The river is cool and clear. My beams are there before you. Come on, come on!"

It seemed as if the hours had never lagged so heavily. Eleven o'clock was the time agreed upon. Twice Burt found himself napping. Suppose he should go to sleep? The idea was not to be entertained for a moment. He sat up in the bed and listened, listened, listened, until at length the welcome strokes greeted his ear. He was tired, and sleepy, and stupid and very warm. He opened his door softly and went down-stairs. He dared not unlock the front door, for grandpa's room was just across the hall and grandpa always slept with one eye open. He crept through the kitchen and found himself in the shed. Was ever anything more fortunate? The outer door was open.

He took his hat from the nail, and just then a plaintive "mew" greeted his ear.

"Hush! Be still, Cuff," said he, in a whisper.

But Cuff wouldn't be still. She was glad to see him, and, being a demonstrative little pussy, was determined to tell him so.

"Mew, me-aw," called Billy, the mocking bird, from his cage above.

"Dear me," thought Burt, "they'll wake father up, as sure as the world."

But it was not an unusual occurrence for Billy to sing in the night. Indeed, his midnight music was sometimes overpowering. Burt stood still for a moment, but could hear no one stirring. He walked on a few steps, Cuff purring loudly and rubbing her soft gray sides against him, in the exuberance of her affection.

"Bow, wow, wow, wow," barked the faithful watch-dog.

"Be quiet, Prince. Stop your noise!"

Prince knew his master's voice, and, like Cuff, was delighted to be near him. He gave expression to his feelings in a succession of loud, quick barks.

"Plague take it all!" thought Burt, impatiently, not daring to speak or move.

"Hadn't you better go down, John?" asked Burt's mother, anxiously. "I'm afraid some one is trying to get in."

"They can't get further than the shed," was the careless reply. "I left that open."

And in a few moments all was quiet again. Prince lay down at Burt's feet and Cuff stretched herself out beside him. If he only could have administered to each of them a sleeping powder or a mild dose of chloroform then and there.

Time was passing. The boys would surely be there before him. Very carefully he crept towards the door, hardly daring to breathe, in his anxiety.

But Prince had not been asleep. No, indeed! He started up at the first sound of his master's footsteps. It was very evident that something unusual was going on, and he was determined to be "in it."

"I must cut as fast as I can," said Burt to himself. "Hit or miss. There's nothing else for me to do."

He was preparing to suit the action to the word, when "Snow," the old family horse, who for a few days past had been allowed to wander about among the clover fields at her own sweet will, put her white nose just inside the door and gave a loud and fiercely prolonged neigh.

"Hang it!" muttered Burt, between his teeth. "I shall expect to see some of the cows next. I don't care if all the animals on the place come. I'm going."

He was walking defiantly from the door, when he heard his mother's voice at her window. I never can sleep, John, with a horse crying around. I wish you'd go down and see what the trouble is. And do lock the shed door. I haven't slept five minutes to-night."

What was Burt to do now? To go forward in the moonlight, with his mother watching from above, would be madness, indeed. To remain in the shed, to be discovered by his father, seemed equally impolitic. He had very little time to think about the matter, for at that moment he heard the well-known footsteps on the stairs. He darted over to the shed closet, pulled to the door, and tremblingly awaited the result.

And the result was that, after standing painfully still for about ten minutes, during which Prince's significant sniffs and growls had thrice driven him to the very verge of disclosure, he was left unmolested in the dark old closet. He opened the door; but the shed seemed darker yet. No loving cat or friendly dog were there to cheer or to betray. Nothing but the thick, black darkness. Was it possible that the moon was still shining outside? He wondered if the boys were having a good time. He would open the door and go to them as soon as he dared.

But while he was thinking and wondering, waiting until he was sure his father and mother were asleep again, the old clock rang out the hour of twelve. Midnight! It was of no use to go then; the boys would be gone.

And so Burt crept up stairs to his room, cross and dissatisfied, feeling that the fates were against him.

He was late at breakfast next morning. His mother laughingly inquired if the weight of his bed-clothes had affected his hearing.

"Yes'm—no'm. I mean—I guess not," he absently replied.

It was a rainy morning, and the weather was disagreeably warm. After breakfast Burt sat in the shed watching his father as he mended the old harness.

"What sort of a boy is that Ned Sellars?" inquired his father, at length.

Burt started.

"I don't know. I think he's a pretty good boy. Why?"

"I passed the house this morning.—Some one was getting a terrible flogging, and I think it must have been Ned."

"What for? Do you know?"

"Yes. They spoke very loud and I couldn't help hearing. It was for running off last night. Going swimming, I believe."

Burt's eyes flashed.

"That's just like his father," said he indignantly. "He never wants Ned to have any fun."

There was no reply. Some hidden feeling, he could hardly tell what, prompted Burt's next question.

"Would you flog me, father, if I went swimming without leave?"

"That depends upon circumstances," replied his father, looking searchingly into his face. "If my boy was mean enough to skulk out of the house at night, when I supposed him to be in bed and asleep, it is just possible I might consider him not worth flogging."

How Burt's cheeks burned. He had never looked at the matter in that light before.

"Never be a sneak, my son. It is cowardly and disgraceful."

Burt made no answer, but his thoughts were busy. Was he not every whit as mean and cowardly as if he had really gone with his unfortunate friend? Yea, verily.

And then he thought of his father. How good he was—never denying him any reasonable pleasure; nay, often denying himself for his sake. Burt seemed to realize his father's goodness now as never before.

As he thought of all this, two large tears rolled slowly down his sunburnt cheeks.

"What is it, my boy?"

He brushed them away hastily.

"Father," said he, "I've been a sneak, but I won't be a coward. I was going with the boys last night."

"Ah!"

"Yes. I should have gone if it hadn't been for the dog, and the cat, and—all the rest of them. 'Twasn't any goodness of mine that kept me at home."

His father was silent.

"I wish you'd say something, father," cried poor Burt impatiently. "I s'pose you don't think I'm worth flogging; but"—

"My dear boy," said his father, "I knew your footsteps in the shed last night. I knew perfectly well who was hidden in the old closet."

"Why didn't you say so?" inquired astonished Burt, tremblingly.

"Because I preferred to let you go. I thought if my boy wanted to deceive me, he should at least imagine that he had that pleasure."

"Oh! father."

"Yes, you should have gone, Burt. Very likely I might have gone with you, but you would not have known it."

Burt hadn't a word to say.

"I pitied you, too. I knew that after the fun was over there must come the settling with your conscience. I was sure you had a conscience, Burt."

The boy tried to speak, but no words came.

"I was disappointed in you, Burt. I was very much disappointed in you."

Down went Burt's head upon his hands.

"But now," continued his father, placing one hand upon his shoulder—"now I have my honest boy again, and am proud of him. I do consider you worth a dozen floggings, Burt, but I have no disposition to give them to you."

Burt wrung his father's hand and rushed out into the rain. Cuff came running to meet him and Prince barked with pleasure at his approach. Billy whistled and sung in his cage above, and old Snow's melodious voice was heard in the field close by.

Burt loved them, and they knew it. It was some minutes, however, before he noticed them now; and when he did, it was not in his accustomed merry way.

"Just like the monitors at school, for all the world," said he seriously.—"Making such a fuss that a fellow can't go wrong, if he wants to." And he took Cuff up in his lap, and patted Prince's shaggy coat.

Burt's monitors still watch him with affectionate interest; but never again, I am happy to say, has he felt the least inclination to disturb their midnight slumbers.—*Independent.*

COURTSHIP AFTER MARRIAGE.

"Now this is what I call comfort," said Madge Harley, as she sat down by her neighbor's fire one evening; "here you are at your sewing, with the kettle steaming on the hob, and the tea-things on the table, expecting every minute to hear your husband's step, and see his kind face look in at the door. Ah! if my husband was but like yours, Janet."

"He is like mine in many of his ways," said Janet, with a smile, "and if you will allow me to speak plainly, he would be still more like him if you took more pains to make him comfortable."

"What do you mean?" cried Madge; "our house is as clean as yours; I mend my husband's clothes, and cook his dinner as carefully as any woman in the parish, and yet he never stays at home of an evening, while you sit here by your cheerful fire night after night as happy as can be."

"As happy as can be *on earth*," said her friend gravely; "yes, and shall I tell you the secret of it Madge?"

"I wish you would," said Madge, with a deep sigh; "it's misery to live as I do now."

"Well, then," said Janet, speaking slowly and distinctly; "I let my husband see that I love him still, and that I learn every day to love him more. Love is the chain that binds him to his home. The world may call it folly, but the world is not my lawgiver."

"And do you really think," exclaimed Madge, in surprise "that husbands care for that sort of thing?"

"For love, do you mean?" asked Janet.

"Yes, they don't feel at all as we do, Janet, and it don't take many years of married life to make them think of a wife as a sort of maid-of-all-work."

"A libel, Madge," said Mrs. Matson, laughing; "I won't allow you to sit in William's chair and talk so."

"No, because your husband is different, and values his wife's love, while John cares for me only as his housekeeper."

"I don't think that," said Janet, "although I know that he said to my husband the other day that courting time was the happiest of a man's life. William reminded him that there is greater happiness than that, even on earth, if men but give their hearts to Christ. I know John did not alter his opinion, but he went away still thinking of his courting time as of a joy too great to be exceeded."

"Dear fellow," cried Madge, smiling through her tears, "I do believe he was very happy then. I remember I used to listen for his steps as I sat with my dear mother by the fire, longing for the happiness of seeing him."

"Just so," said Janet; "do you ever feel like that now?"

Madge hesitated. "Well, no, not exactly."

"And why not?"

"Oh, I don't know," said Madge; "married people give up that sort of thing."

"Love, do you mean?" said Janet.

"No, but what people call being sentimental," said Mrs. Harley.

"Longing to see your husband is a proper sentiment," replied Janet.

"But some people are ridiculously foolish before others," reasoned Madge. "That proves they want sense. I am not likely to approve of that, as William would soon tell you; all I want is that wives should let their husbands know they are still loved."

"But men are so vain," said Madge, "that it is dangerous to show them much attention."

Her friend looked up. "O, Madge, what are you saying? Have you, then, married with the notion that it is not good for John to believe you love him?"

"No, but it is not wise to show that you care too much for them."

"Say *I* and *him*; do not talk of husbands in general, but of yours in particular."

"He thinks quite enough of himself already, I assure you."

"Dear Madge," said Janet, smiling, "would it do *you* any harm to receive a little more attention from your husband?"

"Of course not. I wish he'd try," and Mrs. Harley laughed at the idea.

"Then *you* don't think enough of yourself already? And nothing would make *you* vain, I suppose?"

Madge colored, and all the more when she perceived that William Matson had come in quietly, and was now standing behind Janet's chair. This, of course, put an end to the conversation. Madge retired to her own home to think of Janet's words, and to confess secretly that they were wise.

Hours passed before John Harley returned home. He was a man of good abilities, and well to do in the world; and having married Madge because he truly loved her, he had expected to have a happy home. But partly because he was reserved and sensitive, and partly because Madge feared to make him vain, they had grown very cold toward each other, so cold that John began to think the ale-house a more comfortable place than his own fireside.

That night the rain fell in torrents, the winds howled, and it was not until the midnight hour had arrived that Harley left the public-house and hastened toward his cottage. He was wet through when he at length crossed the threshold; he was, as he gruffly muttered, "used to that;" but he was not "used" to the tone and look with which his wife drew near to welcome him, nor to find warm clothes by a crackling fire, and slippers on the hearth; nor to hear no reproach for late hours, and neglect, and dirty footmarks as he sat in his arm-chair. Some change had come to Madge, he was very sure. She wore a dress he had bought her years ago, with a neat linen collar around the neck, and had a cap, trimmed with white ribbons, on her head.

"You're smart, Madge," he exclaimed, at last, when he had stared at her for some little time in silence. "Who has been here worth dressing for to-night?"

"No one until you came," said Madge, half laughing.

"I? Nonsense; you didn't dress for me!" cried John.

"You won't believe it, perhaps, but I *did*. I have been talking with Mrs. Matson this evening, and she has given me some very good advice. So now, John, what would you like for your supper?"

John, who was wont to steal to the shelf at night and content himself with anything he could find, thought Madge's offer too excellent to be refused, and very soon a large bowl of chocolate was steaming on the table. Then his wife sat down, for a wonder, by his side, and talked a little, and listened, and looked pleased, when at last, as if he could not help it, he said, "Dear old Madge!"

That was enough; her elbow somehow found its way then to the arm of his great chair, and she sat quietly looking at the fire. After awhile John spoke again:

"Madge, dear, do you remember the old days when we used to sit side by side in your mother's kitchen?"

"Yes."

"I was a younger man then, Madge, and, as they told me, handsome; now I am growing older, plainer, duller. *Then* you—you *loved* me; do you love me *still?*"

She looked up in his face, and her eyes answered him. It was like going back to the old days to feel his arm around her as her head lay on his shoulder, and to hear once again the kind words meant for her ear alone.

She never once asked if this would make him "vain;" she knew, as if by instinct, that it was making him a wiser, a more thoughtful, more earnest hearted man. And when, after a happy silence, he took down the big Bible, and read a chapter, as he had been wont to read to her mother in former times, she bowed her head and prayed.

Yes, prayed—for pardon, through the blood of Jesus Christ—for strength to fulfill every duty in the future—for the all-powerful influence of the Spirit, for blessings on her husband evermore.

She prayed—and not in vain.—*British Workman.*

IS IT YOU?

BY A DRESSMAKER.

George and Nellie Bradley live in a little house on Mr. Denton's farm, where they find it very hard work to solve the problem, "How to make both ends meet." They have been married three or four years, and have two children; a little girl of two years, and a baby boy of six months old.

George is John Denton's "hired man." He is broad-shouldered, strong-handed, industrious, and of steady habits.

Nellie is a bright and sensible young woman, busy, patient, and cheerful.—She used to work in a village shop for the support of her widowed mother and herself; and was a most dutiful daughter, but unfortunately, had no opportunity to fit herself for the duties of her married life. She had been married but a few weeks when her mother died, leaving her in her inexperience to learn the varied cares and duties of a farmer's wife.

She believed "where there's a will there's a way," went bravely at her work, and was just beginning to conquer its little difficulties when her little daughter came. She welcomed the new burden with a mother's love and joy, and had learned how to manage a house and baby pretty well, when her second child was born. Since then she has worked harder than ever, but her work is never done, and is it strange that she is not a model housekeeper?

She has had but few new clothes since her marriage, but her old ones necessarily need repairing now and then, and not long ago she sent for me to go to her home and "make over" a dress for her. George had gone away to his work before I reached there, and had taken his dinner with him. I said to her, "Let us have a 'picked up' dinner, Nellie, without putting yourself to any unnecessary trouble." She acted upon the suggestion, but still had a very busy day. She was constantly interrupted by one of the two babies, and though she was patient and cheerful, I noticed that she looked tired and worn. She had just commenced to kindle a fire for the tea-kettle when George came.

"Supper late as usual," was his first salutation. "I think it is a pity when a man has been hard at work all day, that he must wait an hour before he can get anything to eat."

Nellie answered quietly, "I'll be spry, George."

"Yes, spry as a snail," was the reply, and he hid himself behind the newspaper.

Just then the baby George woke, and Nellie carried him on one arm, while the other child clung to her dress skirt, and thus she prepared the evening meal. When it was ready, George laid aside his paper and seated himself at the table. He declared that "nothing was fit to eat," the bread was "heavy," the potatoes "half done," the tea "dish-water." But he managed to eat a full meal, then he lighted his pipe and sat down to read the newspaper again.

The babies were tired, and Nellie's first work after supper was to get them to bed. It took a long while to get them quiet and comfortable, and by the time this was accomplished it began to grow dark.

"Are you going to light a lamp tonight?" said George, after trying to read a column of fine print. "I should say it's time to be about it."

The lamp had to be filled before it could be used, and George, turning to me, said:

"That's my wife to a T, always and forever behind time. Look at that table now! A pretty time for it to stand there uncleaned! Don't you think so?"

Nellie blushed. She looked hurt and worried, but with a brave effort to smile she, too, turned to me and said, "never mind what George says. He don't mean any thing. It's only his way."

I wanted to give that man a lecture then and there. I had to bite my tongue to keep it still, but remembered my mission was to sew, and not to meddle in family affairs. I hope he may read this little sketch, and therefore will say to him here a few of the things I wanted to say that night.

George Bradley! I know a man greatly your superior in all manliness, earning five dollars where you can earn one, who, if he had been in your place tonight would have kindled the fire and put the kettle over it, and then would have taken care of the babies while the mother prepared the supper. He would make it his every-day duty to fill and trim the lamps, and would consider it far more dignified and manly to put the little ones to bed, while his wife could wash the dishes, than to sit down and enjoy his pipe or his paper while his tired wife was still toiling on. I know you were tired. But so was she. Her work-day had been just as long as yours. Nellie is a brave and true woman. She does not sigh or fret for the dresses and ribbons, and other things with which she used to adorn herself in her girlhood. She says heartily, as she kisses her little ones, "They are worth all they cost." She will work with and for you uncomplainingly, but her woman-heart longs for her husband's appreciation, consideration, and sympathy. Do not let the weaker shoulders bear the heaviest burdens, but patiently working, bear ye one another's burdens, and you shall find the toiling and planning and the self-denial shall bring you the nearer together, and though your hearts and hands may seem many times ready to fail, still your home shall be a happy refutation of the proverb, "When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window."—*American Rural Home.*

SELFISHNESS RUINS.

"Many years ago there lived in Egypt an old man named Amin. A time of great famine came upon the land, just as there was once in the days of Joseph. Amin had a great store of wheat in his granaries. When bread began to get scarce, his neighbors came to him to buy grain. But he refused to sell it to them. He said he was going to keep his stock till all the rest of the grain in the land was gone, because then he could get a higher price for it. Many died; and yet this selfish man kept his stores locked up. At last the starving people were ready to give him any price he asked for his grain. He took the great iron key of his vast granary. He opened the door and went in.—Worms had entered the great heaps of his once beautiful grain, and destroyed it all. Hungry as the people were, they yet raised a great shout of gladness at what had happened. But such was the effect of the disappointment on the old man himself, that he fell dead at the door of his granary. *His selfishness killed him.*"

And no one felt any pity for him. That must have been the most terrible thing of all. To have others feel for us, we must feel for them, and that was just what the old man did not do. It is a good plan, perhaps some of you have tried it already, to endeavor to make some one happy every day. See how quickly the figures mount up. In one year there would be three hundred and sixty-five persons to whom you had given some pleasure, and in ten years they would number three thousand six hundred and fifty, not counting yourself, the happiest of all.—*Selected.*

"HAPPY IS HE."

A lady reports this littly incident:

Mrs. White had been spending the afternoon with me. She was not very cheerful company. Much of the time was spent with the story of her troubles, which, after all, seemed to me of her own making. She complained of her husband, of her children, of her pastor and of herself.

"Oh," said Willie, after she was in the street, "aren't you so glad she's gone?"

"Why, Willie?" I said.

"She is so doleful, she makes everything look so dark. Is she a Christian, Auntie?"

"She professes to be," I answered; but it was time to go to prayer-meeting, and I said no more to Willie then about it. At prayer-meeting we heard two or three men talk in a sad, dreary way, (as you have all heard persons talk in your own prayer-meeting; people who make religion seem a gloomy thing).—As we walked home, Willie said, "Auntie, are Mr. French and Mr. Brown Christians?"

"I think so."

"And do they trust in the Lord? Does Mrs. White trust him?"

"But why do you ask?"

"Because, I read in my 'Daily Food,' this morning, 'The man that trusteth in the Lord, happy is he.' They don't seem happy a bit, and I thought they couldn't be trusting in God."

Was Willie right?

NOTES FROM BOONE COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

There are in this county seven congregations of disciples, with an aggregate membership of nearly, or quite, 900, distributed as follows: Florence, 150, preaching twice per month, Sunday-school with an average attendance of about 60. Petersburg, 230, preaching once per month, Sunday-school with an average attendance of 125. This church has made arrangements to have preaching twice per month next year, and has secured the amount of money necessary for this purpose. Point Pleasant, 70, preaching once per month, no Sunday-school. Constance, 100, (I think this is near correct) preaching twice in the month. South Fork. This church has, under the labors of Dr. W. M. Tandy, increased, I think, to about 300 members; they have preaching once per month. Burlington: a large and efficient church, once flourishing, but by a combination of unfortunate circumstances, they dwindled to almost nothing. Sometime since, however, they effected a reorganization with 14 members; have no regular preaching. We regard this as an important point, being the county seat, and a very desirable location for a church. Union: there is a small congregation of disciples here, numbering 30 or 35; have no house of worship or regular preaching, with the exception of some scattering disciples, who hold their letters in their pockets, or who have never taken membership in any local congregation. This is about our strength in the county.

There is considerable opposition to the disciples in the county. They seem to be regarded by the clergy as ecclesiastical Bohemians, and religious mountebanks, and their opponents are not very particular as to the means they employ to impede their progress. Campbellism, Arianism, baptismal regeneration, etc., are the damning heresies laid to their charge, and although they enter their protest it avails nothing. Every possible effort is made by these men to prevent their members from coming to hear us.

Let me instance a case. A Baptist preacher used the Christian Church in Florence for one or two years while his own church was in process of erection. As soon as they had completed their house they moved into it, and one of his first labors was to warn the congregation against the Campbellites, as he was pleased to term them, telling his people that they were wolves in sheep's clothing, or something to that effect; and it has been the case that they refused to allow us to use their churches on even funeral occasions; and as to holding a meeting—PREPOSTEROUS!

Some time since James A. Kirtly published a book upon a new subject; one that had never been investigated; upon which he had seen scarcely anything, written viz: The Design of Baptism. I confess that when I read this statement I was sorely perplexed, especially as one of his nieces informed me that he had the writings of the Reformation upon the shelves of his library. At first I thought of Rip Van Winkle, then I recollected that he was a very prominent minister and fighter and so dismissed the thought as unworthy of such a man. At the request of several brethren I reviewed his book. I sent an invitation to him to be present, but although the place appointed was only a mile or two from his residence, he unfortunately could not be there. At the close of the review I challenged him to publicly discuss the doctrine of his book, or, if this did not suit him, the points of difference between the Christian and Baptist Churches. I think that there are many local reasons why such a discussion should be held in this county; but although Mr. Kirtley is fond of fighting men of straw of his own manufacture, he does not seem anxious to meet an opponent in fair and manly discussion. I hope however, that he may reconsider the matter and consent to debate. As my article is already quite lengthy I will for the present desist, but will resume the subject shortly.

The majority of the churches in this county are, I think, sound on Missouri work. We expect at Florence and Petersburg to forward our Missionary money for 1873 at an early day—have it nearly all collected. Point Pleasant has already overpaid hers. We are sorry that we were prevented from sending it sooner.

W. S. KEENE.

ON MY WAY HOME.

When I was ready to start home, Bro. Paxson, who had been preaching for a year at a point near Lawreneville, proposed to take me across the country to a station on the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railroad, provided I would stop and preach for him a few days. This I agreed to do, so on Thursday, August 21st, I bade farewell to the family of Bro. W. G. Elder, whose hospitality and Christian kindness I had enjoyed for nearly eight months, and took up our line of march. After traveling for a day and a half, at a very slow gait to one anxious to see home, we arrived in the neighborhood of the meeting. It was raining, yet a small congregation was assembled under the arbor, with umbrellas hoisted, to keep off the rain; for we have no house here, and the meeting of which I am about to speak was held under an arbor. We saw at a glance that this was a plain, humble people, and wanted simply the plain gospel—this we endeavored to present to then in a plain, humble way. They seemed to be pleased with the simplicity of the preaching; and delighted to learn that the gospel was something that could be understood. They left their fields and homes and came in crowds to the meeting. They listened, they discussed, they believed, and obeyed. How gladly would the people receive the gospel if their sectarian leaders and party guides would let them alone. Eternity alone will reveal the condemnation resting upon certain men who have now petted and flattered as party champions, and who degrade the truth by claiming to be the advocates of that cause of which they are wholly unworthy. The meeting began on Friday night, and continued till the following Wednesday, when it closed with fifteen additions. Of this number, several (do not now remember just the number) were from the Methodists, and two or three were from the Baptists. In this meeting we had the advantage of party guides—we came upon them unawares, and they did not have time to prejudice the minds of the people, but we feel assured they will immediately go to work to fortify against any like occurrence in the future, and consequently we never anticipate another such meeting in that community. The addition at this meeting, with the nine which Bro. Paxson has previously gathered in, make twenty-four as the nucleus of a church—the only one for miles around; but we hope that the gospel will now go out from them until the whole country be turned to the Lord. Preparations were made for the erection of a house. We earnestly pray that these brethren may continue faithful. Much depends upon it.

On Wednesday we bade farewell to these brethren and friends, and took the cars for Atlanta, where we arrived in time for supper and prayer-meeting. We were told that the congregation there numbers about one hundred and seventy, but, as is too frequently the case, the attendance at prayer-meeting was very small. Bro. T. M. Harris, the regular preacher, conducted the meeting that evening, and made us a very impressive speech upon the subject of being ashamed of Jesus, illustrating by an incident which had recently occurred in the city, when a lady, who was a member of that congregation, while receiving a visit from a fashionable acquaintance, was asked where she attended church, replied: "O, first one place and then another." While he thus spoke, I could but weep over the sad thought that often the professed followers of Jesus are ashamed of him.

On Thursday we took the train for Nashville, *via* Chattanooga, passing over that road which from one end to the other might be called a battle-field and burying-ground. On the last great day many unknown dead will come forth from the dust along the line of this road. Would God it could all be a resurrection to life.

On Friday morning we arrived at Pembroke, Christian county, Ky., where we had an appointment to hold a meeting. We are grateful to our Father, who has kept us safe and brought us home again.

JOHN T. HAWKINS.

Correspondence.

MILTON, Ky., Sept. 13th, 1873.

Dear Bro. Cave:

Including the last two weeks in August, I assisted the brethren at Pleasant Hill, Oldham county, Ky., in a meeting. This is my old home, religiously. Near here I was born and raised. Here I married, while a wayward young man. Here I was accustomed to attend church, to see the girls and hear something from the preacher to criticise, for I hated Campbellism in those days with an intense hatred. Here, while hunting for objections, I had the "sand" knocked from under me, I fancied a deep antipathy to sandy foundations ever since. To feel the sand crumbling from under you is not joyous but grievous, nevertheless it afterwards leaves you on firmer foundation. Here I confessed the Savior and was buried with him in baptism. Here I made my first prayer in public. Here tenderly remember how fast the world turned round. Here I preached my first sermon (such as it was). This was the first church to which I ever preached regularly. Here I have since held several successful meetings. To visit these old brethren and friends of Jesus, and the dear old church, with all its hallowed associations, is a feast of the soul. We had a good meeting. This is now the strongest church in the county, and probably in the best condition. We had but eight additions; six immersions, one from the Baptists and one by letter. Bro. George Burnet is preaching for them once a month. He is highly esteemed by them all. We shall continue to remember them for their many acts of kindness and liberality. To Bro. and Sister Crumb, with whom we made our home, do we especially feel under obligations. May the Lord keep them unto eternal life.

E. G. ALLEN.

MCKINNEY, TEX., Sep. 11, '73.

Dear Bro. Cave:

Since I last wrote you, I engaged in several meetings in Tennessee; one at Bereа with Bro. Kidwell, where six, I think, were immersed; one at Bellewood with Bro. Cook, where a Baptist united on the one foundation; and one at Rocky Grove, where the brethren raised about seven hundred dollars toward building them a house. Also, on the fifth Lord's day in last month, I preached in the morning at Hope Institute, near Nashville, and had one confession. In the afternoon I went with Bro. Fanning to McQuirtersville, where we preached and constituted a congregation of about twenty-five members, and returned to Hope Institute and preached a farewell sermon at night.

On Tuesday, the 2d inst., we took the train for Texas, where we arrived, *via* the St. Louis and Southeastern, M., K. & T., and Houston & Texas Central R. R., on Thursday evening. My father, J. B. Wilmeth, and brother, J. R. Wilmeth, were in the midst of a meeting at Weston, Collin County. We continued till Sunday night, with sixteen added to the congregation—twelve by letter and 'discovery,' and four by baptism.

On the 8th of October, a discussion of differences between the M. E. Church, South, and the Christian Church, will begin at Weston, by Mr. H. C. Roger on the part of the former, and myself on the part of the latter.

We are now conducting a meeting at Hackberry Grove, Collin county. One has believed and been baptized.

C. MCK. WILMETH.

SANTA CLARA, CAL., Sep. 1, '73.

Dr. Hopson,

Dear Brother:—Soon after closing the work which was begun in Oakland, I came to this place, where I have been preaching regularly ever since. This is, I believe, the oldest church in the State, having been organized in 1851, by Father Thompson, who is now gone to his reward. He migrated hither from Missouri in the autumn of that year, established this church on the first Lord's day after his arrival, and labored mainly for it as long as he lived. Other points, however, received his attention, and his memory is still green in the hearts of brethren all over California. The church here numbered at first eleven members, meeting in private houses, and it was long before they were able to build a house of worship. They now have a good, comfortable house.

When I came, the church had had no regular preacher for several months, and the Sunday-school had long since been abandoned. I organized a school the first day and began the work. It numbered at first only seventeen, but has grown to forty-five, and we hope to make it much larger. Since I came, twenty-seven persons have been added to the congregation,—twenty-four by commendation and three by baptism. Most of these had belonged to the old San Jose church, which had gone down. Many others, we hope, will unite with us soon. There are hundreds of disciples scattered over California, who are living without any church connection. They have moved here from "the States," and no church being convenient, are living alone. Such persons generally become indifferent, and if not ultimately lost, are at least lost to the cause, and I make it part of my business to hunt them up. I engaged to preach for the church here six months, and my time will expire in October. The brethren seem anxious for me to stay longer, and I may remain another year. I shall at least spend another year in California. It is a wide field and needs to be diligently cultivated.

Most of the brethren in this community are farmers, and considerably scattered. Some of them come ten or twelve miles to meeting. They come on horseback, and in buggies, and sometimes whole families drive up in time for Sunday-school in spring wagons. They would put to shame some I have seen in other places. I have generally found the brethren of the State hospitable and liberal.

I have just paid a visit to Bro. Haley, in San Francisco. He is preparing to build up his work in California. His family will leave on the 3d instant (next Wednesday), for Platte City, Mo. He will remain till the first of October, then start to St. Joseph, Mo. He has been called to the church in that city, and that will be his home in the future.

The brethren in San Francisco have bought from the M. E., Church, South, their house of worship, and now occupy it. It is located on Minna street, between Third and Fourth. It cost $8,500, is neat and comfortable, and very well suited for their present purposes. There is still a debt of about $3,500 on it, and Bro. Haley has been canvassing some of the churches in the State for money to pay it off. I hope they may be able soon to pay the last cent. They are now able to sustain a preacher, and are in a far better condition than ever before to hold forth the truth in the great metropolis of the Pacific coast.

I have in California, as near as I determine, about thirty preachers, sixty churches and four thousand members. Some of the churches are very good, but many of them are weak and languishing. Some of them have preaching every Lord's day, but most of them only once or twice a month. They are scattered over a vast territory. One must remember California is larger than all New England, and is equal in area to five States like Kentucky. Its sea coast line would stretch from Maine to North Carolina. But in all this wide domain there are only 50,000 inhabitants, about half as many as there are in Kentucky. From these data you can form some idea of the condition of the churches. Think of having only six preachers in all Kentucky!

I can hardly close without saying something about this part of the country. Santa Clara is situated in a valley and county of the same name, forty-five miles south of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, which is being constructed eastward through it. The valley is one of the most beautiful, fertile and pleasant in the State. We are just seven miles from the southern end of the Bay of San Francisco, on the Point Pinosels come for grain, fruits, etc., to ship to the various markets of the world. Wheat goes from here to China, England, France, and other places; fruits to Japan and the East. Three miles south of this is San Jose, a fine young city of fifteen thousand inhabitants. Between the two places is a fine avenue, one hundred feet wide, called the Alameda, shaded by a row of grand old trees on either side, planted more than a hundred years ago by Jesuit missionaries. The Alameda means "the grove." On this runs a line of horse-cars, and the drive is said to be one of the finest in the world. Along this thoroughfare stand many fine residences, surrounded by rare flowers and evergreens, and near it is located the University of the Pacific, a university for both sexes, under the control of the North Methodist church.

The products of the country are wheat, barley, hay, vegetables and fruits of all kinds. We have here figs, grapes, apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, English walnuts, almonds, olives, etc. It is a paradise for fruit. I saw them here in market in April grown in the open air. They seem to know no season, but bloom and bear nearly all the time. We have been here now, and I am told they will last till December.

The climate in this locality is charming. We have no extremes of heat or cold, and people wear the same amount of clothing winter and summer. In winter it never snows, and frost is rare. This summer the thermometer has ranged from sixty to eighty degrees—seldom reaching the latter point, and we have the ocean breeze every day. It has not rained since last April, and will not in all probability till November. Farmers plow their hay, thresh and sack their grain, and pile them up on the ground in the field, where they sometimes stay for months before they are sold and hauled off. In many instances people live out under the trees all summer. This summer there has been no thunder or lightning, no storm of any kind, but with the exception of a few fogs, which always pass off before noon, perpetual sunshine has reigned. The only things that frighten people much are earthquakes. I have felt several since I came, and last Friday we had one that made things pretty lively for a few moments. All agree, however, that they would rather have the earthquakes of California than the storms of the East. The nights are cool and pleasant, and when the moon shines they are glorious. I find they are more quiet than in the States.—There are no bats, no night owls, no lightning bugs, no whip-poor-wills, and fewer insects generally; and one can lie down and slumber refreshingly the whole night long without being disturbed by a musquito serenade. I hope you will excuse the length of this letter. Very truly,

J. C. KEITH.

Missionary Bulletin.

Missionary Register.

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[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

volved the very existence of the University.

Curator Sloan opposed the motion, because the same motion had been voted down several times during the session, and the Board ought to be consistent.

The motion was lost by a vote of 22 to 14.

Mr. R. McMichael, rising, said that he was a donor to the institution, and there was something significant in the fact that every time a vote of this kind came up there was a certain party voted against it. He said there was something significant in the fact.

The chairman said no doubt there was, but he did not want any personalities.

The ayes and noes were taken on this vote of expulsion, and again it was carried by a party vote, every man who finally voted for the removal of Prof. McGarvey voting for the expulsion of spectators. Though thus expelled, many did not retire from the building, but stood in the vestibule and on the portico, eagerly catching every word which reached them through the door or passed out at the windows. Some gentlemen stood thus listening during the three consecutive hours occupied by the defense previous to adjournment of the afternoon session.

As soon as the room was cleared and order restored, the Curators seated in the most comfortable positions practicable, and the newspaper reporters ready with pencils and paper for their arduous task, Prof. McGarvey was called to the floor.

MCGARVEY'S DEFENSE.

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen Curators:—I stand before you under very extraordinary circumstances. It is a rare thing in the history of colleges for a professor to be summarily dismissed from his position. This is the first time that such an event has even been proposed in the history of this institution. The importance of the occasion to me personally, cannot possibly be overestimated. If the resolution before you shall pass, that resolution, taken in connection with the printed argument which you took this morning, will blast my reputation as a man, as a Christian, and as a gentleman forever; provided it be regarded by the public as just. Of this you are already aware, and you will perceive it more clearly as I proceed with my remarks.

If, in the course of my remarks, I shall say anything which grates harshly on your ears, I will not be called to order on the ground of personalities; for, remember, this is with me a purely personal matter. My personal character is assailed in a manner never before perhaps adopted toward any professor in a literary institution; and if, in defending it, I shall cut deeply and severely into the spirits of my assailants, it must be accepted as their misfortune, not as my fault.

Notwithstanding these remarks, however, I expect to observe throughout my speech the rules of Christian propriety and gentlemanly decorum.

I desire not to be interrupted for another reason. I have a protracted train of thought to pursue which I have prepared and arranged in the short space of three hours, since your adjournment this morning; and which, being so hastily prepared, is not well fixed in my memory, and will require all the concentration of mind which I can command. I hope, then, that I will not be interrupted on any account.

One more preliminary remark. The scenes which have been preferred against me are numerous and complicated. It is necessary that I shall enter into many details, and proceed with the utmost leisure. I cannot tell how much time I will wish to occupy; I therefore beg you to hear me patiently.

I now call your attention to the correspondence between the Executive Committee and myself, a printed copy of which is in possession of each member of the Board. I notice first, their request that I should resign, and the ground on which they *then* based their action. Their communication to me of July 8th, is as follows:

Prof. J. W. McGarvey

DEAR SIR IN the spirit of, and for the ends specified in the recommendations of the special Committe "On Complaints," made in connexion with their report at the recent meeting of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University, and which recommendation was adopted by the Board: we respectfully request you at once to resign your professorship in the Bible College. Resptly

Benj Gratz ch P. T.
Joseph Wasson
Jos. S. Woolfolk
Joseph Smith.

July 8, 1873.

In my reply of July 9th, as quoted in my speech this morning, I requested them to state more definitely the ground of their request, and they declined to do so. I finally, in my reply of July 14th, made the following response:

"In your note of July 8th you state that your request is made 'in the spirit of, and for the ends specified in the recommendations of the Special Committee on Complaints.' Turning to the report of that Committee, I find that their recommendation on the subject of resigning is expressed in these words: 'Is there any one who cannot work in peace and harmony with his fellows in the Board? Resignation would do honor to the head and heart of such a man.' The recommendation is confined to members of the Board, of whom I am not one; but as the Executive Committee use the words 'in the spirit of,' &c., I suppose they think that although the recommendation is not applied to Professors, the spirit of it may be thus applied. Granting this, the recommendation only applies to those 'who *cannot* work in peace and harmony,' I am not included in this number, as is manifest from the fact that though charged before that Committee with disturbing peace and harmony, I was completely exonerated from the charge. Furthermore, it has been my intention to work in peace and harmony hereafter precisely as I have done hitherto. Permit me, then, to remark that it appears most singular that you should select as a victim to be sacrificed on the altar of peace, a Professor who had not disturbed the peace in the past, and who had exhibited no purpose to disturb it in the future."

This was the first ground of their request, and thus I disposed of it. But in their second note, dated July 10th, they changed their ground, writing to me as follows:

Lexington Ky July 10th 1873.

Prof. J. W. McGarvey:

In reply to your note of enquiry of yesterday, we answer, that in our judgment your resignation will promote harmony in the University.

B. Gratz ch: P. T.
Joseph Wasson
Jos. S. Woolfolk.
Joseph Smith.

I replied to this in the following language, which I quote from my note of July 14th:

"In your note of July 10th you change the ground of your request, and, saying no more about the recommendations of the Special Committee, you baseit on your own judgment that my resignation will promote harmony in the University. I have asked you to furnish me the facts on which your judgment is based, and you decline to do so. Thus you call on me to perform an act which I could not perform except for the gravest reasons, yet you withhold from me the facts which furnish the reasons, if any exist, and request me to act on your judgment alone. It would require the most unlimited confidence in the wisdom and impartiality of your judgment to justify me in so doing.

"If the facts on which your judgment is based were disturbing acts, words or purposes of mine, I might be presumed to know them already. But your statement that there is nothing on your records affecting my character, unless it involves a nice distinction between what is on your records and what is in your minds, is itself proof that I have done nothing to disturb the harmony of the University. I am forced therefore to the conclusion that your judgment is based on the known acts and purposes of others, and that your efforts at harmony should be aimed in some other direction.

"The desirability of harmony in the University is conceded, and I hold myself under obligations to do all in my power to promote it. If, then, you could satisfy me that my resignation would actually promote harmony, you would present a very powerful motive for complying with your request; but you decline to furnish me the facts on which your judgment rests, and I have the means of knowing that my resignation under the request which you prefer would promote anything else than harmony both in the University and in the community at large."

Thus I showed them that the ground of their request was utterly; untenable and thus they continued till the end of the correspondence, persistently refusing to tell me the real ground of their action.

But this is not the worst. In their communication of July 14th they say to me:

"We take this opportunity to renew assurances, already given, that the action of the Executive Committe was based on the conviction that your resignation—which we wished to be regarded as voluntary on your part, and to be accepted by us without censure of prejudice—would relieve the Committee and yourself of embarrassment, and quietly promote harmony and co-operation in the University."

Now, gentlemen, look at that word "*voluntary.*" "We wish it to be regarded as *voluntary* on your part." The high, governing authority of a University requests a professor, by a formal resolution entered on their records, to resign his professorship, and to do it at once; not in order to secure his removal in the institution; and yet they wish his resignation to be "*regarded*"—yes, "*regarded,*" that is the word—that it be "*regarded as voluntary.*" A merchant says to one of his clerks, "I wish you, sir, to leave my store, and to do so at once, in order that I may have peace among my clerks." The clerk takes up his hat to depart, and as he passes out of the door, the merchant calls to him and says: "Sir, I wish your resignation to be *regarded as voluntary* on your part!" This, gentlemen, is the act of duplicity in which your Executive Committee organized me to take a part. I was not willing, and I trust in God I never shall be willing, to go before the community with a false pretense. I love candor and honesty; I hate hypocrisy. Suppose I had complied with their base request, and resigned. My friends would have been asked, "How did Mr. McGarvey leave his professorship?" "Oh, he resigned it voluntarily." And when this was claimed, for me, the Secretary of the Committee, Dr. Joseph Smith, could have held out his record book to some one, and pointing to the resolution requesting me to resign in order to peace, could have said, with his own peculiar smirk, "Look there, and see whether the Professor resigned *voluntarily.*' Gentlemen, I know not how to express myself on the merits of such a proposal. The truth is that their request was from the beginning a virtual removal. Under any ordinary circumstances, a formal request that a Professor resign is at once complied with, and is only a polite way of dismissing him. So far, then, as the Committee had power to remove me, I was removed on the 8th of July; and yet that Committee, on the 14th of the same month, ask me to unite in the dishonorable pretense that I had *voluntarily resigned.* Such, gentlemen, is the course of the Committee to whom you have entrusted the management of affairs in your absence.

I refused to resign. I did so for three reasons. *First,* I was occupying a post of duty and usefulness which I could not without sin abandon, except for the weightiest of reasons. Often, when I have spoken of resigning in years gone by, has this consideration been urged upon me to prevent such a step.—*Second*—I could not resign under the Committee's request, without accepting the imputations which they cast upon my character. *Third*—Every single friend to whom I appealed for advice, and who gave me any, whether in the Faculty, in the Board, in the Church or in the world, advised me with one voice not to resign; and included in the number who thus advised me is the very Curator, John Augustus Williams, who introduced the resolution for my removal now pending before this body. In a conversation of two hours' length which I had with him while my correspondence with the Committee was in progress, he said to me: "You cannot resign under a request which casts any imputations on your character or conduct. If I were in your place, all the men in Kentucky could not induce me to do it. I would sooner suffer the loss of my right arm than to do it." I told him that such imputations were cast on me in the correspondence. Subsequently, when he had gone to the Secretary of the Committee, and carefully read the correspondence, he told me that the Committee had "blundered" in their mode of expression, and that he had told them so. He said that he knew nothing more to advise, and was going home with everything dark before him. This is the very Curator who now offers a resolution for my removal, and who bases that resolution in part on the fact that I would not resign when requested to do so. Let me read to you again his resolution, together with the last section of his preamble:

WHEREAS, The Executive Committee did courteously and kindly request Prof J. W. McGarvey, for the sake of the peace and harmony of the institution, to resign his professorship in Kentucky University, which he declined to do; therefore:

Resolved, That J. W. McGarvey may be, and he is hereby removed from his professorship in Kentucky University, and that the chair formerly filled by him be declared vacant.

I am to be removed for not doing the very thing which this brother-in-law of John B. Bowman said I could not do, and which he declared that he would not do if he were in my place; and *he* is the man who offers the resolution! I think it proper to insert here, in a note, the fact that the only two gentlemen with whom I advised with reference to my resignation, and who did not advise me as above-mentioned, were R. M. Bishop and B. B. Groom. They both *declined to give me any advice at all;* and this be it remembered, was after they had read my article of July 3d.—M.]

The next step of the Committee was to pronounce me suspended, and I desire your very especial attention, Gentlemen Curators, to the ground on which this act was based. I read the ensuing resolution itself, as it was communicated to me in their note of July 16th:

"The Committe having as above recorded kindly requested Profs. McGarvey for the sake of harmony in the University to voluntarily tender his resignation as Professor in the Bible College: and,

WHEREAS, in the communications above recorded he declined to tender said resignation: therefore

Resolved; That Professor J. W. McGarvey's connection with the University is hereby suspended."

JOSEPH SMITH,
Sec'y. Ex. Com.

JULY 16th, 1873.

On what ground is this resolution of suspension based? On two, and only two grounds. Not on the ground of anything I had written for the public; not on the ground of any disturbing act or word of mine; but on the ground, *first*, that they had requested me to *voluntarily* resign; and, *second*, that I had refused to do so. Was such ground for the removal of a Professor ever before laid in the history of literary institutions? Will this honorable Board sustain such action? Is this to be the law of your institution? When a man is requested to voluntarily resign, and refuses, is this to be regarded as sufficient ground for his removal? If so, proclaim it, and let the Professors in the University know the terms upon which they hold their office. But I cannot think that an absurdity so glaring will be endorsed by this Board.

The act of suspension I held to be illegal, and I refused to submit to it on that ground. It was a violation of the express provision in the charter which forbids the removal of a Professor except by a vote of a majority of the whole Board. I will not argue this question at length. The admirable argument of Curator Withers on the subject,—clear, transcendent, and overwhelmingly conclusive—covered the whole ground, and it cannot have been forgotten by members of the Board. That speech will hang in your memories forever; you never can forget it. President Williams in his reply admitted that it was conclusive, and went on to state that it was universally conceded by Curators that the Executive Committee had no power to remove a Professor. He contended, however, that they have a right to suspend, or remove temporarily, until the meeting of the Board.

But I deny power to suspend.—The *suspension* of a Professor is neither provided for nor contemplated in the laws of this institution. There is not one word on the subject from the beginning to the end of the Charter, Statutes and By-laws of Kentucky University." The reason of this is obvious. It is assumed, that if a Professor shall at any time be found worthy of suspension, he will not be found fit to hold his place at all, and therefore permanent removal and not suspension is the step to be taken. What Professor, indeed, who is fit for the title, would submit to be suspended and then restored to his position. No such thing is contemplated in college law.

Here I am reminded of an argument made by Curator Campbell to show the necessity for the power of suspension. He demanded, "Suppose that a Professor should get drunk, or rob a bank when the Board is absent; shall he go home and tell his students the word of God for two or three weeks till this Board can be together? Or must there not be in the hands of the Executive Committee the suspending power in him?" I answer, the laws of the institution have no provision for such a case other than the calling of the Board.—It is a case so unlikely to occur, that the framers of the law did not see fit to provide for it. Again, suppose that the Executive Committee themselves should get drunk, or should unite in robbing a bank; who would suspend them? No; gentlemen, suspension is not the remedy in extreme cases like this; nothing short of a formal meeting of the Board, and an everlasting removal of the guilty party could answer the demands of the case. Again, I affirm that there is no law for the suspension of a Professor, either by the Executive Committee or by the Board itself. The distinction for which the gentlemen are contending is an absurdity.

This absurdity the Committee themselves at last discovered. I wrote to them, inquiring the force and *duration* of their act of suspension, and requesting them to cite the section in the charter or by-laws which provides for the suspension of a Professor. They did not reply to me for *six days*; whereas they had hitherto replied to me promptly the next day after receiving a note from me. I wrote again. They finally replied saying, "any further correspondence was deemed unnecessary on the subject." Thus they refused to define the duration of the suspension, and declined to correspond with me any more; but they were compelled by the gross blunder in which they found themselves involved, to write me still another note, and to finally give the definition which I had demanded in vain. On the 29th of July, four days after their refusal to answer my question they wrote to me as follows:

Bro. McGarvey:

I am directed to send you the following action of the Ext. Committe of today.

Whereas a communication dated July 20th, 1873, has been received from Profs. J. W. McGarvey in which he expressed a doubt as to the meaning of the Ext. Committe in using the word "suspended" in a Resolution of July 16th ult., severing his connection with the Bible College of Ky Un—ty:

And whereas, he in defiance of the Authority of the Ext. Committe, threatens to retain his position in the Bible College:

Resolved: That the Committe meant in said action his dismissal, and do now consider him as dismissed, and have no connection with said Bible College of Ky. University.

Very Respect'ly
JOSEPH SMITH, Sect.

July 29th, 1873.

Thus at last they abandon the term *suspension* which they had evidently used without knowing its meaning, and declare that they meant by it my *dismissal.* Handsome writers, these, to be at the head of a great literary institution! But, waiving their misuse of terms, they in this note commit themselves to the position that they had *dismissed* me, and that I had from that time no "connection with said Bible College of Ky. University." They assume, in other words, to have done the very thing which John Augustus Williams said yesterday they could not do under the charter, and which he said the entire Board agreed that they could not do.—And, now, to show still further that they regarded their act as a permanent dismissal, Regent Bowman told one of the Bible students, on the Monday last week, that they had offered my chair to Bro. Proctor, of Missouri, and that if he did not accept it they would get a brother in Illinois, (H. W. Everest). The only reason why they was not a man here last Monday claiming my place and thus making an issue for the Courts to settle was because the Committee failed in their efforts to get one on the ground. Not only is all this true, but the majority in this Board itself have to-day declared the act of the Committee a permanent removal, by refusing to strike out from the pending resolution the word *formerly* in the expression "formerly filled by him," implying that the chair is not *now* filled by me. All of these considerations show that while this Board unanimously denies that the Committee can permanently remove a Professor, they have actually done that very thing, and the majority of the Board have recognized the deed as done.

I have now presented to you the entire action of the Executive Committee toward me, so far as it appears in the correspondence. I closed my part of the correspondence with the following note:

LEXINGTON, KY., July 26th, 1873.

Dr Joseph Smith, Sec. of Ex. Com. Ky. University:

DEAR SIR:—Yours without date, stating that my communication of Thursday the 17th was laid before the Executive Committee and that "any further correspondence was deemed unnecessary on the subject," was received by me yesterday afternoon.

As the Committee affect to consider me unworthy of an answer to a respectful inquiry, an answer without which I cannot know the intended force and duration of their act of suspension, I will trouble them with no further inquiries; but I hereby notify them through you, as follows:

1st. I deny their power to suspend my connection with the University. Suspension, though a punishment sometimes inflicted on students, is unheard of in reference to Professors.

2d. Under the protection of §11 of the Charter, which provides that no less than a majority of the whole Board shall have power to remove a Professor from office for sufficient cause, I will continue to hold my Professorship and claim all of my chartered rights and privileges as such, until I shall be legally removed or shall voluntarily resign.

3d. Unless such legal removal or voluntary resignation shall take place before the opening of the coming session, I will be at my post, if alive and well, ready to enter upon the discharge of my official duties.

Very respectfully yours,
J. W. MCGARVEY.

In compliance with the purpose herein expressed, I appeared at the opening of the Bible College on the first day of the session, and after the exercises of worship were over, handed to Pres. Milligan a note in which I reported myself as ready to enter upon the discharge of my duties for the session. I received from him in a short time the following answer:

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, Sep. 8, 1873.

Prof. J. W. McGarvey:

MY DEAR BROTHER—In reply to your note of this morning, in which you say that you are ready to enter upon the discharge of your duties as Professor of Sacred History in the Bible College, I respectfully submit to you the enclosed communication from the Executive Committee. You will see from it that the Committee regards your connection with the University as now severed, at least for a time. What you should do in the case, you yourself will have to judge. It would be very agreeable to me to have the benefit of your labors and counsel as heretofore, but I am unwilling to decide between you and the Committee in this case. Do as you think proper. Very truly,

R. MILLIGAN.

The following is the communication alluded to:

Bro. Milligan:

I am directed to send you the following action of the Executive Committee:

WHEREAS, The chair of Sacred History in the Bible College has been made vacant by the suspension of Prof. J. W. McGarvey,

Resolved, That Secretary be requested to notify President Milligan of this fact, and that he, with Prof. Picket, be requested to make such temporary arrangements for the matriculations and instruction of students in Sacred History in said college, until the said chair is filled by the Executive Committee, or the Curators at its approaching meeting on the 13th inst.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH SMITH, Secretary.

If I had claimed my classes, Pres. Milligan would have thrown no obstacles in the way, and the students would have come to me for matriculation and recitations, but this would have thrown me into conflict with the Executive Committee, a conflict in which I would not involve them on my account; and, therefore, taking the note of the Committee which directed another disposal of my classes and now the legal responsibility for my having nothing to do on them, I retired, and have not appeared in my class-room since.

Such, gentlemen Curators, is the history of this controversy up to the meeting of the Board. I now proceed to the consideration of the resolution of expulsion offered by Curator Williams.

A notable feature of the resolution before the house, is the fact that it utterly ignores the suspending act of the Committee. It has been granted again and again in the course of these discussions, that any act of the Committee suspending a Prosessor, has force and effect only until the meeting of the Board, unless ratified by the Board. But now, instead of offering a resolution to *approve* the act of the Committee, there is not one word said about that act either *pro* or *con*, from the beginning to the end of this preamble and resolution. Their request that I should resign is cited in the preamble, a request which, according to John Augustus Williams himself, I could not comply with, but not a word about the act of suspension, either of approval or of disapproval. Why is this? Why, when you are called together for the express purpose of approving or disapproving the action of the Committee, do you evade that question altogether? I tell you, gentlemen, it is because you are *afraid* to touch that question. Such is the outrage on all justice and right of which that Committee stand guilty, that you *dare* not go before the world with an approval of their course. On the other hand, you are not willing to pronounce on that Committee the condemnation which they so richly deserve. There stands the great *Regent* before you, and you cannot censure them without condemning him. I entreat you, as you are honorable men, not to commit yourselves, by a vote, to an act of high-handed injustice, through a cringing fear of the men who have committed this outrage.

But I must examine this preamble and resolution in detail. The first section of the preamble reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Board of Curators, having used all reasonable measures to adjust differences among, and to harmonize in cordial relations and co-operation the officers and the members of the faculties of Kentucky University, and having declared at its meeting in June last that if there is any one who can not work in peace and harmony with his fellows in the board, resignation would do honor to the head and heart of such an one," thus emphatically expressing a wish that any official disturbing the future harmony and peace of the Institution should resign or be separated from further official relationship with the University.

Now, this statement misrepresents the action in June last in two essential particulars. Instead of expressing the wish that "*any official* disturbing the future harmony," should resign, the words of the report as quoted in this very preamble are, "If there is any one who cannot work in peace and harmony with his fellows *in the Board,*" &c. It is confined to members of the Board, and could not with justice be applied to me, because I was not a member of the Board, and because I have never, either before or since the June meeting of the Board disturbed the harmony of the University. In the second place, this preamble says the Board expressed the wish that those who should disturb harmony and should not resign, should "be separated from further official relationship with the University." Now, this is positively untrue. There is not a word, as Curators well know, from the beginning to the end of the report adopted in June about separating anybody under any circumstances from official relationship with the University. Gentlemen of the Board, you cannot vote for a thing that is not there.

The second section of the preamble reads as follows:

WHEREAS, Tutor E. E. Smith and Prof. J. W. McGarvey did, in disregard to the expressed wish of the Board, publish articles improper and intemperate in their character, and calculated to reopen questions of strife and discord.

This part of the preamble fails to make any distinction between Tutor Smith and myself. It makes us both on an equality, and utterly, ignores the fact well known to every Curator here, that his article was a gross personal attack, while I wrote in self-defense. When a man attacks me to murder another, and is resisted by his intended victim, do you hold both parties guilty of murder? Is that the kind of justice that is to prevail in this Board? But this article furthermore charges me with re-opening questions of strife and discord, when I opened no question at all, but simply defended myself against the assault of Smith. There is not a single question discussed in my article which had not been opened directly or indirectly by him. And that my article was either "improper" or "intemperate," I solemnly deny.

The third section of the preamble reads thus:

WHEREAS, Tutor Smith, on suggestion of several members of the Executive Committee and the Board, did tender his resignation, which was accepted by the Executive Committee, which action is hereby approved.

In reference to this matter, I wish to say some very plain things. I call, in the first place, for the reading of the record of the Executive Committee in reference to Tutor Smith's resignation.

[Dr. Joseph Smith, Secretary of the Executive Committee, here read passages from the records, showing that Tutor Smith, on the 7th day of July, handed to his father a note, offering his resignation, and that on the 10th of the same month the Executive Committee took their first action on it and accepted it.]

That is sufficient. Now, Gentleman Curators, I want you to note these facts. On the very day that this Board sojourned, the 13th of last June, Tutor Smith sent a telegraphic dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, pretending to give the substance of the report of the Committee on Grievances and of the action of the Board. In that dispatch occur these statements:

2. "That the evidence before the Committee would justify the Regent in the belief that there was a conspiracy against him." *False.* No such statement is made in the report. The Committee only say on this point that, "with the evidence then in the possession of the Regent, he had reason to believe that there was strong opposition to him (*opposition*, not conspiracy) on the part of said editors, and which we do not doubt he considered a conspiracy." There it is; *he*, and not the Committee, considered it a conspiracy.

3. "That Prof. McGarvey was not *clearly proven* guilty of conspiracy." False and malicious: for I was completely vindicated in the Committee's report.

4. "That the conduct of Curator Wilkes in circulating reports against the character of the Regent, which reports he *knew to be untrue*, was such as could not be justified."

Most desperately false and slanderous: for the Committee did not charge Curator Wilkes saying anything untrue, much less with saying anything which "he *knew* to be untrue."

Now, gentlemen, these infamous falsehoods appeared in the Gazette on the 14th day of June. This Executive Committee knew of their existence, and knew who was their author, and yet from that day to the 10th day of July no official notice of the matter was taken.

Curator Woolfolk—Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will allow me to interrupt him, I would state that I left home on Monday after the adjournment of the Board, and was absent for some length of time, and that I never saw that dispatch until I saw it in the APOSTOLIC TIMES of July 10th.

McGarvey—I am glad to hear Bro. Woolfolk make that statement, and thus rid himself of this fearful responsibility.

Curator Gratz—Neither did I, sir, see that dispatch until it was published in your paper.

McGarvey—One more of the Committee relieves himself. The thing is narrowing down.

Curator Wasson—I never saw the dispatch, sir, until I saw it in the TIMES.

McGarvey.—It is narrowed down to two. On the other gentlemen, then, Messrs. Joseph Smith and John B. Bowman, rests the entire responsibility of allowing this infamous publication to pass unnoticed for nearly a whole month, because *it was not on the right side;* but when J. W. McGarvey, in defense of his honor, and in the interest of justice to a slandered co-editor, dares to publish a reply to this dispatch, within five short days afterward he is called upon to resign his professorship, and *to do it at once.*

Nor is this the worst of the matter. On the 28th day of June, another communication from Tutor Smith appears in the Cincinnati Gazette, still more slanderous and infamous, if possible, than the first, an article which has been severely denounced by every honorable man who has seen it and who knows anything of the facts: yet still no official action is taken in reference to it until the 10th of July, after it had been allowed for twelve days to run through the newspapers and poison the minds of thousands, while McGarvey, who defends himself against this awful attack, having as yet paid no especial attention to the first, is summarily called upon to resign almost before the paper is dry on which his defense was printed.

Finally, and worst of all, instead of calling on Smith the aggresor in the controversy—the double aggressor who had made two separate attacks before the defense appeared—I to resign his position first, the Committee, in their eagerness to get at an intended victim, leap over the head of Smith, and leaving not a word of official rebuke behind them, pounce down on the head of the defendant in the controversy, and demand of him an immediate resignation. It is inconceivable that a Committee inspired by even the slightest sense of justice could have done so dastardly a deed as this. None but men blinded by passion could have conceived the deed; much less could they have had the hardihood to execute it. The deed would be black and iniquitous enough, if the request that I should resign had even been followed by a similar request addressed to my assailant. But no, he never was officially requested to resign. No stigma of that kind was allowed to go upon the records against the son of the Secretary of the Executive Committee. He had not been called on by Regent Bowman; he had slandered the supposed enemies of the Regent, and not a hair of his head must be allowed to suffer. He is dealt with as a friend. He is kindly and privately told that it would be well for him to resign; he hands in his resignation, it is entered in the Secretary's book on the 7th of July; it is held in reserve for three days longer, until after McGarvey's friends have begun to cry out against this partiality, and then it is very kindly accepted. Why did no member of that Committee come to me in private, or send some friend of mine to me, and tell me confidentially that it would be best for me to resign? Ah, they might have lost the pleasure, in that case, of putting on their records, to stand against my good name forever, the fact that I was requested to resign, and the fact that I was finally dismissed. They have dealt with me thus from the beginning; not like friends who were seeking for peace, but like enemies who were thirsting for blood. Look these facts in the face, gentlemen of

the Board, and ask yourselves, as honest men, and in the fear of God, if you can sustain their action. Pardon the vehemence with which I speak; for this matter comes very close to my soul.

THE COMMITTEE'S NEW CHARGES

I now take up the document which came from the Executive Committee this morning, and was read by Curator Williams. I assumed, in my correspondence with them last July that they had other grounds for their action than those given me, which they withheld from me. I knew that the shallow and shameless pretexts which they set forth in that correspondence could not be the real cause of their action. Why did they not tell me the truth at the time? Why did they not state then the grounds of action which they have brought forward to-day? Was it because they were afraid that I would explain some things, and disprove others, and thus take away from them the last shadow of a pretext for action against me?—Why was it? Why were these charges withheld from me when I begged and pleaded for them, withheld from me for more than two months, so that not a whisper concerning them was allowed to reach my ear, and now at last thrust in upon me to-day within an hour of the time appointed for my defense to begin? It was unmanly; it was wicked; it was cruel, to thus condemn a man without a hearing, without ever letting him know the charges against him, stubbornly *refusing* to let him know the charges against him, when those charges were of such a character as to blast his reputation forever, if they are true. I never heard of such perfidy.

But the truth of the matter is, gentlemen, that the reasons which they now advance as causes for my suspension are an afterthought. They were not in the minds of the men who suspended me when they did the unlawful deed. This document has been carefully prepared by the help of some one who is not a member of this Committee. Having requested my resignation and having finally declared my suspension on vague and indefinite grounds, they have gone busily to work since the deed was done to hunt up reasons for it, and they had some one to help them in writing them out. They have not only held back these reasons until the meeting of the Board, but, I mistake not, some copies of that document were in the hands of Curators last night, and still *I* must not know of its *existence* until Iam called on to answer it.

I have since been informed that the document in question was printed before 2 o'clock on Tuesday in the Daily Press office; that the men in the office were strictly charged not to reveal the fact of its existence, and that John Augustus Williams held a copy in his hand and read it as he sat on the rostrum in the Chapel Tuesday night while the Board was in session. These are signs of a deliberate plot to spring that document on me just before I should begin my defense, and compel me by the hurried preparation which I must necessarily make, to pass over its cunningly devised falsities and falsehoods without doing myself full justice. But when I detected this perfidy and exposed it in my short speech of Wednesday morning, even the Regent's conscience withered under the lashing which it received, and I was allowed, on his motion, *three hours* in which to prepare a defense which it took me *three hours and a half* to deliver. M.]

After these remarks in regard to the history of this printed document, I now take it up item by item for examination. And first of all, I call your attention to the action taken by this Committee *previous to the appearance* of my article in the APOSTOLIC TIMES of July 3d. This article has been commonly regarded as the real basis of the Committee's proceeding against me; and indeed, I regarded it very much in that light myself, until the revelations made in this printed document which I am now reviewing. It now appears that as early as June 26th, *six days before the appearance* of that article, the Committee resolved that I should be requested to resign, and then held up the resolution until my article appeared. In order that this may clearly appear, I read two passages from the first column of this document:

After due deliberation they were forced to the conclusion that the resignation of Prof. J. W. McGarvey would greatly promote the desired harmony, and they accordingly resolved to request him, in kind and respectful terms, voluntarily to tender his resignation.

But after the Committee had thus resolved, they concluded to delay the sending of this communication in the hope that when the report of the "Committee on Grievances" had been given to the press, Professor McGarvey's course would render the request unnecessary. They hoped that his editorial procedure at least would be so fair and generous and pacific, especially toward his colleagues, that all disturbances might be at last composed; or, if he chose to proceed otherwise, that he would feel it to be his duty to resign without a suggestion from them, as we hoped he would do after the action of the Board.

In all these expectations we were disappointed. The article in the Times of July the 3d, of which he is the acknowledged author, destroyed all hope that we may have had, that harmony could be restored, and the interests of the University promoted, without some action on the part of the Executive Committee.

The last sentence just quoted shows that this resolution that I be requested to resign was adopted before the appearance of my article. In order to fix more definitely the date of it, and also to see the exact ground on which it was originally based, I now call on the reading of the Committee's record of that proceeding.

Dr. Smith.—I have read it once, but I will do so again. [Reads.

JUNE, 26th, 1873.

WHEREAS, The CHRISTIANS of Kentucky, University, at their last regular meeting, did, by a unanimous vote, request or advise any one whose continued connection with the Institution is the occasion of discord or embarassment, or in any way prevents a harmonious co-operation of all its officers; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the Executive Committee to adopt such measures consistent with the declared policy of the Board, as may in their judgment promote the peace and prosperity of the University during the ensuing year, therefore

Resolved, That Prof. J. W. McGarvey be respectfully requested, in accordance with the terms and spirit of the aforesaid request or advice of the Board, to tender at once his resignation.

B. GRATZ, *Chn. pro. tem.*
JOSEPH WASSON,
JOSEPH WOOLFOLK,
JOSEPH SMITH,

After consultation it was decided that the Secretary should not send this request to Prof. McGarvey for some days, hoping he may voluntarily tender his resignation in the mean time.

JOSEPH SMITH, Sec'y.

McGarvey.—What is the date of that action?

Dr. Smith.—June 26th.

McGarvey.—Is any ground of action against me mentioned there? Any allegation of improper conduct?

Dr. Smith.—None but what I have read.

McGarvey.—There is none at all.—There sat that Committee, just thirteen days after the adjournment of the Board, just thirteen days after I had been vindicated from all charges of wrongdoing, and before I had done anything that has since then been charged against me as a wrong; there they sat deliberately resolving that I should be requested to resign, and their own report as I read shows that there was absolutely nothing alleged against me as the ground of the resolution. Can you gentlemen, endorse such conduct as this? Resolve on a man's degradation without any ground at all, *confessedly* without any ground, and then, two months afterward go to work and hunt up grounds against him, grounds which are found chiefly in events that transpired subsequently to the adoption of the resolution! You *can* not endorse conduct so dishonorable. Surely you *will* not do it. On the contrary you should pass a resolution condemning this unheard of procedure, and demanding the resignation of a Committee which have exhibited so little regard for your own exhortations to peace, and have proved themselves to be utterly incapable of justly administering the affairs of the University. I ask you again, as Christians and gentlemen, can you endorse the course pursued by this Committee? I speak with earnestness, because this matter affects my honor, and that is dear to me next to the love of Christ.

Such was the first of the series of acts by which this Committee have pursued me, and sought to compass my ruin. I now ask you to examine the reasons which they assign for that act, and remember that it is the act of June 26th, which was previous to my article of July 3d, at which so much offense has been taken. The reasons given are these:

They were influenced in this decision by the following considerations:

1. His well known want of sympathy with the Regent, the chief officer of the University, in his educational work, and in his administrative policy, which work and policy the Board have always approved.

2. His strong opposition to that officer, reported by the *Committee on Grievances*, long known to the Executive Committee, and since fully avowed by himself.

3. The want of proper co-operative harmony between himself and other instructors in the University, produced, we have reason to believe, by the course of Mr. McGarvey himself.

4. His conduct as editor of the TIMES, immediately after the adjournment of the Board in June last, in publishing articles concerning the report of the *Committee on Grievances*, before that report appeared; in which articles he does Mr. Bowman great injustice, by presenting him to the public as a false accuser of his brethren, when Mr. McGarvey himself had been Mr. Bowman's accuser before the Board.

The imperative necessity that one or the other party to an irreconcilable difficulty in any institution of learning should withdraw from the same, and the fact that the Board had refused to allow the Regent to resign, when he proffered to do so, left the Executive Committee no alternative, save to invite the resignation of Prof. McGarvey.

Now, gentlemen, examine these reasons in detail. The first bases the action on my want of sympathy with the Regent. Doubtless this is the true reason, the controlling reason. I believed it from the beginning. Want of sympathy with the Regent! Gentlemen, let this be known. Proclaim it abroad that want of sympathy with the Regent is considered in this institution ground for the removal of a Professor, and let the world understand you.

But the second reason goes further, and bases the action on very strong opposition to that "officer." Strong opposition to him; opposition to his being Regent? No. At the time referred to by the Committee on Grievances, I *was* opposed to Mr. Bowman, and why? Because he had run a ploughshare through the Church of God of which I was a member as an officer; and I shall stand forever opposed to the man who does that.

Mr. Bowman.—Did you not aver your opposition to my management of the University.

McGarvey—I did. I told Mr. Bowman himself more than two years ago that I was opposed to his policy in some particulars.

Bowman—Did you not say to me that you had *no sympathy* with the management of the University *by myself and the Board?*

McGarvey—I did not. You affirmed this in your written argument before the Committee on Grievances, and I denied it then. I now deny it again. I did say, Gentlemen, that I was opposed in some particulars to his policy. Of this I never made a secret. On a suitable occasion I could tell you, if called on, what these particulars are. If I had been a member of the Board, I would have told you long ago; but I was not, and it was none of my business to interfere.

Observe, now, that both these grounds for my removal were laid before the Committee on Grievances last June, but they declined to even censure me for them, and the entire Board, with perfect unanimity, sustained their decision, this Executive Committee being present and a part of the Board. But no sooner has that Board adjourned and gone home, than the Regent begins to make demands on the Committee, and in less than two weeks the deed is done; it is resolved that I shall resign.

[This last paragraph was not in my speech as delivered, but it was my purpose to present it, and Regent Bowman directed my mind from it by interrupting me. I use it in order to give proper fullness to my own prepared ground of defense.]

Their third reason is 'the want of co-operative harmony" between myself and other instructors. I grant you, that if want of co-operative harmony exists among the instructors of the institution, this would justify interference by the Executive Committee. But how, in such a case, would a Committee possessed of any sense of justice proceed? Would they go to some one of the discordant instructors and hurl him out, without investigation, without a trial?

Is that the course of conduct which is practised in this institution? Is that the inducement which you will hold out to distinguished educators from a distance to come here and adorn the chairs of this University? Is that the kind of inducement you offer to my life-long friend, Alexander Proctor? Shame on such procedure!

But, gentlemen, the accusation is false; every word of it is false. There is not an instructor in the entire institution with whom I am not on terms of co-operative harmony; no, and there never has been one. There is one Professor with whom I am not on the most agreeable terms, but none to whom I do not speak.

Curator J. A. Williams—What are your relations with Dr. Peter?

McGarvey—Dr. Peter is the Professor to whom I referred; I speak to him when I meet him.

Mr. Bowman—Were you in friendly relations with Prof. Shackleford, and did you not make an issue with him when he came here?

McGarvey—I did make an issue with him when he first came here, an issue which I felt in duty bound to make; but it has never prevented us from meeting in a friendly and even fraternal manner.

Curator J. A. Williams—What are your relations with Prof. Pickett?

McGarvey—They are entirely friendly.

Williams—Did you not have some conflict with him in the Bible College?

McGarvey—When Prof. Pickett, together with Mr. Bowman and others, was excluded from the church, Pres. Milligan ceased to call on him to officiate in the chapel exercises of the Bible College. This was taken as in insult to him and the Regent; it was asserted that Pres. Milligan had thrown down the gauntlet, and the Regent would take it up. This same Executive Committee called the Board together to consider the gross offense. A blow was then aimed at Pres. Milligan, but they also had an ulterior object. They knew if he went out I would go out with him, for I sustained him in his action. Both rose to their hair in head, and you touch six in mine. But the movement was a failure. Pres. Milligan was sustained by the Board. This caused some harshness of feeling between Prof. Pickett and myself, but not such as to prevent us from meeting in a friendly manner, and conversing together on the streets.

A Curator—What are your relations now with Prof. Pickett?

McGarvey—He has returned to the bosom of the church, and is very happy in the renewal of old relations.

I am very glad, Gentlemen Curators, that these questions have been propounded. It has been stated on the streets of Lexington that I was not on speaking terms with five or six of the professors of this institution; and here come the Executive Committee with this false accusation printed and paraded before your deliberative body. Their conduct fulfills what I predicted in reference to them when they were urging me to resign. I said to them, in my note of July 14th: "If I were to resign as requested, it would imply that in the judgment of the Executive Committee I am a pestilent fellow, who must be removed in order to secure harmony in the Board. I am not, you see, that my judgment concerning them was just. They stand before you convicted of making a false accusation; for this third reason of theirs is false from beginning to end.

Their fourth reason for their act of June 26th is my course as editor of the APOSTOLIC TIMES. My course, mark you, *immediately after* the adjournment of the Board in June last, in publishing articles concerning the report of the Committee on Grievances, before that report appeared; in which articles he does Mr. Bowman great injustice by presenting him to the public as a false accuser of his brethren, when Mr. McGarvey himself had been Mr. Bowman's accuser before the Board."

Now, here is another false issue. I never represented Mr. Bowman as my accuser before the Board. I did accuse him before the Board; but of what did I accuse him? I accused him of having publicly, in the newspapers of the city, charged me with treachery against him and, by implication, with lying when I denied the conspiracy. That he did thus charge me is known to every man in Kentucky, for it was printed in the newspapers that I spoke in the articles referred to. My language in the TIMES of June 19th is this:

"The incident of the week which absorbed the largest amount of public attention was the report of the Committee who investigated the charges preferred by the Regent last spring, in the public prints, against Curator Wilkes and Prof. McGarvey. The report is to be given to the public, and our readers may expect to see it in our columns next week; we therefore abstain from commenting on it at present."—[When delivering my speech, I had not this copy of the TIMES, and could not read this extract.—M.]

This is every word which I published on the subject previous to the day on which the Committee resolved to request my resignation. It asserts the indisputable fact that Regent Bowman did bring charges against me in the public prints, but it refrains from even reciting the fact that he had failed to sustain them when put to the test—so careful was I to avoid even the appearance of anticipating the report of the Committee.

One week later, July 26th, we recurred editorially to the subject again, in order to explain to our readers why the report did not, in compliance with the previous announcement, appear in the paper. The language which we then employed touching the matter now under discussion, is all contained in these two sentences:

The committee last week that our readers might expect to see the report of the Committee of the Board of Curators on the charges preferred by Regent Bowman against Curator Wilkes and Prof. McGarvey, in this week's paper. In this we are disappointed."

"As the honor of all the original editors of this paper has been somewhat involved in this matter, we can but feel anxious for our vindication to appear; and the friends of the paper and of the cause of Christ participate in our anxiety."

Thus you see, gentlemen, that up to the day on which the Committee resolved on my removal, I had published absolutely nothing to justify the reason there given. I had not represented Mr. Bowman as my accuser before the Board, as alleged, but as my accuser before the public, which he unquestionably was; nor had I as yet represented him as a false accuser any farther than to intimate that when the Committee's report should appear it would contain my vindication, which it did. This reason, then, which is unquestionably an afterthought, and which is neither mentioned nor alluded to in the records of the Committee which Dr. Smith read to you a short time since, contains not a shadow of a justification for seeking my removal from the University.

Their fifth reason, which they give their paper, but which they have failed to mark with the figure 5, is the assumed "imperative necessity that one or the other party to an irreconcilable difficulty in any institution of learning should withdraw from the same."—Yes; one or the other must get out of the way. And which one? Not the one who had, after laborious and exhaustive investigation, been found in the wrong. O, no; that would touch the immaculate Regent. This is the justice which reigns supreme in Kentucky University, and which this Board is expected to sanction.

But the Committee say that "the Board had refused to allow the Regent to resign, when he had proffered to do so," and that this left the Executive Committee no alternative save to invite the resignation of Prof. McGarvey." True, the Board did refuse to accept the cheap resignation of Regent Bowman, a resignation which everybody knew they would not accept before it was offered; but how did this throw the unhappy Committee into the terrible alternative which they affect to deplore? Why did they not let Regent Bowman go along and attend to his business, and Prof. McGarvey go along and attend to his, as the Board expected them to do? But further still; the last words of that Board before it adjourned contained a recommendation that every man in the Board who could not *thereafter* work in peace with his fellows should resign. When this Committee met on the 26th of June and found that Regent Bowman was no longer willing to work in the institution with me, why did they not carry out the instructions of the Board, as interpreted by themselves, and request *him* to resign? There was an occasion for his resignation, there was none for mine. He was censured by the Board, and I was not.

Mr. Bowman.—In words which we cannot now recall, Mr. Bowman here insisted that the speaker was censured by the report of the Committee on Grievances among the "other writers" whose articles the Committee condemned.

McGarvey.—Gentlemen, my determination was fixed before the meeting of the Board last June, to resign if a shadow of censure was cast on me by that Committee. I knew I deserved no censure, and I was determined to submit to none. When I entered this room and took my seat yonder by the door to hear the Committee's report, I determined not to leave the room until I had offered my resignation, if I should be censured by the Committee and the Board. I would have gone at once before the public for my vindication. But Mr. Bowman says I was censured. The Committee are present and can speak for themselves. I ask them whether they censured me in their report.

[Curator Steele, one of that Committee, here arose and stated that so far were any articles of mine from being included in the censure of the Committee, that no allusion was made to me. Curator Allen said the same. Curators Sloan and Bishop both stated that they did in their own minds, condemn one of my articles, but that they did not intend to specify it in their report. They spoke of "other articles of the time" as being objectionable, leaving every one to judge for himself what particular articles were included.—M.]

These statements from the Committee-men fully substantiated my assertion that I was in no way censured by their report, and they elucidate this entire subject in a way most satisfactory to me. They will save me some work at a future point in my defense.

You now see, Gentlemen Curators, that this Executive Committee, as early as the 26th day of June, when they had not a shadow of a cause for pronouncing against me, by a resolution which in its own terms recited no ground of complaint against me, deliberately proceeded to put on their records the purpose that I should be requested to resign. Every thing that they have done from that day to this, and every reason they now offer in defense of their cause is an afterthought, except the single fact that I must be put out because I do not sympathize with the Regent. Remember this, and let it have its full weight with you when you are making up your final decision.

The next subject treated of in the printed argument of the Committee, is my neglect to copy certain statements which the Executive Committee sent forth in connection with the report of the Committee on Grievances. A single brief passage sets forth the gist of the entire complaint:

The law of the University, p. 18, directs that the Executive Committee shall cause to be published *such documents* as will make a fair exhibit of the general condition of the University.

In the discharge of this duty the Committee prepared a paper for early publication, embracing the report of "Committee on Grievances," and such a statement of facts from the records of the Board as, in their judgment, was necessary.

Mr. McGarvey, although a professor in the University, suppresses the publication of these statements in his paper, and thus refuses to give to the public such facts as the Executive Committee deemed necessary to the interests of the institution.

Now the truth about this matter is this: When the Board adjourned they left an order that the report of the Committee on Grievances should be published in the newspapers. This was on Friday, June 13th. It was expected by everybody that the document would appear in a day or two. The city papers announced its coming, and promised their readers that they should soon see it. But it did not appear until June 27th, two entire weeks after the Board adjourned.

Curator Woolfolk.—I wish to explain, that I, as Clerk of the Board, received that report from Bro. Sloan by mail on Monday, and, being about to leave the city to be absent a week or more, I handed it over to Dr. Smith, and I am not responsible for the day of its publication.

Curator Sloan.—The report needed some verbal corrections, and I took it home with me to make these, and immediately sent it back to Bro Woolfolk.

McGarvey.—The Clerk of the Board exonerates himself in this matter, and throws the blame on the other members of the Committee.

Dr. Smith.—There was no immediate meeting of the Committee.

McGarvey.—And why not? The people were in expectation; the newspapers were calling for the report; the Daily Press in particular was clamoring for it; and why could not the Committee, or some one of them, in obedience to the command of the Board, hand a copy to the printer?

The truth is, gentlemen, the Committee, with Mr. Bowman as its head, were determined that the report should not go to the world unaccompanied, and tell its own naked story. The report condemned the Regent, and the Committee were not allowed to publish it without doing something to break the force of that blow. When it did finally appear, behold a prefix and appendix attached by the Executive Committee, a prefix full of encomium on the Regent, intended to bias the mind of the reader and lead it into the report itself with this bias, and an appendix intended still further to bolster up the Regent under the blow which he had received. The Executive Committee had no right to thus prevent that report from telling its own story to the public, to thus bolster up one of the parties condemned in it to the prejudice of others. But again: The Committee, in their prefix, claim for themselves the credit of publishing the report, when the publication of it was in fact ordered by the Board. Their language is as follows:

"The Executive Committee of Kentucky University feel that it is due the donors of the institution, as well as the public generally, that they publish the recent action of the Board of Curators," &c.

This matter, then, stands thus: The Executive Committee, contrary to all fairness and right, and contrary to the expectation of all the Board but themselves, sends out with a report which they are ordered to publish, and which they inexcusably delay for nearly two weeks, a prefix and appendix of their own, calculated and intended to bias the public mind in favor of one of the parties concerned, at the same time claiming for themselves the credit of the publication; and because I, in my article as editor, refer to it to publish the report as the Board ordered it to be published, that it may tell its own tale to the public, I have committed an offense for which I must be peremptorily required to resign my professorship. This is the respect which, on the one hand, the Executive Committee pay to the behests of the Board; and this, on the other, the cringing subserviency which they demand on the part of the professors in this institution!

The next division of the Committee's argument has reference to what I said, in my article of July 3d, concerning the censure pronounced on Dr. Peter. The concluding paragraph presents the essential point in the indictment, and reads as follows:

In this procedure he did all that an editor could have done to fix in the mind of the public all the censure of the Board in this regard on his colleague, Dr. Peter, and that, too, on false grounds, knowing at the time that the condemnation was meant to be distributed among all the newspaper writers of the time, himself included.

This has already been anticipated.—The statements of four members of the Committee, whose report, censuring Dr. Peter, was adopted by the Board, which we have quoted above, show not only that I did not know myself to be included in the censure, but that I certainly was not thus included. And as regards any others who were thus included, their names were not mentioned. Only Dr. Peter's name was mentioned in this connection by the Committee, and therefore he alone was mentioned by me.

In the fourth division of this document, my manner of speech concerning Tutor Smith is made part of the ground for my removal. They state the case in these words:

"4. An article written by Tutor Smith, on *University Troubles*, for the Cincinnati Gazette, Mr. McGarvey, after the adjournment of the Board, denounces in the TIMES as containing falsehood and base slander."

It is true that I did thus characterize the article written by Tutor Smith, to which I replied in the APOSTOLIC TIMES of July 3d. Whether I was justifiable in doing so or not, depends, of course, upon the contents of the article itself. And now let me read you a few extracts from that article:

"That Regent Bowman should select gentlemen to fill important chairs in the institution, from the Presbyterian, Methodist or Episcopal Church, was a mortal sin in the eyes of the clique; and, judging from their subsequent action, justified them in using any means, whether fair or unfair, for ousting the Regent, and substituting in his place a man (to quote Mr. Lard again) 'sound in the faith.' The man selected was the pompous, magisterial, 'sound,' Mr. Hopson.

"3. As a crowning outrage, and a winning card in the hands of the clique (in their opinion), the Main Street Church in Lexington was unwillingly forced into withdrawing its fellowship from the Regent and some of his friends who refused to approve the outrages heaped upon him, and declaring these persons to be heretics and outlaws so far as the church was concerned.

"6. The clique carried the business finally into the councils of the University, where, by the hearty and overwhelming support of the Board of Curators, they were three times defeated, the last time utterly so, and told that their presence, as a disturbing element, was very disagreeable, as the following report, published by order of the Board and Executive Committee of the University, will show."

Are not all of these statements falsehoods? I *know* them to be such. And are they not basely slanderous? Being false, they must be so. I know not that in all my life I have known so many and so false motives and actions to be charged in one newspaper article on decent men. In what words, then, was I to speak of it? I am not in the habit of using harsh language as an editor or in the pulpit; but when I am charged with such things in a paper in a distant city, and circulated in other places where my name is known but my character is unknown, could I use honeyed words, and say the gentleman was mistaken? Why, sir, even the apostle, when confronted with such wickedness, used no tender expressions, but exclaimed to Barjesus, "Thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness." If I am to be expelled from the University for pronouncing false and slanderous such accusations as these, then let me go; but ask me not to submit in silence to such outrage.

In the fifth place, the Committee complain of me for having represented that Curator Wilkes was vindicated by the report of the Committee on Grievances. They use this language:

"In a article of June 26th, written before that report was given to the public, he states that the editors of the TIMES, Mr. Wilkes among the number, had been vindicated, and were anxious for their vindication to appear. Whatever impropriety there was, therefore, in any attempt to forestall public opinion, Mr. McGarvey was equally guilty of it.

"Moreover, in order to keep alive an unjust prejudice against Mr. Bowman, he claimed for his co-editor, Wilkes, that he had been vindicated by the yet unpublished report. Now, was this statement even *true*?"

I answer that the statement which I made on the 26th of June *is* true. The statement has already been quoted, and is as follows: "We stated last week that our readers might expect to see the report of the Committee of the Board of Curators on the charges preferred by Regent Bowman against Curators Wilkes and Prof. McGarvey, in this week's paper." Here there is distinct reference to the charges mentioned in the previous week's paper, and in that paper they are designated as "the charges preferred by the Regent last spring in the public prints." In reference to these, we further say in the TIMES of June 26th, "As the honor of all the original editors of this paper has been somewhat involved in this matter, we can but feel anxious for our vindication to appear," &c. Now the chief charge "preferred by the Regent last spring in the public prints" against L. B. Wilkes, individually, was the charge that it "matters little what he may affirm or deny on any subject." In reference to that charge, the Committee's report says: "The Committee think that the statement in the Gazette that "it matters very little what Mr. Wilkes may affirm or deny on any subject," was unjustifiable on the part of Mr. Bowman." This *was* a vindication of Mr. Wilkes as far as it goes. It was not his vindication in every particular; for our own article shows that the Committee found fault with him in one respect; but it was certainly a sufficient vindication to justify me, in making a brief announcement in very general terms, to say that we were "anxious for our vindication to appear." The matter in which the Committee did find fault with Curator Wilkes will come up for consideration under another part of the argument to which I am replying.

I must here pass over one or two comparatively important matters, in order that I may not weary the Board and myself; and I may do this the more fully, as much restlessness began to be manifest on the part of those who desired to adjourn for a night session.]

I will next take up the passage in the Committee's argument on the subject of private scandal against the Regent. I quote it in full:

Another apparent effort on the part of Mr. McGarvey to do Mr. Bowman all the injury he could, and which served to render the breach between him and the Regent irreparable, is in Mr. McGarvey's editorial notice of the slanders of Mr. Bowman's private character.

Mr. McGarvey sees fit to refer to these refuted slanders again, and gives his readers the full benefit of the scandal by saying merely that the Committee say of certain testimony touching the private character of the Regent: *"That it should not have been introduced."* Now, the report of the Committee emphatically declares not merely that the testimony should not have been introduced, as Mr. McGarvey has stated the matter, but that it should not have been introduced for the reason, that it was *confessedly based on rumor alone, utterly unsubstantiated by any evidence whatever, and irrelevant*, thus giving the amplest vindication of Mr. Bowman, and leaving the one censure for its introduction to fall on whomsoever deserved it.

But, worse than all this, Mr. McGarvey, after endeavoring to exonerate himself from all blame for the introduction of this scandal, pens this unfortunate sentence: "More on this matter (the scan-

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

[For the Apostolic Times.]

A YOUNG CHRISTIAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH FAIRS.

The following is the experience of a young Christian while attending the fair, embracing the things he saw, heard and thought. He says: I saw large crowds of people, some black, others white; some well clad, and some meanly clad; some who had come from distant parts to exhibit articles; some who had money to spend, and some who had none; men who were church members, and men who were not—all promiscuously mingled in one heaving throng, each one consiaerate about the objects of his visit to the fair.

I saw a jockey, a dairy-man, a clock peddler and an insurance agent, playing at a game called ten pins. A negro and a white man kept a faro bank. Here many young laboring men lost their hard earned, much needed wages. Dr. Mortinglaugauimoi, too, was here with his panacea for all the ills and aches that flesh is heir to. Here the simple and afflicted spent their money by tens. I next met a vendor of scissors and razors, who declared, from the bottom of an inverted box, that never before were such excellent articles made, as those he now proposed to sell for a song. I next saw a booth, as the place was called, where a suspicious looking fellow, with a mean looking face and low forehead, kept the very best ice cream, lemonade, lager beer, wine, cider and cigars to sell to the temperate throng, who kept him constantly busy. A stranger to such a scene would have concluded that every man and boy on the ground drank at the booth. I observed, that for a special class of his customers the man would take a decanter from under the counter, from which he poured into their glasses. As often as they came the thing was repeated. To my astonishment, I saw many church members attendant upon these places.

I had gone to the fair with some misgivings, but when I saw so many brethren there, I said to conscience, Peace, be still.

Crowds of drunken men, who continually profaned the Holy Name, and insulted common decency, were seen frequently during the day.

Under a shady tree stood a tent, in the door of which stood "the strange woman" playing on a curious instrument and singing songs of the sentimental character to the crowd who thronged her door. I saw a man, of ugly mein, come from this tent, carrying a package in his hand nicely covered with wrapping paper. Approaching me, he proposed a walk. When somewhat alone, he drew from his package a small book, which he proposed to sell me. The book treated on subjects of the lewdest kind, accompanied by pictures of a similar character. This thing the man did with many young men who had not, as he said, found out the ways of the world.

I next went to the amphitheater. Here I saw the marshals, the directors and the managers, all clothed in red sashes and each evidently trying to magnify his office. A stout-lunged man proclaimed the fair opened and ready for the exhibition to begin. I noticed many exhibitions, and saw the chagrin of the defeated competitors, and witnessed the hilarity of the victors. Money changed hands on the result of every exhibition. The young and beautiful, the old and infirm, the stout-hearted and the coward, the man who feared God and the man who feared him not, all participated without distinction of age, sex or calling, in the transactions of day and place. On one occasion, I saw ten men competing for a premium of ten dollars. In order to enter the list of competitors an entrance fee of two dollars was collected by a red-faced, impertinent looking fellow.

The board of managers was composed of some church members. The church, too, was represented largely in the competitors for the ten dollars. The board paid out *ten* and received *twenty*. *How* did they come by the ten dollars gained? Each competitor paid in two dollars and only one took out anything—he ten dollars. Where is the money of the eight defeated competitors? How did deacon A., the victor, gain the extra eight dollars? Did he work for it? Did he sell merchandise? Did he render value received in any form? If he did, the faro banks did the same. The principle in both is the same.

Next came the trial of speed. This ring is called the roadster's ring. It was the most interesting to all present. When the contest began, young and old, matron and maiden, were all seen crowding to the amphitheater. Venerable men of God were among the umpires of the occasion. None now can distinguish the Christian from the worldling. Strutting professors of the religion of Jesus, avowed infidels, sharpers, pickpockets, cut throats, harlots, drunkards and gamblers, hypocrites and whisky-loving apostates, with the decent moralist, vie with each other who can be most enthusiastic in cheering the contestants. The day being far spent and the crowd being tired, the exhibition closed and the people dispersed.

Being desirous to see the end, I decided to accept an invitation from a friend to remain on the grounds. During the evening, I learned that the fair were opposed, or rather it was thought not right for a Christian to patronize them. But who did this, and the reasons assigned, I was anxious to learn. I found upon inquiring that the preachers and a few men and women of the better sort had decided it wrong to patronize the fairs. I further heard that the preacher had vetured to warn his flock of the evil, and entreated them not to go. Whereupon the baser sort, who had come into the church to spy out the Christian's liberty, raised a cry against the poor preacher and tried to rob him of all dear to a Christian preacher—his influence. Yet patiently his labors went on; nothing could be heard but "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

I learned that the parties opposed to fairs contend that the system is one of gambling; that the Christian in going conforms to the world; that they can not be attended in the name of Christ; that Jesus did not, while on earth, patronize such things; that it is wrong to spend money on such things while the church at home and missions are languishing for want of money; that it is better to give all the money we can spare to the church, missions, and the poor; that it is one step towards apostasy; is a work of the flesh; is contrary to the will of Christ. Upon hearing this my conscience smote me again, and I sincerely wished I had not gone to the fair. But bidding conscience be still, I inquired concerning those who patronized the fair and had fallen out with the preacher. I was informed by a man of Belial that they were not regarded as deeply imbued with the spirit of Christianity; that they had but little influence over the world; that the same Scriptures which condemned the dancer, card-player, saloon-keeper, condemned their going to the fairs and horse races.

The dying do not desire the prayers of such church members. The mourning do not go to them for comfort, nor the sick, for a nurse. Poverty is not made to laugh at their approach, nor the widow to cease her sighing. The world will not persecute them, however, because they are of the world. She calls them her own. They love the world, they serve the world, they live in the world, and are conformed to the world.

My sleep was disturbed by these recollections: The pure in heart were not there, nor was that peculiar people, or holy nation, spoken of in the Bible. Yet I was there, and over my sins the Savior blushed, and the church, his body, was reproached. My concord was with Belial, my fellowship with Satan and his servants. I thought of the fair and its devotees. They love places of amusement and worldly ease. They do not resort to the sick-room, nor to the hovel of the poor. Nor do they frequent the orphan's home, and often go to the house of God. They take no pleasure in the house of prayer, nor the society of the holy. They resist no temptations, gain for God no victories, achieve no triumphs for the cause of humanity. They mould no one for the church, nor make stronger the moral courage of the weak saint. They take no leading part in any enterprise not partially of the world. They have a dollar for the world and a dime for the church; a penny for the poor and a pound for the appetite. To my sorrow, too, I learned that these same men would not patronize one of their own brethren, who was opposed to fairs, but would use their influence to injure his business.

With a sad heart I inquired for the good I might do by giving to the fairs. When the balance sheet was struck I found that I had done no good thing. I then resolved to reform, to do now what alone remained for me to do. To delay was ruin, so I slowly retired from the scene of the transactions of the preceding day and found myself a happy man, having resolved to do right and become like Christ. So may it be with many more.

MACK.

LONGWOOD, MO.

THE WESTERN RECORDER AND A. B. MILLER.

Mr. Recorder:

Your issue of July the 19th, contains a communication from your brother A. B. Miller, of Versailles, making the following statement: "Wherever I go in this part of the country, I find a tendency on the part of the Reformers to come to our people," and adds: "God Speed the day when all who believe in the one Lord, one faith and one baptism shall be one people. As for my part, I shall do all I can for the accomplishment of an object so desirable. It is time for conciliation and reconciliation and not for the fomentation of strife and division. May we be as wise as serpents and harmless as doves."

Surely this is good advice, and should be heeded. I have some doubt in my mind touching the statement of his finding wherever he goes in this section of the country such a disposition among the Reformers as "coming to our people"—which clearly implies a yielding of their distinctive plea for Baptist dogmas. I know some of the Reformers of this section of our country, but certainly I know just nothing at all of such a tendency as Elder Miller speaks of.

The editor of the Recorder, Mr. Caperton, I presume, gives the following warning: "Be careful, Bro. M., that in your zeal for 'conciliation and reconciliation,' you do not suppress a part of God's truth, and encourage others in teaching error" Very good advice, Mr. C.; here the Reformers will heartily agree with you. Again you say: "The Lord says, 'Let him that hath my word speak my word faithfully. What is the chaff to the wheat?'" This is all good again. Now let us look at some wheat. "He that believes and is baptized shall be saved." Now look at Baptist chaff: "He that is saved should be baptized." What for? To obey God's command? Nay, because he is already saved or pardoned. Does our editor know of any Reformer "coming" to that? If not, be assured that they will not forsake the wheat for the chaff Can either Elder Miller or the editor give a scriptural reason or answer to the question, for what they baptize persons? I affirm that their answer can only be found among the chaff. Where now is God's word, Mr. Caperton? Who preaches it, your people or ours? The world can furnish the answer. You will not preach the commission—nay, as a Baptist you dare not do as Christ or Peter commanded Mark 16:16, Acts 2:38.

You add: "Certainly there is a tendency on the part of (very) many Reformers to come to our people, and we are quite willing that they should come, but not till the old leaven of Campbellism has been purged out." Well, what is that old leaven?

1. That God's word contains all that is either to be believed or obeyed.

2. That Jesus Christ is the only object of faith, and that all saving faith in him comes only by God's word.

All this is chaff, and must be purged out as the "old leaven." Quite a hard task, truly, but no cross to skeptics. Of course Baptists will not accede to such old leaven. But you add, "How can two walk together except they be agreed?" Can't be done, sir, in faith. Hence you say: "The one faith and one baptism of the Reformers is something very different from the one faith and the one baptism to which Paul refers." This is a grand discovery of our editor, and if his life depended upon it, he could not prove it. Do you think you can, Mr. C.?

Will Bro. Paul inform us what is his one faith? "But what saith it. The word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth and in thy heart; that is, the word of faith which we preach." What is it, Paul? "That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved" Rom. 10:9. And this is what the editor calls "the old leaven of Campbellism," and must be repented of before Reformers can unite with Baptists. Shame upon such chaff and repudiation of God's word.

But not yet satisfied, you go further, and say: "In short, the theory of salvation by faith, repentance and baptism, as three equal and necessary conditions of salvation, as held by the Reformers, is contrary to the teachings of the Bible, and subversive of the whole plan of salvation." This is a bold and sweeping charge, and I am truly sorry to find that the editor of the Recorder is bordering upon, if not in, infidelity. It is amazing to find how ignorant he is of the plan of salvation. Look at him! To teach:

1. Faith in the Son of God for the purification of the heart (Acts 15:9) is another gospel, and subversive of the plan of salvation.

2. That we must repent and then turn away from our iniquities, is subversive of the gospel. Can this be true?

3d. That "so many of us as are baptized into Christ are baptized into his death."

This too "is subversive of the plan of of salvation." Can it be possible that our Baptist friends are so far away from the truth as Mr. C. would represent? I trust not. If so the Lord deliver the city of Louisville and the State from Dr. Boyce's Theological College. It will only cover the churches with more gross darkness. To teach that faith by the word of God in the Lord Jesus Christ as our Lord and Savior is "old leaven," and subversive of the plan of salvation is alarming. That repentance and baptism, connected with faith, is also Campbellism. Why the editor is anything but a believer in God's word.

To the Reformers I ask how many of you are "coming to such principles, yea, to such a palpable denying of Christ's sayings?"

It has often appeared to me as amazing how sensible men can continue in darkness so gross and perverse as the above statements would clearly indicate, and especially since they have had the benefit of A. Campbell's teaching. I would advise him to read Lard's review of Jeter. He has probably never seen the book, and if he is not in possession of a New Testament, I will, upon information, send him a copy.

Faith repentance and baptism in this order, subversive of the plan of salvation! Whose plan does it subvert? Ah! not Christ's but Mr. Caperton's, or the Baptist plan. What is their plan? Yes, what is it?

1. "Faith by a direct operation of the Holy Spirit." This is not a gospel faith, for that faith only comes by the hearing of God's word, according to Paul. Romans 10 ch.

2. "Repentance before faith in order to faith," that is a sinner is truly sorry for his sins before he believes the Christ. Come on, Dr. Boyce, for the Baptist world lieth in darkness.

3. Pardon, or the remission of sins before the first act of obedience to God, and that, too, by or from a mere conviction of the mind.

Their baptism is mainly to get into the Baptist kingdom, since they are in Christ by faith only, and this faith without God's word.

Now let me say to Dr. Caperton that no sinner can be saved out of Christ. Will he call this the old leaven of Campbellism? I judge so. How then do we get into Christ according to Paul? "Know you not that so many of us as were immersed into Christ were immersed into his death." Rom. 6.

How do we put on Christ, Dr? "For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ." Gal. 3:27. Can a man be pardoned who is out of Christ? this you must affirm if you deny the old leaven. Paul said to Titus that we are saved by "the washing (or baptism) of regeneration," or, more plainly, that we are saved by baptism. Peter affirms that "the like figure whereunto even baptism doth now save us, not the putting away or cleansing the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God by the resurrection of Jesus Christ." Peter says that baptism saves us, the Baptist says it does no such thing.

My dear sir, it is evident that you neither learned your plan of salvation from Christ, Paul, or John the Baptist. Not one of them would, if here, own you. Hear John the, not a Baptist.—"John did baptize in the wilderness and preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins." No Baptist known to me will connect baptism with remission of sins. What do they care for John, Paul, or Christ's teachings?

But sir, we shall hear John once more as related by Dr. Luke, "and he came into all the country about the Jordan preaching the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins." Luke iii: 3.

Aow did the people "justify God?" "Being baptized with the baptism of John."

How did the Pharisees and lawyers reject the counsel of God against themselves? "Being not baptized of Him." Luke 7 c.

How did John give the knowledge of salvation to the people by the remission of their sins?" Luke 1:17. What says the Recorder, and what John? "By the baptism of repentance."

Will the Recorder publish the above with his explanation, sending a copy to X., Lexington. If so the money will be sent for 6 months subscription. Can you afford to let your people read both sides. Respectfully, X.

Welcome the cross of Christ, and bear it triumphantly; but see that it be indeed Christ's cross, and not thine own.

GROWTH IN FAITH.

"We are bound to thank God always for you, brethren, as it is meet, because that your faith groweth exceedingly, and the charity of every one of you all toward each other aboundeth."—2 Thes. i:3.

This letter of Paul was addressed to a church "in God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ." This church of the Thessalonians was founded and nurtured by the apostle Paul and his co-laborers. It, together with all of the apostolic churches, is a model for the churches of Christ of to-day in those things approved by the apostles; and those things censured by the apostles should certainly be avoided by the churches of to-day.

Paul thanks God that two things are true of this Thessalonian church, which two things true of any other church of Christ would entitle that church to claim the thanks of the apostle and the approbation of God.

Paul thanks God, first, because the faith of this church had grown exceedingly. Faith is very necessary to acceptance with God, for without it, it is impossible to please him. Faith is the same as belief. They are used interchangeably and are translated from the same Greek noun.

Faith, like quantity in arithmetic, is susceptible of being increased or diminished. Jesus said to those that followed him concerning the Centurion, "I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." Again, Jesus said to his disciples, "O ye of little faith."

But faith is used in an objective sense as referring to the gospel in the book. "Earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the saints." It is not affirmed of this faith that it ever grows. "With the heart man believes unto righteousness." Faith purifies the heart; it works by love, it overcomes the world. This is faith in the mind or heart, and carried out into the life. But faith may exist in the mind so feebly that it will not work by love, and is, hence, said to be dead. "Many of the chief rulers believed on Christ, but because of the Pharisees they did not confess him, lest they should be put out of the synagogue; for they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God." The motive power, the love of God, was absent in their case. Their faith did not work. It was dead. It is this faith in the mind or heart carried out into the life that grows.

How is faith produced in the heart and in the life? "These things are *written* that you might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God." In order that men might believe God has caused his word to be written. Since "with the heart man believes," it is necessary that this written word of God shall come into contact with the heart of man. In the parable of the Sower we are told that "the seed is the word of God;" that the seed fell by the wayside, on the rock, and among the thorns; that "those by the wayside are they that hear, then cometh the devil and taketh away the word out of their hearts, lest they should believe and be saved." To prevent belief, and consequently salvation, it is only necessary to keep the word of God away from the people; or if they already possess it, take it away from them.

Whatever scheme or plan succeeds in preventing the word of God from coming into contact with the hearts of the people, to say the least, is certainly in harmony with the Devil. The great effort of the Romish Church to keep the Bible out of the public schools in this country, to-day is certainly very pleasing to His Satanic Majesty. The unifed efforts of Romanists, infidels, skeptics, rationalists and spiritualists to be little the word of God, to detract from its divine authority, to cause men to neglect and despise it, no doubt causes a shout of joy in the infernal regions. Every city and considerable town is full of dens of iniquity and places of amusement which serve to draw the mind of the child of God away from the sanctuary; away from the Bible, and away from his God. The devil is quite satisfied as long as he can keep the Bible out of men's hands and hearts. It makes no difference to him whether he uses pleasure or business for this purpose.

The word of God must come in contact with the heart in order to faith and salvation. How does the word come into the heart? It may come by hearing. "Faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God." But man is not all ears. "These (in Berea) were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and *searched the Scriptures daily*, whether those things were so. *Therefore many of them believed.*" Acts xvii: 11, 15. Faith comes by searching the Scriptures as well as hearing the word. Faith cannot exist when the word of God is not present in the heart; but when the Scriptures are both heard and searched, and the word of God treasured up in the heart, faith will not only exist then, but it will grow.

I conclude, then, that the faith of our church members will not grow unless they can be induced to study the word of God more faithfully. Every delinquent must be brought under this divine influence, or his faith will diminish until he becomes an apostate.

If we would be "rooted and built up in him, and established in the faith," we must "let the word of Christ dwell in us richly in all wisdom; we must "grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."

J. L. PARSON.

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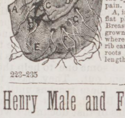
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Miscellaneous.

SCENES ABOUT VIENNA.

I propose to ramble a little about Vienna and its suburbs, in place of stumbling among the packing-boxes and cluttered corridors of the exposition. We went to the imperial chateau of Schonbrunn yesterday. The broad avenues, the massive corridors, apparently cut out of solid miles of foliage, with sunshine glinting through, and finishing in the dim distance by fountains and statuary; the fragrant May blossoms upon lofty tree and lowly sward; the birds of every feather, and animals of every land; the rare exotics, making of the Royal Conservatory one vast and varied bouquet of bloom and fragrance; the wide expanse of surrounding country, with Vienna in the foreground—all this makes Schonbrunn the most charming spot in Austria. The Schone Brunnen (beautiful fountain) flows from a rock in front of an ancient Roman ruin, guarded by Neptune and his Tritons. The grounds are open to the public until the Emperor arrives in June. Great numbers of the middle classes were sauntering about, and some very elegantly attired. The place is kept in exquisite order. Not a withered branch, nor crooked tree, nor unkempt path, nor untidy guest did we see the live-long day. But, in strange contrast to all this, we noticed all over the grounds gangs of scantily-dressed, repulsive, stolid, and discontented women, working with hoe and rake and shovel; not one cheerful or prepossessing face looked up at us among them all. What do Americans read in such faces amid such surroundings?

At one deliciously pure spring, the "Kaiser's Spring," we stopped to take at the hands of the old pensioner a draught of the water that the Kaiser drinks, and a slice of the bread that the Kaiser eats. The water is as good as our best spring water—a rarity indeed, for the water here is execrable; the bread the common "black bread" of Germany and Austria, hard and sour. We ate it without making any faces; and as we lifted the grateful draught to our lips, a voice said, "To the health and welfare of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria!" Ex Governor Dyer, of Rhode Island, instantly lifted his hat, waved it in the direction of a group of these wretched women, and, with white, uncovered head, exclaimed, "To the health and welfare of the *subjects* of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria!" We thought that more heart went into the drinking of that toast than most of the empty compliments bandied in palaces at Vienna among princes and emperors.

Schonbrunn is one of the many monuments of the skill and genius of that Queen of queens, Maria Theresa, who planned it without assistance. The Emperor's hunting grounds here—closed, of course, to the public—are very fine, and a favorite resort for his Majesty. We were told, on good authority, that when the Prussian arms, in the war of 1866, advanced to within one hour's ride of Vienna and while the Viennese troops were fighting for the salvation of the capital, the Emperor was hunting in this pleasure-park. The people of Vienna were so thoroughly demoralized upon hearing this, that the burgomaster was on the point of yielding the city into the hands of the enemy, when news arrived that peace had been declared; an event which could scarcely have happened if the Prussian commander had known the exact whereabouts of his imperial foe.—From this circumstance, the reader may form his own estimate of the character of the Emporor.

I have rarely seen such unintelligent faces as those which were gathered in rapt devotion before the high altar at St Stefanas, when the priests were celebrating mass the other day. There was, on the one hand, this sublime cathedral, bathed in the "dim religious light" from gorgeous stained glass windows, with hundreds of wondrous statues keeping perpetual guard upon its colossal columns from floor to nave; costly tombs of ancient heroes; great pictures, whose power and pathos would melt the soul of a Nero; a hundred golden candlesticks, worthy of the ancient Jewish temple; priests blazing in gold and silver; and music that echoed like the melody of angels. On the other hand, common wooden dolls, dressed in tinsel and frippery, each holding a wooden baby, formed the centre-piece of every altar; fifty white muslin roses, exactly alike, tied with fifty bows of pink satin ribbon, tacked up between the candles; stiff bouquets of the same flowers standing round the sacred wooden feet; two hundred poor creatures, with vacant, wandering glances, mumbling and counting their beads; poor old women and cripples, kneeling on the cold, bare stones, and casting pitiful glances at us, or holding out pleading hands, praying away all the time; thus kneeling and praying all day for the ten kreutzers (five cents) paid them by the priest, and what they can gather from charitable strangers. Our guide told us that five or six thousand were constantly employed in this manner in Vienna, in order that whenever mass was celebrated there might be no lack of worshipers.

The Jesuits pervade Vienna everywhere, with their long black robes and caps. We were conducted through the Capuchin Convent, where the royal family, in their gloomy bronze sarcophagi, sleep the sleep of ages. I had never conceived such burial as this. Maria Theresa and her husband in the centre lie together in a huge, dark, elaborately-carved scarcophagus, and all about them, in great bronze coffins, their sixteen children are grouped; near them, in two of the largest and most costly, lie Maria Louisa, Empress of France, and the Duke of Reichstadt (Napoleon II.) But saddest of all, in a sarcophagus heaped with garlands, rests Maximilian I. of Mexico. A silver mourning wreath, sent by the beautiful Carlotta, in one of her tolerably lucid moments, adorns the head. Down through the gloomy stone corridors, behind iron railings, are ranged the bronze and silver sarcophagi, in whose heart lie the proud monarchs of the house of Hapsburg, who have governed Austria for centuries.

At the Belvedere is the most wonderful picture I have ever seen. An old woman, with a stern face, full of character, and seamed with wrinkles, looks out at you with such wonderful force and life that you are tempted to believe in enchantments, and conclude that this inflexible dame of two hundred years ago has left her soul in that marvellous picture. The wrinkles, freckles, veins, skin, are like no paint that modern artists use. Over and over again attempts have been made to copy it, but all in vain. Nothing by Raphael, Titian, Correggio brings the life so perfectly to your vision. Every one who visits the gallery starts back, as though in awe, from those searching eyes that haunt them forever after.

A fine portrait of Maria Theresa, in the prime of her queenly beauty, greets your entrance. Opposite her hangs that of her son, who ruled well and wisely for a few years, but who, as our courier told us, "gave too much liberty to the people for the pleasure of the Jesuits, and was found dead in his bed one morning, a few years after the commencement of his reign."—*The Methodist.*

RELATIONS OF THE AIR TO CLOTHING.

The following statements of general interest are specially reliable, being contained in a lecture by Professor Petenkofer, of Munich, who is known as high authority on such subjects: Although the warmth of the body is the result of respiration, it is a singular fact that the normal temperature of the blood of the African is the same as that of the Esquimaux, or about 99½ degrees, while the air surrounding them, and inhaled by them, may differ as much as 180 degrees in temperature; neither does this temperature vary, in a state of health, more than two degrees, though the temperature of the air may vary 72 degrees. The heat generated by the human body in twenty-four hours is sufficient to raise thirty quarts of cold water to the boiling-point; and of this the regular processes of nutrition require only a definite part, and the larger portion must be given off through radiation, evaporation, or conduction. When heat is lost by radiation, as in sitting near a cold window, or other cold object, the impression of a draught may be created, although the air be perfectly calm, heat being simply given up to the colder object. Thus, while the temperature of a room may remain constant, different censations may be experienced, dependent on the surrounding objects. A much larger amount of the superfluous heat is lost by evaporation; and during severe exercise, when more heat is developed, evaporation is also more rapid, and the normal temperature of the blood restored. A "cold" is caught when the evaporation is too rapid. But little heat is lost by conduction. The particles of air in contact with the body becomes warm, and are replaced by colder ones, creating a current, which is insensible, because of less velocity than three feet per second. In better conductors cooling takes place more rapidly, water of 61 degrees seeming much colder than air of 61 degrees. These three modes of cooling, however, supplement each other, and act together. Thus a current of warm air cools more rapidly than calm, cooler air, not only by reason of renewal of the air, but by favoring evaporation.

The chief object of clothing is to surround the body artificially with a warm climate, poor conductors being consequently selected. The cooling process is, however, simply checked by the clothing. Even the thinnest, finest fabric, as a vail, diminishes loss by radiation. But the inclosure of air is especially effective, and consequently garments of porus heavy material are warmer than those which are more compact. Felt shoes, permeable to air, are warmer than leather or india-rubber ones, while the latier soon become unendurable because of checked ventilation. The more hygroscopic the material, the colder the clothing, because it is a better conductor when moist. Linen and silk are for this reason colder than wool, and also because the latter retains its elasticity when moist, and keeps the air within its pores. And our bed, which is, in fact, our sleeping garment, is of special interest. It must be warmer than our walking clothing, since less heat is developed during sleep. Consequently loss of sleep is very exhausting. The feather-bed possesses in the highest degree feeble conducting power, elasticity, and permeability to air; but, if too thick or soft, resembles more an air-tight garment. The house, too, may by regarded as an extended piece of clothing, so gradual is the transition from bodily garments to it (the step from the wide garment of the Arab to his felt tent being a small one), and, in hygienic functions, they agree precisely in regulating our relations with the surrounding air. The ease with which a current of air may be blown through a brick, pieces of mortar, wood, etc., by glass tubes cemented to opposite sides, and the passage of water (so much denser) through these substances, show how imperfectly our walls, of whatever material, and however thick, exclude the air from us. We do not perceive the free psssage of air through them because the current is too slow.—Editor's Scientific Record, in *Harper's Magazine for October.*

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS IN PRUSSIA.

The Cologne Gazette prints some curious information about the Prussian Church laws. If that paper is right, these laws are not an innovation introduced for the first time by the Prussian Government Prince Bismarck, on the contrary, has only applied to Prussia laws which already existed in South Germany, more especially in Wurtemberg. In that Kingdom the authority of the State has been recognized as sovereign in ecclesiastical matters ever since the Reformation. When in 1814, districts with exclusively Catholic populations were added to Wurtemberg, the same principle was applied without exciting the slightest complaint. In 1862 a law was passed by the Chambers for the better regulation of the relations of the civil power with the Catholic clergy. That law, the Cologne Gazette shows, might have served as a model for the Church laws lately passed by the Prussian Diet. The State is invested with full control over the education, appointment and general behavior of the Catholic clergy. Even the clerical seminaries, which in Prussia remain under the control of the bishops, are in Wurtemberg State institutions, not only supervised, but administered, by the State. The State appoints and removes ecclesiastics of every rank. The latter are amenable to the ordinary tribunals for any faults committed in the exercise of their functions, and religious corporations are forbidden, unless in specially excepted cases. Yet Wurtemberg has for sixty years experienced profound religious peace, and the clergy of all churches live side by side in charity and Christian brotherhood. Even the decrees of the Vatican, though tardily recognized, have made no change. There are in the kingdom neither fanatical Ultramontanes nor Old Catholics.—*Courier-Journal.*

PROGRESS IN PERSIA.

Already (the Friend of India says) before the Shah has left or even reached England, the breath of the new order of things had begun to stir in Persia. Mr. Bruce, who has given himself to that country, and fed thousands of its people last year during the famine from his mission house at Julia, in the suburbs of Ispahan, writes full of hope. First of all, the wheat harvest is so good this year that prices have fallen to half penny a pound for good bread, while last year five pence was given for the same quantity of a compound of straw, earth, and bran. "The Shah's visit to Europe, the railroad, the very increased interest now shown by very many Persians in Ipahan to the study of the Christian scriptures and many other things, especially the great desire for religious liberty manifested by the numerous Mohammedan sects here, and the very enlightened policy (though perhaps not always accompanied by sufficient wisdom and caution) adopted by the present Grand Wuzeer—all show that great changes must take place ere long in this country." Mr. Bruce represents the followers of the Baab sect, many of whom were formerly executed by the chief Mujtahid, as growing in boldness. He is working at a Persian translation of the New Testament, and in his composition of a Bible History he is helped by a very learned Soofy and a tolerably learned Moolah; both of whom abhor Mohammedanism. He has purchased the mission house at Julfa, and waits for the Church Missionary Society to do its duty to Persia in this new era.

OLD PETE'S CONSCIENCE.

The colored brother who is conscious of the infirmities of man, and aspires to a higher and purer life, is seldom without words to express his emotions, albeit sometimes in phrase more direct and blunt than elegant. So it was with an old negro named Peter, who was very much troubled about his sins. Perceiving him one day with a downcast look, his master asked him the cause.

"Oh, massa, I'm such a great sinner!"

"But, Pete," said his master, "you are foolish to take it so much to heart. You never see me troubled about my sins."

"I know de reason, massa," said Pete: "when you go out duck-shooting, and kill one bird and wounded anoder, don't you run after de wounded duck?"

"Yes, Pete;" and the master wondered what was coming next.

"Well, massa, dat is de way wid you and me. De debil's got you sure; but as he am not sure of me, he jis chase dis chile all de time."—Editor's Drawer, in *Harper's Magazine for October.*

MARRIED.

TYLER—ROOT.—At the residence of the bride's father, September 11, 1873, by B. H. Cox, Mr. Thos. C. Tyler, of Utica, Ind, and Miss Belle J. Root, of Jefferson county, Ky.

OBITUARY.

SARGEANT.—Died at Celina, Clay county, Tenn., on Sunday evening, August 30, 1873, of remittent fever, Lula Sargeant, daughter of Bailey P. and Susan Sargeant, aged 9 years and 8 months.

The deceased was a child of bright intellect and loving expression. She was not only a pet in the family, but was beloved by all who knew her. How sad to think of so priceless a jewel being torn from the bosom of a loving family; but we are assured that, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." Her illness continued only a little while. About twenty-six hours after the attack the angel of death came and laid claim to her immortal spirit which was too pure for the contaminations of earth. Weep not for her, dear friends, but prepare to meet her in the new Jerusalem where pain and sorrowing are no more; but where all is joy, and peace, and love.

Then cease your grief and dry your tears, loving mother, sister, brother and relatives; but strive, without ceasing, to meet her at the pearly gates of heaven where she has gone to meet her blessed Savior and sing his praises forever and ever.

May our constant prayer be:

"Wait for his reasonable aid,
And though it tarry, wait.
The promise may be long delay'd,
But cannot come too late."

MONROE ANDERSON.

FINE.—Died, at her residence near Gilroy, Santa Clary county, Cal., Aug. 9th. 1873, of consumption, Sister Martha Fine, wife of Bro. Lingard Fine; aged 60 years, 5 months and 27 days.

Our beloved sister Fine was born in the State of Tennessee, June 13th., 1813. She united with the Christian Church in 1819, at Dover Mo.; she being the daughter of Judge Cox of that place. She came to the state of California in 1854. Our dear sister has ever lived a constant Christian, and faithful member of the body of Christ. In her illness she lingered some four months, and then passed away almost without a struggle. Yes, she fell asleep in Jesus. All was done for our sister that money and kind friends could do to smooth her passage to the tomb. Though her numerous friends mourn her loss, their loss was her eternrl gain. She has left a Christian example that, we hope, will ever live in the memory of her dear children. Truly she lived a Christian life, she died a Christian death: she has gone to the Christian's home. May we all meet her there

Review please copy. CHAS. A. WRIGHT.

"HER PATH IS STREWN WITH FLOWERS."

BY MRS. D. ELLA I. B. GLENN.

In memory of Mrs. Emma Bright.

Yes, over all the long, long way
'Mid dusky vales and o'er bright hills
Where'er her feet were wont to stray,
Some flower the air with fragance fills.

And those, upspringing by the door
Through which so late her feet have gone
Are emblems given ever more
With every gentle summer's dawn.

'Tis well no wandering step intrudes,
To crush this sweetly-springing bloom,
That silence o'er the homstead broods,
And lingers in each darkened room;

For still her presence I might feel,
If entering through the door-way there,
While they her best-beloved kneel
Beside her grave 'mid dewy air.

Some message every floweret bears
Unto each heart she loved while here,
And all their odors as sweet prayers
Refresh the heart surcharged with tears

The sun behind those pearl-grey clouds
Has dipt into the amber sea,
Yet I would stay till twilight shrouds
This lonely place so dear to me.

For thoughts come trooping at my call,
On sombre wings, at close of day,
And bear my soul emotions all
Upon those wings that never stay.

I fain would have them bear the seeds,
And drop them in my wanting heart
That spring, to sweet, exhaling deeds,
And richly bloom when I depart.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 13, 1873.

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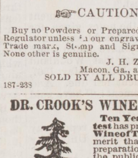
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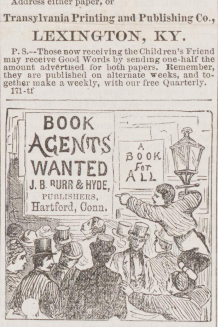
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[CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.]

dal; we do not choose to write unless future developments shall compel us to do so."

In such a connection these words can have no other significance than to insinuate vice and to *threaten* its exposure—words that were sufficient of themselves to prevent all future co-operation with him on the part of the Gospel, though nothing else had ever been written.

The first allegation here made, is that "Mr. McGarvey sees fit to refer to these refuted slanders again." Waiving all question as to whether they were slanders and whether they were refuted or not, I remark that I saw fit to refer to them for two good reasons. *First*, Tutor Smith had mentioned them for the very purpose of stating it appears that I had brought charges against Mr. Bowman's private character, and that these charges had been refuted. Here is his language:

3. That the charges of immorality against the Regent were not only not sustained, but were shown to be without foundation.

Second, The statement of the Committee in reporting on my case, that this testimony ought not to have been introduced," taken in connection with Smith's declaration, was calculated to make the impression that I had improperly introduced testimony calculated to blacken the private character of Mr. Bowman. To relieve myself of Smith's direct charge, and of the imputation just mentioned, I was compelled to refer to these matters again.

It has been stated on the streets again and again, that notwithstanding my published denial, the scandal referrred to *was* brought out by a question which I propounded to the witness for the purpose. I now again pronounce that statement false, and declare that no question propounded by me made the slightest allusion to it; but that it was all brought out, and even *extorted* from the witness in the cross-examination by Major Buckner, Mr. Bowman's attorney. I wish now to put this question forever at rest. I therefore ask if there is a single Christian here who has doubts on the subject. If there is, I hold President Graham's deposition in my hand, and I will read it. I pause to see whether there is one who doubts my statements. [A pause. No answer.] I would read this deposition anyhow, but that I do not wish to appear to give unnecessary circulation, even in the Board, to matters of this kind. I knew nothing of Bro. Graham's testimony until the very day on which it was given.

Curator Williams—Did you not say to some gentleman, before that, that something dark would be brought out?

McGarvey—No, sir.

Williams—I beg the gentleman to be careful about his answer; for it is a matter of great importance to him. [Sensation in the Board.]

McGarvey—Please to state your question again.

Williams—Did you not say to a gentleman, before Pres. Graham gave his testimony, that something very dark was going to be brought out, or words to that effect?

McGarvey—I am sure that I did not. As Pres. Graham and I were walking toward the office of Breckinridge & Buckner, he remarked to me, that if they should ask him certain questions they would compel him to say some things which would be terrible, or words to that effect. This was the first intimation I ever had from him on the subject. I am sure that I had not even an opportunity to mention it to any person until we commenced taking the deposition. When, however, Maj. Buckner approached the subject. I could see by the light of Bro. Graham's previous remark that something unpleasant was coming. I, therefore, stepped over to Bro. Lard, who was present, and whispered to him: "If that lawyer does not stop that line of questioning, he will draw out something that he does not want." I suppose it must be to this that Curator Williams alludes.

Regent Bowman—I desire that Maj. Luxton be heard on this subject. [Maj. Luxton is the Regent's clerk, and was present as a newspaper reporter.]

McGarvey—Of course; let the Major speak.

Luxton—[With a look of mystery and an air of triumph]. Did you not, Professor, when you and I were in Georgetown together, hunting for Bro. Wiles to get his deposition, say to me, "You will hear something that will ASTOUND you?"

McGarvey—I believe I did; but I referred to Wiles' deposition, and if, when you heard it, you were not astounded, I never saw a man that was. [General laughter as the Major subsided. The deposition of Bro. Wiles was taken for Bowman, but every word in it turned out to be against him; hence the Major's astonishment.]

And now, gentlemen, we come to a more serious part of this subject. After quoting from me the words: "More on this matter we do not choose to write unless future developments shall compel us to do so," the Committee remark: "In such a connection these words can have no other significance than to insinuate vice and to *threaten* its exposure."

Grant, for a few moments, that all this is true, that I did make a threat to expose vice in Mr. Bowman's conduct, and how does the matter stand? Why, it stands thus: Mr. Bowman, in the spring of 1872, publishes to the world, in the Lexington newspapers, a charge against my character. He does not threaten to do it, but he does it. He sends his manuscript to the office with flaming headlines written by his own hand, such as these: A BOMSHELL AMONG THE CLERGY! THE CLERGY FLOUNDERING! REGENT BOWMAN SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF! He buys up these papers and circulates them widely. He procures the insertion of his charges into the papers of surrounding cities, and scatters them far and wide over the entire land. He actually does all this. I call on the Board for an investigation. It is had, and though the charges are not sustained, Regent Bowman is not required to retract them; he is not required to apologize for publishing them; not even a word of rebuke is pronounced against him. It is the great Regent who does this, and he passes without rebuke. But when I, an humble Professor, venture to *threaten* an attack on the Regent, I am unceremoniously called on to resign. What kind of justice is this? Why this extreme partiality, which passes by the actual offenses of the powerful, and pounces down with terrific vengeance on the threatened offenses of the weak?

But, gentleman, I made no threat. My words cannot be fairly construed into a threat. Look at them again. "More on this matter we do not choose to write,"—words expressive of disinclination to touch the subject again,—"unless future developments shall *compel* us to do so." "*Compel*" us, is the word. And what "future developments" were meant? Why, some denial that my representation of the matter was correct,—something said or done which would compel me, in defense of Bro. Graham or myself, to say something more. That is what I meant, and that is all.

The first person who told me that this remark was construed by Mr. Bowman, as a threat, was his own brother-in-law, John Augustus Williams. I told him promptly that I did not so intend it, and explained to him its meaning. The next person who mentioned it was Prof. Neville. He came to me as a friend—for we have been friends ever since our boyhood—to see if he could not do something as an intercessor, mediator, or to bring about a peaceable solution of affairs. He informed me that the remark was construed as a threat. I told him that it was not, and that if it would afford any gratification to Mr. Bowman or his friends, I would publish in our paper a statement to this effect. He proffered to make use of this offer, and I gave him liberty to do so. I have no disposition at any time to hunt up the proof of the scandals referred to. One of the last things that I hope to be found engaged in, is going around to hunt up scandal against any man, unless the ends of public justice or the vindication of my own reputation shall demand it.

The next division of the Committee's argument brings into view again the case of Curator Wilkes, and treats my representations of it from another standpoint. Taey say:

9. In explaining to his readers the very plain verdict of the Board in the case of Mr. Wilkes, Mr. McGarvey endeavors to persuade them that the Board did not find any fault with Mr. Wilkes for any *statement* which he may have made concerning the title to Ashland or Woodland, but only for the *impression* which his statements may have produced on the minds of some persons. Now, the verdict of the Committee is in these words:

"That Curator Wilkes, much to the injury of Mr. Bowman, did repeatedly, and to different persons, give erroneous impressions in reference to the title to the Realty as being held in his own name instead of the trust—*which was not consequent to the time said title had been recorded*—is sustained by the testimony; and, in so far as *statements* creating said impressions *were made by him*, when opportunity to know hatter was within his reach, he is at fault."

The first of these two paragraphs contain a palpable misrepresentation of my words. Instead of saying, as is here affirmed, that the Board did not find any fault with Mr. Wilkes for any *statement which he may have made*, &c., &c., it says, in effect, that the impressions made by some of his statements, and not for statements *in themselves untrue*, that they find fault with him." Now, with this correction, let us read again the second paragraph of the extract, and see that my words are strictly true. The Committee say that Wilkes "did repeatedly and to different persons," do what? Make untrue statements? No; "did repeatedly and to different persons, give *erroneous impressions*." Everybody knows that erroneous impressions are often given, and even injurious impressions by statements that are perfectly true, but are not clearly understood by the hearer. Further, the Committee say, "In so far as statements creating said impressions"—what kind of statements? Statements in themselves untrue? No, "statements which *created said impressions* who, were made by him, when opportunity to know better was within his reach," (here is a clause very awkwardly introduced by the Committee) "he is at fault." It is true then, absolutely and emphatically true, that fault was found with Curator Wilkes, not for *statements in themselves untrue*, but for *impressions* made by statements of the truth of which the Committee say nothing.

I next proceed to the most serious of all the charges in this long list preferred against me by the Executive Committee. It is that in reference to the deed to Woodland. They speak briefly but emphatically, in the following terms:

And more than this, he even spread the injurious statement again before the public that Mr. Bowman had held the title to Woodland in his own name for nearly a year after it had been paid for by the money of the University—a statement which is not true, and the facts connected with which Mr. McGarvey could easily have known had he desired—is virtually but a repetition of the story which the Board unanimously condemned as truthless and injurious.

I have twice published to the world the statement that Mr. Bowman held the title to Woodland in his own name for nearly a year after it was paid for by the money of the University. The Committee call this "a statement which is not true;" they say of me that I could easily have known the facts connected with it if I had desired—and the statement is "virtually," &c., &c., "a repetition of the story which the Board unanimously condemned as truthless and injurious." I propose to meet this challenge of the Committee with facts and documents which can leave no doubt on the mind of any man that my statement is true.

First, then, I read from Mr. Bowman's report as Treasurer, published in the catalogue of 1867, and presented to the Board in June of that year:

"The financial operations of the year have been far heavier than those of any previous one. To meet the large payments upon the estate, to refit two new buildings," &c., &c., "all required a heavy outlay. The renting and refitting of the large Masonic building for the use of the Academy, together with other expenses not anticipated, also increased the obligations beyond what were estimated; but I have been able to meet them all promptly. The resources of the year will pay all unsettled claims, except, perhaps, what will be due the Regent and Treasurer, who, as yet, in ten years, has never charged a dollar for his services."

Here "*the large payments upon the estate*," are enumerated among other "financial operations;" it is said that he had been enabled "to *meet them all promptly*;" and that "*the resources of the year* will pay *all unsettled claims* except the Regent's own salary. If this be true, then unquestionably the payment which was due on Woodland that year had been promptly met; "the resources of the year" had been sufficient for it. Let us now inquire what payment it was that was due on Woodland that year.

I hold in my hand a certified statement which reads as follows:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, } Sct.
County of Fayette. }

I, Allie G. Hunt, Clerk of the Fayette County Court, do certify that the records of my office show the last payment in the deed from J. B. Tilford and wife to J. B. Bowman ("Woodlands") to have been due on the 10th day of May, 1867—and also, that the date of the deed, for the same property, from J. B. Bowman to Kentucky University, is June 1st, 1869.

Given under my hand this 17th day of September, 1873.

ALLIE G. HUNT, Clerk,
By F. W. WOOLLEY, D. C.

From this it appears that the *last* payment due on Woodland was met promptly out of the University's "resources for the year," on the 10th of May, 1867; but that the deed to that property remained in the hands of John B. Bowman until June 1st, 1869, *two years and twenty-one days*, when he and his wife made over the property to the University.

I now read from Mr. Bowman's report as Treasurer, published in the catalogue for 1868, and presented to the Board in June of that year:

"During the year I have increased the *Real Estate and Building* Fund about $45,000, making the total subscriptions to that fund $164,-570 00, falling due in four and five annual installments from date. The only obligations of this fund, so far, are my individual notes, given for the purchase of Ashland and Woodlands, which amount in the aggregate to $140,000, principal and interest. These notes I have taken in promptly as they have fallen due, and the payments so far made upon the estate have amounted to $69,000 45. I have paid the entire amount upon Woodlands, principal and interest."

Here is a repetition of the statement made in 1867, that the notes given for Woodland as it remained had been "taken in promptly as they have fallen due," thus again implying that Woodland was paid for on the 10th of May, 1867, when the last payment fell due. And here is also the statement: "I have paid the *entire amount* upon Woodlands, *principal* and *interest*."

Mr. Bowman.—Does the report say that it had paid it out of University money?

McGarvey.—I am reading from the report of the Treasurer of the University, and unless the report is deceptive it is before of course to University money. No other money has any place in this report, none other is mentioned here.

Mr. Bowman.—I had not at that time re-burned myself. As soon as I did so I turned over the property to the University.

McGarvey.—I judge the gentleman by his published reports as compared with the public records in the County Clerk's office. If these reports are truthful, the facts are unquestionably as I have stated them.

[It was now 7 o'clock, and there was a general clamor in the Board for adjournment. A motion to adjourn till 8½ o'clock finally prevailed.]

NIGHT SESSION.

DEFENSE CONCLUDED.

[On the re-assembling of the Board at 8½ o'clock, after once more clearing the room of eager spectators, who, though compelled to close the door behind them, stood in a dense mass in the vestibule and kept the door ajar the whole part of the time, the speaker continued.]

McGarvey.—I exceedingly regret, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen Curators, that I am under the necessity of occupying so large an amount of your time. But the occasion is one of momentous importance to me, and I must speak deliberately in order to do justice to my cause.

When you adjourned, I was in the midst of my remarks concerning the deed to Woodland. I have to-night heard from Mr. Bowman for the first time the statement that he had not yet re-purchased the title to the purchase of Woodland, when, in his Treasurer's report for 1868, he stated that he had paid for it "principal and interest." This statement appears very strange to me, but in the light of the reason given before your adjournment, but for the additional reason that he has twice before undertaken the defense of himself in regard to this matter, and he has never attempted to explain it. When Bro. Lard and myself, in reply to J. M. Long, had occasion to mention this deed matter, Mr. Bowman made no such plea; and when the same subject was brought in connection with him before the Committee on Grievances, although he undertook an elaborate defense of himself, he neither denied the facts which I have charged, nor did he say one word about not having reimbursed himself in June, 1868.

[Here the speaker read from Mr. Bowman's written argument before the Committee, his entire defense on this subject, and verified the statement just made. We omit the passage in order to save space, but it can be forthcoming at any time if this statement shall be called in question.]

Notwithstanding these strong and conclusive evidences in conflict with Mr. Bowman's present statement, I now propose that if he will furnish proof that he had not reimbursed himself until a short time previous to making the deed to Woodland, proof such that Curators Withers and Steele will say to me, "Bro. McGarvey, the proof is conclusive," I will publish the fact to the world, and make all proper apolgies. But until that is done I must hold the Regent to his own published reports and the records of the County Court. Let me conclude this subject by the additional remark, that my statement on the subject has passed the scrutiny of the Committee on Grievances, in spite of all that the Regent could urge against it; that the report of that Committee was unanimously adopted by the Board, and that it is now too late, unless the Board shall nullify itself by going back on its own former decision, to find fault with me. My statement is subject to only one modification. Seeking to go no further back than the report of 1868, I stated that the deed was in Mr. Bowman's name nearly a year after it was paid for out of the University money. It now seems that I could by going back to May 10th, 1867, have stated the time as *two years and twenty-one days*.

I have now, Gentlemen Curators, gone the entire round of the labored and carefully written accusations of this Executive Committee. I have done it with but hasty preparation, but I believe I have done it effectually. I ask you to glance back over their entire array of charges, and ask yourselves whether they have furnished sufficient grounds to justify my removal. In the first place, we have seen that the Committee did, on the 26th of June, without any cause whatever based on my conduct, and in open defiance of the recommendations of the Board, adopt a formal resolution that I be requested to resign. This their own records, which are here read before you, attest. Afraid or ashamed to communicate that resolution to me, they withheld it until the 8th of July. When, at last, it was communicated, and I for eight or ten days pleaded with them to furnish the specific charges on their action, they persistently refused to give them, and proceeded to dismiss me because I refused to resign without some reason for doing so. Thus was I kept in the dark as to the real ground of action against me, until this Board was convened. Not merely until it was convened, but until within 2 or 3 hours before the time at which notice had been given that the vote for my expulsion would be taken. At this late hour I was confronted with the printed document whose allegations I have just examined, bringing forth for the first time the hitherto unwritten grounds of the action against me. By a special favor the notice that the previous question would be called to-day at noon was waived, and I was granted three hours in which to prepare my defense against charges which were then for the first time made known to me. I have replied to them. I have showed that every one of them, except the one which alone has been urged in beginning the controlling reason for my removal—the stubborn demand of Regent Bowman that it shall be so, I have showed that every one but this is an afterthought. I have proved the absolute falsity of many of them, the cruel injustice and high-handed wickedness of others, and the pitiful insufficiency of all as grounds for my removal. And I now affirm that to every right-minded man it will appear a most unaccountable thing that five men could be found who would pursue toward a Professor a course like that which we have seen in the history of literary institutions. It was only this morning that Curator Enos Campbell and Regent Bowman both declared that there were no charges against me. Then why all this long printed document their *argument!* And this with the pretense of having *no* charge against me, they bring forward charge after charge of the most infamous character under the guise of argument!

But all this is accounted for when you consider the individuals who compose this Committee. Mr. Gratz, who acted as temporary Chairman, is one of the most courteous gentlemen in Lexington, and, under ordinary circumstances I believe him to be a just man. But he is, by all the influences of education and of the deepest convictions of his soul, inimical to the religion of which I am an humble advocate, and especially is he hostile to my method of speaking and writing in defense of the truth. I believe him, therefore, to be incapable of doing me justice in a case of this kind, effecting as it does, my relation to the College of the Bible. (Mr. Gratz is a Jew.)

Mr. Joseph Wasson, the next man on the Committee, I also believe to be a just man where no passion stands in the way to warp his judgment. But he has been personally unfriendly toward me for the past eight years. He, also, is incapable of judging me impartially.

Dr. Joseph Smith, Secretary of this Committee, is the father of the young Smith, who first of all, as editor of a paper in Frankfort, publicly charged me with plotting against Regent Bowman; and the father of Tutor Smith, whose false and slanderous assault on me was the occasion of the renewal of this unhappy controversy last June. He also sustains relationships with Regent Bowman which I will not to specify, which are calculated to bias his judgment in tnis matter. I believe him to be incapable of doing me justice.

Mr. Joseph Woolfolk I have always regarded as a friend; and although there has been no great intimacy between him and myself, I believe him to be kind and generous. I cannot think that he has given a willing consent to these proceedings. But he is cousin of Mr. Bowman, and the ties of kindred are often stronger than those of friendship, and they, too, often over-ride a sense of justice.

Last, but not least, is John B. Bowman himself. Although his name, for obvious reasons, is appended to none of these documents, he is the *ex officio* Chairman of the Committee, and every body knows that he is the instigator of all that has been done. He is the top, the middle, and the bottom of it all. From the time that the APOSTOLIC TIMES was started in 1869, he has been my enemy; and more especially so since he led off a schismatical party from the church in this city, compelling me, as an officer of the church, to take a stand against him and to approve of his exclusion from fellowship. It is unquestionably his demand that has caused all of this trouble. It was not in the hearts of those other gentlemen, notwithstanding all that I have said of them, to openly seek my removal. If left to themselves they never would have done it. Regent Bowman put it in, yes forced it into their hearts; and the most amazing thing of all is that they had so little manliness as to be thus ruled into wrong doing.

These are the men who have proceeded against me; and it remains for you, gentlemen Curators, to decide whether you will ratify by your action to-night their unjust proceeding. You will not ratify it. You cannot do it; for this very reason, you are not called on to do it. The resolution before you does not ask you to do so impossible a thing. It has been so framed as to purposely avoid this issue, and to ask your votes for a new act of removal.

Some of you, gentlemen, are men of the world; not members of the Church of God. Remember, I beseech you, that you are dealing with a question which concerns the interests of a religious institution, and that in order to do justice, you will need to divest yourselves of some natural prejudice. Some of you are intimately complicated with Regent Bowman in pecuniary matters. Beware, I beg you, lest the binding influence of this fact may render you partial in your judgment. Some of you, again, are relatives by blood and by marriage, of Regent Bowman, and similarly pride, unless you struggle mightily against it, will silence within you the cry of justice.

If it shall be your will that I leave the College of the Bible, I will do so with the deepest regrets, not because of pecuniary loss, for in this particular I shall be independent; but because I lose the work in which I have been so long engaged. It has been the cherished desire of my heart to spend the remnant of my days in teaching the word of God in this institution. Notwithstanding all the ill treatment which I had received, I had made up my mind to peacefully and quietly labor on, and bear, as a part of the cross which Christ lays on me, the burden which I bore. My work was the joy and the delight of my heart. No bridegroom ever ran to meet his bride more joyfully than I hasted in the morning to my class-room, and sat up till the midnight hour, making preparation for my classes.

But I must close. I thank you for the long and patient hearing which you have granted me, and now commend my cause to your fair judgment.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

Prof. McGarvey's speech was concluded at precisely five minutes past 9 o'clock, having occupied three hours before supper and half an hour after supper. When he sat down there was a breathless silence in the room for a short interval, and deep solemnity seemed to pervade every breast. The silence was broken by Curator Sloan, who arose, paper in hand, and after some preliminary remarks, read an argument which he had prepared at home, in favor of Prof. McGarvey's removal. He was followed by Curator Withers, in a half hour speech of peculiar and even thrilling power against the resolution of expulsion.

The final vote was about to be taken, when Curator R. M. Gano called in question the right of the Executive Committee, who were interested parties, to vote. The Chairman ruled that they had a right to vote. The yeas and nays being then called for, the roll was slowly called, and the Curators very solemnly cast their votes, some of them making explanations in substance as follows:

J. L. Woolfolk—I beg to be excused from voting, inasmuch as I am a member of the Executive Committee, and I would appear to vote in my own behalf.

A motion was made to excuse him, but it was voted down by the Bowman party.

Enos Campbell—I do not profess to fully understand the merits of this controversy, having read none of the publications on either side; but I find that there is an irreconcilable difficulty here, growing out of incompatibility of temperament. I vote *aye*.

Regent Bowman—[When R. B. Groom's name was announced Regent Bowman arose] Mr. Chairman, Curator Groom was compelled to leave to-day, but he authorized me to say for him that if he had been here his vote would be *aye*.

[It is to be hoped, for Curator Groom's sake, that there is a mistake in this; for he left before he had heard a word of Prof. McGarvey's defense. His vote of course was not counted.]

Jno. Aug. Williams—As the shortest road to peace, I vote *aye*.

James G. Kinnaird—I came to this meeting determined to investigate this subject fully and fairly. I have great respect for the Regent and for the Executive Committee. I feel responsible to no one but God, so that if *sixty* thousand persons were to remonstrate, I would not vote against my conscience. I have listened with earnest attention to Prof. McGarvey's defense, and to all that has been said on both sides. And now, as a matter of simple justice to a fellow man, I vote *no*.

[It had been expected generally that Curator Kinnaird would vote with Regent Bowman. When, therefore, his vote was announced there was loud applause both inside of the room and among the crowd outside, who had now succeeded in getting the door open sufficiently to see and hear what was going on.]

Curator Woolfolk—[This Curator was clerk. He had reserved his vote until he had recorded all the others and counted them. There were 21 *ayes*, and one more was necessary, according to the charter, for the removal. This was to be the casting vote. He was tremulous with emotion, and could scarcely find articulation.] I feel very much embarrassed. I do not like to vote when I may appear to be voting for myself as a member of the Executive Committee. I do not like to put myself in opposition to the Church, nor in opposition, on the other hand, to the University. I find it difficult to decide between them; but in my capacity as a Curator, I feel that I must act for the University. I have no unkind feelings at all toward Prof. McGarvey; but as I am not excused from voting, I vote *aye*.

The vote was then announced as 23 to 13; "And so," to use the words of the Daily Press reporter, "Professor McGarvey is no longer a teacher in the Bible College of Kentucky University."

We desire, in our next week's issue, to subject this final vote to a very close analysis. And we desire in the meantime, that our readers shall in their own minds carefully compare the majority with the minority. To facilitate this comparison, we print them below in parallel columns.

AYES.	NAYS.
R. M. Bishop,	W. Logan Williams,
Jno. B. Bowman,	John G. Allen,
Benj. Gratz,	Andrew Steele,
Joseph Wasson,	G. W. Elley,
D. S. Goodloe,	C. T. Worthington,
J. S. Woolfolk,	G. W. Givens,
A. H. Bowman,	R. J. White,
Joseph Smith,	R. C. Ricketts,
A. G. Herndon,	W. T. Withers,
Jno. Shackelford,	H. H. Wilkes,
Z. F. Smith,	W. E. Rogers,
J. P. Torbitt,	J. Kinnaird,
R. R. Sloan,	R. M. Gano.
Enos Campbell,	
Z. M. Shirley,	
Jno. Aug. Williams,	
S. M. Wing,	
Horace Miller,	
L. A. Thomas,	
James Crutcher,	
G. G. White,	
A. M. Barnes.	

The brethren in Kentucky who know the above parties will support us in the sentiment that we would rather fall with this minority than to agree with this majority. But more of this hereafter.

Curator Withers introduced a preamble and resolution in which the laws of the University in reference to the Treasury, were recited, and in which it was declared that no member of the Executive Committee, of which the present Treasurer, J. B. Bowman, is a member, is eligible by law to the office of Treasurer. It was agreed that the resolution be held over to the morning session.

Curator Z. F. Smith introduced the following resolution.

That in view of the precedents of the past fourteen years and the powers conferred by the charter and by the laws of the University, it is the sense of this Board that the Executive Committee has power to appoint and remove temporarily Professors in the faculties, during the intervals between the meetings of the Board.

Pending the discussion of this resolution the Board adjourned to 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING.

We pass by some comparatively unimportant proceedings of the Thursday morning session, and publish only those having reference to the main business of the meeting.

Curator R. M. Gano arose to make a statement for Prest. Milligan, who had just requested him to announce to the Board that the Bible students will leave the institution to-day, unless something shall be done by the Board to retain them.

As the reporter of the Courier-Journal remarked, "There was a blank expression on the faces of the Curators, when Gen. Gano made the statement." The Daily Press reporter says: "The chairman looked around upon the Board, said: 'Yes, I think so—something ought to be done. I believe something has been done; we will come to that. I should like for Prest. Milligan to address the Board.'"

The following scene next took place, as reported in the Daily Press:

Curator Worthington (the same who had a personal altercation with Regent Bowman last session of the Board, upon this very subject) arose to a question of privilege. He said earnestly that his character for veracity had been impeached at the last meeting of the Board, in a dispute between himself and the Regent. [They had come to blows then; now, they were situated in diagonally opposite corners of the room, eyeing each other askance.] It was said he had misrepresented the Regent. He wanted to quote from the bill consolidating the Transylvania and Kentucky Universities.

The preamble to the bill recites that the Curators had an endowment fund of $200,000. Now the Regent had said emphatically that whoever made such a statement was guilty of a falsehood. There is the fact in the preamble to the instrument, by authority of which we have our existence.

Dr. Smith asked if the Curator had [not stated that the $200,000 were invested.

Curator Worthington—No, sir.

Regent Bowman asked if he might make a statement.

The Chair decided him out of order.

A motion was now made to invite Prest. Milligan to address the Board. Curator Gano favored the motion, and said: "I was touched by the tears in that aged man's eyes when he said that he had done all he could to retain the students, and that they would leave unless something were done by the Board."

The motion prevailed, and Prest. Milligan soon entered the room.

Curator W. Logan Williams arose to present a protest against last night's action, and he wanted Prest. Milligan to hear him read it. He read as follows:

WHEREAS, By an action of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University, Prof. J. W. McGarvey was removed from the Chair of Sacred History, in the College of the Bible, in the Kentucky University, upon what we believe illegal grounds, and without sufficient cause, we therefore, Curators of Kentucky University, and having voted against the removal of Prof. McGarvey, respectfully petition the honorable Board of Kentucky University to receive the following protest as the action of the Board of Kentucky University removing Prof. J. W. McGarvey, and that the same be placed upon the records of this Board. Our protest is made on the following grounds and for the following reasons.

1. By a law of the Kentucky University no charge may be brought against any professor except for incompetency and unfaithfulness.

2. The alleged cause of the removal of Prof. McGarvey is the one as given by the Executive Committee, and a totally different cause as given by the mover of the resolution for the removal of Prof. McGarvey.

3. That the removal of Prof. McGarvey was without sufficient cause, and without preferment of sufficient charges, and therefore contrary to the charter.

The speaker proceeded to say that all who chose to sign that petition might do so.

The protest was ordered to be received and spread on the minutes. All of the minority signed it except Curator Kinnaird.

[The remainder of the Board's proceedings will be found in the supplement accompanying this paper.]

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1873-74

LEXINGTON PRESS.

LEXINGTON, KY.:

Wednesday Morning, December 17, 1873.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

List of Leading Houses in Lexington, Ky

With Name, Line of Business, and Location.

Physicians.

☞DR. B. W. DUDLEY has removed his residence to corner Main and Walnut streets. His office is opposite the Phœnix Hotel, Lexington. d99

J. K. MORTON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, corner Market and Church sts. dec78

L. N. HOWARD, M. D., Homoepathic Physician, office No 3 West Short street. Residence, 17 High street. d121

Attorneys-at-Law.

FRANK WATERS, Short street, between Upper and Mill oct73

Agricultural Implements.

PAYNE & DeLONG, Cheapside through to Mill street.

Architects.

P. L. LUNDIN, 17 Upper street, between Main and Water. d79

Parties wishing their names placed in the Directory will call at the PRESS OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GOING NORTH.

Lev. Nicholasville.	6:10 a m	12.35 p m	6:00 p m
Arv. Lexington....	6:50 a m	1:15 p m	7.00 p m
Lev. Lexington......	7:00 a m	2:00 p m	7:30 p m
Arv. Paris..............	7:50 a m	2:45 p m	8:50 p m
Arv. Cynthiana......	8:33 a m	3:30 p m	10:46 p m
Arv. Falmouth......	9:45 a m	4.40 p m	1:10 a m
Arv. Covington......	1:40 a m	6:30 p m	4.25 a m

GOING SOUTH.

Lev. Covington......	6:30 a m	2:10 p m	8:15 p m
Arv. Falmouth.......	8:20 a m	3:57 p m	11:48 p m
Arv. Cynthiana......	9:40 a m	5:15 p m	2:05 a m
Arv. Paris..............	10:25 a m	6:00 p m	4:00 a m
Arv. Lexington......	11:15 a m	6:50 p m	5:25 a m
Lev. Lexington......	11:25 a m	7:5 p m	5:45 a m
Arv. N cholasville...	12:05 p m	7:55 p m	6:50 a m

LEXINGTON POSTOFFICE.

Opening and Closing of Mails.

OPENS.		CLOSES.
	Cincinnati or Eastern Mail.	
2:00 P. M.		12:00 M.
7:30 P. M.		4:00 A. M.
	Louisville or Western Mail.	
2:00 M.		1:00 P. M.
8:20 P. M.		4:00 A. M.
	Mt. Sterling, Winchester and Big Sandy.	
A. M.		1:50 P. M.
	Richmond.	
M.		1:00 P. M.
	Nicholasville, Danville, &c.	
2:00 P. M.		12:30 P. M.
	Athens, Twice (Wednesdays and Saturdays) a Week.	
:30 A. M.		1:00 P. M.

POSTAGE RATES—LETTERS.

Mail letters, each ½ ounce.......... 3c
Drop letters, each ½ ounce.......... 1c
Registered letters, in addition to regular postage.....15c

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

Newspapers, circulars and other printed matter, except books, in packages not exceeding 4 pounds in weight, each 2 ounces.......... 1c
Books, in packages not exceeding 4 pounds in weight 2c
Merchandise, samples, seeds in packages, not exceeding 12 ounces in weight.......... 2c

THE NEW CHURCH.

Consecration of the Rev. Dr. Cheney as Bishop at Chicago.

The consecration on Sunday last of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, of Chicago, as a bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, took place at Christ church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, in that city, of which Mr. Cheney is rector.

In addition to Bishop Cummins, the following presbyters of the Episcopal Church were present and participated in the services:

Rev. Marshall Smith.
Rev. Mason Gallagher, Passaic, New Jersey.
Rev. B. B. Leacock, New York city.
Rev. W. V. Feltwell, West Farms, New York.
Rev. Chas. H. Tucker, St. George's chapel, Chicago.

The services were in accordance with the formula arranged by the Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, recently held in New York, and which differs in some particulars from the consecration service of the Protestant Episcopal church; as when in the read ng of the testimonials in behalf of the bishop elect, the reformed service says there shall be said the litany, save only after the place "that it may please Thee to illuminate all bishops," &c.

The sermon of Bishop Cummins was based upon the third and fourth verses of the second chapter of the second epistle of Peter.

It was an elaborate statement of the views held by the adherents of the Reformed Episcopal Church, of the nature and character of the Episcopal office, and of the power and authority conferred by ordination to the ministry and to the Episcopacy, fortifying these views by copious quotations from writers upon church polity from the earliest time to the present day. The points thus elaborated are as follows:

First—That no power but that of the Holy Ghost can make an embassador of Christ.

Second—The election by his fellow-Christians of one of their number to be their teacher, ruler, shepherd and guide in spiritual things is the conferring upon the c osen one the right to the ministry; is their acknowledgement of his call from God to this great work.

Third—Ordination, or the laying on of hands, with prayer, upon one chosen by the pe ple to the office and work of ministry is the solemn ratification and confirmation by those in authority of the act of the church; in the m nister, an outward sign and seal of his administration of the office.

Fourth—Ordination does not confer grace, as the church of Rome teaches, elevating it against the testimony of the Holy Scriptures into a sacrament. It does not confer spiritual gifts or powers. These come from God alone. Ordination, then, confers only authority to execute the offices of the ministry, and his is the solemn ratification and confirmation by visible sign and seal, on the part of those already in authority, of the choice and act of the whole body of the Christian community in the election. Therefore, in the form of consecrating a bishop in the Reformed Episcopal church, the words "receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a bishop in the church of God" do not appear, but in their stead the words "take thou authority to execute the office and work of a bishop in the church of God."

We reject the words, "Receive the Holy Ghost," etc., because they are not sustained by the teaching of God's Holy Word.

Upon this point Bishop Cummins quoted learned Episcopal authorities, to show that down to the 12th century the form of words alluded to never existed in any ordination.

In this summary, the bishop said one more statement must be added, viz: Deposition from the ministry, except on the ground of immorality, or the denial of the essentials of truth, does not destroy or impair the ministerial character that was received from the Lord himself. Its effect is only to suspend the exercises of the functions of the deposed minister in the organization in which he has heretofore officiated. It only suspends the exercise of the functions, not destroys them; it holds them in abeyance; for those churches that depose ministers who leave them for another religious body provided by law for the restoration of the deposed clergyman on certain conditions, thus acknowledging that the ministerial character or status remain unimpaired by the act of deposition.

The bishop, in conclusion, referred to the marked success which had attended the labors of the newly-made bishop during his ministry in Chicago, and the unanimity of both the clergy and laity among his brethren in calling him to the bishopric. He admonished him of the heavy responsibilities he had just taken upon him, and concluded with these words:

"Feed the flock of God, which He hath purchased with his own blood; taking the oversight not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind; not as being a Lord over God's heritage, but being an ensample of the flock. And when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, you shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away."

Bishop Cummins goes from Chicago to Peoria, Ill., upon the invitation of the Rev. A. G. Tyng. of that city, to organize there a Reformed Episcopal church.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

A CARD AND PROTEST

From the Minority of the Committee of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, KY., Dec. 9, 1873

Circumstances which will be explained below compel us to ask of you the favor to insert in your widely circulated paper the following card:

To the Christian Churches of Kentucky, the Donors of Kentucky University and the General Public:

It is known to many that a committee was appointed by the Board of Curators, at its meeting in September last, to prepare an address in reply to the petitions of certain churches and donors, with instructions if they could not agree on a unanimous address, then majority and minority addresses were to be issued simultaneously by the committee:

The majority and minority addresses were prepared some time since, and, by agreement of the committee, were placed in the hands of Joseph Woolfork, secretary of the board, to print 10,000 copies. The publication has just been made. The undersigned, composing the minority of the committee, prepared a protest, embodying the following facts, and desired to have it published as part of their address, but the publisher was instructed by the Executive Committee not to print it with the address, and have thus forced us to give it publicity through the public press:

PROTEST.

We protest against the title page to the pamphlet, which the publishers were compelled by the order of the Executive Committee to print, under the penalty of not being paid for the work already done by them.

The title-page exalts the majority address into an address from the Board of Curators itself, and depreciates the minority address, as an address of three individuals, the minority of a committee, which the board has graciously permitted to be published. The facts are that the Board of Curators never saw either address. Both are issued by the authority of the board, and were intended to go before the public on an equal footing as representing the respective views of the majority and minority of the committee. They were expected to stand on their own intrinsic merits, without one being bolstered up and the other depreciated by a title-page that is calculated to deceive the general reader, and prejudice him at the outset in favor of one and against the other. The title page as published is unfair, misleading, and is in direct conflict with the facts stated in both the majority and minority addresses.

Secondly—We protest against the interference by the Executive Committee with the publication of the address.

The secretary of the board, by the unanimous vote of the committee which the board itself ordered to prepare the address, was charged with the duty of having 10,000 copies printed, and he instructed the publishers to furnish us (the minority) with one-half of the copies as they were bound. The Executive Committee intervened, and, without a single word of explanation to us, countermanded the order of the secretary to the publishers to furnish us one-half of the addresses for distribution, and required him to deliver the entire issue to them, thus taking into their hands exclusively the distribution of the addresses.

Besides this, they took the responsibility of reducing the number to be published from 10,000 to 5,000 copies, and have taken the entire control of the distribution of this limited number. We expected to have had control of 5,000 copies, but as matters now stand we can not control a single copy, except by consent of the Executive Committee. The secretary of the Executive Committe has, however, since the order, and since the above protest was written, directed the publishers to furnish us 500 copies.

Thirdly—We enter our earnest and solemn protest against the breach of the positive agreement that the two addresses should be published simultaneously.

It was expressly agreed in the Board of Curators that if a unanimous address could not be agreed on by the committee, then a majority and a minority address should be simultaneously published. It was also resolved by the committee at its meeting in Cincinnati, on the 16th of October, that the addresses should be simultaneously issued.

To our great surprise the Executive Committee, of which Regent Bowman is chairman, authorized him on the 3d of December, and before the minority address was in type, to have bound and issued separately a number of copies of the majority address. The private secretary of Mr. Bowman accordingly ordered 500 copies of the majority address to be bound separately. In compliance with this order the publishers (whom we do not blame) had a separate title page printed, and furnished a number of copies of the majority address to him, which he carried to Ashland, the residence of J. B. Bowman, and in utter disregard of the solemn agreement Mr. Bowman put in circulation a number of copies of the majority address before the minority address was in print. We were kept in entire ignorance of this astounding breach of good faith, and only recently ascertained it from other parties. The minority address was not published until the afternoon of the 8th inst.

Our own self-respect, and a due respect for the official position we occupy, united with the gravity of the occasion, forbid that we characterize this transaction as it deserves, and we therefore merely state the facts, and leave to the churches, the donors and the public to draw their own conclusions.

WM. T. WITHERS,
ANDREW STEELE,
R. J. WHITE,
Minority of Committee of Board of Curators.

—A devout clergyman sought every opportunity to impress upon the mind of his son the fact that God takes care of all his creatures; that the falling sparrow attracts his attention, and that His loving kindness is all over His works. Happening one day to see a crane wading in quest of food, the good man pointed out to his son the perfect adaption of the crane to get his living in that manner. "See," said he, "how his legs are formed for wading?" What a long slender bill he has. Observe how nicely he folds his feet when putting them in or drawing them out of the water. He does not cause the slightest ripple. He is thus enabled to approach the fish without giving them any notice of his arrival. "My son," said he, "it is impossible to look at that bird without recognizing the goodness of God in thus providing the means of subsistence."

"Yes, replied the boy, "I think I see the goodness of God, at least so far as the crane is concerned; but, after all, father, don't you think the arrangement a little rough on the fish?"

Markets by Telegraph.

Specially Telegraphed to the Daily Press.

Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

Treasury disbursements $104,000.

Customs receipts $252,000.

Exports of produce for the week $5,375,915.

Money easy early in the day at 7 per cent., closing at 7 per cent. gold to 1-31 per cent. premium.

Sterling weak at 108¾ for sixty days and 109¾ for sight.

Gold ranged from 111⅝ to 112⅝; closed at 112⅛.

Carrying rates 4, 7 and 1-32 per cent. premium.

Clearings $81,000,000.

The Western Union directors meet to-night. The street looks for 4 per cent. cash and 20 per cent. on stock dividends.

Governments active; closed at the highest prices of the day.

State bonds strong and quiet.

Stocks less active throughout the day, but strong. In the afternoon the market declined ¼@⅞, but at the close the general list was steady, principally active in Western Union, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Wabash and C., C & I. C. Sales for the day aggregated 157,000 shares, of which 36,000 were Western Union, 32,000 Union Pacific, 15,600 Lake Shore, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 21,465 C., C. & I. C., 4,500 Wabash, 4,500 Ohios, 4,200 St. Paul, and 4,100 New York Central.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, 1881	120¼	Coupons, 1867	119¾
do 1862	1 5	do 1868	119¼
do 1864	117¼	10-40s	113
do 1865	117¼	New 5s	1 3
do 1865 new	119	Currency 6s	1 8¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	93	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, old	80⅝	North Carolina, old	22½
Tennessee, new	80⅝	North Carolina, new	14
Virginia, new	40		

RAILWAY, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	74⅞	St Paul, preferred	63¾
Adams Express	92	Toledo and Wabash	52¾
Wells, Fargo, & Co.	71¼	Toledo & Wabash pfd	70
American Express	56	Fort Wayne	89½
U. S. Express	68	Terre Haute	6
Pacific Mail	°8⅝	Terre Haute, pfd	26
N. Y. Central	9½	Chicago and Alton	101¾
Erie	45	C. & A. preferred	105
Erie, preferred	70¼	Ohio & Mississippi	31
Harlem	122	Cleve. Col. & Cin	74
Harlem, preferred	120	Burlington & Quincy	95¼
Michigan Central	75	Lake Shore	76⅝
Cleve. & Pittsburg	84	I. C. & C. C	27¾
Northwestern	56	Illinois Central	98
Northwestern pfd	69¼	Union Pacific	31¼
Rock Island	98¼	Central Pacific Bonds	95¼
N. J. Central	100½	Union Pac. Bonds	85¼
St. Paul	41⅝		

Produce Markets.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.

COTTON—Quiet at 15¼c.

FLOUR—Firm at $7 to $7 25.

GRAIN — Wheat scarce and firm at $1 46 to $1 48 for sample lots; corn firm at 52c to 54c for new ear; old ear and shelled 60c; oats firm at 42c to 50c; barley unsettled; rye quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Firm.

OILS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm.

CHEESE—Frm.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $15 to $15 25; lard dull; steam held at 8½c; kettle 8¾c; bulk meats easier; sales 5¾c to 6¾c to 7c; bacon steady at 7c, 7¾c, 8c, all new; green meats quiet at 5½c to 6½c to 7¾c; hams 8c to 8¾c.

HOGS—Dull at $4 60@5 50; receipts 8,793; shipments 2,291.

WHISKY—In good demand; sales at 95c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 16.

COTTON—Firmer; middling 15¼c.

HOGS—Weaker; sales at $5 00 to $5 10.

PROVISIONS — Mess pork held at $15 to $15 50; bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear sides 7½c, loose; green meats steady at 5¼c to 5¾c to 7c to 7½c; hams, sugar-cured quiet at 12c to 12½c; lard steady; steam 8c to 8½c spot, 8¾c January; 8¾c February.

GRAIN—Corn in good demand at 50c to 60c; oats better at 45c to 50c; wheat firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet; A No 1 $7@7 75; fancy $8@8 75.

WHISKY—Firm at 94½c.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 16.

GRAIN—Dull and unchanged; wheat $1 60; No 1 red $1 48; No 2 do $1 45; corn 63c to 64c for old; 60c for new; oats 48c for No 1 State; 46c for No 2 do; barley $1 25@1 55 for good to choice.

OILS—Petroleum quiet and easier at 11¾c for standard.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.

FLOUR—Active; superfine $5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; red $1 58@1 60; amber $1 64@1 68; white $1 75@1 85; rye 95c; corn quiet and steady; old and new yellow at 67c to 78c; oats active; white 57c to 57½c; mixed 53c to 55c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork $16@16 50.

OILS—Crude petroleum 9¾c; refined 13¼c.

WHISKY—At $1.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and unchanged; corn active and firmer; mixed western 77c; oats firmer and scarce; mixed western 47c to 48c; white 49c to 50c; rye quiet at 85c to 90c.

PROVISIONS—Inactive and unchanged.

BUTTER—Demand steady; good to choice western rolls and tubs 25c to 30c.

COFFEE—Strong; fair to prime Rio held at 24c to 26c.

WHISKY—Very firm at $1 06.

TOLEDO, Dec. 16.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, full prices asked, but no demand; No 2 white Wabash $1 62½; amber Michigan, cash, $1 49¾; seller J nuary $1 52 to $1 52½; seller February $1 56½; No 2 red $1 51½; corn dull and lower; high mixed, cash and seller January, 58½c; seller February 59½c; new 58c; low mixed 57½c; oats dull and drooping; No 2 44½c; seller January 45c.

HOGS—Dressed $5 80 to $5 90.

SEEDS—Clover $5 25; mammoth $5 40; rejected $5.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

COTTON — A shade easier; middling uplands 16¼c; futures closed steady; sales 22,000 bales.

FLOUR— Higher; superfine western and State $5 75@6 65; common to good $6 70@7 20; good to choice $7 25 to $7 80; white wheat extra $7 80 to $8 35; extra Ohio $6 90 to $8 65

WHISKY—Unchanged and closed heavy at $1 01½.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular and unsettled, closing lower; winter red western $1 60; common white western $1 50; rye and barley unchanged; corn unsettled and lower; western store 77½c to 79c; choice high mixed 80c, store; do afloat 79½c to 80c; new western afloat 77c to 78c; old white western 84c; oats heavy, lower and unsettled; western mixed afloat 55c to 56c; white western 57c to 58c.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong and buoyant; Rio 22¾c to 26c; sugar strong.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and lower; new mess $16; prime mess $13; western prime $15; lard lower, closing firm; steam 8⅝c; December 8⅝c; January 8¾c; February 9c; March 9¼c.

BUTTER—Steady.

CHEESE—Firm.

HOGS—Receipts 23 cars or 2,870 head; market dull and city dressed fell off about ¼c per pound, closing weak at 6¾c to 7c per pound; early sales were at 5¾c to 5½c per pound, but 5½c to 5¾c were outside figures at the close.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

The trade movement is fairly active with agents of staple cotton and woolen fabrics, and jobbing branches are doing a moderate business for the coming holidays. The market for cotton goods is strong, with an advancing tendency. Wide sheetings are active and sold ahead. Cottonades moving more freely. Denims brisk in first hands. Rolled jackonets are selling well. Fancy cassimeres are in demand by clothiers and jobbers.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.

Wool in good demand, with an advancing tendency, and strong; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 54c to 56c; X 52c to 54c; medium 54c to 55c; coarse 50c to 52c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 48c to 52c; medium 50c to 53c; coarse 45c to 50c; combing, washed, 57c to 60c; combing, unwashed, 37c to 40c; Canada combing 60c; fine unwashed 33c to 35c; coarse and medium unwashed 33c to 35c; tub washed 50c to 55c; Colorado washed 25c to 30c.

Pittsburg Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 16.

CATTLE—Arrivals 88 cars; extra $6 50 to $7 50; best $5 50 to $6 25; medium $4 75 to $5 50; common $4 to $4 75; stockers $3 to $4; bulls $2 to $2 50.

HOGS—Arrivals 41 cars; best Philadelphia $5 to $5 25; Yorkers $4 50 to $4 60.

SHEEP—Arrivals 26 cars; best $5 to $5 25; medium $4 to $4 50; common $2 75 to $4 00.

Buffalo Live Stock Market

BUFFALO, Dec. 16.

CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 88 cars reported to arrive, 2,159 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,623; market opened dull and slow at last week's closing prices; buyers demand ¼c decline, and quality of stock fair to medium; sales of 93 Ohio steers of 997 to 1153 pounds at $4 25@4 80; 300 Illinois steers of 947 to 1421 pounds at $4 45@6 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,600, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,600; market not fairly opened; sales 551 Michigan sheep of 92 pounds at $4 75; 184 State sheep of 86 pounds at $4 87½; 191 Indiana sheep of 91 pounds at $4 75.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,900, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,500. The market is moderately active at $5 25@5 30 for Yorkers; $5 40@5 50 for heavy hogs.

Louisville Live Stock M rket.

LOUISVILLE STOCK-YARD.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.

CATTLE—The market continues about the same time as last week. We quote for good butcher cattle $3 50@4 50; common $1 50@2 50; per 100 lbs.

HOGS—The arrivals from Indiana and Illinois have been large for several days, and owing to the w rm weather and difference in the views of the buyer and seller, but little has been doing. Some 1,500 head were sold to-day, at prices ranging from $5 to $5 20 per 100 pounds, with 2,500 left in pens.

HORSES AND MULES—A few loads are shipped South every week, with no news of importance from the market.

SOUTHERN STOCK-YARD.

CATTLE—Market dull and inactive. Some few sales of Christmas cattle have been made at fancy figures, but otherwise the transactions have been at reduced figures. It is a strange fact that the supply of cattle at present is smaller than for many years; yet the price instead of increasing on account of a limited supply, has steadily decreased. We quote best grades butcher cattle at $4 to $4 50; medium at $2 75 to $3 50; ordinary and rough at $1 50 to $2 50 per 100 pounds gross, milch cows are in limited demand at prices ranging from $20 to $40 per head.

HOGS—Market is fairly active to-day, buyers' and sellers' views as to prices being widely apart. Sales were few. Some lots are being held as high as $5 25; bulk of sales $5 10. There is a disposition on the part of some packers to hold off at the present figures, while others contemplate closing their houses for the season.

SHEEP—Market fairly active; quotations nominal.

HORSES AND MULES—Shipments continue light. No advices from markets at other points.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARDS.

CATTLE—There is but little excitement in this class of live stock, and, while the slaughtering season continues, we need not expect any change. There were 330 head on sale to-day, and prices ranged for best butchers at at $4 20@4 50; good sold at $3 20@3 50, and mean sold at $1 50 to $2 50 per 100 lbs gross. A few fancy Christmas beeves have sold at $6 to $7, but there are but few butchers that will buy these cattle—this season. J. F. Owens has a car load of Christmas cattle that he was compelled to ship East, as he could not sell here at satisfactory prices.

SHEEP—The market is only fair. Best sell at $4@6; good sell at $3@3 50 per 100 lbs gross, and thin common sell at $1 50@2 50 per head.

HOGS—The market continues active, and all sold, some 1,900 head at prices ranging from $5 to $5 15. A good many packers are making arrangements to close their houses. We consider the hog season about over.

HORSES AND MULES—A few car loads are going South every week. Market reported bad.

Cincinnati Live Stock Market.

THE UNITED RAILROAD STOCK-YARDS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.

CATTLE—Receipts have been fair, but mostly of a medium quality. Not many extra cattle offering to-day. The market was dull at the following range of prices: 2½@3c for common; medium to fair 3¼@4c; and good to prime butcher grades 4¼@5c, with a good inquiry for the latter qualities.

FEEDING STEERS—In good demand at from 3½c to 4½c.

BULLS—In good demand at from 2½c to 3c. Supply quite light.

MILCH COWS—In fair supply and moderate demand, with no particular change in prices, the range being from $30 to $55 per head, according to quality.

VEAL CALVES—In good supply, but prices fully maintained, ranging from 5½c to 6½c.

HOGS—Receipts have not been so heavy as either of the previous two weeks. The market opened firm and prices on prime packing and heavy butcher grades have steadily advanced. Up to Saturday a portion of the time the weather was very unfavorable for slaughtering, and purchases were not made so lively. This, however, had no particular effect on prices, as sellers maintained the rates, qery few being willing to make any concessions. To-day, however, under fair receipts, the market opened dull, buyers and sellers being apart in their views the transaction being at the following range of prices: Good packing to prime butchers' grades $5@5 25; a few extra at $5 30; ligh shipping grades active and in good demand at $4 60@4 85; market closing quiet for packing and butcher grades.

SHEEP—Receipts light and market strong at from 3½c to 4½c for common to prime; a few extras at 5c.

COVINGTON STOCK-YARDS.

COVINGTON, Dec. 15.

The arrival of cattle at these yards during the past week amounted to: Shipping cattle, 775 head; market cattle, 752 head. Sheep, shipping, 424 head; market sheep, 586. Hogs, 2,404 head.

CATTLE—Shipping, 4½@5½c.; best butchers' do., 4½@5c; 2d quality, 3½@4½c.; 3d quality, 2½@3c.

SHEEP—Shipping, 5@6c, market, 3½@4½c.

LAMBS—3½@5c.

HOGS—$4 80@5 10; light hogs, $4 25@4 50.

—A Vermont couple were married in a cornfield, to be romantic, and had a fight and a separation three days after.

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Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.		
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Arrive Chicago	6:30 a m	
Arrive St Louis	7:00 a m	1:45 p m

Close connections made at St. Louis and Chicago for all points West and Northwest.

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Leave Louisville	9:00 a m	7:35 p m
Arrive N shville	6 00 p m	5:50 a m
Arrive Memphis	8:40 a m	3 30 p m

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Columbus Accom'dation	4:00 p m	10:55 a m
Springfield Accom'dation	9:00 a m	5:10 p m
Morrow Accommodation	5:15 p m	8:50 a m
Loveland Accom'odation	12:05 p m	7:35 p m
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AS FOLLOWS:

9:40 A. M EXPRESS.

(daily Sundays excepted), SLEEPING COACHES attached to this train from Cincinnati to New York Passengers are assigned locations in sleeping Coach either by Ticket Agents in Cincinnati or by Conductors on trains. This train permits a day view on the entire length of the Susquehanna and Delaware Divisions of the Erie Railway, embracing the most romantic scenery upon the continent.

9:50 P. M. EXPRESS,

Daily. To this train is attached a SLEEPING COACH, which runs through to New York without change. A first class Passenger Car is also run through to New York without change, by this train, for the accommodation of those who do not desire sleeping coach location No extra charge for seats in this through car
For all information as to time, connections, etc., please call at the Company's offices: 115 Vine street, No. 4 Burnet House and at the Depot corner of Fifth and Hoadly streets, Cincinnati and at offices of connecting lines through the South and West
P. D COOPER, Gen. Sup't, Cleveland, O.
W B. SHATTUC. Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't
Cincinnati, Ohio. 1an25-tf

MAYSVILLE & LEXINGTON R. R.

Time Table takes effect Monday, November 4, 1872:

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Paris	8:05 a m	3:25 p m
Millersburg	8:40 a m	4:0 p m
Carlisle	9:20 a m	4.40 p m
Myers	9:40 a m	5:00 p m
Maysville	11:30 a m	6:50 p m

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Maysville	7:00 a m	2:45 p
Myers	9:00 a m	5:00 p m
Carlisle	9:20 a m	6:00 p m
Millersburg	10:00 a m	6:45 p m
Paris	10:40 a m	7:30 p m

Time same as Kentucky Central.
T. J. GLENN, Gen. Supt.

LEXINGTON PRESS.

LEXINGTON, KY.:
Wednesday Morning, December 17, 1873.

CITY ITEMS.

Notice to Subscribers.

Those who are indebted to us for subscription to the DAILY PRESS will confer a favor by calling at the office and paying the amounts due.

ALL communications intended for the editorial department of the PRESS should be addressed to Lock Box E.

New York Club Skates.

Cheapest and best in the city at GREEN ADAMS', Wholesale and Retail Hardware, No. 7 Main street.

☞Diamond Trade Mark Spectacles are the best. None others possess so many virtues. For sale only by T. G. CALVERT.

Go to Geo. Roszel's and buy your Toys.

Save the Little Ones,

by purchasing the Safety Fire Guard, different styles and different prices, at GREEN ADAMS', No. 7 Main street.

Hernia or Rupture.

Dr. B. C. Stagner, of Lancaster, will locate in Lexington on the 15th of December for the purpose of curing Hernia or Rupture.

Office over Dr. Joseph Smith's, opposite the Phœnix Hotel.

His residence on South Mulberry street, adjoining Mr. Kensel's.

Geo. Roszel sells Toys cheaper than anybody else in the city.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye imparts a natural color, remedies the bad effect of inferior dyes. Barbers all prefer it.

☞Antelope, Quail and Grouse for Christmas and a full stock canned goods at E. YOUNG'S.

Toys for the Million

at Geo. Roszel's confectionery, 23 Main street.

☞Don't fail to call at Jas. Kearney's, No. 45 Main street, and examine his stock of Toys and Holiday Goods.

Employment.

A young man of good habits, who has worked at the Printer's Trade for twelve months or two years, can obtain permanent employment on applying at once to the REGISTER OFFICE, Richmond, Ky.

Robert H. Dean

wishes to announce to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity that he has leased the old grocery stand on Cheapside, formerly occupied by Messrs. Brennan & Swift, and will open on the 1st of January with a new stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, and hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD! MARRIAGE! 260 pages. Impediments to Marriage; the cause and cure. Sent *sealed*, post-paid, for 50 cents, by DR. C. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo., the great specialist. Read his works. Pamphlet free. Call or write. His opinion costs nothing.

☞Judge Alvin Duvall is a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals before the Democratic Convention, which meets in Frankfort on the 18th of February next.

Candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce Major Thos. G. Poore, of Hickman county, a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, before the Democratic convention.

☞Some good seats in parquette, can be obtained at Simrall & Richardson's, to Mendelssohn concert.

Surgical Operation.

One of the most difficult surgical operation known to the science of surgery, was successfully performed by Dr. C. C. Sharp of Lexington, Ky., upon a young lady of 21 years of age from Richmond, Ky. Her disease was "polypus of the utrino" of an unusual size, and had degenerated into a malignant disease. She had been under treatment of the "regular" physicians for months past, who could not relieve or cure her. This tumor instead of being imbedded in the utrino tissue, or projecting from it, was attached to it by a stalk or pedicle and was such, as is termed a pedunculated tumor.

Mr. Strather, the father of the young lady, now rejoices in the speedy prospect of a perfect restoration to good health of this his lovely and affectionate daughter.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Aaron Pennington, Dr. Russel Butler, and Major John Thomas, of Louisville, are in the city.

The following names were registered at the Phœnix Hotel, yesterday: Dr. M. C. Heath and lady, Louisiana; J. J. Embry and lady, Nashville, Tenn.; T. A. Mathiers, Covington, Ky., John Kilgour, Charles Kilgour, Cincinnati; C. H. Babcock, New York; G. P. Bowler, Cincinnati; James S. Bate, Louisville; A. S. Veech, Louisville; George B. Tripp, New York; J. W. Gillespie, Midway, Ky.; Wm. Brown, Nicholasville, Ky.; Wm. Campbell and wife, Carlisle, Ky.; J. A. Houston and wife, Bowlinggreen, Ky.; John E. Cartrell, S. T. Wren, Georgetown, Ky.; John Aug Williams and wife, Harrodsburg, Ky.; G. C. Lockhart, Paris, Ky.

The Circuit Judgeship.

The question of a successor to the position recently made vacant by the death of Judge Thomas is agitating the legal minds of the district. Already a number of gentlemen are mentioned in connection with it. Every one whose name we have heard so for is fitted for the office, and we learn that each is willing to accept if appointed.

A Useful Consideration.

By the energy of one of our citizens, four extra trains are secured for the great concert on Thursday night, which will bring about 300 strangers to Lexington who have money to spend, and do spend it here. If our merchants would imitate this example, and raise a joint guarantee fund for the railroads, provided they would run daily accommodation trains to and from Lexington in every direction, we doubt if one dollar of said fund would ever be called for; and we do know, that it would restore to Lexington her most valuable retail cash trade from outside points. Everybody growls and grumbles about dull times. "Who will take the bull by the horns," and set about relieving this crying event.

☞Bill heads, printed on fine paper, and got up in the best style, for $8 per ream Call at the job department of the Daily Press office.

THE LAST SAD RITES.

Funeral Obsequies of The Late Judge Thomas.

THE BAR MEETING YESTERDAY.

At twelve o'clock yesterday the court-house bell rang out a slow and solemn peal, calling upon the associates and friends of the dead jurist to meet and honor his memory. One by one, and then in little groups, the gentlemen of the profession gathered within the railing of the bar and awaited the coming of those to whom had been entrusted the sad task of preparing resolutions expressive of the esteem in which was held the Hon. C. B. Thomas. Within the railing were seated all of the Lexington lawyers, and representatives from the bars of the surrounding counties, in the persons of G. C. Lockhart, Esq., of Paris; Judge W. M. Beckner, of Winchester; Judge M. T. Lowry, Hons. George Shanklin, A. L. McAfee and J. S. Bronaugh, Jessamine; Messrs. H. C. McLeod, E. M. Wallace, D. L. Thornton, Redd Twyman, and W. E. Ashmore, of Versailles. Later in the day Hon. W. S. Darnaby, Judges George V. Payne, George E. Prewitt, Captains James E. Cantrill and J. M. Adams, of Georgetown, arrived.

The court room, during the entire proceedings, was crowded with spectators—warm personal friends and hearty admirers of the man who so recently had sat before them on the bench, now vacant, and heavily draped with the emblems of woe. A few minutes after assembling Hon. James O. Harrison took the chair and announced the object of the meeting to be to receive the report of the committee appointed the day before to draft suitable resolutions of respect.

Col. Breckinridge suggested the propriety of appointing a committee to consist of one from each county in the district, to whom the resolutions should be committed. He thought that this was due the members of the various bars as a matter of courtesy. Subsequently Col. Breckinridge withdrew his motion, which was, however, renewed by Judge Lowry, of Jessamine, and prevailed.

The chairman then appointed the following gentlemen upon the committee: J. S. Bronaugh, of Nicholasville; Judge W. M. Beckner, of Winchester; H. C. McLeod, of Versailles; Capt. J. E. Cantrill, of Georgetown; G. C. Lockhart, of Paris; Major C. F. Burnham, of Richmond, and Col. Frank Waters, of Lexington. The committee then retired to the Circuit Clerk's office, and, after a few minutes conference, returned and reported the following resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, Death has so suddenly and fearfully invaded our professional circle and snatched from it, while in the very discharge of his official duties, the Hon. Charles B. Thomas, Judge of the Tenth Judicial District; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a fitting tribute to his memory, the assembled Bars of the counties comprising this district, thus give expression to the universal sentiment of sorrow and regret at his untimely death; asking that this expression be spread upon the records of the courts, over which he so long presided with a dignity, an impartiality and an ability extorting the admiration and winning for him the esteem of his associates at the bar as well as of the communities over the vital interests of which entrusted to his decision, he so well and faithfully has watched.

Falling as it were literally, from his seat upon the bench, and with the judicial ermine wrapped around him, he sacrificed his life to a stern sense of duty; refusing, in his inflexible determination to fully discharge the unusually onerous functions of his high office, obedience to the inexorable laws of nature, he has paid the forfeit of his life—a martyr to his fidelity to the trusts committed to his keeping.

His death was but in keeping with his life. Unyielding in the performance of what he held to be his duty—uncompromising in the maintenance of what he believed to be the right—fearless in his own conscious rectitude, and inflexible in his loyalty to his own convictions, he so bore himself during his arduous career upon the bench, as to inspire in all who knew him the most perfect confidence in his incorruptible integrity. His strong friendships—and no man had ever stronger—never warped his official judgment; and no breath of suspicion ever tainted his judicial decisions with the fault that they were dictated by his prejudices or influenced by his passions.

Developing during his term of office a marked and commanding ability, he made for himself a name as a jurist, worthy of his acknowledged reputation for honesty of purpose and integrity of character.

Patient and laborious in his investigations after the right, courteous and manly in his demeanor toward those by whom he was surrounded, honest and faithful in the discharge of his official duties, filling with signal ability and dignity the responsible position to which he was called by the voice of the people, and at last giving up his life in the execution of his judicial trust; it now becomes us, sadly and reverently, to pay to him, as a Judge, this last poor proof of our respect. As a man, brave, generous and loyal to even the caprice of honor, his memory will find fitting tribute in the hearts of those who knew and loved him, long after it will have passed from the recollection of those whom he served so faithfully and so well,

Resolved, That in a body the Bars of the counties composing his district will attend his funeral, and that the court rooms where he presided be, for thirty days, draped in mourning, as a solemn mark of respect, to the memory of an upright Judge.

Resolved, That R. H. Hanson, Esq., of Paris; E. M. Wallace, Esq., of Versailles; Hon. James Simpson, of Winchester; Gov. James F. Robinson, of Georgetown; Major C. F. Burnham, of Richmond, and Hon. James O. Harrison, of Lexington, be appointed as a committee to request that the proceedings of this meeting be spread upon the records of the courts over which the deceased presided.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to cause these proceedings to be published in the various papers in the district, and to convey an official copy of these resolutions to the brother of the deceased.

THE SPEECHES.

The chairman then announced that remarks were in order, whereupon Gen. Leslie Combs arose and said:

Mr. Chairman—I presume I am the oldest member of the bar in the district, and as such, it may not be ill-timed in me to address you first on this occasion. It has been my privilege to have a personal acquaintance with every Judge of the district since its organization, and to be a practitioner before all of them except the one whose death we are now called upon to deplore. Judge Thomas came upon the bench after my retirement from the bar, but during the past two terms of the court I have been thrown before and in contact with him. During that time I learned to know something of him as a man, and a Judge, and I am free to say that there exist abundant reasons why we should deplore with deepest regret, his sudden and most unexpected death.

The chairman, Mr. Harrison, arose next and said, that while occupying the position of presiding officer of the meeting he felt that it was incumbent upon him to add his testimonial to the worth of the deceased Judge. He knew him in boyhood and in manhood. Knew his father before him. Honesty, a high sense of honor, and a fearless courage was the only legacy he had to leave his sons. At once they recognized their position, and knew that if they rose in the world's scale of rank, it would be by their own endeavors. They met the necessity of their situations boldly and without fear, and have gone on and on until they have each gathered high honors as the result of their labors. Contrast but for a moment the position occupied by Judge Thomas at his death, with the one he held at the commencement of his career, and then say he had not merit. The honors he won he deserved to wear. I am, perhaps, the oldest member of the bar in active practice here. I have known the predecessors of Judge Thomas back to Bledsoe. All were criticized; he was criticized, as will be his successor. Yet, no man has ever uttered one word against his honesty or his honor. He had his faults, as we all have, but let us bury them in the grave and remember only those virtues which so endeared him to us, and to the people who placed him in the position he occupied. I most heartily concur in the resolutions.

The next speaker was Capt. J. Lawrence Jones, who, by reason of his official connection with Judge Thomas, perhaps knew him better than any person present. The eulogy of Capt. Jones, chaste in its thought, choice in its language, and pronounced in most feeling manner, was indeed a fitting tribute to the memory of an honored associate and a cherished friend. We would that it were in our power to present the speech as it fell from his lips, but to appreciate it and to feel the force and beauty of its sentiment in its rich fullness, one would have to hear it as he spoke. In substance he said:

Mr. Chairman—I regret that I find myself so poorly prepared, by the weight of feeling which oppresses me, to utter the sentiments that I would upon this occasion; that I cannot find in my innermost heart a flower worthy to lay upon the grave of my departed friend; and knowing him as I did, and his virtues so well, that I have no words to express those high virtues which characterized his life and made him honored among men. For the past six years I have held intimate official and social relations with him. Not only have we ridden together in the same vehicle, over this circuit, but together have broken bread at the same board, and have slept beneath the same roof and covering. Most intimately knowing him, it was my privilege to be acquainted with many of his hopes and aspirations, and it gives me pleasure to say that I never knew a sentiment from him which was not prompted by the highest sense of honor and of manhood. It is true that he had his friends and his enemies. But the most that could be said against him is, that that oath to which he subscribed six years ago he faithfully adhered to, under it performing his duties without fear and without favor.

I never knew a man in whom there was a more marked difference in his private feelings and his official duties. On the bench, every feeling which influenced him as a man he laid aside. Is this not a beautiful and sublime spectacle in this degenerate day? Look at our history in one of the greatest citi s of this proud land and see how the judicial ermine has been dragged in the mud of political corruption, and then look at our own Judge! If I could have changed the man in anything I would have, as I would any man, brought him humble as a child to the foot of the cross of Christ. I know that in his inmost heart there was a high regard for, and a warm sympathy with, the teachings of the Meek and Lowly One, even if he did not come forward in the expressions of his sentiments as the churches of this world would have him. Some one, dear to him, too dear for her name to be spoken even to his friends, uttered in his early life a prediction that "he would some time be found after his scoffing, bearing his cross and doing the service of the Lord in the heat of the day." I have seen him turn his head from me when speaking of it, to hide the tears he could not restrain.

I would that language was not so feeble that I might speak of him in terms fitting the virtues of his life. I have never been so overcome by the ways of "Him who walks in darkness," as I have by this sad, sad occurrence. Feeble as my words have been, I offer them to a noble friend, an honest man and an upwright Judge.

Colonel Frank Waters followed Captain Jones, and in feeling terms dwelt upon the purity and justness of the dead Judge's life. Having, through a course of years, sustained relations of an intimate character with him, he gave his voice in testimony of his worth. It may well be said of him, that he was an upwright Judge, an honest man, a brave and gallant gentleman, and a true and steadfast friend.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge did himself infinite credit by the few but exceedingly appropriate remarks which he offered in support of the resolutions. He said he had known Judge Thomas from his boyhood; they had been young men together, and he knew naught of him that was not in the highest degree honorable. His opportunities for preparation for the judicial office had been somewhat defective. The years spent in the war had necessarily broken in on that continuity of study which was essential to a thorough preparation for the proper discharge of the duties of a judge. But Judge Thomas had, from the time of his election, steadily improved, and had he lived would most likely again have been honored with the confidence of the people of this district. Most men have faults to be avoided and virtues which should be imitated. Judge Thomas had few if any faults to be avoided, but he had many shining qualities which might be imitated. He was studiously dignified in his deportment and bearing towards others. But that was no sudden assumption. He had been cultivating that trait for twenty-five years, and while he may have carried it a little too far, that was even a fault in the right direction. He was eminently a man of courage, physical and moral, and all undaunted he discharged the duties of his high office without fear or favor. Strict and unflinching integrity and thorough impartiality characterized him upon the bench. His removal from among us in the midst of his labors, forcibly reminds me of a maxim, trite, yet ever new, in the midst of life, we are in death; shadows we are and shadows we pursue.

At the close of Gen. Breckinridge's remarks the chair submitted the resolutions, and by a unanimous vote they were adopted.

Mr. Twyman, of Versailles, then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting select some one who shall prepare a suitable and appropriate memorial of the life and public service of the late Hon. C. B. Thomas.

Col. Frank Waters was appointed to perform the duty.

Upon motion of Capt. Ben. S. Drake the meeting then adjourned until afternoon.

The following telegram was received during the day by H. B. Higgins, Esq.:

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15, 1873.

H. B. Higgins, Esq., Lexington:

I regret deeply that I cannot be present at the funeral of Judge Thomas tomorrow. I feel his death is a public loss, and were I not imperatively detained I would willingly join the bar in a last testimonial of respect to one whose integrity commanded admiration during life, and whose manly worth will be remembered by many friends.

W. PRESTON.

THE FUNERAL.

At three o'clock the bell again began its solemn call, and the members of the bar assembled at the courthouse for the purpose of following the remains to the grave. Every street between the late residence of Judge Thomas and the church was crowded, the sidewalks were alive with citizens on foot and the street was filled with vehicles, all wending their slow way to the church.

AT THE CHURCH.

The body, followed by an immense concourse of people, was conveyed to the First Presbyterian church, on Mill street, and borne by the pall bearers to the bier beneath the sanctuary. The church was crowded with sympathetic men and women, who came to pay their respects to the memory of the dead, and testify their regard for the living, in the only way in which our finite nature is capable of following the departed spirit, by humble prayer before the throne of Grace for the peace and beatitude of the disembodied soul of our deceased friend, and consolation for his bereaved relative. The choir, in sad, touching strains, chanted a hymn whose words, breathing faith and hope, fell upon the mourners with purifying effect, raising the heart from out the depths of grief to a realizing sense of the mercy and goodness of the All-wise Omnipotent God, who does nothing in vain, who blesses and chastens us, gives us friends and takes them from us in order that we may learn the more to bless His holy name. When the last faint notes had died away, and their echoes in the upper air faintly fell upon the ear, the voice of the minister of God was heard reading in solemn tones, the words of Holy Writ, "Whom say ye that I am."

After a brief allusion to the sterling qualities of head and heart which had characterized the deceased, the speaker, Rev. Mr. Dinwiddie, appealed to his hearers to learn the lesson which this sad occasion inculcated with more than ordinary force, that in the midst of life we are in death. He proceeded to exhort those within the sound of his voice to heed the voice of God, attend to the words of His holy scriptures, and

"Be, instead of seeming,
What is pure and true and good."

He inveighed against the infidel tendencies of the age, and implored the assembled intellect and learning before him to oppose themselves to the latitudinarianism of the hour. He held up the inconsistencies of Straus on the one hand, and Renan on the other, whose philosophies were mutually destructive of each other, and stated the issue between the gospel and infidelity to be that Jesus is the son of God or he is an impostor and deceiver. He who comes with a child-like faith, desirous of the truth, will have no difficulty in selecting which cause he will espouse, and his reward will be that which God has promised to the just.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dinwiddie's remarks, the pall bearers, Hon. M. C. Johnson, Hon. Jas. O. Harrison, Hon. F. K. Hunt, Major P. P. Johnston, Col. J. Lawrence Jones, Mr. Henry Higgins, Mr. John B. Payne and Col. Frank Waters lifted the coffin from its repose and preceded by the chief mourner, Major Barak G. Thomas, and Rev. Mr. Dinwiddie moved slowly to the hearse. The remains were followed to the grave by a larger procession of citizens than was ever known to appear in Lexington on any similar occasion. The members of the bar who had met in the courthouse in the morning attended the funeral in a body, and as a body also the members of the city government fell in line with the procession and walked to the cemetery. Arriving at the cemetery the cortege wound slowly down the shady drive, and halted before the vault, where, for a time, the remains will rest. A simple prayer was offered, the iron door closed to again, and all that is mortal of Charles B. Thomas now sleeps in the City of the Dead.

Religious Notice.

The Church of Christ of Particular Babtists at Bryans, Elder Thomas P. Dudley, Pastor, purpose holding her meetings for worship of God, at Library Hall, Market street, on the 3rd (next) Saturday and Sunday, in this, and the following months during the winter. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

—The polonaise is as popular and fashionable to-day as when first produced.

Used Up.

What is the precise meaning of this familiar phrase when employed to signify an unnatural condition of body and mind? It means exhaustion, languor, want of vital energy mental apathy—a pitiable state of physical and mental helplessness. The best, and in fact the only perfectly reliable panacea for a "used up" system is that most popular and potent of medicinal stimulants, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No matter whether the health has been broken down by excessive labor, over-study, an insalubrious atmosphere, anxiety, irregularities in diet, dissipation, or any other cause, this powerful and pleasant vegetable restorative will soon recruit the drooping energies of nature, restoring the integrity of the nerves, and re-establishing that functional regularity which is essential to animal vigor and a hopeful frame of mind. As a cure for debility, in all its varied manifestations, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unapproached by any tonic in the *materia medica*.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE,
LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, December 18

VOCAL
AND
Instrumental Concert
BY THE
MENDELSSOHN
Quintette Club,

of Boston, organized 25 yea s, composed of the following artists:

WILLIAM SCHULTZE,
Violin.

CARL HAMM,
Violin.

THOS. RYAN,
Viola and Clarinette.

EDW. HEINDL,
Viola and Flute.

RUDOLPH HENNIG,
Violoncello.

Assisted by one of the most accomplished singers in New England,

Mrs. J. W. WESTON

Who has met with the most unqualified success wherever she has appeared.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture to Raymond - Ambroise Thomas
2. "Esmeralda," Gipsy Song - - - Levey

MRS. J. W. WESTON.

Where is the little Gipsy's home?
Under the spreading greenwood tree
Wherever she may roam,
Where'er that tree may be—
Roaming the wide world o'er,
Crossing the deep blue sea,
She finds on ev'ry shore
A home among the free.
Voila, La Gitana, Esmeralda, Zingara.

The Gipsy is like the bird,
A bird that sings in tree and bow'r;
The Gipsy is like the bee,
The bee that flits from flow'r to flow'r;
She loves the sun and sky,
She loves the song and dance,
The groves of sunny Spain,
The plains of La Belle France.
Voila, La Gitana, Esmeralda, Zingara.

Oh, leave her like the bird,
To sing on ev'ry tree and bower;
Oh, leave her like the bee,
To flit from flow'r to flow'r.
Roaming the wide world o'er,
Crossing the deep blue sea,
She finds on ev'ry shore
A home among the free.
Voila, La Gitana, Esmeralda, Zingara.

3. "Remembrance," Solo for Flute - Terschak

EDWARD HEINDL.

4. Adagio from the Quintette No. 2 in B flat. Op. 8. Mendelssohn
5. Second Fantaisie for Clarinette - - Ryan

THOMAS RYAN.

PART SECOND.

6. English Song, "Little Maid of Arcadee," Arthur Sullivan (Words by W. S. Gilbert).

MRS. J. W. WESTON.

Little maid of Arcadee
Sat on Cousin Robin's knee—
Thought, in face and form and limb
Nobody could equal him.
He was rich, and she was fair,
Truth they made a pretty pair.
Happy little maiden she!
Happy maid of Arcadee!

Moments sped, as moments will,
Rapidly enough—until,
After, say, a month or two,
Robin did as Robins do—
Fickle as the month of May,
Jilted her and ran away.
Wretched little maiden she,
Dole ul maid of Arcadee.

To her little home she crept,
There she sat her down and wept;
Maiden wept as maiden's will,
Grew so thin and pale and ill,
Till another came to woo—
Then again the roses grew.
Happy little maiden she!
Happy maid of Arcadee!

7. "Polacca Guerriere," composed by - Ole Bull (Adapted for Violoncello by Chas. Werner.)

RUDOLPH HENNIG.

8. Scherzo, from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," arranged for Quintette, Mendelssohn

PUCK—How now, spirit! whither wander you?
FAIRY—Over hill, over dale,
Through bush, through brier,
Over park, over pale,
Through flood, through fire,
I do wander everywhere,
Swifter than the moon's sphere.

9. "The Witches Dance," solo for violin, - Paganini

CARL HAMM.

10. "Robert of Lincoln." Song. - Words by Bryant Composed expressly by Madame Rudersdorff, for

MRS. J. W. WESTON.

Merrily singing on brier and weed,
Near the nest of his little dame,
O'er the mountain side and mead,
Robert of Lincoln is telling his tale,
Bob'o'link, Bob'o'link Bob'o'link,
Spink, spank, spink.
Snug and safe is that nest of ours,
Hidden among the summer flowers,
Chee, chee, chee.

Robert of Lincoln is gaily drest,
Wearing a bright black wedding coat;
White are his shoulders and white his crest,
Hear him call in his merry note,
Bob'o'link, Bob'o'link, Bob'o'link,
Spink spank, spink.
Look, what a nice new coat is mine!
Sure, there was never a bird so fine,
Chee, chee, chee.

Robert of Lincoln's quaker wife,
Pretty and quiet, with plain brown wings,
Passing at home a patient life.
Broods in the grass while her husband sings,
Bob'o'link, Bob'o'link, Bob'o'link,
Spink, spank, spink.
Brood, kind creature, you need not fear
Thieves and robbers while I am here,
Chee, chee, chee.

11. Overture to "The Queen for a Day," Adolph Adam

Concert will begin at 8 o'clock.

Admission $1, Reserved Seats, $1.50, the sale of which will commence at Schaeffer's Music Store on Monday, 15th December, 1873, at 9 a. m.

CARD.

In order to avo d a repetition of the rush and confusion attending the sale of reserved seats at the Patti Concert a year ago, we will state that the sale of reserved seats for the concert by the MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB will commence at our store on Monday, 15th day of December, at 9 o'clock a. m., precisely. No tickets will be sold until that hour, and each person will be waited on in regular order.

A great deal of trouble could be avoided if persons would club together and get one person to buy for them 50 or 100 tickets. Under no circumstances will we retain or select seats in advance for any parties whatever. And we hope the request will not be made of us. As we know that probably the largest audience ever assembled will be a this concert on Thursday night, 18th December, we have thought best to publish this card.

HENRY SCHAEFFER.
AUG. SCHAEFFER.

CLOTHING.

LOEVENHART'S
CLOTHING HOUSE.

Will offer for TWENTY DAYS the following

Extraordinary Bargains:

Men's Overcoats, worth	$ 7 50 for	$ 4 50
Men's Overcoats, worth	9 50 for	6 25
Men's Frock Overcoats, worth	10 00 for	7 00
Men's Chinchilla Overcoats, worth	10 00 for	7 00
Men's Chinchilla Overcoats, worth	15 00 for	10 00
Men's Chinchilla Overcoats, worth	18 00 for	12 00
Men's Chinchilla Overcoats, worth	23 00 for	17 00

Boys' Overcoats for $3, $5, $6 50 and $9. Men's Cassimere Suits from $8 50 to $15, that were formerly sold from $12 50 to $20.

The best $5 Cassimere Pants in the city. All our goods will be sold proportionately low.

Nos. 29 and 31 W. Main St., Corner Broadway.

d130

TOYS, &C.

Christmas.

PRICES DOWN.



We would call the attention of our friends and the public to our large and select stock of goods suitable for the Holidays, as follows:

GOLD PENS reduced from $2 50 to $1 50; from $3 50 to $2 50; from $4 50 to $3 50. from $5 50 to $4 50. The same reduction in Gold Pencils, Penholders, &c.

WRITING DESKS reduced from $15 to $12; from $12 to $10; from $10 to $8, and so on down to the lowest grades and prices.

The same reduction in prices will be maintained in all of our goods, consisting in part of the above, in addition to Albums, Family Bibles, Prayer Books, Gift Books, Juvenile Books, Toy Books, Games, Building Blocks, Table Croquet, Chess, Checkers, Dominoes, Pocketbooks, Portfolios, Tourists' Cases, Work Boxes, Toilet Boxes, &c.

Call and examine our goods before making your purchases, as we are DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD.

PURNELL, ATKINS & CO.,
No. 25 Main st., opp. Courthouse.

CITY FEATURES.

☞BOSWORTH & WAIDE are now receiving their fall stock of custom-made Boots and Shoes of every sort. Fine Shoes for Ladies and Misses; School Shoes for Misses and Boys; fine Boots and Shoes for gentlemen, all of which they offer at low prices for cash.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." For sale by all druggists. d54

$50,000 WILL BE PAID FOR ANY REMedy which will cure Chronic Rheumatism, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, Sore Throat, Insect Stings, Croup, Dysentery, Colic, Sprains and Vomiting, quicker than Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, established in 1847; never fails Sold by the Druggists. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. m8d182w1y

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Obstruct on of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse watery, acrid or thick and tenacious, mucus, purulent, bloody, putrid offensive, etc. In others a dryness, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in the ears, deafness, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired sme l and taste, etc. Few only of the above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time. To cure, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, earnestly to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault; also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The more I see of this odious disease, the more positive is my belief that if we would make treatment perfectly successful in securing it, we must use constitutional treatment to act through the blood, as well as a soothing and healing local application. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used warm and applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, effects cures upon "common sense," rational and scientific principles, by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in regular order by the use of the Golden Medical Discovery. This is the only perfectly safe, scientific and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven that the proprietors offer $500 reward for a case he cannot cure. All the means sold by druggists. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y. w531d135hgh

DIED.

HUTTSELL—December 15, 1873, Anna R., eldest child of Helen and M. D. Huttsell, aged 11 years and 6 months.

Services at the house Wednesday morning, December 17, at half-past 10 o'clock.

* MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTRAY.

CAME to my pasture, about the 25th of November, a small, red lined back, dry cow; one ear cropped, the other an over bit. The owner can get her by proving her and paying charges

ED DARNABY,
d135isx Near city limits on Tate's Creek pike.

NEW PUBLICATION

IN MEMORIAM—SILAS TOTTEN, D. D., L.L. D.

AN Address delivered in Christ Church, Lexington, Ky., Sunday morning, October 12, 1873, by the Rector, J. S. Shipman.

For sale at the Daily Press office. Price 10 cents per copy.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which have a specific effect upon the Pulmonary organs, penetrating every portion of them. It detaches from the Bronchial or Wind Tubes the irritating matter which accumulates, and assists them to throw it off, mitigates the pain, resists the progress of inflammation and removes the constriction of the chest.

The Properties of this Elegant Preparation are Demulcent, Nutritive, Balsamic, Healing and Soothing. It braces the nervous system, produces refreshing sleep, and relieves gloom and depression of spirits. It is very pleasant to take, causes no nausea, and strengthens the Lungs to resist attacks in the future.

You Need Not go to Florida to Cure Your Cough.

If you use this remedy, you can remain at home and enjoy its comforts, a privilege of vast importance to the sufferer from Pulmonary disease.

Avoid Consumption. This disease is very insidious in its approach, and its first advance should be promptly guarded against. The timely use of the Expectorant will prevent much pain and suffering.

Dr. Tutt's Expectorant is a Specific for Croup. No mother should ever be without a bottle of it. It is very pleasant and children take it readily.

It is the most valuable Lung Balsam ever offered to sufferers from diseases of the Throat or Chest.

Price $1 a bottle or six for $5. Sold by all Druggists. Office 48 Cortlandt street, New York.

d130w530

PUBLIC SALES.

Fayette County Farm
FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY, January 8th, 1873, I will sell my farm of

NINETY-EIGHT ACRES,

situated three miles from Lexington, on the Old Frankfort Turnpike. An

EXCELLENT RESIDENCE,

in good order, with servant's houses, stables, ice house, large orchard and all improvements for a desirable country residence. Also my stock, farming utensils and furniture Apply to

JOHN B. PAYNE or
1g BARFIELD & SPENCER, Agents.

SAL OF A SELECT LIBRARY.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT, December 20, at 8 o'clock, I will sell, in the Rotunda of the Phenix Hotel, the private library of choice and selected books, belonging to the estate of W. S. Downey, dec'd; also a handsome Oak Bookcase,

d132 J. F. ROBINSON, JR., Adm'r.

BUSINESS LOTS
AT
AUCTION

ON MONDAY, DEC. 29TH, 1873,

AT 11 o'clock a. m., will be sold on the premises, at public auction the vacant ground on

Short St., Lexington, Ky.

being a portion of the late Broadway Hotel. It fronts 110 feet on Short street by 98 feet deep. Will be divided to suit purchasers.

It is the Only Vacant Ground Left in the Business Portion of Lexington,

and is suitable for almost every purpose. The last sales of property within 200 feet of this ground were effected at $300 per foot, with but slight improvements.

TERMS OF SALE

One fourth cash in hand, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 10 per cent interest.

Building is cheaper now than it has been for five years past, and if any person intends to

BUY OR BUILD

business property, in a good locality at low prices, they will not have such an opportunity again for many years. We will sell the

CLEANED BRICK

on the ground to purchasers for $6 per thousand if they wish it. Sale positive.

By order of the Broadway Real Estate Company.
C. W. FOUSHEE, President.
R. DE ROODE, Secretary. d131

CUBAN EMBROGLIO.

To judge by the tone of the press, the resolutions passed at large and respectable public meetings, and by reported conversations with President Grant and cabinet officers, we will have war with Spain. Wm. M. Everts, presided at a large meeting in New York, on Monday and in the course of his remarks said that we had a complete understanding with Spain to the effect that every citizen of our Country taken by her for any act should have a trial before a proper tribunal and have competent legal defenders, and yet a ship under the American flag was captured on the high seas; conveyed to a harbor where four men were condemned and shot; then forty more, followed by fifty seven others. And this in the face of the protests of both the British and American consuls. If it is true, he said, that Spain can no longer control the actions of her subjects, the United States is prepared to help her. If she is prepared to assume the responsibility we will make the American people feel that their peace will not again be disturbed. Hon. S. S. Cox also spoke, and claimed that our flag was rightfully at the mast head of the Virginius, and that the Nation had been insulted. Another large and enthusiastic meeing was being held at the same time in the same city, and a like feeling pervades the entire country. President Grant says the Virginius, if cleared by the U. S. Consul, had a right to enter any open port of the Spanish possessions, and expresses a determination to protect our citizens in all their rights and to compel respect to the flag. Spain will doubtless apologise, but it is by no means certain that in her present impotent condition guarantees being required by the United States she will be unable to give them. The London papers, in discussing the matter, almost universally look on it as a foregone conclusion that Cuba will be taken possession of by this country, and that immediately.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The National Assembly met on the 5th, at Versailles. There was little beyond the opening formalities and the reading of the message of President MacMahon to distinguish the opening of the session from those of Parliaments and Congresses generally. The question of the re-establishment of monarchy had been so effectually shelved beforehand by the Count de Chambord that not even the slightest allusion was made to the busy negotiations which have ended in such an ignominious collapse.

The President congratulated the Assembly on the evacuation of France by German troops, on the freedom from disturbance at home, and peace abroad. The Administration has been conducted in a conservative spirit. While public interest was excited over the discussion of the constitutional bills, the Executive studiously forebore to take part in the discussion, either to impress its views on the country, or to forestall the decision of the Assembly. The President, from the experience of the interval between the adjournment and reopening of the Assembly, hints that it is still premature to form a definitive government, and that the Provisorium might with advantage be prolonged. But if so, and should he be reinvested with executive authority, he desires that sufficient permanency, vitality, and authority, be given to it to enable it to repress disorder at home, enter upon a course of policy, foreign and domestic, which shall give confidence to capital and enterprise, develop the resources of the country, and confirm its credit. The message was well received by all the deputies. The Right moved that the Executive power be conferred on Marshall MacMahon for ten years, and that he continue to maintain the present form of government till the constitutional Bills are disposed of. The leader of the Bonapartists, Baron Eschasseraux, moved that a plebiscite be ordered for the 4th of January, when the people shall decide whether France shall be monarchial, imperialist, or republican. The government motion was supported by M. Goulard, M. Thier's famous Minister of Finance, and the Duc de Broglie. M. Dufame made an effort to refer the government proposition to a committee, and that the constitutional Bills be also referred to the same. Dufame's motion was rejected by a majority of fourteen votes in an assembly of seven hundred and twelve, the first test vote of the session. From the narrow majority obtained by the government, the presumption is that they will move warily in the measures hereafter to be submitted.

But the most notable feature in the proceedings was the support given to the Bonapartist call for a plebiscite. M. Thiers, the life long enemy of the second Empire, supported the motion for a direct appeal to the people, showing the common ground taken by Republicans and Imperialists alike in regard to popular sovereignty. There is little doubt that in all important questions hereafter the Republicans and Imperialists wil make common cause. Those who are best acquainted with the views of the provincials assert that were a plebiscite taken to-morrow on the form of government the odds are in favor of the Empire; if for members of the Assembly, Republicans. But every one knows that a republic, if unable to maintain itself, could only be succeeded by the Empire.

While the Provisorium may be unsatisfactory, it is, in our judgment, infinitely preferable to a Bourbon restoration. The Count de Chambord deserves well of his country for having sacrificed the crown to the flag. One more crisis is averted; for every one knows that the Monarchy restored could only have lasted as long as the Assembly, which constituted it, if so long. His $40,000 a year will afford him more of his world's pleasure, if he care to enjoy it, than the barren and precarious dignity of Monarch of France.

While the opposition, led by M. Thier's, Rouher Grevy, Gambetta, and Dufame, is formidable in talent and numbers, there is no reason to believe it will be a factious one. The fact is, all parties are probably well pleased to let well enough alone. The monarchists finding themselves unable to re-establish the Monarchy, are well content to compromise on an interregnum, the Bonapartists and Republicans only too happy that, partly through the opposition of the country, partly through the unmanageableness of the Bourbons, the hopes of the monarchists have been shattered.

THE TWO NAVIES.

The Spanish naval force now in Cuban waters consists of forty-five vessels of war, and thirteen thousand men. The whole available force of the United States navy consists of eight vessels with forty guns, and two thousand men.

THE SPRAGUES.

At the time the Spragues failed they had in their employ 30,000 persons, and their pay roll amounted to $25,000, per day.

LOCAL NEWS.

Pastoral Call.

Elder S. W. Crutcher has been unanimously called to labor with the Church at Grassy Springs, in Woodford county, for the year 1874.

Baptist Revival.

There is a revival in progress at the First Baptist Church, Rev. L. B. Woolfolk, pastor. Great interest seems to be felt in the meeting, and it is hoped much good will result.

A Sleeping Passenger.

"The train has caught up with those cattle again," was the sleepy remark of a passenger on the Richmond and Stanford branch as he was wakened by the whistle of the engine the other day.

Temperance Lectures.

Wallace Gruelle, G. W. C. T., will deliver a series of lectures upon the subject of temperance and the petition for the new law that is being circulated throughout the State, with a view of obtaining signatures, at Old Union Church, near Centerville, Fayette county, commencing on the 25th (Tuesday) of November, 1873. The brotherhood and public generally are cordially invited to attend.

Lecture.

Major H. B McClellan, of Sayre Institute will lecture before the Teachers' Association in this city at City school No 1. on Saturday morning next. He is perfectly competent to handle the abstruse subject which the has chosen which is "the scope of developement as a scheme of education." All who are interested in the subject of education should attend if possible.

Personal.

Dr. John T. Viley, formerly of the Central Drug Store of this city, but more recently of San Francisco and St. Louis, is on a visit to this county, and he was greeted on his return from his wanderings with a most cordial welcome by his many friends. We hear it intimated that the Doctor's return is connected with a subject of so delicate a nature that we cannot even allude to it until the clergyman gives it in *pro forma.*

Change of Time on Kentucky Central R. R.

Passenger trains on the Kentucky Central R. R., after Monday 17th, will run as follows:

Leaving Lexington at..........	7:00 a m
Arrive in Covington at..........	11:40 a m
Leaving Lexington at..........	2:00 p m
Arrive in Covington at..........	6:30 p m
Leaving Covington at..........	6:30 a m
Arrive in Lexington at..........	11:15 a m
Leaving Covington at..........	2:10 p m
Arrive in Lexington at..........	6:50 p m

Church Robber Trial.

The negro who robbed East Hickman Baptist Church last year of its communion service and hymn-books was on trial yesterday, and the fact of the theft was pinned on him without the shadow of a doubt. He is a miserable looking wretch, and it seems a pity to send the poor devil to the penitentiary. He should be awarded thirty-nine lashes and be let go. The negroes crowded the Court House in vast numbers, and seemed deeply interested in the trial.

Produce and Provision Market.

Latest reports from all quarters give a more hopeful view of business operations and a steady advance in stocks, provisions and breadstuffs. Within a week, stocks have advanced from 5 to 10 per cent and money was quoted easy and confidence steadily improving. The market for provisions is active and beef cattle advanced fully ¾ of a cent in New York on Monday with light receipts. Altogether we can congratulate our readers that the prospect, after a dreadful season of gloom, has brightened and that the worst is over and we may look for a considerable prosperity.

Assignee's Sale.

At the sale of A. B. Bowlins, 26 head of fat cattle estimated to weight, 1700 lbs sold Wm. Anderson of Garrard County, at $5 36 her hundred. This was an extra lot. Fat Hogs sold at $3 56 per hundred: stock hogs solb at $3½ her lb; oats sold at from $15 to $40 per stack. Milch Cows thin and in bad order sold at from $15 to $40 per head. Common work horses brought from $50 to $185. Corn sold at from $70 to 80 cents per shock. Farming implements and household furniture brought good prices. Capt. Kidd reports bidding spirited, and farmers generally ready to purchase.

Mustache Culture.

The proud owner of a first mustache, who generally does the graceful on Main street, was on the up train yesterday. He divided his attention between his lip and a bevy of girls on the seats opposite. First he would curl it up, then down. Then he would pull out the ends and go through motions calculated to make it part in the middle, glancing furtively between his labors at the girls. At last a grizly-bearded farmer on the seat behind leaned forward in a friendly way, and whispered, loud enough for all to hear, "Don't you want to get one or two good hairs to breed from."

Handsome Gas Fixtures.

We examined a few days ago the extensive stock of gas-fixtures of Mr. Thos. F. Donnelly on Short street and were surprised at the beauty, the designs and the great variety, which he has on exhibition. In no branch of mechanics have the classic models been more thoroughly revived than in this. Artists of the very best talent have been employed, who have dug out of Pompeii and Herculaneum and from the ruins of Rome and the Acropolis of Athens all that was graceful and beautiful in design to furnish our modern dwellings, and they have been adapted to the chandeliers and brackets which can be seen in their perfection in Mr. Donnelly's shop. And considering the beauty and richness of these articles, they are exceedingly cheap, and he informed us that his arrangements are such that he can furnish, at the shortest possible notice, any article to be found in his books of samples, at factory prices. We cannot describe these beautiful articles adequately, and would recommend any who wish to purchase, to examine for themselves, and they cannot but be pleased.

Circuit Court.

The November term of the Fayette Circuit Court, Judge C. B. Thomas, presiding, commenced on Monday last. The following gentleman composed the Grand Jury: Wm. Warfield, Foreman, D. S. Goodloe, George Headly, James G. Kinneard, H. C. Bowman, H. C. Sandusky, James Downing, C. F. Alford, Hart Boswell, Glass Marshall, Robert Prewitt, C. C. Moore, John B. Wallace, Willis Price, John Berryman and J. M. Tipton. Judge Thomas took occasion to especially call the attention of the Grand Jury to the statute against cruelty to dumb animals, and we most cordially second His Honor in his effort to bring the brutes, more brutal than the poor dumb creatures they torture, to condign punishment for their brutality. The community will thank Judge Thomas for the humanity he has shown in this charge, and if all who have any knowledge of facts that will assist the jury would come forward to their assistance, a very different treatment of horses would be enforced from what we see almost daily. The Grand Jury has a wide field for investigation, and most important duties to discharge, and we hope that it will do it fearlessly and thoroughly.

Gergetown Court.

The following prices for stock were established at Georgetown on Monday last. Feed ing cattle 4 cents, Shipping do., 4½ cents and Christmas do. 5 cents. The feeling in hogs was decidedly better and some thousand or twelve hundred were sold at $3 40 to $3 50 with steady demand. Mules were very dull.

Sale Report.

The sale of the horse stock of Cogar & Weed, of Midway, came off a day or two ago, P. C. Kidd, auctioneer, and was well attended, and the prices obtained were very good, considering the tightness of the times. The following is a report of the sale:

No. 1. Sorrel mare, 4 years old, by Conscript, out of the dam of Boily Lewis; William Blackburn, Midway, $255.

No. 2. Bay mare, 4 years old, by Bourbon Chief, dam Ned Forrest; Smith Alford, $910, Midway, Ky.

No. 3. Gray mare, 4 years old, by Basil Duke, dam Membrino and Grey Eagle; W. H. Wilson, Lexington, $1,275.

No. 4. Grey gelding, 9 years old; J. L. Cogar, Midway, $975.

No. 5. Blackwood mare, 3 years old; Mrs. Goodloe, Payne's Depot, $400.

No. 6. White gelding, 6 years old; Pat Shay, Cleveland, Ohio, $250.

No. 7. Black mare, 5 years old; Will Stout, Midway, $410.

No. 8. Black colt, 3 years old, by Basil Duke, dam Paddie Burns mare; Taylor & Starks, Midway, $400.

Several common horses from $75 to $150.

Total amount of sales ($6,442) six thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars.

Vandalism.

Private lots in the Cemetery at Frankfort have been despoiled of mural ornaments, and flowers, placed by the hand of affection over the graves of buried loved ones. The condition of this Cemetery calls loudly for some action on the part of the Legislature, that the tombs of the honored dead of the State, whose remains have been gathered with such pious care, may not be desecrated in a manner shocking to the feeling of every citizen. The state ought either to remove the remains of those it sought to honor, to some place where they will be duly cared for, or should make provision for their better protection than is furnished by the Frankfort Cemetery company. Not a negro foreign substitute that died in the Federal army during the war but is more honored in his grave and lovingly cared for, than Kentucky's governors and warriors who have illustrated her history. There is not a capital city in the whole country, from Washington down, that is not demoralized by appropriations for public improvements that should rightfully have been made by the local authorities, and it is not to be wondered at that Frankfort, with a cite and a cemetery that any other town on the continent would cherish with loving assiduity, permits this beautiful spot to languish, and to grow up with briars and foul weeds, and its monuments to be disturbed by vicious trespassers, simply for want of an appropriation by the Legislature to pay the expense. And the Legislature should make an appropriation and remove the scandal attached to the neglected condition of this Cemetery.

Resignation of a Bishopric.

We publish in another column the letter of Bishop Cummins, resigning his office as Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, and it has produced quite a flutter in Episcopalian circles. The Church in this State, as in other States and in England, is divided into two antagonistic parties, the ritualistic or High Church, and the Evangelical or Low Church, and at times the contest between the two, becomes almost as bitter as between parties of totally opposite communions. It was to the latter or low church party that Bishop Cummins belonged, and the members of this branch think themselves greatly grieved at what they consider the desertion of the Assistant Bishop at such a crisis, when the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance and the example of a high dignitary of the Anglican Church had given an impetus to Low Church principles that would have decided the supremacy in the Church of Kentucky except for what they are pleased to call the cowardly desertion of the Bishop. The reasons assigned by Bishop Cummins are a confession in their opinion that he succumbed to clamor, and having put to flight the most eminent of their opponents, their clamor will be redoubled, and discord and even schism will be the consequence. The contest will be bitter over the selection of a successor to Bishop Cummins, for each party will strive to secure a partisan of its own, and we look for trouble in this venerable organization that has set such a bright example in the midst of civil war and partisan bitterness, and preserved its integrity while other denominations were rent asunder. If a Church be indeed of divine appointment, it can successfully overcome greater dangers than those which threaten Episcopalianism in Kentucky, and we do not share the apprehension which many profess to feel.

The Big Sandy Railroad.

We are glad to notice that others besides ourself have faith in those who control the Big Sandy Railroad. The Courier-Journal, in a long article on this very road, holds the following language:

We have taken the trouble to give this matter a thorough overhauling, and, if the prospect, that is the reasonably early construction of the trunk line to which we look, and to which the Central Kentucky people look, were gloomy and involved in fogs, if our investigation had devoloped anything like fraud or double-dealing, we should be the first to sound the alarm, instead of the first to declare that, in our judgement, there is no occasion for loss of confidence or despondency. We are as much interested in the completion of the Big Sandy link in the Chesapeake and Ohio trunk line as the counties of Fayette, Clarke, Montgomery, Bath and Carter. The city of Louisville could better afford to subscribe to it, and will derive more profit from it, than the city of Lexington. Hence, from the first, we have taken an unusual watch over it and are concerned in everything which is likely to advance or obstruct it. We say this in order that it may not be charged that we are writing at second-hand or at random, interfering with what does not belong to us.

The case stands thus: The county of Fayette and the city of Lexington subscribed each $250,000 to the Big Sandy, without stipulation. The county of Clarke subscribed $200,000, graded by installments, so much to be paid when the road should reach the line between Fayette and Clarke, so much when it reached Winchester, so much when it reached Mount Sterling, and so much when it reached Licking river The county of Montgomery subscribed $250,000, subject to pretty much the same reservation. The company, in the person of Mr. Phillips, was to take $1,000,000. On this understanding the road has been built to Mount Sterling. A little over $700,000, as reliable statistics show, were realized on the city and county bonds in question, and a little less than $300,000 have been paid by the company, leaving eighty odd miles of road to be constructed between Mount Sterling and Huntington. Here the financial crash caught the enterprise; and the discontented and distrustful elements in the region indicated now declare that the local money in question has been spent, that the company has spent nothing, and that the whole thing is a failure. With the memory of by gone disappointments and losses in mind, they assume that the Chesapeake and Ohio management is either a breakdown or a humbug, and that it has no purpose to carry out its engagements and complete the road.

This strikes us as being in the first place, a most needless and self-wounding surmise illy judged and calculated only to do harm. But it also strikes us as being both unfounded, as far as probabilities are concerned and unfair, as far as a liberal public spirit is concerned. There is such a thing as reasonable business confidence to be admitted into every enterprise, great and small. We are obliged to employ men and to trust men. In this matter we have two men to look to, Mr. Huntington and Gen. Breckinridge. The people need no introduction to Breckinridge. But they do not know Huntington, and, as we do, we want to say that, having some general and personal knowledge of him, we have a great deal of confidence in him. He is a man of ability and experience cold and close, and, we should say, prudent; a steady-going, quiet man, who says little and whose promises we have thus far found to be genuine. He stands as well as any man in New York as a legitimate financier. He is not a wild speculator. He in not an adventurer. He is, in short, a solid man, who has a greater stake in the copletion of the Chesapeake and Ohio as a trunk-line than anybody else, a greater stake than that put in by all the subscribing counties. Men are to be judged by their interests. If the Chesapeke and Ohio is not a success, and it can not be a success unless it is completed, Mr. Huntington is a ruined man. That is the guarantee he gives us of his reliability, for, as we regard him as the reverse of a falling man, we take him as a safe hostage for the enterprise with which his fortunes are linked.

[For the Gazette.]

Our University.

To present to "Old Donor," the most solemn facts, which are established by the records, or to use the most conclusive argument, would be of no avail whatever. He, with the disorganizing *clique in the Christian Church,* who have been exciting such strong feeling against the government of the University, on misrepresentations, will hear nothing but that the University *"belongs to them"*—really and absolutely! Hence he and they jealously count every dollar which is applied to public education, in the Agricultural and Mechanical College and in the Commercial College, as so much taken from the coffers of their church!

Do they forget, or have they decided to ignore, the pledges which were given to the public when this property was obtained and the terms on which our liberal and benevolent citizens contributed of their means to build up this University? Would they not be very greatly excited if public education, in all branches of knowledge, were made *free to all,* according to the original design of this University?

As I have stated elsewhere, the first Board of Curators, under the charter of Kentucky University, issued early in 1858, *"An Address to the friends of education in the West and South,"* stating that the charter of Bacon College had been remodeled "upon the more *liberal and comprehensive basis of a University.*' That they hoped "ultimately to satisfy the just expectations of those who take *liberal* views of the great work before us," and they distinctly avowed, "that no sectional or sectarian element shall be a constituent of its organization, and that especially will the beneficiary provisions of its Ministerial and Normal Departments be *liberal* and accessible to worth and merit of *every creed and latitude."* This plan they presented "as a beginning of a work worthy of the sympathies and co-operation of every Christian and Philanthropist."

This appeal and these pledges to the public were highly approved, and upon it were all subsequent donations obtained, by Mr. Bowman, to whose energies and self-devotion the success of the liberal plan is owing.

No objection was made to the *liberal* professions under which the Regent built up the University, until the considerable amount of the property thus consolidated, for public good, attracted the attention of some, who, having gained a large control over their brethren, believed that a "good thing" might be made of it could they bring it more completely under their own ecclesiastical control.

And for six or seven years these men have been using all their influence, in their churches, to pervert the minds of their people from the great and liberal views first avowed, and to gain that exclusive control of the institution which they coveted. To do this, they could not rely on the laws and charters of the University, for these gave to Curators only a limited control, *in trust;* and hence they, in their misguided zeal, have thought proper to wage a relentless war upon the Regent, and all others in the University, who would sustain the pledges under which the consolidated property was inalienably devoted to general public education.

Hence "Old Donor," who only repeats the old slanders of his colleagues, now speaks of *liberalism* as closely allied to *infidelity,* and seems, by his italics and inuendoes, to wish to charge that R. P. is an infidel. If he had been bold enough to speak out what he has thus merely *insinuated,* he would only have repeated a slander which one of his worthy colleagues of the clique, M., of the Apostolic Times, originated in 1865. "Old Donor" may not be fully aware of the circumstance, but if he was in the Board of Curators at the time, he knows that when the Regent (without any application on my part) nominated me to the Curators, for a professorship in the University, his friend, Professor M., who had presented his brother-in-law, Dr. H. Christopher, for the same chair, denounced me, in my absence, as an *infidel,* and therefore unfit to fill a chair in the University. He made a similar denunciation of me to the Regent, who will verify it. And this denunciation was made before a body unknown to me at the time, to whose session I had not admission, when his acquaintance with me, although very brief, indeed, and slight, was apparently friendly.

The author of this base slander, when describing the various *rings* which had perverted justice in the University, in his own case, forgot to mention this failure of his own brother-in-law *ring.* And that brother-in-law, by common report, is now one of the spicy correspondents in Missouri, who is trying to subvert the government of the University by injurious publications. His righteous indignation is very hot, indeed!

"Old Donor" should be a little more cautious. "Those who live in glass houses must not throw stones." There are other items, equally as susceptible of proof against his clique, over which he may stumble.

Failing in facts and arguments, "Old Donor" must resort to personal detractions and slanders. He repeats, therefore, that other slander from the Apostolic Times—that R. P. denounces his "people" He only opposes the *clique* who have deceived the people.

This is only one of the numerous falsifications which have been industriously circulated in aid of the unrighteous scheme of those men who desire a more exclusive control of the University than the law and equity allow them. My grievance at their hands is small compared with that of the Regent, who, at the cost of a life of labor and self-sacrifice, has brought all the consolidated endowment together, and thus built up a magnificent University, and who is now—after having been *"excommunicated"* and *"handed over to Satan."* (see Apostolic Times), as far as the influence of these men could do so, the subject of continual abuse and detraction, by them and their abettors. Looking at his case, and that of the munificent Cornell, of New York, who is now equally abused by interested parties—who can fail to be mortified at the thought that men should be so ungrateful and so base!

"Old Donor" is a little discreet in publishing the purpose of his clique to petition our Legislature for the removal of the Agricultural College and for an alteration of the charter of the University. There would be much more danger of the removal of this College if it could be proven that he and his friends had gained that ecclesiastical control of its property which they covet. As for an alteration in the charter of the University—that being a *compact* between the Legislature and the Curators, it is not at all probable they will move in the matter except on petition of the Curators themselves. As for the exparte allegations of M. in the Apostolic Times, that the Curators had violated certain provisions of the charter, they only show his strong animosity and his shallow judgment. He himself was a member of the Executive Committee when some of these alleged violations occurred, and sanctioned them. But the *clique* have at length appreciated the fact, that in order to gain that exclusive *ownership* which they have been so boldly claiming before their churches, *it is necessary to get the charter of the University altered!* Which is simply acknowledging, with the worst possible grace, that they do not really possess such an ownership under the charter! The charter gives the ownership and control to the Curators to hold or administer the property according to the expressed designs of all the donors. These men, many of whom never gave one cent, want an exclusive ecclesiastical control in the sole interests of a minority of the donors. This is the whole matter in a nut-shell.

And a further fact may be stated, *which they cannot controvert:* if, when the charter was first obtained, in 1858, the members of the Christian Church had really given two-thirds of the endowment, and were therefore equitably entitled to have two-thirds of the Board of Curators members of their Church, the fact now is, that the donations from other denominations make up the greater bulk of the endowment. So that when this very enterprising body goes up to the Legislature with a petition for a more exclusive ecclesiastical control of our University, it is difficult to conjecture on what grounds they will base their plea. It may be something like this: "By the liberal and self-sacrificing exertions and energy of one of our brethren, a great University has been founded and endowed by the public, of all sects and parties, mainly, avowedly for the purposes of great general, catholic, and liberal public education, 'open and free to all sects and parties;' now, as the government of the institution is committed, for all time to come, to a body, two-thirds of whom are members of our Church, *therefore* we who have given but little, desire, and would by all means have, the sole and exclusive control, to the exclusion of all 'sprinkled Methodists,' Baptists, Presbyterians, and unbelievers of all kinds, as we understand them" (See Apostolic Times.) R. P.

Lexington Orphan Asylum.

The ladies of the Lexington Orphan Asylum desire a supply of winter vegetables for he children under their charge and would be thankful for potatoes, cabbage, turnips, or indeed anything that will feed and clothe the inmates of the institution. Contribution eft at the GAZETTE Office, or at the Asylum will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

A protracted meeting is going on at the Baptist Church, under the conduct of the Rev. Pastor assisted by the Rev. Mr. Miller, of Versailles. Preaching every night, and prayer-meeting every morning at 9 o'clock All are invited.

DEATHS.

Near Denver, Col., on the 8th inst., Mr. N. T. MILLER, a native of this city, aged about 22 years.

At Charleston, S. C., on the 11th, of apoplexy, Col. THOS. A. MARSHALL, son of the late Judge Thos. A. Marshall, of this city, aged about 51 years.

At the residence of her husband, in Louisville, on the 16th inst., Mrs. MATTIE MCKEE, wife of Capt. S. E Jones, of Louisville, aged about 37 years.

Mrs. Jones was a native of this city and daughter of the late Col. W. R. McKee. We had not known her since she was a bright, intelligent little girl; but friendly lips have not left us in ignorance of the rich develepement into which her character blooned, and we know that she became in all things the highest standard of lovely womanhood. One who evidently knew her well writes of her in the following manner: "Mrs. Jones was an extraordinary woman, considered from any standpoint. Naturally gifted, she had cultivated her mind to a remarkable degree, and was one of the most attractive of companions. Full of vivacity and spirit, her powers of conversation were of a character to charm all with whom she came in contact. Cheerful and hopeful by nature, there was sparkle in the eyes and encouragement in her utterances which banished care from the most despondent. Sympathetic in every fibre of her composition, those who knew her best loved her most, and in lifetime we find very few in whose character, activity of mind, unselfishness, fortitude and rare Christian confidence are so powerfully accented."

She leaves a mother, brother, husband and several children, and a host of sorrowing friends to lament her loss. Her remains were followed to the grave in our beautiful Cemetery on Monday by a long *cortege,* and she sleeps peacefully beside her heroic brother.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Lexington Post Office November 19, 1873

Adams, Ed (col)	Jackson, Catharine
Aiken, Dr	Jeffreys, Thos
Adkins, T J	Jones, Henry (col)
Anderson, Wm	Kennedy, Isaac
Arvison, Andrew	Letcher, Mrs E M
Blackburn, Frank	Maloney, James
Barker, Gussy	Merlec, Jesse
Bransford, J D	Miller, Nannie
Bailey, Mollie	Morthan, Mrs
Brown, Henry	Moore, D T
Brown, Lucy C	Moore, Burther
Brown, Mrs Lou	Munks, James
Brown, J B	McGinnis, H D
Brown, N R	McKnight, Rev Wm
Bell, Miss Mary	McMurry, Fletcher
Berry, Nannie	Parks, Jennie
Birch, F J	Perkins, Annie
Bibbs, Margaret	Peters, Thos J
Boyles, Geo W	Peel, Priscilla
Burl, Thos	Redd, Caroline
Clark, Polly	Reynolds, Bluperd
Couchman, James	Roberts, Cyrus
Cowell, Pathena	Robberts, Eugene
Cunningham, C D	Rhodes, Louisa
Drake, Grattie	Rugway, Mary C
Davis, Emma	Russell, Lucy
Dillon, John	Smith, Berry
Fishman, Mattie A	Sanders, J M
Ewell, R S	Self, Anna Bell
Freeman, Frank	Scauland, A W
Fisher, Chas	Stone, Alf ed
Frohman, Gustane	Scalf, Mrs M M
Gorham, Nannie	Talbert, Manhall
Green, Margaret	Tayler, Ella
Green, Mary Bell	Temple, Jas S
Goodin, Jane	Thompson, Mary
Hawkins, Matilda	Thomas, A
Haley, Barbara E	Tudor, Allen
Hawkins, Allen B	Trible, Miss E
Haynes, Mary	Ward, Zeb 2
Hawkins, Joice	Wells, G S
Hays, W T	Walker, Jane
Hetherington, John	Walker, Agnes
Hayden, Jos E	Walker, Miss Mary 2
Headley, S	Wayman, Mollie
Holland, L C	Wilson, Mrs Sute
Howard, Lorenzo	Williams, J
Roberts, Harymore & Co	
Jones, L H	Williams, Maria
Jones, Lewis	Zimmerman, Bruno

Office opens at 7 A. M. and closes at 6 P. M. S. W. PRICE, P M.

HOGS, HOGS.

I will pay the Highest Cash Price for Hogs.

nov 19-2t C. B. ROGERS.

LOST,

ON the streets of Lexington or on the Versailles pike, within three miles of Lexington, about the first of November,

TWO VELVET BONNETS,

Brown and blue, with feathers in them.

A suitable reward will be paid for their return to the Gazette office, Lexington, or to the undersigned, in Virsailles.

nov 19 2w* W. E. ASHMORE.

FOUND,

ON the Walnut Hill and East Hickman turnpike, a

LADY'S POCKET-BOOK,

With some money in it. The owner can get it by calling at the Boot and Shoe Store of

nov 19-2t BOSWORTH & WAIDE.

ESTRAYS.

BROUGHT to my stable by the police as estrays, on Thursday, November 13th,

TWO BAY HORSES,

Which the owner or owners can get by proving property and paying charges.

nov 19-2w JAS. M. GRAVES.

DESK ROOM FOR RENT,

IN a centrally located office, suitable for a lawyer or insurance agent. Apply to

nov 19-4t JAS. F. DRAKE & CO.

Barnum's Hotel,

Corner Broadway and Twentieth Street,

NEW YORK.

On Both American and European Plans.

COMPLETE with all the modern improvements; rooms *en suite* and single; private parlors, baths, elevators, &c. Location unsurpassed, being in the very centre of fashion and brilliant New York life. In proximity to Churches and places of Amusement, and Lord & Taylor's, Arnold & Constables' and J. & C. Johnston's Dry Goods palaces. The hotel is under the management of A. S. Barnum, formerly of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore; I. N. Green, of Dayton, Ohio, and recently of New York, and Freeman Barnum, of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis.

aug 30-w&sw3m

New Advertisements.

Rare Chance for a Good Investment.

COTTON FACTORY AND Woolen Mills

For Sale.

WE offer for sale the Sandersville property, belonging to the estate of the late Edward Oldham. There is upon it a

Large Brick Factory Four Stories High,

And built in the most substantial manner, and suitable for a distillery, pork-house, paper-mill, or any kind of manufacturing purpose, with an abundance of never-failing water. There are about TEN ACRES OF LAND, upon which are a

BRICK STORE-HOUSE

Meat-house, stabling, and tenement houses sufficient for operatives. More land can be had adjoining the above. A bargain will be given in this property.

Also,

100 ACRES OF LAND,

Adjoining the above, which will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. The land is surrounded by a good stone fence. Also, the LOT on Main Street, known as the S. S. Thompson

FACTORY PROPERTY.

Apply to or address

W. E. OLDHAM, or
J. T. STEVENSON,
nov 19-tf Lexington, Ky.

Cincinnati Commercial and Louisville Courier-Journal copy twice a week in daily to amount of $25 each, and send bills to advertisers.

W. KING, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT AND Notary Public,

Cheapside, Lexington, Ky.

Liverpool and London & Globe Ins. Co. (Gold) Assets.........	$20,000,000
Home Insurance Co., N. Y......	4,600,000
Underwriters Agency, N. Y....	4,300,000
Hartford Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford, Conn............	3,000,000
Lorillard Insurance Co., N. Y.	400,000
Merchants & Mechanics Ins. Co., Virginia............	300,000
Mutual Life Ins. Co., N. Y......	59,000,000
Total........................	$91,600,000

The above old substantial companies represent over

Ninety-one Millions of Dollars in Cash Assets.

Their business is derived from National sources, and their stability is therefore not affected by local disasters. Call and secure your policies in the above long-tried and

Prompt-Paying Companies.

Quality, not cheapness, should be the overshadowing consideration with prudent men at all times.

Prompt and Faithful Attention

Will be guaranteed in the future as in the past.

oct 22-tf W. KING, General Insurance Agent.

COALS, COALS.

HAVING established a COAL YARD on

Rose Street, on the Line of the Big Sandy Railroad,

I am prepared to sell every description of Coal

AS CHEAP

As it can be had anywhere in this market, and

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Orders left with Hallet Yates, at Elder's Grocery, or Anderson & McCann, will be promptly filled.

oct 22-tf JESSE H. BAKER.

FARM FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my farm situated in Fayette county, about four miles from Lexington, on the Newtown pike. It contains

75 ACRES OF LAND,

Most of it in cultivation, about fourteen acres of spendid hemp land. Improvements are good, with a good orchard, and never-failing water.

For information address Mrs. Bettie Evans Taylor, Athens, Ky., or I can be seen at Mrs. Rebecca Evans', 12 miles from Lexington, on the Richmond pike.

BETTIE EVANS TAYLOR.

nov 12 6t

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM Hill street, Saturday night, November 1st, a

DARK BROWN HORSE

With harness on. A liberal reward will be paid to any one leaving such information as will lead to his recovery at this office or Norton & Sharp's.

nov 12-2w D. D. SCOTT.

TAXES, TAXES,

Must be Paid.

YOUR State and County Taxes must be paid. They have been due since June 1st. Pay them before the first of December, and save yourself additional cost.

LLEW. P. TARLTON, Jr.,
nov 8-tdec1 Sheriff Fayette County.

AUCTIONEER.

I HAVE determined to engage actively in the auction business, and will attend the County Courts in Woodford, Fayette, and Franklin, for the sale of STOCK, and will give faithful attention to all public sales entrusted to me.

Best of references given and charges moderate.

JAMES T. BAILEY,
may31-tf Versailles, Ky.

Dress Making

MRS. M. DOOLIN would announce to her old patrons and the ladies generally that she has reduced her prices to suit the times. Thankful for the liberal patronage she has had, solicits a continuance of the same.

Has All the Latest Styles

In her line of business.

Residence No 151 South Upper Street. oct 21-tf

FARM FOR RENT.

600 Acres of No. 1 Land;

150 ACRES of Hemp Land. Apply to Joel J. Walker, Richmond, Ky., or

ROBT. R. STONE,
oct 22-tf Lexington, Ky.

WAR WITH CUBA.

As there is some prospect of a war with Cuba, I wish to reduce my large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, and will sell from this date on, anything in my line CHEAP for CASH. I have on hand a very large stock of DOMESTICS, all kinds; large line of JEANS ranging in price from 25 to 75 cents; also, Blankets and Woolens of all kinds.

I am manufacturing Comforts, which I will sell as LOW as you can buy the calico and cotton for, without the making.

All those visiting Lexington will find it to their interest to call and examine my large stock, which was bought for cash, and will be sold CHEAP for CASH.

Thos. S. Logwood.

nov 15-2t

WOOD FOR SALE.

150 CORDS OF SUGAR TREE AND HICKORY WOOD for sale, delivered anywhere in Lexington. Also 15 tons Cow Feed, (Hungarian grass) to be delivered. Orders for wood or grass to be left with J. C. Berryman, Cheapside.

JOHN RODES,
nov 15-1m P. O. Lexington.

FARM WANTED.

WANTED to purchase or lease, a Farm of about

400 ACRES,

Suitable for stock raising. It must be first-class land, well watered, and all, or nearly all, in grass. Apply to

GENERAL ROBINSON,
nov 15-tf Phœnix Hotel, Lexington.

P. L. LUNDIN, ARCHITECT.

IS prepared to furnish plans and specifications for all kinds of buildings, and superintend their construction. So we advise any one who intends to build a new residence or remodel an old one, to call on him, and you will then know exactly what the building will cost you before commencing, and get the work done for as low price, besides having a new style of building, with all modern conveniences. No fee for consultation.

Office No. 17 Upper St, Lexington, Ky. nov 17-6m

FARM WANTED.

WANTED to purchase, an improved Blue Grass Farm in Woodford, Fayette, Boyle, or Bourbon counties, containing from

200 to 250 Acres.

Address, with particulars,

"MERCHANT,"
Care L. S. Reed & Bro.,
nov 15-5tw Louisville, Ky.

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING determined to change my business, I will sell, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1873,

Commencing at 10 o'clock, at my mother's residence, one mile from Lexington, on the Tate's Creek pike, my personal property, consisting of

8 HEAD OF HORSES,

One of them an elegant rockaway horse, the remainder nice harness stock; Brood Mares with good pedigrees, and

18 Head of Yearling Cattle,

Seven head of Cows, 30 head of Sneep; 1 good Spring Wagon, 1 Buggy and Harness. Terms made easy.

S. A. KIDD.
P. C. KIDD, Auc't. nov 15-td

Fancy Furs.

WE offer this morning, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, our entire stock of FANCY FURS, consisting in part of

Shetland Seal Boas and Muffs;
Hudson Bay Sable Boas and Muffs;
American " " " "
Grecian " " " "
Imitation Seal " " " "
Fitch, Black Martin, Lebman, Squirrel, Arctic, Mink, Alaska Sable, Karakel, White and Brown Coney Sets;
Seal Caps for Gentlemen;
Seal Caps for Ladies;
Trimmings of all kinds;
Wolf, Fox, and Buffalo Robes;
And everything else in this line.

We are determined to sell if LOW prices is an object.

H. SHAW, JR., & CO.
nov 15-tf

PUBLIC SALE OF DESIRABLE City Property

WILL be sold to the highest and best bidder, on Tuesday, December 16th, 1873, the

RESIDENCE

Of the late Mrs. E. H. Skillman, situated on the corner of Upper and Second streets; also a small

Brick Dwelling House

Adjoining the same; also, Brick Store House on Short street, between Broadway and Mill, and now occupied by Mr. Sutton as a Furniture Wareroom.

The property will be offered at private sale until the above date.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call on the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing the property and give terms of sale.

nov 15-td M. P. LANCASTER.

RESTAURANT.

TELL HOUSE DINING SALOON,

SAM'L NELSON, Prop'r,

KEEPS constantly on hand the best selected

Oysters, Birds, and Game of all Kinds,

Which he will serve up in the best style possible. Come one, come all, to No. 12 Mill Street. nov 8-2m

STRAYED

FROM my place 5 miles north of Richmond, Madison county, about the 20th of October, a

BAY HORSE.

Three years old last spring; about 15½ hands high; no white spots; light mane and tail.

A liberal reward will be paid for the return of this horse to the livery stable of Green Turley, Richmond, Ky.

nov 12-1m* HARVEY PARISH.

Household.

Force Meat Ball.—Chop a pound or two of veal kidney or other tender meat fine, mix with it one or two eggs and a little butter or raw pork; some like onion; season with salt and pepper. Do them up into balls about the size of half an egg, and fry brown.

Nice Corn Bread.—Thicken one pint and a half of rich buttermilk with corn-meal, to the consistency of butter; dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in a cup of new milk, add a little salt, and beat very light; pour this into buttered pans, and bake two hours. Serve hot.

Yeast Cake.—Two cups of dough, one cup of sugar, one cup of butter, two eggs, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one cup of raisins. Stir the butter and sugar well together, beat the whites of the eggs, add the dough and stir well; add the cinnamon, and last of all the raisins, rolled in a little flour.

Cure for Hog Cholera.—S. Robinson, of Dunkirk, Jones County, Ind., wants to know what will cure his hogs of cholera. My answer is, kill all that have it, and take them out of the way of others. Then put a lot of ashes in a trough, shell their corn, feed it in the ashes, and I think the remainder of the hogs will not have any cholera.

Buckwheat Cakes.—Make a thin mush of corn-meal, cooking it about ten minutes; allow it to become perfectly cool before putting the cakes to rise. In mixing the cakes take a pint of the mush to a quart of buckwheat flour, add water and yeast as in ordinary cakes made of buckwheat. Making a mush of the corn-meal prevents the raw taste there always is when the meal is put in uncooked.

Mixed Bread.—Scald two quarts of meal. After it has cooled add a cupful of best yeast and allow it to stand over night. Mix early next morning, using sufficient fine flour to make loaves that will stand up nicely. It is necessary to add more salt than for white bread, with the addition of one teaspoonful of soda and one cup of molasses. Allow it to rise as other light bread, and have the oven very hot when first put in. It requires more time than other bread.

Oysters Fried.—Select the largest and plumpest, drain, and spread on a cloth to absorb all the liquor; beat until light the yolks of two or three eggs; dip in an oyster, then into rolled cracker, again into the egg, and then in cracker. Have the butter perfectly hot, and enough in the dripping pan to cover the oysters, just as in frying doughnuts and fritters. Lay them in one at a time; when brown, turn and brown other side. Cooked in this manner they are less greasy than where there is only fat enough to fry them in the ordinary way.

Cream Pie.—This requires three cups of milk, two eggs, two teaspoonsful of corn-starch, a pinch of salt, butter the size of a walnut and two tablespoonsful of sugar.—Have the crust ready baked; then scald one and a half cup of the milk with butter and salt; beat the yolks of the eggs with corn-starch, and the other one and a half cup of milk, and add to the scalded milk, with one teaspoonful of lemon extract. Put in the crust and bake until done. Then beat the whites of the two eggs into a high froth, add the sugar and spread over the pie, and brown slightly.

Cream Beer.—It is an effervescing drink, but far pleasanter than soda water, inasmuch as you don't have to drink for your life to get your money's worth, the effervescing being much slower. Two ounces tartaric acid, two pounds white sugar, the juice of one lemon, three pints of water; boil together five minutes; when nearly cold add the whites of three eggs, well beaten, with half a cup of flour and half an ounce of essence of wintergreen. Bottle and keep in a cool place. Take two tablespoonsful of this syrup for a tumbler of water, and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of soda.

A Remedy for Wounds.—Take a pan or shovel, with burning coals, and sprinkle upon them brown sugar, and hold the wounded part over the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed, and recovery proceeds rapidly. In my own case, a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others, with results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a pair of ice tongs. It became very painful, as was to have been expected. Held in sugar-smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased and promises speedy recovery.

PLAIN FACTS FOR WOMEN.

BY REV. M. E. DUNHAM.

That which blights or injures social life falls heaviest upon woman. As mother, wife, or daughter, she is compelled to bear the indifference, neglect, or brutality which flows from the intemperance, licentiousness or impurity of son, husband or father. All social evils, by whichever sex committed, pour their bitterness into the cup placed at woman's lips, and let fall a heavy curse upon woman's head. She is the victim of all social wrong.

In view of this fact, it would seem as if woman would, for self-protection if not from any other motive, employ every means and put forth every effort which have power to correct social evils, and to do away with social wrongs. To some extent they do this. In all the reform movements of the day, they excel in devotion and exceed in numbers. Some of them are untiring in their efforts and abundant in their labors. But as a mass, they fail to avail themselves of the most powerful means that lie within their reach—that of dictating a high standard of personal purity as a necessary qualification for admission into their social circles.

Here is a power they do not use as fully as their own personal welfare demands. By universal consent, they dictate the terms of social intercourse. What they permit is practiced; what they forbid, is discarded. No true man, in fact, no ordinary profligate will enter a lady's parlor and do that which he knows is contrary to the moral code or established social etiquette of the lady he is visiting. He voluntarily conforms to the demands of the place and the society in which he is. Even in a larger social gathering, unless crazed with liquor, the young men present are careful not to trespass upon the bounds of propriety set by the young ladies in whose society they are. All this proves how women may elevate the standard of social intercourse, if they will only set themselves to do it. They can dictate the terms upon which young men shall be admitted into their social circles; they can determine the amount of moral purity these terms shall demand; and, what is more, young men will accede to them.—Perhaps, at first, some would rebel, if the standard of those terms should be set high; but sooner or later, acquiescence and acceptance would follow.

How much, then, ought young ladies to demand of young men as a qualification for social intercourse? At least, enough to maintain their own self-respect. They should demand of young men the same degree of moral purity which young men demand of them. This is reasonable; this is just; this is imperatively demanded by self-respect. When rightly considered, it is extremely humiliating to humanity when women, the most finely organized portion of mankind, tolerate in men a degree of social impurity which men utterly repudiate in women; nay, when women receive into their social circles men whose characters are so vile that these same men would not even speak to a woman on the street whose character was equally vile. And yet women do this very thing, indeed, it is the common practice. A long specification of facts might here be stated; but it is not necessary; these facts are already universally known.

Under this state of things, what is to be expected? Simply that depraved human nature, in man, will continue to gratify its appetites and passions as long as it does not interfere with social standing; and that women must continue to reap the harvest of social wrong they permit to grow and to ripen. If a change is ever to take place, it must be brought about by women, they must rise up and protect themselves by making moral purity an absolutely necessary qualification for admission into their society.—Watchword.

If One Lesson Won't Do, Another Will.

"Mother," said Henry, "I can't make Mary put her figures as I tell her."

"Be patient, my dear, and do not speak so sharply."

"But she won't let me tell her how to put the figures, and she does not know how to do it herself," said Henry, very pettishly.

"Well, my dear, if Mary won't learn a lesson in figures suppose you try to teach her one in patience. This is harder to teach, and harder to learn, than any lesson in figures; and, perhaps, when you have learned this, the other will be easier to both of you."

Henry hung his head, for he felt that it was a shame to any little boy to be fretted by such a little thing, or indeed, anything, and he began to think perhaps he deserved to be blamed as much as Mary.

Children very often complain of their playmates, or brothers and sisters, when they are very much in fault themselves. A fretful, impatient child makes himself and all about him very unhappy. Will you all try to learn a lesson of patience?

"A fretful temper will divide
The closest knot that can be tied."

The Romance of Girlhood.—In my hours of visionary indulgence, I have sometimes painted to myself a husband, no matter whom—comforting me amid the distresses which fortune had laid upon us. I have smiled upon him through my tears—tears, not of anguish, but of tenderness; our children were playing around us, unconscious of misfortune; we had taught them to be humble, and to be happy; our little shed was reserved to us, and their smiles to cheer it. I have imagined the luxury of such a scene, and affliction became a part of my dream of happiness.

Mechanic's Wives.

It is in the middle ranks of life, where we behold woman in all her glory—not a doll to carry silks and jewels; not a puppet to be flattered by profane adoration; reverenced to-day, discarded to-morrow; admired, but not esteemed; ruling by passion, not affection; imparting her weakness, not her constancy, to the sex she would exalt; the source and mirror of vanity—we see her as a wife partaking the cares and cheering the anxieties of a husband; dividing his toils, by her domestic dilligence; spreading cheerfulness around her, for his sake; sharing the decent refinements of the world, without being vain of them; placing all her joys and her happiness in the man she loves. As a mother, we find her the affectionate, the ardent instructress of the children whom she has tended from their infancy; training them up to thought and virtue, to piety and benevolence; addressing them as rational beings, and preparing them to become men and women in their turn. Mechanic's daughters should make the best wives in the world.

How to Be Miserable.

Think about yourself: about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay to you, what people think of you; and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make misery for yourself out of everything; you will be as wretched as you choose on earth, or in heaven either. In heaven either, I say. For that proud, greedy, self seeking spirit would turn heaven into hell. It did turn heaven into hell, for the great devil himself. It was by pride, by seeking his own glory—that he fell from heaven to hell. He was not content to give up his own will and do God's will, like the other angels. He would be master himself, and set up for himself, and rejoice in his glory; and so when he wanted to make a private heaven of his own, he found he had made a hell. And why? Because his heart was not pure, clean, honest, simple, unselfish.—Kingsley.

DRESS-MAKING.

Mrs. Juliette Neal

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 17 Main Street, between Mill and Broadway, (up stairs),

Where she is prepared to

CUT, FIT, AND MAKE

ALL KINDS OF

LADIES' DRESSES,

Wraps, and Garments,

Of all kinds, and in the neatest and most

FASHIONABLE STYLES.

Special attention paid to *TROUSSEAUS* and PARTY DRESSES.

☞ **Fitting and Basting also done.** april 26-tf

Skin Diseases.

I WILL send (free) receipt for my VEGETABLE BALM, removing Pimples, Black Worms, Blotches, Freckles, Moth and Tan, leaving the skin clear and with a healthy glow. Also, sure process for the growth of Hair on bald heads or smooth faces. H. PRATT, Chemist, 42 Pine St., N. Y. P. O. box 5,128. (Send stamp.)
oct 8-2m

VILLA KEARNEY

For Sale.

WE offer for sale this beautiful SUBURBAN RESIDENCE and

200 ACEES

Of fertile and good land attached, about one hundred acres of which are in heavy timber. There is not so desirable a place in all the blue-grass region for sale. The house is of

BRICK, GOTHIC STYLE,

And contains gas and machinery for making gas; hot and cold water, and every improvement for a comfortable residence. There are about **14 ROOMS** in the house,

All Heated with a Furnace.

It is situated within the turnpike gate on the Harrodsburg pike, and has good fencing, and is

WELL WATERED

With ponds and never-failing springs.

It is for sale at a bargain, and purchasers are invited to examine it. We will take pleasure in showing the premises to any one who wishes to purchase.

J. F. DRAKE & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
sept 10-tf Lexington, Ky.

FARMING LANDS

For Sale.

I WISH to sell privately four parcels of farming land situated in Fayette and Jessamine counties.

No. 1 consists of **146 ACRES**, located three miles from Nicholasville, on the Union Mills turnpike. On this place is a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, recently put in good repair, and all necessary improvements; and it is well watered.

No. 2, **49 ACRES**, one mile from the above; one half timber; the balance has been in grass eight or nine years. Well watered.

No. 3, **45 ACRES**, situated five miles from Lexington, between the Tate's Creek and Nicholasville pikes. This piece is all hemp land, and well watered.

No. 4, **30 ACRES**, all in good timber, on Tate's Creek pike, six miles from Lexington, and is well watered, and these places are under good fences.

I wish it to be known that I will sell all or either of the above tracts on the most favorable terms and on liberal payments. I am determined to sell, and know the times are hard.

Apply to me at my residence on tract No. 1, or address me at Nicholasville.
oct 29 1m JACOB McCONATHY.

140 ACRES LAND

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the farm on which I now reside, containing **85 ACRES**, situated on the Payne's Depot and Mt. Vernon Turnpike road, one-fourth mile from depot, and on a cross pike on one side, and in sight of another cross pike on the other side, giving pike facilities to all points. The land is all good, one-half of which is very good

Hemp Land,

The balance in a high state of cultivation, with small grain sown suited to the farm.

Improvements Comfortable,

A good spring in the yard, running into a walled pond in the barn-yard, of never-failing water, suitable to any one wishing to handle stock. Also,

Fifty-Five Acres,

One mile distant, of good land, unimproved, in a high state of cultivation, now sown in barley. I will sell all together, or in separate tracts.

Any person wishing to purchase such a tract of land will do well to call, as I am desirous to sell, and will make terms suitable to the times.
oct 11-1m1 JOHN CURTIS.

FOR SALE,

12 1-2 ACRES OF LAND,

WITH a good two story Frame House of 6 rooms, and a Blacksmith and Wood Shop thereon, situated 4 miles from Lexington, on the Tates' creek turnpike.

This place is for sale very cheap, and on reasonable payments. Apply to Phillip Bennett, on the premises, or to
J. F. DRAKE & CO.
Real Estate Agents.
oct 22 1m

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE

For Sale.

THE RESIDENCE of Mrs. Mary E. Montmollin, situated on East High St., next door to Judge Robertson's, is offered at private sale. The house contains

Nine Rooms,

And two halls, besides kitchen, laundery, and two servants' rooms. The cellars are perfectly dry. There is also on the lot an excellent

Brick Stable and Carriage House;

Cistern, also well; a good flower-pit, choice fruit, roses, and other flowers. The situation is desirable and central, being within five minutes' walk of the business portion of the city or of the churches or the market house.

Apply to
J. F. DRAKE & CO.,
Real Eastate Agents.
oct 19 1m

ELEGANT RESIDENCE

For Sale.

I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE ON

Very Reasonacle Terms, the

NEW AND HANDSOME

Brick Residence

On Constitution street, near Walnut. It has not been built more than a year; contains 5 rooms besides kitchen and servant's room. An excellent cistern on the premises. House has a small yard front and back.

This is one of the most desirable residences in the city.

Neighborhood Excellent.

For terms, &c., apply to
EVAN P. GRAVES,
oct 22-1m Court House Yard.

NOTICE.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, } *SCT.*
FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT }

Carrie Elrod and D. B. Elrod, her Husband
To Court On Petition.

ALL persons are hereby notified that Carrie Elrod and David B. Elrod, her husband, have this day, November 5, 1873, filed their petition in the Fayette Circuit Chancery Court, to empower the said Carrie Elrod to use, enjoy, sell, and convey, for her own benefit, any property she may own or acquire, free from the claim or debts of her husband; sue and be sued as a *femme sole*, and to trade in her own name, and dispose of her property by will or deed.

Attest: J. B. RODES, C. F. C. C.
L. ROYALTY, P. Q. nov 8-2w

Milward & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Furniture

AND

Upholstery,

No. 10 W. Main Street,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

A very large and varied assortment of ordinary and Reversible

Baby Carriages,

Fourth importation just received.

Fine selection of choice CHROMOS always on hand.

FRAMES of every description made to order.

CROQUET of every style and at low prices, on hand and to arrive.

We sell the SCHOOLEY REFRIGERATOR, the best offered in this market.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES, the BEST bed in the world. We are the only Agents in this city.

Comforts, Sheets, Pillows, Matresses, (shuck, wool and cotton) and Feather Beds, on hand and made to order.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches, promptly attended to.

WOOD and AIR TIGHT METALLIC CASES and CASKETS always in store.
may 10-1y

CARPETS,

Wall-Paper,

&c. &c., at

PANIC PRICES,

FOR SIXTY DAYS.

OWING to the stringency of the money market, I will offer, during the next sixty days, my entire stock of

CARPETS,

CURTAINS,

WINDOW SHADES,

AND

WALL-PAPER,

AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE.

Parties wanting goods in my line will save money by examining my stock, as I will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH.

WM. CAMPBELL,
nov 1-2m No. 9 West Main St.

MT. STERLING

FREESTONE WORKS.

J. M. BENT & CO., Proprietors.

Will furnish all kinds of

Sawed Stone for Buildings, Steps, Window-Sills and Caps, Caping, Flaging.

HEARTHSTONES, &C.

As well as

BUILDING FRONTS

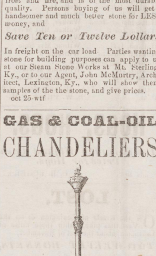
Our stone is free from iron or other impurity; of even color (light gray); will stand frost and fire, and is of the most durable quality. Persons buying of us will get a handsomer and much better stone for LESS money, and

Save Ten or Twelve Lollars

In freight on the car load. Parties wanting stone for building purposes can apply to us at our Steam Stone Works at Mt. Sterling, Ky., or to our Agent, John McMurtry, Architect, Lexington, Ky., who will show them samples of the the stone, and give prices.
oct 25-wtf

GAS & COAL-OIL

CHANDELIERS



I HAVE on hand and constantly receiving all the latest designs and most elegant patterns of

Chandeliers,
Toitet Lights,
Brackets, and
Portahle Stands,

All of which are finished with the latest and most popular bronzes, among which are the beautiful

Verde Antique, Oil Walnut, Chocolate, and Royal Bronze.

Also, a large and carefully selected stock of ground, cut, and plain glass **GLOBES**, Smoke Bells, Argande Shades, Chimneys and Burners, Porcelain, Mica, and Nursery Shades.

THOS. F. DONNELLY,
dec 14-tf No. 18 West Short St.

GEO. D. THORNTON. JAS. T. UPINGTON
ISAAC L. MILLS.

GEO. D. THORNTON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES,
BAROUCHES,
ROCKAWAYS,
and BUGGIES

ALSO

SULKIES SKELETON & ROAD WAGONS

AT BEACH'S OLD STAND,

Short Street, between Mulberry and Walnut

LEXINGTON, - - - KENTUCKY

Repairing in all its branches neatly executed.

☞ All orders entrusted to us will be attended to promptly, and executed with neatness and dispatch. mar 26-tf



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Billous Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow. [illegible]

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists [illegible] San Francisco, California, [illegible] Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold [illegible] Druggists and Dealers.

G. C. RICHARDSON & BRO.

No. 10 North Broadway,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LONDON BUTTER SCOTCH

LEMON SYRUP,

FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

STICK AND FANCY

CANDIES.

DEALERS IN

Foreign Nuts, Fruits, &c

DRUGGIST SUPPLIES

Imported and Domestic Cigars

Virginia Tobacco,

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS, &C.

may 17-tf

FALL AND WINTER.

MRS. KISSENGER has removed to **No. 27½ W. Main Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall,** and is prepared to CUT, FIT, AND MAKE

Fall and Winter Suits and Mantles.

Stamping done to Order.

She has all the latest Fashion Plates and patterns. oct 1-tf

Fayette Farm

For Rent,

I WISH to rent my farm, situated on the Newtown pike, five miles from Lexington, containing about

112 ACRES,

In a high state of cultivation. There is a good brick residence with all out buildings necessary for a comfortable home. Also, good fruit, garden, fencing and well watered with ponds, springs and cistern.

For terms, &ct., apply to John T. Stevenson, or to
MRS. ELISHA J. SMITH.
nov12-tf Lexington, Ky.

R.R.R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilous, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES, THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative & Regulating Pills

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CINCINNATI

WEEKLY ENQUIRER.

$50,000 00

WORTH OF

PREMIUMS!

GOLD PENS, PENCILS, SATCHELS, POCKET-BOOKS, FURS, SILVERWARE, WATCHES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SEWING MACHINES, &c.

We place these premiums within easy reach of any of our patrons, by allowing them liberal commissions on $2.00 subscribers for the Weekly Enquirer, as follows:

For	5 names and	$10.00 credit of....	$ 2 50
For	10 names and	20.00 a credit of...	5 50
For	15 names and	30.00 a credit of...	8 25
For	20 names and	40.00 a credit of...	12 00
For	30 names and	60.00 a credit of...	19 00
For	40 names and	80.00 a credit of...	26 00
For	50 names and	100.00 a credit of..	32 50
For	75 names and	150.00 a credit of..	52 50
For	100 names and	200.00 a credit of..	70 00
For	150 names and	300.00 a credit of..	120 00
For	200 names and	400.00 a credit of..	160 00
For	300 names and	600.00 a credit of..	300 00
For	500 names and	1,000.00 a credit of.	500 00

For those who do not desire to enter clubs, gotten up to secure premiums on the above plan, we offer the following choice selection of

CHROMO PREMIUMS:

"Asking a Blessing,"

A beautiful picture in sixteen colors, 15x20 inches, sells at retail for $7 50.

"HOUSEHOLD PETS."

A beautiful picture in eighteen colors, 12x17 inches; sells at retail for $6 00. $2 00 subscribers, who do not enter clubs for other premiums, can have either one of the above-named Chromos.

"De Soto Discovering the Mississippi,"

Is a splendid picture in twenty-one colors, size 19x26½ inches, and sells at retail for $15.00; $3 will pay a years subscription, and entitle the subscriber to this last-named picture. For full particulars send for specimen copies, &c.

Never before were such favorable terms offered for securing a handsome premium of great value.

THE ENQUIRER ALMANAC AND GRANGER'S MANUAL FOR 1874

Will be sent free to every subscriber received since April 15, 1873. Address all letters to
FARAN & McLEAN,
nov 12-tf Cincinnati, Ohio.

Assignee's Sale.

AS Assignee of Isaac Barkley, I will sell the land on which he resides, lying on the Nicholasville and Versailles and the Lexington, Harrodsburg, and Perryville turnpikes, four miles from Nicholasville and ten miles from Lexington, containing

600 ACRES

Of fine land. This land will be sold privately in parcels to suit purchasers. I will also sell privately

160 ACRES

Of land of superior quality, belonging to Mason S. Barkley, on Lexington, Harrodsburg, and Perryville turnpike, four miles from Nicholasville and twelve from Lexington. This place has a

Comfortable Residence

And all necessary outbuildings, and every convenience for a comfortable home.
MOREAU BROWN,
sept 24-tf Assignee.

REMOVAL.

P. MANINI

HAS removed to his new house, **No. 49 W. Main St.,** next door to Graves' Stable, where he will continue to CLEAN PANTS, VESTS, AND COATS, and to

RENOVATE ALL KINDS OF GARMENTS

Ladies' and Gentlemens' soiled Kid Glove

CLEANED IN THE NEATEST MANNER

And with promptness. Those wishing anything done in his line will find him

PROMPT AND RELIABLE.
jan 3-tf

Special Announcement

GREAT SALE OF

FINE DRESS GOODS.

We desire to call the attention of the Ladies of Lexington and vicinity to our immense stock of superior

Dress Fabrics of Lupin's Manufacture

In all the choice new shades. These are the **FINEST GOODS** made, purchased at bankrupt prices during the recent panic in the New York market, and will be offered at retail at

LESS THAN THE GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.

We have in store also a very large stock of

SILK POPLINS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES,

Which we are offering at **ONE-HALF** the original price.

Special Inducements to Cash Buyers

Call early, so as to secure choice shades, and we will convince you we mean what we say.
oct 22-1m **APPLETON, LANCASTER & CO.**

AT THE

WEST END CHEAP CASH HOUSE

CAN BE FOUND

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT,
THE GREATEST VARIETY,
THE LOWEST PRICES.

BLEACHED AND BROWN

COTTONS,

AT NEW YORK PRICES;

CHOICE PRINTS

DRESS GOODS

Of every description, and astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Flannels,

Twilled and Plain;

OPERA AND PLAID

Flannels,

LINSEYS, JEANS,

Cassimeres

Water-proof Cloth,

IN NEW SHADES.

Exceedingly Low Prices.

Fashionable and of the Best Material, and at

FOR MEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN;

Clothing, Clothing, Clothing,

LARGE STOCK OF

BOOTS AMD SHOES

At prices that can't be beat,

HATS, CAPS,

FURS, TRUNKS,

Underwear,

KNIT JACKETS

Hoods and Sacques.

Also, the Celebrated

Star Shirt

In different styles.

White and Grey

Blankets.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BED COMFORTS.

It is our chief aim to sell good goods **CHEAP FOR CASH**, and a look through our various departments will convince every one of the fact.

H. & N. MAYER.

WEST END CHEAP CASH HOUSE,

N. W. cor. Broadway and Main St., (Cleary's Block,)
oct 18-1y **Lexington Ky.**

READ, READ, READ!

EXPOSITION IN LEXINGTON.

WE HAVE NOW THE LARGEST STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

Ever brought to Central Kentucky. We are crammed full from basement to garret, and we have—**all of our own manufacture**—the greatest variety and latest and nobbiest styles and best goods extant. We are regulated in prices by the

LOWEST CINCINNATI FIGURES

We have also put up the very popular **"CHEAP TABLES"** of larger cities, on which we offer accumulated stock at **ONE-THIRD** their real value, viz:

Genuine Scotch and English Cassimere Coats......	$5 00
Genuine Scotch and English Cassimere Pants......	3 75
Genuine Scotch and English Cassimere Vests......	1 25
Complete Suits......	$10 25

WE DON'T BLOW. COME AND SEE.

"One-Price" Clothing House.

53 Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

☞ Georgetown Times copy to amount of $10 and charge this office.
oct 15-3m

NO MORE TROUBLE TO GET SHOES TO FIT.

We have always on hand a good assortment of Custom-made

BOOTS AND SHOES,



Made expressly for the retail trade. We have our goods made in lasts of 3 and 4 width, so that Ladies or Gents, who have had so much trouble heretofore to get shoes to fit, can now be suited at once. A specialty made of

GENTS' HAND-STITCHED FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

Gentlemen, be sure to call and see them.

BOSWORTH & WAIDE,
oct 15 1y *No. 7 East Main Street, Lexington.*

CAFE

HAVING made large additions to my store, I have opened a

RESTAURANT,

Where all the GAME of the season, OYSTERS and FRUIT will be served at the shortest notice and in the very best style. Ladies and gentlemen will be waited upon by polite attendants.

CONFECTIONERY.

Plain, Fancy, and French

CANDIES,

CAKES, PIES,

And everything in this line in full supply, and orders filled on short notice.

Parties, Weddings, and Pic-Nics supplied on reasonable terms.

Thankful for past patronage, I will endeavor to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention to my customers.
may 10-tf JAMES KEARNEY.

MRS. KETCHUM & HOYT,

Cor. Upper and Church Sts,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,

HAVE received a large importation of fine

French Hair,

In all the variety of shades, without mixture, and have rare facilities for filling order in the new styles promptly.

Mrs. Ketchum has just returned from New York with choice selections in Jet, Pearl, Steel, and Oxidized Ornaments for the Hair and Dress; Also, Jewelry, Belt Buckles, Belts, Neck Broiderie, Ribbons, Vails, Passmenteries, Ladies' and Childrens' Gloves, Corsets, Merino and Muslin Underwear, besides a great variety of other goods.

CLOAKS.

Will have through the season Cloaks in the Dolman, English Jacket, and other styles. **All cheap for cash.** Ladies call and see. oct 25-1m

THE LEXINGTON DOLLAR WEEKLY PRESS

VOLUME III. LEXINGTON, KY.: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1873. NUMBER 39.

THE KUKLUX KLAN

Alarming Discoveries by a Press Reporter.

Facts versus Fancies.

Bogus Kuklux, Family Feuds, Love Affairs, Unfaithful Husbands and the Owen County Demi-Monde, all in Sweet Confusion.

"PLAYING AT KUKLUX." WHAT IS IT?

The Munchausen Tales of the Courier-Journal Vanish in the Light of Honest Investigation.

RADICAL KUKLUX THE CAUSE OF ALL THE TROUBLE.

A Colonel of the Federal Army Defends the Kuklux, the Very Men whom he Led in the Late War.

WHAT NEXT?

A Mysterious Bailsman in Court.

OWENTON, OWEN COUNTY, KY., September 22, 1873.

Editor Press:

I send you by this mail a brief account of the prelude to my investigating in the land of the Kuklux, wherein (D. V.) I intend to sojourn for a short period. You have doubtless seen the resolutions of the citizens of this place repudiating the sensational articles that have appeared in reference to the violation of law and order in this county. It is generally believed that some of these reports have a very slight foundation to rest upon, while others are almost manufactured out of the "whole cloth." The course of the Courier-Journal is almost universally condemned, though it still insists with the most positive obstinacy, on being correct. I am trying to hear all sides to place the account before the public and let them decide. Amongst other reports that have gone out against this "muchly" maligned county is one to the effect that real estate is vastly depreciating. Well, this happens very often in some well regulated communities, and with the false alarms about the dreaded Kuklux, it could scarcely be regarded as a great phenomenon if it should occur in Owen county. This will be readily granted even by those less anxious for a sensation than the Courier-Journal. But when all this is admitted, what really are the facts of the case? Gentle reader, don't lose your breath when you hear the truth of the matter, nor cease to believe that there is some stability in human judgment because the Courier-Journal forsooth has failed to come up to that point of perfection in veracity with which George Washington was so familiar at an age when other boys are now merely considered smart for being well posted in all the peccadillos of deception. Well, not to keep you too long in suspense, by a homily on the morality of the age, I am happy to inform you that during the last seven years property in Owenton has, on an average, doubled its value. If, on the honor of a gentleman, you are either too skeptical or too mathematical to swallow my *ipse dixit* without a grain of salt, and if you still persist in your doubts after reasonable proof, insure your life at double rates of premium (with Charles Cannon or Ernest Brennan), pick up your valise, containing

HALF A DOZEN REVOLVERS,

involved in your winding sheet, make your peace with God, settle your account with the undertaker, and pay a visit to Owenton, where you can obtain an ocular demonstration of all I assert. In illustration, I shall produce a few samples at random.

Mr. Wainscott, the proprietor of the hotel in which I am now writing, purchased this property in 1866 at $3,500. He has since expended in improvements nearly $2,000, and is now offered $10,000 for it, but says he would not sign a title deed for less than $12,000.

B. F. Doty purchased a piece of property three years ago at $2,500, upon which he spent about $500 in improvements, and sold it a year ago for $5,000, thus clearing $2,000 in two years by the transaction. Another gentleman in town has a small piece of property, which he purchased at $1,000 a year ago, and now refuses $1,500 for it. This is in the region that has been devastated and almost depopulated by the bloody Kuklux. I could multiply instances of this kind, but those who are not convinced by these facts would not be pursuaded, though one rose from the dead—the ghost of Lewis Wilson for instance—or any other man. Now, with reference to the alleged

OUTRAGES UPON NEGROES,

let us come down to those bold facts and statistical figures that can't lie. After collecting my information in reference to the depredations so loudly complained of, I can't learn of any instance of a negro being murdered by any organized band of men since the war, except in the two following cases:

1st. The outrage on the Brown farm, at Gratz, where Lewis Wilson was killed in July last, and this was done by scalawags from other counties, or God knows where.

2d. About six years ago a negro was taken out of jail and lynched for having committed a rape on a young lady belonging to one of the most respectable families in the county.

John Branham, a white man, was forcibly taken from jail, about sixteen months ago, and

HANGED ON A TREE

for having murdered his wife while she was pregnant.

Thus we see there are some flagrant cases in which the people cannot bear the "law's delay," but this is not peculiar to Owen county, or even to Kentucky. There have been several cases of whipping for various offenses; one for talking scandalously of a young lady, another for stealing bacon; and chastisement of this description was visited on a man named Wood for dissipating too much, neglecting his tobacco crop and the interests of his family. Since he got this whipping he is greatly improved, attends to his home, is never seen "loafing" around liquor saloons, never gets drunk on election day, as he used to do, and has become

A MEMBER OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Before he passed through the regulator's ordeal he was supposed to be incorrigible, and even the most experienced preachers believed that, like Esau, he was joined to his idols, and so let him alone. But the regulators accomplished a feat in which the Soldiers of the Cross signally failed. Let us give the devil his due. Selah!

But these parties who attempted, illegally I must say, to regulate the morals of the community in Owen and adjoining counties, are not to be confounded with the genuine Kuklux. They are totally distinct from that mysterious klan, and have other objects in view, of which I have just quoted illustrations. They had many intelligent men among them at first, but through fear of being confounded with the ordinary Kuklux, and lest their benevolent motives should be misconstrued by the uninitiated, they disbanded about six months ago. A few unworthy members who had crept into the society, clandestinely, and who, through deficiency of judgment and a little personal animosity, may have abused the noble motives of the order in its first conception, still exist, but nobody fears them, and the order is practically extinct.

There are two other instances of whipping in the traditions of Owen. A man named Payne was whipped last January for hanging or

KLUKLUXING HIS WIFE

until she was almost dead. This was the Kuklux against the Kuklux. Doth not the Scripture say that if Satan is divided against himself he can't stand? I am told they almost took the hide off this fellow. The whipping of Paul and his forty stripes, save one, was not a circumstance to it. But Paul didn't deserve it, and Payne did. Let every affectionate husband say "Amen," the Courier-Journal to the contrary notwithstanding.

A man in upper Owen, near the Franklin and Scott line, was severely whipped or regulated about three months ago, by some of the remnant of these Regulators, for the heinous offense of keeping a house of ill-fame, in which he prostituted his own daughters for filthy lucre. This is a case which the law could not readily reach, and a highly sensitive and moral community could not let such a violent outrage on natural affection, and the proprieties of paternal duty and feeling, go unpunished. I think the old rascal got off lightly since he was not lynched, or subjected to some of the frightful horrors of a lingering death, such as we read about in the persecutions of the Hindoos by the conquering arms of Great Britain.

When a journal can condescend to manufacture Kuklux sensations out of such instances of condign punishment as these, I begin to entertain grave doubts about the judgment or sanity of its management.

Nearly all this so-called Kuklux fuss arose out of personal

QUARRELS AND FAMILY FEUDS.

I believe the real foundation (if we can properly speak of "airynothing" being a foundation,) upon which the late sensations have been built had its origin in a dispute between two men about a partnership in a number of mules. They dissolved partnership and became at variance with each other, gradually grew bitter as enemies and enlisted the sympathy of their friends in the quarrel. One of them, to blacken the other's character, got up a report that the latter was joined with the Kuklux, pretended that he was afraid of those midnight marauders, and cried out for the assistance of Federal troops. From this artful dodge the Courier as it is commonly called here, received its inspiration. One of these men who have raised the bogus cry of Kuklux, some time ago, accused a man with whom he had had a little misunderstanding of being a K. K. The latter denied the charge and said his accuser was a d—d liar. He paid the penalty of this rash expression in his own defense, with his life. One of the very men who now cries so loudly for law and order, shot him. As a matter of course, he dreaded revenge from the relations of his victim, and in order to palliate his crime, and obtain protective aid from those whom he had a right to fear, he raised the cry of "Kuklux."

This is the substance of what purports to be the origin of the late sensational reports. I believe at least three out of every four people you meet here in all ranks of society, are acquainted with these facts, and adduce them as the

ORIGIN OF THE LATE SENSATIONS.

Shall we believe the people in general, or a sensation fabricated from a prejudiced source where the motives, for coloring the story in favor of a certain party, were manifest? In other words, will you believe that nine men out of every ten people in this county have joined a conspiracy against law and order, and are determined to screen and encourage a few villains in their acts of murder, arson and rape, or that the whole people of the county, with a very few exceptions, are so much under the control of a dozen or two thieves and cut-throats and are so cowardly that they dare not make resistance, but are forced to cover up the acts of these ruffians and tell lies continually and play the part of hypocrites? This, I think, is too much to swallow for one dose of newspaper absurdity at least. But all this, and more, you have got to believe before you can read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the furious fulminations of the "Currier."

But here is another link in the circumstantial evidence. There are strong suspicions, resting on much better grounds than the Courier shows for the majority of its frothy articles, that the few isolated and prejudiced parties inspiring that sheet, got up a band themselves, in Kuklux attire, who paid a menacing visit to the house of one of these parties who circulated the Kuklux rumor for the purpose of stamping their reports with the seal of demonstrative truth. These are what a lawyer might term *ex parte* Kuklux, got up specially for the convenience of the plaintiff's case. This is what the people of Owen call "Playing at Kuklux."

"AIN'T WE BAD?"

Take another sample out of several. I shall furnish names and authorities at the proper time. A gentleman of Owen, had for years borne an unexceptionable character, but his amatory faculties, like many other sons of Adam, gained the ascendancy over his better judgment. An amorous poet thus describes his situation:

But twice with Kings and twice with Constitutions,
With bloody armaments and revolutions;
Let majesty our first attention summon,
Ah! ca ira! the majesty of woman.

He had an *affair d'amour*. The lawyers gave it the less euphonious name of "illicit intercourse," and Lord Byron, who was as good an authority as anybody on the subject, describes it thus:

"What men call gallantry, and gods adultery,
Is much more common where the climate's sultry."

He was a married man, this imaginary victim of Kuklux wrath. The relations of the lady who was seduced

UNDER FALSE PRETENSES

by a man who had proved faithless to his lawful wife, threatened to do him some bodily harm for his vile conduct, and in terror of the consequences of their righteous indignation, he cries out, "Save me from the Kuklux!" But he never has been injured in the slightest degree, not even received a little salutory flagellation at the hands of the "Regulators," though every married lady in Kentucky will say that he richly deserved it. And this is one of the characters in whose defense Gov. Leslie is urgently requested to turn out the militia and make Owen county a stamping ground for it, at the expense of the honest, law-abiding taxpayers.

But the funniest scene in the whole farce, so far as the play has progressed, is the following: The klan, who are accused of the murder of Lewis Wilson, on the Brown farm, were nearly all Federal soldiers in one of the most fiercely renegade regiments of the time, and those who have been captured on the present occasion are defended by Col. Buckley, a lawyer here, who led these same Kuklux against the Confederate arms in the late war. It is refreshing to find, amid all the slanders against the Democracy, that the saddle is now put on the right horse. It appears a little ludicrous, but facts are facts. In the name of Chitty, Coke and Story let these Federal Kuklux have their reward, and in the name of Baron Munchausen let us cease to be alarmed at anything, no matter how extravagant.

There are four of

THESE FEDERAL KUKLUX

in jail here now, and their trial comes off to-day. One of them has turned State's evidence. I have interviewed them all, but am not at liberty to divulge any of their confessions until after their trial. It was expected that there would be a jail delivery last night, but nothing disturbed the serenity of the jailer's slumber. The names of the men are O'Nann, about 25; Rasor, 23; Triplet, a delicate boy of 16; and Buford Wood, 25, who has turned State's evidence. It is a curious fact that O'Nann's brother was killed about a year ago, near Monterey, on the Kentucky river, and the K. K.'s were suspected of the deed.

In fine, I believe, it is the general impression of nine out of every ten of the inhabitants that there are no Kuklux in this county, except these few imported scalawags that I have mentioned.

BAILING THE K. K.'S. WHO?

The people are very indignant at the vile reports that have gone abroad. I have met nobody here, either white or black, under any terrorism or afraid to say anything against the Kuklux, if such a body has any existence. The officials seem willing to punish promptly the perpetrator of any outrage that may be brought before them, and the sheriff has been very active in searching for the fellows now in custody.

I was nearly forgetting to mention one of the best jokes of all. A few days ago, when two of these suspected Kuklux were called up for examination, the correspondent of the Courier-Journal stood up and said he was authorized by his employers to go on the bail bond of the Kuklux for any reasonable amount. This announcement created quite a sensation, and nobody can understand the mysterious proposition. I was not in court at the time, but the county Judge and Attorney are my authorities. Truly we live in a marvelous age. You shall hear from me again. INVESTIGATOR.

Georgetown Court Day.

Major Hibler, the youngest man in the county, after taking twenty-four hours to think about it, recollects that last Monday was County Court day in Georgetown.

It was quite a brisk day. There were about two hundred cattle on the market of all grades, and all were sold at prices prices ranging from 3 to 4¼ cents. There were about two hundred and fifty mules on the market. Two year olds brought from $100 to $130 per head. Broke mules about $150 per head. Of horses there were a good many on the market, prices ranging from $30 to $155.

Action of the Students of the Bible College of Kentucky University.

The students of the Bible College are a unit in sympathy with Professor McGarvey, and in condemnation of the action of the Board.

There was a difference of opinion as to the best course to be pursued. Many considered that to continue longer in the college would be to endorse the outrage; others again thought that to leave it would be suicidal and the very object aimed at by the Regent, viz.—the destruction of this college.

President Milligan advised all to remain, and for one whole day Regent Bowman refused an honorable discharge to any of them.

The day after the expulsion of Professor McGarvey a large number demanded and obtained their discharge, as did also several students who were in the College of Arts. These young men, together with several who had been awaiting the decision of the Curators before matriculating, met together and passed resolutions to express their feelings.

Many students have since left who likewise endorse these sentiments; and all who remain would endorse them if they had the power, but the laws of the University forbid all meetings criticising the government, and the right of petition has been withdrawn from the students, so in every way their mouths have been stopped.

The following are the names of the students who met: Batson, Fallgatter, Matthews, Green, Parker, Ferguson, Garrison, Wollery, Pattie, Taylor, Johnson, Brooks, Edgar, Walker, Crooks, Moody, Hagerman, Jennings, Meadows and Capp.

The following are the resolutions passed:

Resolved, That we, students of Kentucky University, have withdrawn from the University for the following reasons:

1. The Board of Curators, by a resolution passed on the 17th inst., did expel from the faculty of the Bible College our beloved brother, John W. McGarvey, upon charges that were clearly proven to be false and malicious.

2. The voice of the true owners of the University, in the petition of 184 churches of Kentucky, together with that of 313 donors, representing about $148,000 of the endowment fund, was totally disregarded.

3. We believe that the action of the majority of the Board gave evidence of the most bitter party spirit and utter disregard of justice.

4. We believe that Regent Bowman and the majority of the Board are incapable, through prejudice, of discharging the trust confided to them, and are enemies to the true interests of the church and the university.

Resolved, That Bro. McGarvey has our hearty sympathy in his persecution, and that we regard him as a true Christian gentleman and a faithful and competent instructor in the truth; and that we owe to him a lasting debt of gratitude for his services to us. May God bless and prosper him.

Resolved, That we tender the other professors our sincere thanks, and leave Kentucky University with deep regret.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published.

J. H. T. MATTHEWS, Chairman.
C. B. EDGAR, Secretary.

A Card.

To the Christian Churches in Kentucky and the Donors of Kentucky University:

The undersigned wishes to state that at the recent meeting of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University, held in Lexington on the 16th inst., petitions were read from a number of the churches in Kentucky, and from donors to the Kentucky University, respecting the removal of Prof. McGarvey and the management of the University.

These petitions were respectfully received and a committee appointed, consisting of the following Curators: John A. Williams, W. T. Withers, J. P. Torbitt, Andrew Steele, R. R. Sloan, R. J. White, Enos Campbell, Z. F. Smith, to make a reply. This reply will be published as soon as ready, but it will necessarily take some little time to prepare it. This note is published to ask a suspension of judgment until the facts are all brought out.

Yours Truly, R. M. BISHOP,
Chairman of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University.

THE BROADWAY CHURCH.

The Action Thursday Night.

Thursday was the regular evening for prayer-meeting at the Broadway Christian Church, and the attendance was a great deal fuller than ordinarily.

The exercises were conducted by W. B. Emmal, and after they were over, J. G. Chinn was called upon to speak, which he did, and very forcibly In the course of his remarks he took occasion to allude to the recent action of the Board of Curators, and condemned it.

After Dr. Chinn had closed, Mr. R. McMichael took the floor, and recounted to the audience some of the scenes witnessed by him during the session of the Board. After his speech the entire congregation went up and gave Prof. McGarvey the hand of friendship, with an assurance of undiminished confidence in him as a man, a Christian, and a gentleman. The scene was a very affecting one.

Prof. McGarvey himself was weeping. A gentleman who has known him during his seven years' ministry here, told our reporter last night that this was the third time Prof. McGarvey has ever been known to shed tears in public—such is his self-control. The first time was when his son united with the church; the second, when he announced to his congregation that Regent Bowman and his friends had severed their connection with the Main-street church; and the third was last evening. The demonstration was an assurance to Prof. McGarvey that he retains the affections of his congregation.

Trotters Sold.

S. K. Raymond, Esq., of New York, has recently been in the Bluegrass region, selecting some first-rate trotters. He purchased of Alfred Thomas, of Bourbon, a gray colt, three years old by Talbott's Abdallah, for which he paid $500. This colt is a full brother to a colt he bought last season, for which he has refused $5,000, and is equally as promising, and we hope he may get as much for this one. He also bought three others, half brothers to this colt, that go well. He purchased of Mr. Trimble, of Harrison, a pair of fast mares, got by Miller's Joe Downing, and others we cannot now name. He is a liberal buyer, and we hope he will give us another call soon.

Our Banks.

There is no anxiety about the condition of our banks. None of them have suffered to any appreciable extent by the New York failures, and altogether they lost only about $5,000 by the First National Bank of Washington. It was reported early in the day that a run had been made on the Freedman's Bank, but, on inquiry, it was found that the report was unfounded; the drafts were very little in excess of the deposits for the day. There is no excitement whatever in this city, and there is no necessity of any apprehension. Our banks are all safe.

Farewell.

A number of students of the Bible College—twenty-seven in all—assembled in the Broadway Christian Church Thursday evening, and held a prayer meeting. There was quite a large attendance. The young gentlemen spoke to the people of their connection with the church in Lexington and their sorrow at having to leave They returned grateful thanks for the many acts of kindness of which they had been the recipients, and exhorted each other and their hearers to stand firm in the cause of Christ.

Real Estate Sale.

Mr. Joseph Hollenkamp has purchased of Mr. John Parker the house on Main street now occupied by S. Euphrat, as a cigar stand, for $6,000; one-half cash, the remainder payable in one year.

Mrs. E. Curtis has purchased of Mr. W. Christie a business house on Main street, for $8,300 cash.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

Meeting of the Board of Curators

Prof. McGarvey Removed.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. J. F. Smith, presiding. The roll was called, showing the following members to be present: Messrs. J. B. Bowman, John G. Allen, Benjamin Gratz, Andrew Steele, Joseph Wasson, D. S. Goodloe, G. W. Elly, A. H. Bowman, G. T. Worthington, Joseph Smith, W. S. Williams, A. G. Herndon, R. J. White, R. C. Rickets, B. B. Groom, John Shackleford, Z. F. Smith, J. P. Torbitt, W. T. Withers, Enos Campbell, L. B. Wilkes, Z. M. Sherley, S. M. Wing, Horace Miller, M. E. Rogers, Landon A. Thomas, James G. Kinnaird, James Crutcher, George G. White, A. M. Barnes, R. M. Gano.

The minutes of the last meeting were, on motion, adopted without reading.

The call for the meeting having been read, the meeting proceeded to business.

W. T. Withers moved that the session of the Board, while on the subject of the suspension of Mr. J. W. McGarvey, be open.

Dr. Jos. Smith moved to substitute, by limiting the privilege to members of the press.

The substitute was withdrawn, and the original motion modified so as to extend the privilege until withdrawn, was passed.

It was moved and seconded that the proceedings of the Executive Committee, since the last meeting of the Board, be now read.

Mr. Bowman objected that the call was made for a specific purpose, and that it would be out of order to discuss other matters. He moved therefore a substitute that the articles of the call be taken up and acted upon.

Bro. Rickets maintained that the meeting was called to consider all the interests of the University in its present status.

Regent Bowman insisted that the meeting was called for a specific purpose and that the by-laws precluded them from going into all the details of the business transactions of the Board since the last meeting. Such a course would unnecessarily consume time.

Curator Withers stated that the call issued by President Bishop was different from that read by the Regent.

Regent Bowman said he recognized no call but that which he had received, and the sections of which he desired to take up seriatum.

Curator Thomas supported the substitute, saying that it would be unreasonable to go into all the business of the Executive Committee.

Curator Rickets was sorry that the discussion had taken such a turn, it looked suspicious and implied that the Committee had transacted business which it was not desired for the Board to know.

Regent Bowman said, warmly, that he had stated his reason for offering the substitute, but now that a suggestion had been made by Bro. Rickets he was in favor of the whole proceedings being read at the proper time.

The substitute was adopted by a vote of twenty to thirteen.

On motion of Regent Bowman the proceedings of the Executive Committee in reference to the removal of Prof. McGarvey, were ordered to be read.

The vote on the substitute was considered a test vote upon the matter uppermost in the minds of the Curators.

Dr. Jos. Smith read the proceedings, setting forth a resolution asking peremptorily for J. W. McGarvey's resignation.

Mr. McGarvey's reply to the same, refusing to resign, and asking for specific reasons for the action required of him. In the next letter that Mr. McGarvey addressed to the committee, he put sundry questions in regard to the legitimacy of the action of the commitee, and as to whether any personal charges were made against him. The reply of the committee assured Mr. McGarvey that nothing personally derogatory to his character was charged, and that there was nothing on their records affecting his character.

McGarvey replied that the fact of his resignation was a reflection upon his character, and denying that he was one of those who could not work in peace and harmony with his fellows. He argued that it was singular that a man should be selected as a sacrifice on the altar of peace who had not broken the peace in the past. He was sarcastic on the emphasis which the Board laid upon having nothing on their records against him; holding that they drew a nice distinction between what was on their records and what was in their minds. He maintained that his resignation would not restore peace and harmony to the troubled councils of the University, but would rather increase them. He, therefore, declined to resign.

THE ACTION TAKEN.

Upon the reception of this letter the committee met and passed resolutions suspending Mr. McGarvey's connection with the University.

Mr. McGarvey wrote to ascertain what was the precise meaning of the resolution, and on what authority it was based. The committee deemed a reply unnecessary.

Mr. McGarvey wrote again denying the power of the Executive Board to remove him, and claiming all his rights and privileges as a professor under the charter, and promising to be on hand at the opening of the session, if alive and well.

The committee asssembled, and, after a whereas, declared Professor McGarvey as dismissed from his position in the University, and having no connection with the Bible College.

Curator Withers, after the reading of the correspondence, stated that he was one of the seven who had signed the call for the meeting. He desired to take up the sections as ordered.

Resolved, That the action of the Executive Committee in assuming to dismiss Prof. J. W. McGarvey was unauthorized by the charter of the University, and is a direct violation of its provisions, and is therefore void and of no effect.

Curator Withers then said that they had met together upon a very important occasion, and upon the action taken now would depend, perhaps, the future success of the University. He, therefore, presented the resolution as a simple question of law. The question was one which could be settled by the charter and laws of the University. He maintained that the Executive Committee was absolutely without power to remove Prof. McGarvey or any other professor, and held that he was sustained in this view by the statute which was the organic law of the institution. Quoting from the law he said, "None but a majority of the whole Board of Curators had the power to remove a professor, for sufficient cause." A quorum of nine members of the Board, he showed, was denied such an important power. How, then, he asked, can a committee of five men have that extraordinary authority? If they have power to touch a single professor, to remove a single one, they can, on the very day after the adjournment of the Board, remove every professor and reorganize the institution upon any basis they may see proper to adopt. He hoped that the Board would consider that he was arguing the question without prejudice and without passion, and as a naked legal question. He maintained that the professor had rights which should be regarded. When he became a professor he resigned a position in the outside world and forsook its turmoils and its troubles, and devoted himself to the interests of his professor's chair. He sacrificed much, and it would not do that his tenure of office should be at the mercy of four or five individuals. A proper regard for his interests, if even the charter was not specific on the subject, required that the same power only which elected a professor could remove him, viz: a majority of the Board of Curators. The Executive Committee had power to transact all ordinary business in the intervals between the sessions of the Board, but the removal of professors was not part of the power delegated to them; the Board by its by-laws reserved that power to itself.

Mr. Withers concluded by stating that he was supported in his views by the law faculty of the University, he having obtained the opinion from Hon. Jas. O. Harrison, concurred in by Hon. M. C. Johnson, and the written opinion was now in the possession of the Regent. He took it that the Board would be willing to act in accordance with the opinion of the highest legal authority of the University, that faculty which the Board had put forward to teach the youth of this State the science of law.

Curator Williams said he did not wish to make as lengthy a speech as Curator Withers. He confessed his surprise at the course which this gentleman had raised. Had he been the professor concerned, he should have been thankful if the legal points discussed had not been raised. The Board might very well come to the conclusion that the Executive Committee had transcended its powers, but that would not affect the question as to whether the professor had not been guilty of a course of conduct highly censurable. The Executive Committee never claimed to usurp the authority of the Board. What the gentleman had advanced on that point was common law and common sense. But the question was whether the committee could suspend a professor *pro tempore*. This was a corporation, and he maintained that the Executive Board had the power to transact all the business of the Board *ad interim*, to have force and effect until ratified by the General Board of Curators. The action of the Executive Board was a temporary thing, subject to the action of the whole Board. He ventured to say that Prof. Jas. O. Harrison in that written opinion referred to did not discuss the removal of a professor *pro tem*. They should be careful not to get involved upon these law points. The Board could either reverse or confirm the action of the committee, and the matter would be at an end.

The Board had been called together year after year in extra session, and peace committees had been appointed, and with what effect? Complete failure. And at length the conclusion was arrived at that one or other of the parties causing the discussion should get out of the University. Time was precious. He wanted to present a substitute for the motion which would bring the matter to a test immediately.

WHEREAS, The Board of Curators, having used all reasonable measures to adjust differences among, and to harmonize in cordial relations and co-operation, the officers and the members of the Faculties of Kentucky University, and having declared at its meeting, in June last, that "If there is anyone who cannot work in peace and harmony with his fellows in the Board, resignation would do honor to the head and heart of such a one," thus emphatically expressing a wish that any official disturbing the future harmony and peace of the institution should resign or be separated from further official relationship with the University; and,

Whereas, That Tutor E. Smith and Professor J. W. McGarvey did, in disregard of the expressed wish of the Board, publish articles improper and intemperate in their character, and calculated to reopen questions of strife and discord; and,

Whereas, Tutor Smith, on suggestion of several members of the Executive Committee and the Board, did tender his resignation, which was accepted by the Executive Committee, whose action is hereby approved; and,

Whereas, The Executive Committee did courteously and kindly request Professor McGarvey, for the sake of the peace and harmony of the institution, to resign his professorship in Kentucky University, which he declined to do; therefore,

Resolved, That J. W. McGarvey may be, and is hereby, removed from his professorship in Kentucky University, and that the chair formerly filled by him be declared vacant.

Curator Wilkes thought that it would be conceded that the Board should give some decided expression of opinion upon the action of the Executive Committee, that its powers in the matter in controversy might be accurately defined. It is conceded that the Executive Committee had exceeded its authority.

Curator Williams, explaining, said it was not conceded that the committee had not the power to suspend, but had not the power to remove permanently.

Curator Wilkes said that he had understood the gentleman. He held that the committee dismissed the professor altogether from connection with the Bible College, contrary to law. He was in favor of a full and free investigation of the charges against the professor. That gentleman was in favor of it himself; if he was not, then he would be unworthy to hold the position from which he has been removed. He hoped that the substitute would be withdrawn and the original motion be voted upon first.

Curator Enos Campbell asked what power could remove a professor who had been guilty of some heinous offense against morality. According to the legal argument he had heard from Curator Withers there was no power in Lexington to remove him.

Curator Allen rose to a point of order. He claimed that the discussion was out of order. They had been convened to take action upon the course adopted by the Executive Committee in reference to the suspension or removal of Prof. J. W. McGarvey. Mr. Allen maintained that his point of order was well taken.

Regent Bowman asked if the object of Curator Williams in offering his substitute was to cut off discussion.

Curator Williams denied that that was his object.

Regent Bowman wanted to make an explanation in reference to a legal opinion alluded to as in his possession.

He was decided out of order.

Curator Rickets held that the adoption of the substitute would cut off all investigation. He said that the interests of the Christian Church were involved, and if two-thirds of the members present were not of that church then all their acts would be null and void.

Curator Allen insisted upon his point of order. He wanted a full, fair and impartial investigation.

President Z. F. Smith rendered his decision against the point of order.

Curator Allen appealed from the decision of the chair.

In the progress of the vote Curator Elley made the point that the Executive Committee had no right to vote on the question.

The chair decided Bro. Elley out of order. He sat down saying: "*Nice* thing indeed."

The decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 19 to 13.

Curator Wilkes then moved that the substitute be laid on the table. The motion was lost by a vote of 14 to 19.

Regent Bowman arose to discuss the substitute. It had been said that he held a document, being a legal opinion condeming the action of the Executive Committee. He had nothing of the kind in his possession. Mr. Jas. O. Harrison had been asked for an opinion. He gave it without having the law or the charter before him, and it related to permanent effect of the action of the Board. But he had the legal written opinions of other legal gentlemen—Hon. R. A. Buckner, G. B. Kinkead, Messrs. Breckinridge & Buckner and others sustaining the *ad interim* action of the committee.

Curator Withers asked if the opinions were not all against the action of the Executive Committee?

Regent Bowman answered that they were against the action of the committee as a finality, but not *ad interim*.

A motion was then made to adjourn to 7½ o'clock.

An amendment was offered to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The amendment was defeated.

The motion to adjourn was then carried.

EVENING SESSION.

After the opening of the session with prayer, Curator Williams, of Harrodsburg, moved that the Board adjourn from the board-room, small and ill-ventilated, to the chapel of the University.

This was opposed by Curator R. P. Miller, who moved to go into executive session

[There were many ladies present at this time, and if the last motion prevailed they would have to leave.]

Regent Bowman moved to amend by excepting the members of the press from the action of the resolution.

Bro. Elley warmly opposed the motion to exclude the public. He was supported by Col. Withers.

The motion to go into executive session was carried and the ladies present walked out.

Curator Withers moved to invite the donors to remain.

This motion was carried by a vote of 23 to 11.

The members of the Faculties of the University were then invited to remain. Carried.

It was then moved that all present, and those who had left, be invited to remain. Carried. [Great laughter.]

Some of the gentlemen were then requested to go for the ladies who had left and induce them, if possible, to return.

A motion was then made to adjourn to the chapel. Carried.

Dr. Jos. Smith then announced that there were no means of lighting the chapel.

A motion was made to adjourn till 8 o'clock this morning. Lost.

The meeting proceeded to business.

The minutes of the afternoon session were read and approved.

The question being upon the motion of Gen. Withers and the substitute of Curator Williams,

Curator Elley said he desired to express his mind upon the subject. He had not, he said, in the ordinary course of events, a right to expect to live another year, and therefore he wished to deliver himself freely on the subject. He succeeded in accomplishing the feat with a hand presentation. He went for the Regent and members of the Executive Committee, whom he charged with having violated the law—their action was a positive violation of the law, he said.

Mr. Benj. Gratz said earnestly that he had no hand or part in violating the law.

Brother Elley only intended his language to mean that he *knew* the law.

Curator Campbell objected to the language.

The chair said Curator Elley had used language which, in all probability, he did not mean.

Brother Elley—I meant every word of it.

Chair—You do not intend to be personal.

Brother Elley only meant what he said in a Pickwickian sense. He proceeded to argue the question. He said that it was public rumor that the Regent had made it a square issue; that either he or McGarvey should go out. "I wish to God!" he exclaimed, "that he (meaning the Regent) had gone out, and the Executive Board with him."

He was called to order.

Brother Elley—Well, if I'm out of order, I'll try it again.

It was not for the sake of harmony in the institution, but for the sake of harmony in the Executive Board that this action was taken in regard to Professor McGarvey.

He had a further statement to make. He learned from Curator Woolfolk that the institution was out of funds, and in debt to Mr. Sayre, the banker, for $6,000 for salaries of professors, and Mr. Woolfolk had offered to pay the salaries for a year himself, if Prof. McGarvey were allowed to remain. It was also said Dr. Smith charged that Prof. McGarvey did not teach the truth. [Dr. Smith said it was not true.] He ridiculed the idea of Prof. McGarvey's conspiracy against the Regent. If it was treason to wish the removal of the Regent, then he (Elley) was guilty of treason, and over a hundred churches in Kentucky were treasonably conspired against him, for they wanted his removal, and nothing else would satisfy them or restore harmony to the institution.

He charged that the committee only existed to register the edicts of the Regent, who cunningly avoided the meetings of the Board when Mr. McGarvey was discussed. He charged that some of the members of the Executive Committee were prejudiced against Mr. McGarvey.

Mr. Gratz—I wish you would name them.

Mr. Elley—Well, sir, you.

Mr. Gratz—I deny it, sir. I never treated Mr. McGarvey in any other way than as a gentleman.

Mr. Elley—Yes, and you would treat everybody else in the same way.

Brother Elley proceeded to pitch into the Regent, and the Board and Tutor Smith. He maintained that the action of the Board was an usurpation. Mr. Elley pitched into the newspapers for not giving him and his friends fair play, and spoke of the Lexington PRESS as never giving anybody fair play. [This is false, and not meant in a Pickwickian sense, either, as Brother Elley should know, if he had that regard for truth which he pretends to have.] Brother Elley, during his very violent speech, charged that the Chairman, Z. F. Smith, had said he would treat the petitions of the churches as he would the demands of a mob.

Mr. Z. F. Smith—I emphatically deny it.

Brother Elley said he had it on the word of a gentleman who wrote to him.

Mr. Smith explained what he had said, but did not satisfy Bro. Elly. He concluded by asking the Regent to step out of his office as he was disturbing the peace of the church, and was an element of discord in the University.

Curator Worthington moved to amend the substitute of Curator Williams by striking out the word *formerly* filled, and insert the word *now* filled.

Curator Williams refused to accept the amendment.

Curator Campbell thought it was an attempt to condemn the committee in a roundabout way.

Curator Wilkes thought the point was a very important one. He maintained that the professor was not legally removed from his position in the Bible College.

After a rambling discussion, without coming to a decision, the meeting adjourned to this morning at 8½ o'clock.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The Board was opened with prayer by Rev. C. C. Pickett.

On motion it was resolved to have closed doors, excepting members of the press and Prof. McGarvey. Reading of minutes dispensed with. A motion was made that the speeches be confined to ten minutes, and opposed by Curator Rickets. Prof. McGarvey desired to be heard, and that there would be no limit put upon the time necessary.

Mr. R. J. White, of Madison, thought that in order to a full, fair hearing, Prof. McGarvey should be heard.

Mr. Wilkes thought that the question before the meeting was a vital one, and should not be disposed of without due consideration. If the institution does not stand in the affections of the people, it should not stand at all, because under such circumstances it cannot stand to any purpose. Mr. Wilkes did not think it right to tie the members down, as such a course would look as if it were not desired to give a hearing.

The amendment by Mr. Wilkes in reference to limitation, that three on each side be heard without limit, was lost, the vote for the amendment being 11, and those against 23.

A request was presented asking for admission from a number of donors to the institution. The request was denied—the vote being taken.

The debate on the words *now* and *formerly*, to the latter of which offense was taken by the friends of Prof. McGarvey, was resumed. The vote being taken as to whether the word formerly should be struck out, the result stood thus, for, 11; against, 22.

A good many suggestions and some quibblings were made on this subject of change of language, but the suggestions did not result in much.

Landon A. Thomas desired a vote on the main question at once.

Mr. Rickets said that inasmuch as there seemed to be a desire to cut off all discussion and investigation, he would as soon take the vote at once as not.

A by-law was introduced which seemed to be in conflict with some steps which had been taken, and that law was suspended.

Col. Withers said that it could not be suspended.

Mr. Campbell said that the whole trouble arose out of incompatibility of temper, and that no charges had been made affecting Prof. McGarvey.

R. J. White, in common with another gentleman, who preceded, thought it all wrong at such a time, under such excitement as now exists, to proceed in the present hurried manner.

Col. Withers would not sweep aside a law to let one man get at another. Col. Withers could have nothing to do with such a partial process. Col. Withers again and again contended that the law should be adhered to; to do otherwise would make every one look upon the Board with contempt.

Dr. Smith did not think that the by-laws should be suspended.

The vote being taken as to the suspension of the by-laws, stood thus: For suspension, 12; against, 23.

THE CHARGES.

Prof. Williams thought that there could be no doubt as to the ownership of Kentucky University. The professor offered some remarks with a view to setting himself right before making some charges against Professor McGarvey. He then proceeded to read the following document, being the defense of the action of the Executive Committee:

To the Honorable the Board of Curators of Kentucky University:

GENTLEMEN—The Executive Committee to whom is delegated the authority to do, *ad interim*, any and everything which the Board itself might rightfully do, when in session, *provided* their proceedings so far as may relate to the legitimate business of the whole Board, shall not be considered final unless they be ratified at the next meeting of the Board—ask leave to submit the following as the ground, in part, of their recent action in reference to the suspension or removal of Professor J. W. McGarvey:

The committee felt that, after the adjournment of the Board in June last, the work of restoring peace and official harmony in the University as far as this was practicable, was, by force of circumstances, by the very nature of their office, and by the action of the Board, thrown on their hands. They felt, moreover, in view of all the facts in the case, and the complications of a strife of several years, duration, and especially in view of the utter failure of every effort on the part of various committees to establish peace, that the work of properly preparing for the opening of another session was unusually delicate and difficult. Nevertheless, they resolved, with a full purpose to do their whole duty to the institution, to be guided by the clearly indicated policy of the Board, and by their own dispassionate judgment as to what was necessary and proper to be done.

After due deliberation they were forced to the conclusion that the resignation of Prof. J. W. McGarvey would greatly promote the desired harmony, and they accordingly resolved to request him, in kind and respectful terms, voluntarily to tender his resignation.

They were influenced in this decision by the following considerations:

1. His well known want of sympathy with the Regent, the chief officer of the University, in his educational work, and in his administrative policy, which work and policy the Board have always approved.

2. His strong opposition to that officer, reported by the *Committee on Grievances* long known to the Executive Committee, and since fully avowed by himself.

3. The want of proper co-operative harmony between himself and other instructors in the University, produced, we have reason to believe, by the course of Mr. McGarvey himself.

4. His conduct as editor of the Times, immediately after the adjournment of the Board in June last, in publishing articles concerning the report of the *Committee on Greivances*, before that report appeared; in which articles he does Mr. Bowman great injustice, by presenting him to the public as a false accuser of his brethren, when Mr. McGarvey himself had been Mr. Bowman's accuser before the Board.

The imperative necessity that one or the other party to an irreconcilable difficulty in any institution of learning should withdraw from the same, and the fact that the Board had refused to allow the Regent to resign, when he proffered to do so, left the Executive Committee no alternative, save to invite the resignation of Professor McGarvey.

Encouraged by their own view of what was right in the premises, and by the very earnest and unanimous exhortation of the Board at its last meeting, addressed to all the parties in this controversy, and to all others as well, the Executive Committee resolved to address Professor McGarvey a respectful note, asking him, for the sake of peace and harmony in the institution, to tender his resignation.

But after the committee had thus resolved, they concluded to delay the sending of their communication, in the hope that when the report of the "Committee on Grievances" had been given to the press, Professor McGarvey's course would render the request unnecessary. They hoped that his editorial procedure at least would be so fair and generous and pacific, especially toward his colleagues, that all disturbances might be at last composed; or, if he chose to proceed otherwise, that he would feel it to be his duty to resign without a suggestion from them, as we hoped he would do after the action of the Board.

In all these expectations we were disappointed. The article in the Times of July the 3d, of which he is the acknowledged author, destroyed all hope that we may have had, that harmony could be restored, and the interests of the University promoted, without some action on the part of the Executive committee. We accordingly sent him a letter urging him to resign, and this we begged him to do voluntarily, for peace sake, and without prejudice to himself or censure from us. Mr. McGarvey declined, in terms not the most respectful, to comply with the request of the Committee and to conform his action to the line of peaceful policy so heartily recommended by the Board.

His course under the circumstances, so unexpected to the committee, left them no alternative save either to arrest the exercise of the functions of his office as professor, or to permit him to remain the occasion or cause of renewed strife and alienations in the institution.

They invite the close and unbiased attention of the Curators to the following considerations especially, as furnishing ample grounds for their final proceeding:

1. It is a fact well known to the Board that slanderous reports had gone out to the public to the effect that the Treasurer had fraudulently appropriated or misused the funds of this institution. A publication of the fact that Mr. Bowman had been unanimously reelected Treasurer at our last meeting, and that his financial dealings had been, time and again, inquired into by the Board, and uniformly declared to be correct and faithful in every particular, was necessary to his vindication, as well as that of the Board who continued him in office.

The Executive Committee accordingly prepared a very brief statement of these matters of record, and did, as soon as possible after the adjournment of the Board in June last, give them to the press, in connection with the report of the "Committee on Grievances."

Prof. McGarvey, knowing that the Regent of the institution had been injuriously misrepresented among the readers of his own paper, nevertheless deliberately refused or neglected to publish these facts as thus officially set forth.

2. The law of the University, p. 18, directs that the Executive Committee shall cause to be published *such documents* as will make a fair exhibit of the general condition of the University.

In the discharge of this duty the Committee prepared a paper for early publication, embracing the report of "Committee on Grievances," and such a statement of facts from the records of the Board as, in their judgment, was necessary.

Mr. McGarvey, although a professor in the University, suppresses the publication of these statements in his paper, and thus refuses to give to the public such facts as the Executive Committee deemed necessary to the interests of the institution.

The judgment of the committee as to what ought to be published should, on every principle of official honor, have prevailed over his prejudices and personal feelings against the Regent, so far as to have caused him to give to the public the entire paper of the committee. We can construe such action in no other way than as wholly incompatible with his subordinate position as professor, discourteous to the authorities of the institution, and as evidence of an unwillingness on his part to give a misrepresented colleague the benefit of the truth. During the summer and fall of '71 or '72, when certain parties thought proper to discuss the exciting questions of the hour in the newspapers, Dr. Peter judged it expedient to address certain communications to the press in reply to attacks on Mr. Bowman, and, as he believed, on the vital interests of the University. We would not here discuss the propriety of any of these publications. But the Board of Curators, after mature reflection, decided—

"The articles written by Dr. Peter, in *common with other publications of the time, were, under the circumstances*, ill-timed, injudicious, and, in their effects, detrimental to the interests of the institution."

In his recent article in the Times, Mr. McGarvey states simply that *Dr. Peter had been censured by this Board for articles which he had written for the newspapers*, "which articles," he adds, "were in the interests of Mr. Bowman, and antagonistic to the editors of the Times, and to the action of the Main Street Church."

The conclusions which his readers were thus forced to draw was that Dr. Peter *alone* was censured by the Board, and that too, for writing articles that were favorable to Mr. Bowman and unfavorable to Mr. McGarvey.

Now, the strife-producing character of Mr. McGarvey's articles appears in this: That he suppresses the fact that others also were equally censured by the Board. He seems to labor to create the impression that Dr. Peter's articles alone, *because* unfavorable to him and to certain elders of the Main Street Church, and favorable to the Regent, were condemned by the Curators.

In this procedure he did all that an editor could have done, to fix in the mind of the public all the censure of the Board in this regard on his colleague, Dr. Peter, and that, too, on false grounds, knowing at the time that the condemnation was meant to be distributed among all the newspaper writers of the time, himself included.

4. An article written by Tutor Smith, on *University Troubles*, for the Cincinnati Gazette, Mr. McGarvey, after the adjournment of the Board, denounces in the Times as containing falsehood and base slander. Mr. Smith thereupon addressed him a note, asking space to reply to this grave charge, asserting his ability to prove that he wrote truth. Mr. McGarvey refused to give him the opportunity to reply to so serious an accusation. We do not, in any wise, indorse the propriety of Mr. Smith's writing any article on the University difficulty, being himself a teacher in the institution, but we submit whether Prof. McGarvey wrote in the interests of peace and harmony, when he thus denounces the statements of his colleague as *false* and *basely slanderous*, and then refuses the opportunity to reply.

Tutor Smith, finding all harmony between himself and Prof. McGarvey thus permanently disturbed, and learning that his article to the Gazette was, in the judgment of members of the Executive Committee, and other Curators, calculated to increase rather than to allay strife, had the proper self-respect and regard for the opinion of Curators to tender his resignation, which the Executive Committee promptly accepted.

We think that the course of Mr. McGarvey in his controversy with his colleague, was objectionable, and as he was the senior of the latter, who is a young man, and as he is an editor of a *religious* newspaper, his severe denunciations of Mr. Smith were, under the circumstances, the more inexcusable.

Moreover, we would impress it upon the minds of the Curators that it was under the professed apology of a reply to Tutor Smith that Mr. McGarvey finds the opportunity to injure the reputation and usefulness of the Regent.

5. Mr. McGarvey, in the article which we are reviewing, complains that the report of the Committee on Grievances had been anticipated by certain writers, and the nature of the case misrepresented in the papers before the report was prepared.

It is evident that he here seeks to make the impression that only the friends of Regent Bowman sought, by premature publications, to forestall opinion in regard to the report.

But the facts in the case furnish positive proof of Mr. McGarvey's determination to allow no peace in the University save on his own terms; for he himself, while thus publicly criminating a colleague, was guilty of the same offense.

In an article of June 26th, written before that report was given to the public, he states that the editors of the Times, Mr. Wilkes among the number, had been vindicated and were anxious for their *vindication to appear*. Whatever impropriety there was, therefore, in any attempt to forestall public opinion, Mr. McGarvey was equally guilty of it.

Moreover, in order to keep alive an unjust prejudice against Mr. Bowman, he claimed for his co-editor, Wilkes, that he had been vindicated by the yet unpublished report. Now, was this statement even *true?*

The Board decided that the charge which Mr. Bowman had once brought against Mr. Wilkes was sustained by the testimony; and that so far as his statements had made impressions injurious to the Regent, when opportunity to know better was in his reach, he was at fault.

With this verdict of guilt well known to him, Editor McGarvey, a week or more before the "report" was published, announces the vindication of the whole editorial corps!

In this connection the committee would call special attention to the fact that Curator Wilkes had repeatedly made the most serious charges against Regent Bowman, which charges had been before the committee for investigation. In view of these facts, the declaration of Prof. McGarvey to the effect that Mr. Wilkes had been vindicated by the Board, could have had but one meaning, viz.: That the Regent had been found guilty of the unfaithfulness with which Mr. Wilkes had charged him! We submit, then, that Prof. McGarvey was not only guilty of making the erroneous statement that the report of the committee contained the vindication of the honor of all the original editors of the Times, but that he thereby implies the very dishonesty and criminality that had been charged against the Regent.

This deliberate perversion of the character of the report, of itself is, in our opinion, sufficient ground to demand his removal from the institution.

6. Mr. McGarvey has inexcusably done Mr. Bowman still further injury and injustice by his suppression of a few very important words of the report, when endeavoring to pursuade his readers of his own complete exoneration from what he calls the charges of the Regent. It will be remembered that in his memorial of January 11th, 1872, he calls on the Board to vindicate him from the charge of being a liar, which charge, he alleges, had been brought against him by Mr. Bowman.

In commenting on the decision of the committee in the premises, Mr. McGarvey says that he had been completely exonerated from the charge preferred against him. He thus leads his readers to suppose that he had been tried and fully acquitted on some charge of lying that Mr. Bowman had publicly and falsely brought against him, when he himself had been Mr. Bowman's accuser, and had preferred charges against him. Now, the suppression of any essential part of the solemn decision of a tribunal like that, is morally improper. But, when such impression does injury and injustice to an opponent, it is unpardonable. In the case of Prof. McGarvey, his mutilation and misrepresentation of the report, to the injury of Mr. Bownan, is, under the circumstances, deserving of extreme censure.

The decision of the committee on the point alluded to, is that, while they exonerate Mr. McGarvey under an *alleged* charge of falsehood, they declare that no such charge had been made by the Begent at all, directly nor by implication, unless from inference, which even, if logically drawn, should be accepted by the Regent as his own, before they are made a subject of criminal charge against him (the Regent). Thus it appears that while the Board were willing to exonerate Mr. McGarvey under a charge of falsehood, which *he* alleges had been made by the Regent, they were also emphatic in denying in the same sentence that the Regent had brought any such charge, and yet Mr. McGarvey deliberately suppresses this fact. He thus leaves Mr. Bowman before the public in the attitude of a false accuser, convicted and exposed as such by the Board. This piece of injustice to a superior officer furnishes additional sufficient grounds for the action of the Executive Committee.

8. Another apparent effort on the part of Mr. McGarvey to do Mr. Bowman all the injury he could, and which served to render the breach between him and the Regent irreparable, is in Mr. McGarvey's editorial notice of the slanders of Mr. Bowman's private character.

Mr. McGarvey sees fit to refer to these refuted slanders again, and gives his readers the full benefit of the scandal by saying merely that the committee say of certain testimony touching the private character of the Regent: "*That it should not have been introduced.*" Now, the report of the committee emphatically declares not merely that that testimony should not have been introduced, as Mr. McGarvey has stated the matter, but that it should not have been introduced for the reason, that it was *confessedly based on rumor alone, utterly unsubstantiated by any evidence whatever, and irrelevant*, thus giving the amplest vindication of Mr. Bowman, and leaving the censure for its introduction to fall on whomsoever deserved it.

But, worse than all this, Mr. McGarvey, after endeavoring to exonerate himself from all blame for the introduction of this scandal, pens this unfortunate sentence: "More on this matter (the scandal) we do not choose to write unless future developments shall compel us to do so."

In such a connection these words can have no other significance than to insinuate vice and to *threaten* its exposure—words that were sufficient of themselves to prevent all future co-operation with him on the part of the Regent, though nothing else had ever been written.

9. In explaining to his readers the very plain verdict of the Board in the case of Mr. Wilkes, Mr. McGarvey endeavors to pursuade

them that the Board did not find any fault with Mr. Wilkes for any *statement* which he may have made concerning the title to Ashland or Woodland, but only for the *impression* which his statements may have produced on the minds of some persons. Now, the verdict of the committee is in these words:

"That Curator Wilkes, much to the injury of Mr. Bowman, did repeatedly, and to different persons, give erroneons impressions in reference to the title to the Realty as being held in his own name instead of the University—*that too subsequent to the time said title had been recorded*—is sustained by the testimony; and, in so far as *statements* creating said impressions *were made by him*, when opportunity to know better was within his reach, he is at fault."

The charge of Mr. Bowman against Curator Wilkes is thus emphatically declared to be sustained. But, desiring that full justice should be done to all parties, the Committee proceed to censure Curator Wilkes for his *statements*, on the ground: 1st, that those *statements* gave erroneous and injurious impressions; and, 2d, that Mr. Wilkes had the opportunity to know better.

And yet, after Mr. McGarvey had heard the report of the committee read, he does not hesitate, as we have seen, to publish it as a fact that *Mr. Wilkes had been vindicated!* And more than this, he even spread the injurious statement again before the public that Mr. Bowman had held the title to Woodland in his own name for nearly a year after it had been paid for by the money of the University—a statement which is not true, and the facts connected with which Mr. McGarvey could easily have known had he desired—is virtually but a repetition of the story which the Board unanimously condemned as truthless and injurious.

In conclusion, we beg leave to say that, no documents touching the unfortunate difficulties in the University, for the removal of which the Board had wisely prepared the way, in the whole scope, tenor and spirit, could have been more injurious to others, and more fatal to the peace and harmony of the institution than those published by Prof. McGarvey in the Times, so soon after the adjournment of the Board, so palpably misrepresenting its action, and so manifestly calculated to open up afresh the wounds which they had endeavored to heal.

These articles are herewith appended, and we leave it to the judgment of the Board, after carefully reading them, and weighing all we have said, to determine whether they do not furnish ample evidence of a persistent disposition on the part of Mr. McGarvey to use his office as professor, and his position as editor of a religious newspaper, to do some of his colleagues all the injury he can, and to defeat any effort for peace unless it be accomplished by the disgrace of the founder and the faithful, self-sacrificing Chief Executive officer of the University.

With the exception of Mr. McGarvey, there has been, and is, entire harmony and co-operation among all the officials of Kentucky University, as far as known to us.

From the foregoing statements, and from the fact that Mr. McGarvey is, and has been for years, more or less, not on terms of cordial relationship with a number of his colleagues of the Faculty and the officials of the institution, nor in proper sympathy to cooperate with its management, we are compelled to regard him as an irreconcilable element of discord in the government of Kentucky University, and his removal as necessary to the peace and prosperity of the same.

As the authority of the Executive Committee to suspend or remove Mr. McGarvey has been questioned, we beg leave to say that the power of appointment and the creating of vacancies in the Faculties has been repeatedly exercised by the committee for fifteen years, without a previous voice of dissent or doubt as to the legality of these precedents, Mr. McGarvey himself holding his professorship under the exercise of this authority.

BENJ. GRATZ, *Ch'm pro tem.*
JOSEPH SMITH, } Ex.
JOS. WASSON, } Com.
JOS. WOOLFOLK, }

Mr. Allen thought that the charges brought against Prof. McGarvey should have been shown to the professor in time to give him an opportunity to get up a defense. Professor McGarvey was told that there were no charges, and then for so many to be brought forward at so late an hour was wholly unfair.

Mr. Bowman explained that the paper read was simply the defense offered by the Executive Committee, and were not charges.

The chairman, in reply to a question, said he thought the charges, if any, were made by Curator Williams.

Mr. Williams said that he had read the paper slowly, and there were twelve distinct charges or articles to the effect that Professor McGarvey had been guilty of conduct prejudicial to the harmony of the institution.

In reply to other questions, the chair again asserted that the paper read by Curator Williams was an argument in support of the charges embodied in the substitute.

Curator Withers wanted to know what the changes were. He wanted a full and fair discussion. The character and pecuniary interest of a citizen who stood high in the estimation of 50,000 of his fellow-citizens were at stake, and such a matter could not be disposed of lightly.

[At this point R. M. Bishop appeared, but did not take the chair.]

Curator Withers continued. He read the substitute and asked Curator Williams whether he had made any other charge than that in his substitute. He answered in the negative.

Col. Withers said he made the point of order, that by the by-law the charge cannot be entertained, as it does not pertain to either his incompetency or unfaithfulness as a professor.

The chair decided that if the charge be true that Professor McGarvey had been pursuing a course which would destroy harmony in the institution, then he was clearly incompetent and not carrying out the spirit and intention of the Board, and the point of order was, therefore, not well taken.

Curator Withers then presented a petition from 325 of the donors of the institution, comprising a majority of the endowment fund.

Regent Bowman asked if these documents were introduced as a part of the argument.

Curator Withers answered that they were not.

Regent Bowman—Then I object to this as out of order.

A motion to suspend the regular business in order to hear the petition was passed.

Curator Withers then read the petition of the donators setting forth the following:

1. Kentucky University is the property of the Christian Church in Kentucky.

2. That they made their donations on the strength of the representation of the Regent that the Bible College should be conducted in the interests of the Christian Church.

The remaining sections endorsed Prof. McGarvey and insisted on his being retained by the Board.

Dr. Smith asked if the heading to the petition had not been printed in this city and sent out to the other counties from here.

Curator Withers—I suppose it was.

Curator Withers then presented petitions from one hundred and eighty churches of Kentucky, reading the petition from the Walnut street church, in Louisville, asking for the retention of Prof. McGarvey, the separation of the Bible College and the College of Arts from the Agricultural College, and the removal of Regent Bowman.

Curator Williams said that the expression of opinion from the Christian Churches should be treated with every possible respect, and he, therefore, moved that the petitions be received and referred to a committee in order to prepare a suitable address in reply.

This motion was opposed by Curator Withers, who said that the University needed the sympathy of the church at this time.

The motion was amended so as to cause the committee of reference to report before the adjournment of the Board.

The chair appointed the committee, consisting of Curators Williams, Campbell, Sloan and Torbitt.

Bro. Elley moved that the committee consist of seven, and that they be not all on one side. He did not like that sort of appointment.

The following gentlemen were added, Curators Withers, Herndon and, on motion, the chairman, Z. F. Smith.

Curator Bishop declined to serve, and Bro. Elley said that owing to what had transpired last night the chairman ought not to be on the committee. It was very evident that this report was going to be a bone of contention.

On motion, Prof. McGarvey was heard upon the charges against him.

Prof. McGarvey asked whether the vote on his exclusion would be taken at 12 o'clock. He said that if the motion that he should be heard had been made before the introduction of the long document of the committee, he would have been prepared, but under the circumstances he was not. He desired to make a few remarks, however, and proceeded to read the correspondence between him and the Executive Committee, already given in substance to the readers of the PRESS.

In this correspondence Prof. McGarvey said the committee persistently refused to give him any grounds for their action against him, but now they come in and give their grounds in a long and carefully prepared document, which is one of the most ingenious and most glaring and unjustifiable perversion of fact that it is possible to conceive Now, if the Curators should take a vote upon his case without giving him ample time for defense, he was in their hands.

In order to give Prof. McGarvey time for preparation of his defense, Regent Bowman moved that the Board do now adjourn until 3 o'clock P. M.

The Board adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board was called to order by President R. M. Bishop in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and amended.

Curator Allen objected that the minutes set forth that charges were made against Prof. McGarvey by Prof. Williams. That was not the object of the present call.

The minutes were then approved.

Curator Sloan moved that the Board go into executive session, inviting the reporters to remain.

The chair explained to visitors before the vote was taken that if carried it meant that they make themselves scarce.

Curator Withers moved that everybody be invited, and that the Board adjourn to the chapel.

Curator Withers moved to invite the donors to remain. This Board, he said, to all intents and purposes, was an open board, since the members of the press were here. It did seem to him that the donors of the University, those who had given their money to its support, should be present to hear a discussion which involved the very existence of the University.

Curator Sloan opposed the motion, because the same motion had been voted down several times during the session, and the Board ought to be consistent.

The motion was lost by a vote of 22 to 14.

Mr. R. McMichael, rising, said that he was a donor to the institution, and there was something significant in the fact that every time a vote of this kind came up there was a certain party voted against it. He said there was something significant in the fact.

The chairman said no doubt there was, but he did not want any personalities.

Mr. McMichael wanted to know if Major Luxon was a member of the Board.

Major Luxon said he was a reporter for the ress—the Lexington Gazette.

Mr. McMichael was very mad, and remained with the door open determined to have an answer to his question.

The president ordered the door to be closed, but Mr. McMichael did not leave until the reporters had all reported their names and their papers.

The next thing in order was the address of Mr. McGarvey, which that gentleman proceeded to make.

PROF. M'GARVEY'S DEFENSE.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I stand before you under very extraordinary circumstances. It is a very rare thing in the history of a college for a professor to be dismissed from his position as I have been. It is the first time, I believe, that such an event has taken place, or even been proposed, in the history of this University. Its importance to me, personally, cannot possible be overestimated. If the resolution now before you should pass, that resolution, taken in connection with preceeding accusations, will blast my reputation as a man, as a Christian and as a gentleman forever before the commuity at large.

Of this, you are already aware, and you will perceive it more forcibly as I proceed. And if I shall say anything that shall grate harshly on the feelings of any member of the Board, I shall not be called to order on the ground of personality, for this is a personal question. My character has been assailed in a manner never before, perhaps, adopted towards any man, and if in defending myself, I shall cut severely into the feelings of any Curators or members of the Board, it is their misfortune and not my fault. I shall not be interrupted because I have a protracted train of thought which I have prepared since the adjournment of the Board this morning, and I do not wish to be thrown out of my line of thought by interruption.

And first I shall call the attention of the Board to the correspondence between myself and the Executive Committee, and begin with the resolution, by which they determined upon my removal, and request the resignation of my professorship. The committee say, in their letter dated July 8th: "In the spirit of, and for the end specified in the recommendation of the special committee on complaints, recommended by the Board, and with the desire to secure harmony, etc., we request you at once to resign your position as professor in Kentucky University." Here the request was based upon the recommendation of the committee. I wanted them to state the grounds of their action. They said it was "in the spirit of, and for the end specified by the report of the committee." Now, the report of that committee upon the subject says: "Is there any one who cannot work in peace and harmony with his fellows in the Board (the Board, not the faculty) resignation would do honor to the head and heart of such."

I say the recommendation is intended for members of the Board, of which I am not one. But the members of the Executive Committee say the spirit of the recommendation included professors. Then, as to "peace and harmony"; I am not one of the number to produce discord and to defeat the desire for peace and harmony, for the committee on complaints exonerated me from that charge. Hence, the assertion that I was in the way of "peace and harmony" was false, and it was wicked for the Executive Committee to apply that language to me. It was my interest and my desire to work in harmony hereafter as I had done heretofore with my colleagues.

The first ground for desiring my removal was abandoned. They adopted another. They say in their communication of July 10th: "In our judgment your resignation would promote harmony." I replied that this was basing their action not on the records of the committee, but *upon their own judgment*. They refused an answer to my demand to give the further grounds for their action. They deferred until this morning, when they present them by Prof. Williams in a long, exhaustive and carefully prepared document.

[This is the series of charges printed in another place.]

Let me call your attention to another part of the correspondence. In their letter dated July 14th, they say they want my resignation to be voluntary. Now, look at that! They say to me: "We wish your resignation to be regarded as voluntary on your part." Look at that! Gentlemen in authority in the University ask a professor to resign in order to secure peace and harmony in the institution, and yet they wanted it to appear that my resignation was voluntary! I was not willing to go before the community with an appearance that was false. I was not willing to be a party to such a transaction. You see how it would have been if I had resigned. They would come forward, and when my friends spoke of my resignation as voluntary, would go to the records and say: "Look at these records and see whether it was voluntary or not"—just what they have done. I expected it, and I was prepared for it. thank God.

Again, with regard to the action of the committee toward me. The notice first sent to me was a dismissal and I should so regard it, and yet they asked for my voluntary resignation. I refused to resign for these reasons:

1. I occupied a position of duty and usefulness that I felt it would be a sin in the sight of God to abandon, unless for most important reasons, and so my friends regarded it.

2. Not a single man to whom I appealed for advice, with that accusation against me, whether in the faculty, in the Board, in the Church or in the world, but advised me not to resign, and included in that number is the very Curator who now introduces a resolution for my removal, and which is now before this body. In a conversation with him of two hours' length, he said: You cannot resign your position in such a condition of the case that casts imputation upon your character. When I read the correspondence between myself and the committee to him, he said that he had told the Executive Committee that they had made a blunder. He said I could not honorably resign under the circumstances, and now he offers this resolution to expel me.

And let me call attention to one clause of that resolution: "Whereas, the Executive Committee kindly and courteously requested Prof. McGarvey, for the sake of peace and harmony, to resign his professorship in Kentucky University, which he declined to do. Therefore, resolved, to remove him." I am to be removed for not doing the very thing that he said I could not do, and that he would not do if he were in my place.

The committee has suspendedme, and I want you to note carefully the grounds. In the first place, they had *kindly* requested me to resign; secondly, I did not resign, and therefore I was suspended. Is that the law of this institution? When a man is asked to resign and he refuses, does that constitute sufficient ground for his suspension? If that is the law, proclaim it, and let the professors in this institution know on what insecure tenure they hold their office. But I do not think such an absurdity will be maintained.

Further—I declared their action to be illegal and in violation of the charter of the University. I will not consider this point at length. The admirable argument of Curator Withers on that subject—clear, transparent and to the point—covered the whole ground, and it cannot have been forgotten by members of the Board.

The law governing this institution has no word in relation to suspension or temporary removal of a professor. The framers of the law never contemplated an act of that kind taking place. The suspension of a professor is illegal, and the law makes no provision for it.

One of the Curators discussing this very question said: Suppose a professor was guilty of drunkeness, murder or other heinous offense, was there no power to remove him? Can't the Executive Committee suspend him? No; it cannot. The law does not provide for it. That is something which requires the calling of the Board together to act upon it. And if the members of the Board get drunk, what action can be taken? None other than calling the whole Board together, no matter at what trouble or expense. For these reasons I pronounce the action of the committee toward me as illegal.

Again, the committee were guilty of a great blunder in speaking of my suspension as final. I wrote, asking them to define the extent and duration of my suspension, and to refer to clauses in the charter and by-laws on that subject. They did not reply for six days, whereas, heretofore, they had replied to me next day. I wrote again. They replied, defining my suspension as dismissal from my office entirely. They started out with an absurdity, and, having to abandon that, finally pronounced me dismissed and having no longer any connection with the University. I was permanently dismissed.

Then they offered the chair they had asserted to vacate to another. They offered the chair of Sacred History to a life-long friend of mine, Alexander Proctor, of Missouri, and the Regent said that if he refused to accept it, another could be got from Illinois. They did attempt to vacate my chair, and the only reason that it was not filled on last Monday was, that they could not get any one in town to fill it. They wanted to dismiss me. The Board, itself, by its vote upon the question of striking out the word "formerly" and inserting the word "now," was of the same opinion. In the estimation of this Board I am not a professor of the institution.

A word as to my subsequent course. I refused to accede to the demands of the committee, and shielded myself under the chartered rights accorded to all professors. I determined to be present at the opening of the session, and I was. I met with the class, and at the close of the exercises I addressed the following note to Prof. Milligan, the President of the Bible College:

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, }
COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE, Sept. 8, '73. }

President Milligan:

DEAR BRO.—Regarding as illegal the recent act of the Executive Committee by which they pronounced my connection with the University suspended, I hereby report myself to you as ready to enter on the discharge of my official duties for the session which begins this day.

Respectfully yours,
J. W. MCGARVEY,
Professor of Sacred History.

To this President Milligan returned the following reply:

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, Sept. 8, 1873.

Prof. J. W. McGarvey:

MY DEAR BROTHER—In reply to your note of this morning, in which you say that you are ready to enter upon the discharge of your duties as Professor of Sacred History in the College of the Bible, I respectfully submit to you the enclosed communication from the Executive Committee. You will see from it that the committee regards your connection with the University as now severed, at least for a time. What you should do in the case, you yourself will have to judge. It would be very agreeable to me to have the benefit of your labors and counsel as heretofore, but I am unwilling to decide between you and the committee in this case. Do as you think proper.

Very truly, R. MILLIGAN.

The following is the communication alluded to:

Bro. Milligan:

I am directed to send you the following action of the Executive Committee:

WHEREAS, The chair of Sacred History in the Bible College has been made vacant by the suspension of Prof. J. W. McGarvey,

Resolved, That Secretary be requested to notify President Milligan of this fact, and that he, with Prof. Pickett, be requested to make such temporary arrangements for the matriculations and instruction of students in Sacred History in said college, until the said chair is filled by the Executive Committee, or the Curators at its approaching meeting on the 16th inst. Respectfully,

JOSEPH SMITH, Secretary.

On receiving that answer I saw that the Executive Committee had directed another disposition of the class in which I was interested. To pursue my right further would be involving Prof. Milligan in a dispute. I therefore reiired and have not attended the class exercises since that time.

So much for the dealings of the committee with me up to the hour of the meeting of this Board and the offering of Curator Withers' resolution.

That resolution wanted the Board to pronounce the action of the Executive Committee unlawful. The majority of the Board were willing to vote on it. The substitute offered by Prof. Williams has been before the house ever since. If the substitute is adopted, the original question, for which the meeting was called to settle, will still not have been touched. If you pass it, you put me out upon a new charge from this individual, and say nothing as to the action of the Executive Committee.

Let me call attention to the preamble to the resolution. The fact of my suspension is not mentioned in it. The only accusation mentioned in it is that I was asked to resign and didn't do it.

And will you pass this resolution? Will you condemn me and whitewash the committee? I do hope that there is no fear of any man in this Board that it should go away without one word as to the action of this Executive Committee. The charges as stated against me are known to the people, and I beg of you before you go, to tell me whether you approve of the action of this committee or not.

The first passage of the long preamble to the substitute misrepresents the report of the committee of the Board on complaints in two important particulars.

It says that the committee expressed emphatically a desire for the resignation of an official who could not work in harmony, &c. It was not any official—it was any *member of the Board*. And there is not one word in the report about separating a man from the University by suspension or otherwise. It is a palpable perversion of fact.

Again I read: "Whereas, That Tutor E. E. Smith and Professor J. W. McGarvey did, in disregard of the expressed wish of the Board, publish articles improper and intemperate in their character, and calculated to open questions of strife and discord, &c."

Now, I ask the Honorable Board, after reading the article of E. E. Smith in the Cincinnati Gazette and my reply in the Apostolic Times, whether you want to place me on a par with E. E. Smith. When you know that his article was a terrible assault upon my character, and that my article was a defense of myself. Would you call a man who killed another in self-defense a murderer? I do ask you, gentlemen, if you can appreciate the feeling that fills my breast, and that should actuate an honest man, not to say by your vote, at this or any other time, that I am to be publicly degraded and dismissed from the institution for speaking in defense of myself.

In reference to the next part of the resolution, the resignation of Tutor Smith, I wish to say some plain things. I call, in the first place, for the reading of the records of the Executive Committee in relation to this resignation.

Dr. Jos. Smith, secretary of the committee, read the minutes and the following letter of resignation of E. E. Smith:

LEXINGTON, KY., July 4th, 1873.

Gentlemen of Exec. Com. of Kentucky University:

I have understood that there is some dissatisfaction in regard to my connection with the University, on account of an article written by me to the Cincinnati Gazette. I, therefore, deem it proper to say:

1. That in writing that article I have violated no law of the University, in so far as I know.

2. That being a paid and regular correspondent of the Gazette, I had as perfect a right to contribute an article on that subject as on any other.

3. That in said article I violated no law of propriety, inasmuch as I did not attack nor criticise the government of the institution in any way; and inasmuch as I stated, both before and then, that I recognized the action of the Board as settling the matter under dispute.

4. That said article was *not* written for the purpose of stirring up strife anew, but, as any correspondent would have given it, a sketch of the University, giving the origin and cause of the troubles which were disposed of, and showing where condemnation belonged.

5. That, nevertheless, if it is the opinion of the Executive Committee that my connection with the University is detrimental to its interests, or does in any way interfere with its peace and prosperity, I hereby resign my position as instructor in the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The interest which I feel in the University, and the desire that I have for its growth and ultimate success, are the motives prompting me to this action. Very respectfully,

E. E. SMITH.

The resignation was presented on the 7th of July, and action was not taken upon it until the 10th.

Mr. McGarvey—That is sufficient. Now, gentlemen, I want you to note these facts. The very day this Board adjourned in June, Tutor Smith sent a dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

[Mr. McGarvey read extracts severely reflecting upon him, and not in accordance, he said, with the truth.] All this was known to the Committee, and no notice was taken of it from June 28th to July 7th.

[Messrs. Jos. Woolkfolk, Jos. Wasson and Benj. Gratz, denied having any knowledge of the article until they saw it in the Apostolic Times.]

Mr. McGarvey proceeded—Well it was published over the country, and when J. W. McGarvey writes a defense of himself then he is requested to resign, and not one of that committee was the man to come to me and request my resignation in a friendly manner. The committee conducted themselves all along as my enemies, and not as my friends, though I do not believe they are all at emnity towards me.

And now I take up the document presented by the committee this morning. I asserted that they had other grounds for my resignation, but they refused to let me know them, and why? Was it that they were afraid that I could explain them? What was it? Why were they refused when I begged and pleaded for them, and then thrust in here upon me an hour before the time appointed for me to make my defense? It was unmanly—cruel. It was wicked to this attempt to condemn a man without trial, and refusing to even let him know the charges against him, when those charges were of such a character as to blast his reputation, if they were true. I never before heard of such perfidy. The reasons they now advance as causes for my suspension are an afterthought. They were not in the minds of the men who suspended me. This document has been carefully prepared. They were vague and indefinite before; now it all comes out, and really I am at a loss to know why I did not obtain a copy of this before. If I mistake not, it was in the hands of some of the members of the Board last night. This is the way I have been dealt with by the members of the committee from the beginning, in their attempt to disgrace me and I ask you, gentlemen, whether you will sustain by your verdict such a course of action.

Gentlemen of the committee say that my removal was dated from July 3d, the date of my article in the Apostolic Times, when they had determined before that, that I should be removed. The document says: "After due deliberation they were forced to the conclusion that the resignation of Prof. McGarvey would greatly promote the desired harmony, and accordingly they resolved to so request him, &c."

Mr. McGarvey then asked for the reading of the records of the Executive Committee in regard to his resignation.

Dr. Smith read, showing that the resolution to request the professor's resignation had been passed some days before it was transmitted to him.

Mr. McGarvey—Is any ground mentioned there.

Dr. Jos. Smith—None but what I have read.

Mr. McGarvey—Gentlemen, they had resolved upon my resignation before the writing of that article—resolved upon my disgrace without ground. Can you indorse so dishonest a proceeding? You cannot indorse anything so dishonorable. Now, after they had resolved upon a proceeding which should stain my name with infamy forever, they look about for reasons, which they present here this morning. On the contrary, you should pass a resolution condemning their proceedings, and insist that the people who have brought this disgrace upon me should get out, and let the institution remain in harmony and, peace. I ask you, as Christian gentlemen with the fear of God in your hearts, whether you can indorse the course followed by this committee? This matter clearly affects my honor, and that is dear to me next to the love of Christ.

This document says I was opposed to Regent Bowman. I am opposed to him, and why? Because he had run a ploughshare through the Church of God, and sought to injure the cause of Christ, and I always will be opposed to him.

Regent Bowman—Did you not aver your opposition to my management of the University?

Mr. McGarvey—I did disapprove of his policy and management, and I told the Regent so, and I could speak of them now, but it is none of my business.

This document also charges he with not co-operating with the other professors. I deny the truth of it. There is not a man in the institution that I am at enmity with. There were one or two with whom I am not in the most agreeable relations, but none to whom I would not speak.

Prof. Williams asked about his relations with Dr. Peter.

Mr. McGarvey—Our official intercourse is characterized by politeness and courtesy.

Regent Bowman—Were you in friendly relations with Prof. Shackelford, and did you not make an issue with him when he came here?

Mr. McGarvey—I did make an issue with him, but he and I are on friendly terms.

Some one asked his relations with Prof. Pickett.

Mr. McGarvey—We are on terms of friendly intercourse. [Mr. McGarvey explained the action of Prof. Milligan and himself in relation to the treatment of Prof. Pickett in the Bible chapel. Mr. McGarvey supported President Milligan in his course at that time.] When the Board was called together before to consider this question, President Milligan was aimed at. They knew if he left I would. Touch one hair in his head and you touch six in mine.

A Member—What are your relations now with Prof. Pickett?

Mr. McGarvey—Prof. Pickett has returned to the bosom of the Church, and I am on friendly relations with him.

Other questions were put, and some of Mr. McGarvey's friends interfered in his behalf, but he answered all questions put to him.

Mr. McGarvey (continuing)—Now, all the charges in this paper are baseless. But if I was not on terms of intimacy with the rest of the professors, what ought an honorable body to have done? Kick me out without ceremony? Is that the condut you will endorse? Is that the inducement you hold out to foreigners to come here to adorn the chairs of this institution? Is that the sort of inducement you offer to such a man as Alexander Proctor?

A long colloquy here ensued between Prof. McGarvey and Regent Bowman in reference to published charges affecting each other's character, and the fact as to whether or not Mr. McGarvey and Mr. Wilkes had been censured by the committee. It involved in the dispute nearly all the members of the Committee of Grievances, who had all something to say upon the matter. When this was disposed of

Mr. McGarvey continued—The next thing I am blamed for is my treatment of Tutor Smith. I pronounced his article as false and slanderous. I am not in the habit of using harsh language as an editor, but let me quote from the article of Tutor Smith in relation to me. [Mr. McGarvey read an extract charging him with being a member of a clique and a conspirator against Regent Bowman.]

Now, Gentlemen, when charged with such a thing as that in a paper that circulates in Ohio and Indiana, where I am not known, and to whose people I was familiar as a dishonorable man, am I to be condemned for calling such things slanders? Is that the dominion under which I am to live? I could not speak of them politely, or in honeyed words. The Apostle Paul could not, when he pronounced his enemies children of the devil and enemies to all righteousness.

Another colloquy ensued about vindicating the character of Mr. L. B. Wilkes, when Mr. McGarvey came to a more serious matter.

Mr. McGarvey—It is that point of the document I hold in my hand which speaks of the publication of slander, that I shall now allude to. It is a reference to my article touching the charges against Mr. Bowman's character. [Mr. McGarvery read the article from his paper.] He blamed Tutor Smith for reviving the charges.

This again produced a rattle of musketry all round, in the course of which Mr. McGarvey found time to disprove two or three charges against him, among others of threatening the Regent in his paper.

The question of the injurious charge against Mr. Bowman of his withholding the deed to Woodland was gone into.

Mr. McGarvey went into an elaborate proof that there was good ground for believing that such was the case, showing that the Treasurer's reports reported the last payment as made in 1868, when the deed was not given until 1869.

Mr. Bowman explained that he had paid the money out of his own pocket and did not reimburse himself until 1869, when, after crediting himself, he gave the deed to the University.

Mr. McGarvey dwelt on the discrepancy in the reports, maintaining that the face of the reports justified the inference that the Regent had retained the deed to Woodland after it was the property of the University. It was not until now, he said, that Mr. Bowman had set up the defense that he had not reimbursed himself until 1869.

Mr. Bowman said all his books and papers were open for inspection and had been passed upon year after year.

At this time, it being dark and late, 7 o'clock, the meeting adjourned until 8½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board met again at half-past eight o'clock, and after some preliminaries Prof. McGarvey continued his speech, thus:

I regret exceedingly the necessity which urges me to make such demands on the valuable time of the Board. But I must speak deliberately and with a view to convince. The statements made in reference to the Regent are not untrue unless the Regent's own reports are untrue. If Regent Bowman can prove my allegations to be false, then I will be glad to publish it to the world. I have no intention to do the Regent either injury or injustice. To-night, for the first time, the Regent has shown cause why a deed to Woodland was not given to the University sooner. If the Board ratify the action of the Executive Committee, they will go back on their own action of June last. In introducing the subject of the deed I do so without any desire to stir up old strife. Tutor Smith acknowledged having published things which he knew to be untrue. The accounts given in the Gazette were utterly false in reference to many matters, and particularly in reference to Wilkes. It was for the purpose of putting a friend right, and nothing else, that caused me to put in print what I did. Only to-day the grounds of suspension has been given. The article in the Apostolic Times forms no part of the grounds on which the action of the Executive Committee was based. All the charges brought forward to-day were afterthoughts.

The Professor then gave a recapitulation of his whole speech, and then went on to say: Are these causes sufficient to have a professor removed? Incompatibility of temper! What sort of a charge is that? The articles written were prepared in self-defense and nothing more. Is the Board to be deceived and cast a man out on such miserable and shallow excuses? The whole movement indicates the most extraordinary action on record the part of the rulers of a literary institution towards one of its professors.

But it can all be accounted for. The men that have done the deed should be considered. Mr. Gratz is, under ordinary circumstances, fair and honorable, but incapable of doing me justice. Considersng the sort of training which Mr. Gratz has received, no one will think that, in reference to me, he can form the right kind of an opinion. He is not in sympathy with the religion which I profess and teach, and I do not think he is competent to deal with a problem which relates purely to the Bible College.

Curator Wasson for eight years has been strongly and bitterly opposed to me.

Curator Smith is the father of the man who originated all this strife, as well as the father of Tutor Smith.

Curator Smith may be disposed to do right, but can hardly be expected to do justice to me.

I have special faith in Curator Woolfolk, and if anywhere justice is to be found, I look for a full display of it from him, but even now there is blood relationship at work.

Regent Bowman is at the top, middle and bottom of the whole movement. Since the church difficulties arose he has never been disposed to do me right. It was the Regent who put all the evil in the hearts of the other four, and but for him all would now be quiet. Some of the Board are not members of the Church of Christ. I ask them in approaching this great matter to put aside all prejudice. Then a good many of the Board have ties of blood which bind them to the Regent. I request them also to endeavor to do justly. Others again have intimate business associations, but from all I request no more than a fair, honest, dispassionate hearing, and an action that shall harmonize with that hearing.

It was the fondest and most cherished hope of my life that I would spend my remaining days in teaching the young men the precious truths which would enable them to go forth as light to the world. I never had any intention to disturb the peace, and I say it before God. I now conclude, and if this Board shall say that I must go, I retire with no regret based on any pecuniary consideration, but only with sorrow founded on my deep and abiding love for the great cause of Christ. No bridegroom ever went to see his bride with more devotion than did I to prepare myself for the duties of my position. But if it must be so, I bid farewell with the deepest regret.

The professor, in making his beautiful peroration, the whole of which we have not been able to take down, seemed deeply moved.

Curator Sloan thought that all the strife originated in the newspaper discussions. Mr. S. on seeing the Gazette, was mortified almost to death, and wanted to have Tutor Smith put out right away. Mr. Sloan was very decidedly down upon newspaper discussions. Mr. S. then read his reasons setting forth why he would vote thus and so.

[We may remark that the reasons were prepared in the closet of Mr. S. before the Board

[Continued on Sixth page.]

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LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY:
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.

THE Kluklux sensation with which the Courier-Journal has succeeded in associating its name, has failed to produce that impression on the minds of the Northern people, and of the Federal officials, which the proprietors of that enterprising sheet desired. The editors of that paper are probably entitled to some credit for the persistency they have displayed in endeavoring to subject the State to the evils of martial law, by publishing highly colored accounts of certain imaginary "outrages" which have not been believed, even by our most bitter enemies. But unless it inaugurates some more plausible scheme to increase its influence and patronage, it will be pronounced as great a fraud as the "Daily Graphic." A correspondent of the New York Tribune, who has been sent out to write up these alleged "Kuklux outrages which disgrace our State," sends the following dispatch to that paper as the result of his investigations: "A prominent citizen of Cincinnati, who has been spending several days in the Kuklux region of Kentucky, returned to the city last evening. He reports the country quiet, and the people ready to talk freely about their affairs. They assert, he says, that the accounts of affairs given recently in the Louisville Courier-Journal are much exagerated, and that the troubles will be stopped by due course of law.

"A well-known lawyer of Owen county asserted that there was no established order, and that the offenders were merely common thieves and murderers. The Owen county authorities say that the murder of the negro Whitestone is the only one which has taken place in their county. Two of those charged with the murder were acquitted at the preliminary examination, and three others escaped from jail a week ago, but they afterward gave themselves up to the authorities, declaring they could prove an alibi. Their examination is set down for tomorrow, and it is thought they will be bound over. Owen county people assert that all concerned in this outrage are ex-members of the Federal army."

WE are hopeful of Butler. He is a representative Massachusetts statesman, and that State has done herself gross injustice in ignoring his claims to the chief magistracy of the witch-burning Commonwealth. But we live in an age of progress. Massachusetts may yet lift herself to the level of Gen. Butler's statesmanship. With Beacon street against Butler the odds, in sporting parlance, in the long run, are on the side of the blear-eyed, silver-stealing member from Essex. And then Grant backs him, and we, who live south of the Line, know what it is to have the Federal Administration behind us. Massachusetts is somewhat restive under Federal interference, but she has only to turn her eyes to Louisiana, where Kellogg has been enthroned at the point of the bayonet, to reconcile herself to the new order of things. The time for decency and decorum has passed away. The rebellion of Massachusetts is ill-timed, and we hope that her feeble protests against "the scandalous irregularities and immoralities which have sprung up in the public service, at first denied, next connived at, and afterwards condoned, under the pressure of impending elections," will receive from the Federal Administration such a rebuke as will teach her that a graceful submission to the Central Authority is not only more consonant with her traditional adherence to the strong side, but is of inestimable value as an example to her sister commonwealths, that are not presumed to catch the drift of popular sentiment, so soon as herself. Let Butler mend his holt next year, by some new act of infamy, and he may yet hope to wear the Puritan crown with credit to himself and honor to the commonwealth he so well and fitly represents.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is a journal of civilization—why not of fact? We clip from the last number the following extraordinary piece of fine writing:

The Kuklux still rule in many parts of Texas, and even moderate Republicans are often threatened with knives and pistols, or are ordered to leave the State by secret associations. In such a community everything languishes. The credit of the State is depreciated; its railways apply in vain for the aid of Northern capital; its lands are uncultivated and apparently worthless. The emigrant shrinks from the dangerous territory, and a scanty population is lost in a wide waste that might, under a tolerable government, afford ease and prosperity to millions.

Now, for the facts. There are more railways in process of construction in Texas than in any other State of the Union. She has a completed air-line from Galveston to Kansas City, with a branch direct to St. Louis. The Southern Pacific has completed over three hundred miles of its line, and will be finished through to San Diego within two years. The International road is under way, and will be finished within a twelve-month to the Rio Grande, connecting at Dennison with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Pacific roads. All of these lines have been and are being built with Northern and Western capital, brought into the State since the dethronement, by the people, of the Federal oligarchy, foisted upon them by the Reconstruction acts.

The immigration into Texas since the close of the war has been unparalleled. Last year 90,000 immigrants were officially reported as having settled in the State, and many thousands, of course, were not included in the official register—indicating an increase of a million in a single decade —in spite of the Kuklux and Democratic supremacy. This extraordinary increase of population is due to two causes; first, because there are millions of acres of cheap, fertile lands unoccupied and uncultivated, and second, because the negro population can never, by any possibility, get control of the State Government. As South Carolina is the paradise of the African barbarian and the Northern adventurer, because the whites being in the minority, are utterly helpless and hopeless, so Texas has become a Land of Promise, wrested from the half-civilized Mexican by the white people of the country, and consecrated to personal, political and civil liberty in spite of the Negro, the Republican party and the Federal Government.

THE demoralization in the Republican ranks appears to be spreading. It has appeared in Ohio now, and in a most unexpected quarter. The Cleveland Leader, a most loyal Republican journal, flatly refuses to support a portion of the ticket nominated by the Cuyahoga County Republican Convention, because one of the nominees is a "professional, demagogical champion of labor reform," and another "defends back pay steals, and approves the Adair liquor law." It very properly advises all its readers to bolt these nominations, and says: "When a convention, composed of fairly-elected delegates, nominates in a decent and orderly manner a ticket composed of good men, then The Leader will be bound by every principle of honor to support that ticket. But when a ticket is forced through, or partially so, in a riotous and disorderly manner, and some lazy dead beat, or a man who represents the saloon interest, or other unfit men are nominated, The Leader is not bound by the action of such a convention."

A CALL has been issued for a National Convention of colored men to meet in Washington on the 9th of December, to impress upon Congress and the country the necessity of additional legislation, in order to protect the negroes in the enjoyment of their newly acquired civil and political rights. The call acknowledges the great achievements of the Republican party in securing the acknowledgement of their rights, but says that, "though all these things be true, yet, in defiance of the law as now constituted, the cohorts of tyranny, the votaries of color prejudice, insult, degrade and outrage thousands with seeming impunity. Men and women, citizens of the United States, are denied the convenience of the common carriers of the country; denied equal accommodations on rail cars, steamboats and stages, refused entertainment at hotels; refused equal education in public schools for their children, and the hospitalities and civilities of civilized communities to a great extent denied tot hem. These are facts common to nearly all sections of the country, and the strong arm of national law is needed to correct them. The evil is national; the remedy must also be national. We want Congress to give us a 'Civil Rights bill,' with such penalties as will teach humanity to the imbruted, and compel the tyrant to loose his hold on the poor."

BY the payment of the French war indemnity, and the consequent withdrawal of the army of occupation, France is at last prepared to consider the question of a permanent form of government unembarrassed by German influence. Such recuperative power as France has shown in the payment of this immense claim of the Imperial Government is unsurpassed in the annals of any nation. The United States Economist, in referring to the matter, says: "American politicians and officials boast that we have paid off over five hundred millions of debt in five years of internal peace; but our legal-tender paper has been at a heavy discount. France, on the other hand, has paid *one thousand million dollars* in three years, torn part of the time with civil strife; and her legal tenders have never been two per cent. below par. Great as America's achievements are said to be, France has cast them into the shade; especially as they have been performed with a somewhat smaller population."

A people who have presented such a brave front to the misfortunes of the past three years and displayed such inexhaustible resources cannot long remain inactive. The Bordeaux compact has fulfilled its functions, and the unfortunate circumstances which rendered the provisional government a necessity, no longer exist—so the various political factions, who have so long acquiesced in Republican supremacy, in order that they might more speedily relieve their native land of the presence of the invader, are now at liberty to give full vent to their stormy passions and renew a contest, upon the issue of which depends the future prosperity and greatness of France.

That the present sham Republic already totters to its fall, and must soon give place to a form of government more in harmony with the spirit and genious of the French people, has been sufficiently indicated by the recent political events which resulted in the overthrow of President Thiers. The present desire and aim of France is not so much to secure increased political privileges as to regain her lost territory and resume her former position as the leading power in Europe; and in order to accomplish this, she seeks to make every adult male a soldier, and to prepare to put two million men under arms. By such a military organization she makes a republic impossible, and subordinates the question of personal liberty to the more popular thirst for revenge. When the Assembly meets—and the event cannot be delayed many days—a bitter political struggle may be anticipated; and whether it results in the restoration of the Bourbon prince, or the recall of the more popular exiles of Chiselhurst, the people will recognize in the change the dawn of a new era, and France will be enabled to start upon a new career of prosperity and glory.

FROM the action of the recent farmers' conventions in the Western States, it is evident that the leaders of the anti-monopoly movement have but little hope of accomplishing any permanent good in the way of reform, unless they can secure the co-operation and assistance of one of the great political parties. The recent farmers' convention in Minnesota formed its ticket so as to invite the co-operation of the Democrats, and it is not improbable that the invitation will be accepted, if the tone of the Democratic press of that State is any guide to the feeling of the party. The St. Paul Pioneer thinks the request of the convention for the co-operation of all who agree with the farmers in sentiment is worthy of consideration, and adds: "The action of the convention presents plain issues, and a ticket selected entirely out of the ordinary way, to the people of Minnesota. Neither cabal or caucus has had a word to say in making it. The nominations sprung directly from the popular heart, unfettered by form, ceremony, or past observance. The quality of the candidates is unexceptionable. They are not only good and worthy men, but possess an experience, intelligence and integrity that makes them worthy of confidence. This much, at least, is due to truth, whatever action our own party may decide to take."

THE Boston Advertiser, one of the few Radical journals honest enough to criticise the shortcomings of the National Administration, still continues its war upon the Republican abuses as relentlessly as ever. It declares that its fight has not been made against Republicanism, but against the perversions and corruptions of Republicanism, and in that respect it is doing nothing more nor less than the much abused independent journals have been engaged in for more than a year past. It insists that "if the Republican party is to be saved, the work of reformation must begin at once and be prosecuted in earnest" and it adds this warning: "If the party which has heretofore represented Republican principles to the country is to become the representative of a policy degrading, corrupting and selfish; if the test of fealty to it is to be non-resistance to the conspiracies of bad men; if the immense forces of the public patronage are to be perverted systematically, and without rebuke, to the support of ambitious claimants; if the fair expression of the sentiment of Republicans is to be prevented by intimidation; if its caucuses are to be controlled by gangs of hired enemies, and if its conventions invite the presence of brawling candidates, advocating their own cause without modesty, and reviling whoever dissents from their estimate of themselves without respect for truth or decorum, it need have no expectation of being long recognized as the party of Republicanism."

THE recent attempt of President Grant to control the Massachusetts elections by using his official influence in the interest of Gen. Butler has not been favorably received by the loyal people of that State. One of the most prominent and influential Republican journals says: "It looks as if the people of Massachusetts 'rose in their majesty and put down the impertinent office-holders.' There is no doubt that Butler lost ground by the injudicious and indecent interference of the 'paid officials' of that State. His opponents made good use of the cry against the interference of office-holders in elections. It woke up the people of the Bay State. Of all things most dangerous to a party, the worst are the impudent and arrogant pretensions of office-holders. It is not wise nor politic for prominent office-holders to make themselves conspicuous at every convention, and assume to control and direct these gatherings. We suggest that it would be more decent and judicious if they would secure the service of some trusty friend to act as fugleman, instead of going to the front themselves. Here is a lesson in the result in Massachusetts which we hope our politicians will profit by."

A Mistake.

We have been requested to say that the report is utterly unfounded that the Freedmen's Bank is concerned in the failure of Jay Cooke. The Government caused the withdrawal of the funds of the bank and all its branches from Jay Cooke's bank, on July 1st, and in consequence they have lost nothing.

Trotting Races.

The programme for the trotting races to come off over the Association Course on the 21st of next month, is now published. The amount of $7,500 will be offered in purses. The sport will last for five days, with three races each day. Excellent time is expected, quite as good, indeed, as at the Eastern trotting meetings. One race is for horses that have never beaten 2:30, and, of course, that expect to beat it. The prospect, so far, is excellent for a regular trotting meeting here in the fall, and a little encouragement will make it a permanent institution.

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BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.



ALL WOMEN KNOW

THAT it is beauty, rather than genius, which all generations of men have worshiped in the sex. Can it be wondered at, then, that so much of woman's time and attention should be directed to the means of developing and preserving that beauty? Women, know, too, that when men speak of the intellect of women, they speak critically, tamely, coolly; but when they come to speak of the charms of a beautiful woman, their language and their eyes kindle with an enthusiasm which shows them to be profoundly, if not, indeed, ridiculously, in earnest. It is a part of the natural sagacity of women to perceive all this, and therefore employ every allowable art to become the goddess of that adoration. Preach to the contrary, as we may, against the arts employed by women for enhancing their beeuty, there still stands the eternal fact, that the world does not prefer the society of an ugly woman of genius to that of a beauty of less intellectual acquirements. The world has yet allowed no higher mission to women than to be beautiful, and it would seem that the ladies of the present age are carrying this idea of the world to greater extremes than ever, for all women now, to whom nature has denied the talismanic power of beauty, supply the deficiency by the use of a most delightful toilet article, known as the "BLOOM OF YOUTH," which has lately been introduced into this country by George W. Laird, a delicate beautifier, which smooths out all indentations, furrows, scars, removing tan, freckles, and discolorations from the skin, leaving the complexion clear, brilliant, and beautiful, the skin soft and smooth. With the assistance of this American ivention of a lady's toilet, female beauty is destined to play a larger part in the admiration of men and the ambition of women than all the arts employed since her creation. The most delightful and hermless toilet preparation has been established over ten years; during time over one million ladies have used it, and in every instance given entire satisfaction. Ladies need have no fear of using this invaluable toilet acquisition.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Harrison County.

CYNTHIANA, KY., Sept. 17, 1873.

Editor Press:

An individual desirous of slinging ink, and not being endowsed with the presumptuous and inquisitive faculties of Paul Pry, would find it "demned" slow work, should he start out and expect to find within the corporate limits of this city anything in the shape of, or bearing the least resemblance to, an item of news. The locals of the Democrat and News are eternally on the *qui vive*, and everything readable, sensational, matrimonial or otherwise is, the moment it occurs, instantly "gobbled up" and devoured with an insatiable appetite by these half-starved cormorants, and a poor "cuss" less swift of foot or with slower ideas have nothing left him whereon to hang an item. Were it not, Mr. Editor, for the respect and admiration that I entertain for the wives and children of Morey and Musser, I would have a first-class item, by simply going in upon these editorial buzzards with a two handed shillalah and wiping out their candlesticks, and then have the honor of first writing up the affair.

After all, I don't know but what the idea is a good one, and if their lives are insured for the benefit of their suffering families, you can come down to-morrow and settle up their estates, and their obituaries will appear in the next issue of the "Eatanswill Independent," of Berryville.

TEMPERANCE.

Our community is gradually becoming awakened upon the subject of temperance. Although Cynthiana is what might not inaptly be termed the headquarters for the manufacture and sale of Bourbon whisky, most of our wealth have been derived from that source, and many of our handsomest buildings—churches included—owe their existence to money that came, in many instances *direct*, from the sale of this article. There are in this county fifteen temperance lodges in good standing, with a membership of nearly one thousand, besides two lodges in the hands of the colored population numbering about two hundred members.

A GRAND TEMPERANCE PICNIC

is to be given by Water Lilly Lodge, of Connerville, in this county, on the 26th, at which there will a general reunion of the order. G. W. Bain, Rev. E. W. Miller, J. G. Ward, and J. I. McClintock, all distinguished speakers and advocates of the cause, will address the assemblage, and Saxton's cornet band, of your city, is engaged to "blow their brains out," etc.

PROBABLE.

Cupid is generally represented as a laughing, happy, curly-headed, little god, with roguish eyes, dimpled limbs, and as being "altogether lovely," armed with bow and quiver, and shooting his arrows in every direction. From "photographs taken on the spot," I look upon him as a little fellow who makes his appearance, but in a mild form, about the first of the languid month of May, hiding himself in the petals of the loveliest flowers, watching the advent of some "female form divine" to let fly the arrow that carries in its feathery barb the destiny of some "gay cavalier." Later during the pleasant evenings in the summer time, when the moon's soft light is trembling on the trees, and all sleeps save love, on noiseless wing he follows his victim, and another arrow goes speeding on its way; and all along through the lovely seasons, of flowers and sunlight, dewey eves and twilight shades, singing birds and music, plies this god his avocation; but when the chilling frost begins to fall, scattering the rose leaves upon the bosom of earth, binding with its icy fetters the little brooks and rills that have been dancing and sparkling through the summer in the warm beams of the sun, his last arrow is sent, quivering deep into the hearts of those over whom he has so long and patiently watched, and matrimony is the sequel. He has had a "jolly good time" in this locality, if all that Dame Rumor says can be relied upon.

"CRAD."

The "fossil" of the Paris Kentuckian, who for forty years has stood with one foot upon the brink of the grave, gazing into eternity beyond—where—as in this world, no lovely female angel will ever smile upon him, has allowed his liver to become diseased, undertakes to write poetry to fill up the columns of his "'backer leaf," and then lays it on his devil. Hear him "grind" one stanza:

"Mary had a little lamb,
She did on it fondly doat;
She sold it for five dollars
And bought a redingote."

There is a "devil" down here also, and upon reading Craddock's "pome" he just reached out for his muse and smote, under the "fifth rib," Craddock, his devil, type-stickers and all thus wise, namely, to-wit, viz.:

"Mary had a little lamb,
But "narry on it" could she doat;
So she sold it for nine dollars
And bought a *billy*-gote."

Come again, *old Pensive*.

FINE CATTLE.

At the stock sale, last week, of Hampton & Co., of Utica, New York, the Hon. T. J. Megibben, of this county, bought a full blood Duchess bull; said to be, and, beyond a doubt, is, the finest animal of the kind in the United States, and Mr. Megibben should congratulate himself for being so fortunate as to secure him. The price paid for him was the handsome sum of $12,000. He also purchased three heifers, for which he paid respectively $25,000, $11,000 and $9,000. These animals arrived at Mr. M.'s farm on Tuesday last, and can be seen by those who desire to inspect fine cattle.

"350."

Mercer County Items.

HARRODSBURG, KY., Sept. 14, 1873.

Editor Press:

The cholera scare in Mercer is about over, and three-fourths of the people don't believe that we have had anything more than a scare and several cases of cholera morbus, only one of which proved fatal. We consulted with a leading physician yesterday, and one who controls a large practice, and he informs us that the health of the county and town is good, and that he does not believe that we have had any genuine cholera yet. There is no excitement in regard to contrary reports, and country people flock to town as usual and business goes on just the same as if there were no cholera nearer than the North Pole.

A CURIOSITY.

Mr. J. C. Wilson presented your correspondent with the viritable rope that Legge, the convicted horse thief, manufactured in the Lexington jail out of a blanket, and with which he made his escape a short time since. The rope is really an ingenious specimen. It is a two inch rope, and twisted hard and firmly together, and would do credit to a graduate of the penitentiary in that department. It has created so much curiosity here that it will be sent to the Museum of the Public Library at Louisville.

BLOODED STOCK SALE.

We have received a catalogue of the eighth annual sale of thoroughbred trotting stock, to take place on Wednesday, October 1st, 1873, at the Fairview Stock Farm, and Mr. R. E. Coleman announces that the sale will positively take place on that day, rain or shine. Any one desiring a catalogue will be promptly furnished one on application to Mr. Coleman, and we may say that any one desiring trotting horses of any age or description, should apply for a catalogue or attend the sale. The readers of the PRESS and Home Journal have already had such favorable accounts of Fairview Farm, the annual sales that take place there, and of its hospitable proprietor, that a mere announcement of the sale will be sufficient. Nor will we trespass upon your space to enter into details in describing the stock offered for this coming sale, but will only say that Mr. Coleman offers about fifty head of pedigreed trotters, of different ages, besides some extra saddle geldings. P. C. Kidd is the auctioneer.

ENTERPRISE.

Messrs. D. Howard Bowman and D. L. Moore, two industrious and enterprising young men, have begun the erection of a large distillery near the Cane Run pike, and expect within a few weeks to be turning out about eight barrels of "Old Mercer county" per day. Success to them.

LARGE EGG.

Mr. B. Nooe has a hen that lays quarter of a pound eggs. We saw some of the eggs weighed yesterday, and one eggs weighed a quarter of a pound, and two of them lacked a half an ounce of weighing half of a pound. Mr. Nooe says the hen that lays these monstrous eggs does not put on any airs about it, nor give any extra cackles, nor carry her head any higher than the other Domineckers.

NEW BANKER.

We are glad to announce that the First National Bank, of Harrodsburg, has an assistant cashier. The young gentleman was sworn in on the 12th inst., and is doing remarkably well for a ten-pounder. We learn that asistant's name is D. J. Curry, Jr.

HYMENEAL.

The cards for the wedding at Hayfield are out. According to prophesy made some time since, a Danvillian is to be the happy possessor of one of Mercer's belles. The wedding will take place on the 24th, and will be the grandest affair that has transpired in Mercer for an age.

HARRODSBURG, Sept. 21, 1873.

Editor Lexington Press:

What axe has the Louisville Courier-Journal to grind in its grand Kuklux sensational expose? Is it a bait with which to catch some Federal office? The only effect this grand sensation has had in this part of the country is to cause some curiosity in regard to the *motive* of so much humbuggery.

The Wall street disaster has had a depressing effect upon business, even in our little burg. Our wheat merchants received orders last night from city firms, not to lay out another cent for wheat at any price. Money is a scare commodity in these parts, and all classes of merchants are pleading with their creditors with an earnestness and fervor heretofore unknown, and some of them are resorting to more vigorous measures than mere appeals to have accounts settled. Since the war it has become customary with them to have all accounts settled semi-annually, and "their books squared" in July or January. Many attempts have been made to carry on an exclusively cash business, but all such have resulted in failures, and a strictly cash house would be a novelty in Harrodsburg, yet one such would pay well.

RAILROAD MEETING.

A railroad meeting was held in the court-house yesterday evening in the interest of the projected Chicago and Atlantic railroad, and delegates to the grand convention to be held at Chicago at an early day, were elected to go and lay before the convention the advantages offered by this section of country to such an enterprise. Ex-Gov. B. Magoffin, on motion of Capt. Clark, took the chair, and in a brief and entertaining speech, stated the object of the meeting. All present heartily concurred in the remarks of the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Jas. L. Neal, J. V. Logan and Hon. Beriah Magoffin were unanimosly elected delegates to the Chicago convention of seven States, to be held on the —— of October.

Capt. Clark, editor of the Kentucky People, offered a resolution that the reporters of the Courier-Journal and Lexington PRESS, who were present, be requested to send the proceedings of the meeting to their respective journals for publication. Carried unanimously and the meeting adjourned.

Who knows but that Harrodsburg, the oldest town in the State, we believe, and yet, heretofore the least enterprising, may yet be the grand crossing point of the Cincinnati Southern, and the Chicago and Atlantic?

COMPLAINT OF TEACHERS IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

We notice in print lately a decision or rather a statement by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the effect that teachers of the common schools would be cut short in their salaries for the school year of 1873, 60 cents per capita on the scholar. One of the reasons for this reduction is stated to be on account of the Auditor's having appropriated $150,000 too much for last year's school fund, and that this amount is to be deducted from the collections of this year to replace the amount overpaid to the teachers last year. Now the teachers desire to know by whose authority this arrangement is made, and if they are to suffer for a mistake of the Auditor's? Again, many teachers engaged now in the common schools begun with the understanding that they were to receive $2 per scholar for every scholar in their respective districts. We hope the teachers will all speak out on this question, and demand not only a satisfactory explanation, but their rights. Who'll explain?

REMOVAL.

Our efficient jailer, Mr. Robert Gallagher, has rented a house and lot in Lexington, and designs removing to that city within a few weeks with his family, where he proposes to follow his trade. He is a first-class carpenter, and we hope will succeed well in your city, as he deserves. He is also a vigilant and an excellent detective, and if his services should be needed in ferreting out horse thieves or rogues of any stripe in your city, no doubt but that he will sustain his reputation, which is as famous already as his kinsman, Detective Gallagher, of Louisville.

WEDDING.

The approaching wedding at Hayfield is the chief topic among the young folks, and it will doubtless be the grandest affair of the present decade. The expectant bride, Miss Jean D., has received an elegant trosseau from New York, which is anything but *a bon marchi*. The six bridesmaids and their imported toilets create but little less sensation, and to witness the consummation of this long talked of *affaire d'amour*, more than three hundred persons, mostly relatives of the interested parties, are making preparations to attend. The affair comes off next Wednesday morning, and Mr. Warren, of Danville, is the hero who is to face this music. More anon.

BORN.

To the wife of Nath. Woodcock, on the 14th, a daughter—Anna Douglas.

Nath. is the happiest looking drummer we ever saw, and if "Old R. M. B.," of Cincinnati—his boss—had presented him with a three-thirds interest in his little grocery store over there, Nath. couldn't have carried his head higher, or treated his friends more gallantly than he did on the morning of the 15th.

HOG CHOLERA.

This, or some other fatal disease, has been raging in West Mercer for some time past, and hogs are dying off at an alarming extent. All remedies have proved useless, and the farmers say that when a hog is taken sick a bullet through the head is about as good a dose as any patent medicines yet tried. The disease is confined to one locality, and has about run its course for want of material to work upon.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John Anderson, of Mississippi, and wife, and Messrs. Henry Smith, of Indiana, and Samuel Miller, of Missouri, are in Harrodsburg on a vi-it.

A number of Harrodsburg boys have been visiting the Exposition at Louisville or Cincinnati. Amongst them were Ben. Hardin, Rufus Taylor and Zed Bryant.

DAUGHTERS' COLLEGE.

This famous academy opened last Monday with about one hundred scholars. Its reputation is already established, and its perfectness in every department is well known. It is under the direct supervision of John Augustus Williams, who has made it not only a success but an honor to our county and State. There is one thing in regard to its location that is not generally known, which would be very advantageous to young ladies in delicate health or of weak constitutions. It is situated within a few rods of the celebrated Graham Springs, which, according to analytical tests, afford the very best chalybeate water. And young ladies attending this institution can derive all the benefits from this medicinal water, while they are at the same time receiving a thorough education.

MATRIMONIAL.

A Lady's Account of the Late Jewish Wedding in this City.

Editor Lexington Press:

It was my pleasing privilege, last evening, to witness, for the first time, the Jewish marriage ceremony, and I sigh, this morning, for a more potent, gifted pen with which to portray its beauty and solemnity. The lovely bride was Miss Bertha Goldsmith, the happy groom Mr. Moses J. Frankel, both residents of this city.

At an early hour in the evening the guests and friends assembled in the parlors of her parents, and awaited the coming of the groom, who, it seemed, was a trifle later than the appointed time. The little delay afforded no cause of regret to me, however, since, thanks to the extra time, I had the honor of being presented to the Reverend Rabbi, Dr. Lillenthal, of Cincinnati, a tall, handsome, stately man, of courtly manner and pleasing address, with a head and face that bespoke, at once, the scholar and the gentleman.

Among the guests mingled many gaily clad and bright-faced children, contributing by their winsome ways an rippling laughter to the delightfulness of the occasion, which it seemed all present had come prepared to enjoy.

The pretty array of bridal presents was seen in one corner of the front parlor, ranging from handsome ones in silver, to dainty mantel ornaments of marble; from decorative pictures to useful, comfortable counterpanes and toilet sets.

When, at length, the bride and groom, attended by father and mother, bridesmaids and groomsmen, appeared, the Rabbi repaired to his stand behind a table, upon which had been placed a bottle of wine and a silver goblet between two lighted candles, and, by solemn invocation, commenced the ceremony, which I have no hesitation in pronouncing the most imposing and impressive I have ever witnessed.

Addressing the pair before him as friends—each the dearest, truest friend of the other—he reminded them that they had come now, in the presence of parents, relatives and friends, and under the eye of their God, to plight once more the love and devotion they had already plighted to each other, and admonished them to be faithful and true to the vows thus pledged.

After this he turned to the bridegroom and spoke to him so touchingly and feelingly, that I was almost moved to tears. A stranger in a strange land, a foreigner from a far country, he stood without father or mother, sister or brother, or even relatives, near. Who would share his joys; who divide his sorrows; who cling to and comfort him through life; who prove his friend forever?

Ah! had not the beloved being at his side promised to love him, and to live for him alone! Let him look up to the God of his fathers and be thankful.

Following this, came the address to the parents, whose privilege it was to stand thus side by side and behold the daughter they had reared so tenderly become a happy, loving wife. All were not so blessed as they, and they, too, had cause for heartfelt thankfulness.

Then, turning to the bride, he spoke so earnestly, so eloquently and beautifully that, as I listened, my heart again seemed full of tears—happy tears, that overflowed in kindly wishes for the good of all.

It seemed good to me to hear, in these degenerate days, of the virtues of those good old Jewish wives—those "mothers in Israel"—who sought no higher duties than were found in the homes of their husbands, who heeded not the praise and adulation of the world, but lived only to please and love their lords.

Twice during the service, the Rabbi poured wine from the bottle before him and held the goblet with his own hand to the lips of bride and groom as they drank or tasted of its contents.

The little Hebrew that was spoken I was not scholar enough to understand, but in the final benediction I heartily joined, and at its close breathed fervently a soft "Amen."

The holy ordinance being ended, the bridegroom raised with eager hands the white veil from her chaste and lovely face, and kissed his bride—a kiss in which their souls seemed meeting as their lips—and as I looked I prayed once more that love like this might know no change—that souls like these, through all the earthly future, through all the love-filled ages of eternity, might ne'er be disunited!

Sept. 18, 1873. S. M. W.

The Blind Soldier.

The following lines, inscribed to the blind Confederate soldier who is now on a lecturing tour through this State, are from the gifted pen of Major Ed. Wooldridge, Senator elect from this district:

I.

Had but some strolling circus passed this way,
With music car in front, in grand display—
Or fragment of scattered caravan,
With babboon, bear, big snake and hairy man;
Ye gods! what crowds had gathered far and near,
The clown's stale wit and vulgar jests to hear,
To view the riders, scarcely clothed at all,
The fair female riders, least clothed of all;
Or watch the babboon's form, the monkey's face,
In which, perchance, some might their features trace;
But let the noblest master of his art,
Whose songs can wildly move the human heart,
Invite attention to his thrilling strains,
The cultured come; the mass at home remains.

II.

THE SOLDIER.

He came from far off Southern climes,
To battle in Kentucky's cause,
Help rid her from such heinous crimes
As threatened all her hopes and laws.

At Perryville, he led the *True*—
Dashed on despite the Cannon's blast,
Witnessed the *Gray* beat back the *Blue*,
But that proud vision was his last.

Malignant ball, in thy fierce flight,
Thou sought no vital part to find,
But needs must pierce the orbs of sight,
And leave thy victim ever blind.

How many came, e'en of the *Gray*,
To hear that soldier's life portrayed;
The mass in main all stayed away,
The few who came were doubly paid.

Too Late.

At the meeting of the City Council on Thursday night, a resolution was passed looking to the enforcement of the two and a half million New York subscription to the Big Sandy railroad, and also to the taking of steps towards recovery for the stockholders the ownership of the road so far as built. By telegraphic news yesterday, it is ascertained that Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the bankers upon whom devolved the duty of furnishing the money to build the Big Sandy railroad, were among the failures at New York yesterday. It is a pretty safe guess to make, then, that the two and a half million subscription is gone where the woodbine twineth.

The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to investigate what action can be taken by the city of Lexington to compel the faithful and honest payment of all subscriptions to the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company, and especially the subscription of Phillips and his associates, of two million six hundred thousand dollars, and if there be no mode of compelling such payment, that the committee report upon the best mode upon which the stockholders who have honestly paid their subscription may obtain possession of so much of the road as has been completed, and report the result of their investigetion.

Captured.

Joseph Harris, who, it will be remembered, killed a young man named Talbott, in Bourbon county, a month or two ago, and who fled from justice was arrested a few days ago, and on yesterday passed through town in charge of C. M. Manon, Daniel McCallum, Silas Shepherd and A. H. Clark. Two of the men were armed with shotguns.

Out of Health.

In this common expression is comprehended an immense amount of bodily and mental suffering. It is not necessary to be affected with positive disease in order to experience unutterable wretchedness. A person out of health is weak, languid, low spirited, incapable of much exertion, nervous, irritable and as sensitive to every change of temperature as the mercury in a thermometer. What such a person requires is invigoration, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will supply it. No need of applying to a physician in such a case. The fee would be thrown away. At the nearest drugstore may be had the most efficient and healthful vegetable tonic that the world contains. Twenty-five years' experience has established the fact that among all the stomachics and alteratives known to modern pharmacy this powerful restorative stands supreme, unapproached. Every bottle of Hostetter's Bitters contains more blessings than there were curses in Pandora's box.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC SALE

HAVING sold and rented out my land, I will offer at public sale, at my residence, 11 miles from Lexington, on the pike to Winchester, without reservation, my

Stock, Farming Implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

on THURSDAY, 9th day of October, 1873. The stock consists of 6 extra high grade 3 year old cattle, 37 high grade 2 year olds, 10 yearling steers and heifers, 6 extra spring calves, 10 high grade cows, 1 yoke of oxen, twins, and good, 4 large work mules, 1 5 year old saddle mare, by Diamond, 20 aged Southdown Ewes, 14 yearling Ewes, 6 yearling wethers, 1 superior Southdown Buck, 20 Southdown Lambs, 3 brood sows, 1 white boar, 12 shoats, 1 4-horse wagon, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 ox wagon, a good sled, gear and other farming implements, corn in the crib, oats in the barn and a lot of bacon. Included in the furniture is a piano, a fine extension table, a most excellent wrought iron cooking stove and other stoves, Velvet, Tapestry and other Carpets, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. H. SHEFFER.

On the same day and at the same place, I will sell for Mrs. Catharine Prewitt, some cows, heifers, steers and calves, horse stock, Cotswold sheep, household furniture, 2-horse wagon, 4-horse wagon, wheat fan, and other articles not necessary to mention.

w525 R. H. PREWITT, Agent.

Great Sale

OF

TROTTERS

AND

FANCY HARNESS STOCK

Belonging to

Jones, Blackburn and P. C. & S. A. Kidd

WE will sell to the highest bidder, on

Tuesday, Sept. 30th, 1873,

In Front of

Montague's Stable, Lexington, Ky.,

Commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

OVER THIRTY HEAD

of fashionable bred Geldings, Mares, Colts and Fillies, representing the following distinguished families: Mambrinos, Clays, Hambletonians, Abdallahs, Pilots and Morgans.

We believe that we can safely say to the public, that a more SELECT and PROMISING LOT OF STOCK has never been offered before in Kentucky than will be sold on the above occasion.

TERMS—Three months time, 8 per cent. interest, from date until notes are paid; 10 per cent. annum off for cash. Catalogues sent on application to
J. T. JONES, Winchester, Ky,
JAS. BLACKBURN, Spring Station, Woodford co., Ky.
P. C. & S. A. KIDD, Lexington, Ky.

The sale of R. E. COLEMAN will take place on the following day at "Fairview," Mercer County, Kentucky. h441w523

PUBLIC SALE

—OF A—

FAYETTE FARM

ON Wednesday, the 24th day of September, 1873, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, I will sell the farm on which I now reside, 5 miles from Lexington, on the Richmond turnpike, containing

181 ACRES

of fine land, 40 acres in timber, 70 in grass, the balance in cultivation. The farm is abundantly supplied with lasting water. The improvements are a

GOOD BRICK HOUSE,

brick hemp house, brick stable, and other necessary outbuildings. Buyers are invited to examine the farm before the day of sale. Title good and sale positive.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent. interest.

For further particulars, apply to J. F. Drake & Co., Real Estate Agents, Lexington, or on the premises to SAM'L BULLOCK.

P. C. KIDD, Auct. w523

NOTICE.

DR. T. D. KELLY, DENTIST,

HAVING dissolved his connection with Dr. Hodgen and associated himself in business with Dr. S. Driggs, will henceforth be found at the office of the latter, on Jordan's Row.

d88h440w522

PUBLIC SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE,

OF

JESSAMINE LAND.

W. L. Barkley et al
vs.
Chas. W. Headley et al.

WE, as Commissioners, will sell, on the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1873, the following described land, on the Harrodsburg turnpike, six miles from Lexington, consisting of two tracts. One tract contains

423¼ Acres and 37 Poles and the other containing 108½ Acres,

both in Jessamine county, on credits of 6, 12 and 18 months, payments to be made in three equal instalments, bearing 8 per cent. interest from date, a lien being retained upon the land for the payment of the purchase money.

These are considered as superior tracts of land, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. We will also sell at the same time 25 acres of corn in the field.

H. A. HEADLEY,
B. F. FARRA,
d91w522 Trustees.

Jessamine Journal copy till day and send bill to advertiser.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Scott Land, Stock, Crop, &c

AS executors of the late Alexander Offutt, Esq., we will offer at public sale to the highest bidder,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1st, 1873,

149 1-2 ACRES

—OF—

NO. 1 LAND,

situated on Elkhorn, three and one-half miles west of Georgetown, and near Great Crossings. There is upon the land a small log house in good condition, stable and smoke-house. We will sell at the same time on the premises,

Eight head of horses, eight head of fat cattle, two thoroughbred cows and calves—pedigree furnished, one thoroughbred yearling bull, a few nice yearling calves, a small lot of sows and shoats, one thoroughbred Poland China Boar; also a lot of old and new hemp, about thirty acres of corn in the field, oats in the stack, about eighty black locust posts, hewed and morticed;

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

AND SOME

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also the following Turnpike Stock:
13 Shares Georgetown and Paris Turnpike.
4 Shares Newtown and Lexington Turnpike.
2 Shares Georgetown and Payne's Depot Turnpike.

TERMS OF SALE:

On sums of $20 and under the cash in hand will be required. On sums over $20 a credit of four months will be given; notes with good and approved security will be required, negotiable and payable in either of the banks at Georgetown. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. [illegible] OFFUTT,
E. [illegible] OFFUTT, JR.,
w520 Executors.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE

IN KEENE.

THIS is situated in the town of Keene, and consists of a handsome and commodious

DWELLING HOUSE

of eight large rooms, all in good repair, along with the usual outbuildings and conveniences, such as stables, ice house, buggy house, &c. There is about an

ACRE AND A HALF

of ground in all, and an excellent garden containing a plentiful supply of the best fruits, such as cherries, pears, peaches, apples, &c.

Any person wanting a pleasant home, situated in one of the most delightful parts of the Blue Grass Region, should see that they do not permit this opportunity to pass. The property is to be sold at public auction on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER THE 27TH

TERMS—Four equal payments, one-fourth cash and the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months. The deferred payments to bear interest at ten per cent.

For any further information apply to
JAMES H. ELGIN,
w521 Woodford county, Ky.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

LAND, STOCK &c.

WE, the executors of John Whitesides, deceased, will sell

On Tuesday, September 30, 1873,

on the premises, the farm of the decedent, containing about

451 ACRES OF LAND,

which will be sold in two separate tracts. One tract is supposed to contain about 235 acres, and has upon it good and comfortable improvements; the other tract is unimproved and contains about 216 acres. Both farms have an abundance of timber, and front on the pike which leads from Pine Grove to Clintonville.

At the same time and place we will sell 16 head of thoroughbred cattle, consisting of Cows, Heifers and Calves; one-third of the celebrated bull Airdrie Duke will be sold; also, 4 head of grade Cows and Heifers, a few 2 year old Cattle, 9 Horses and Mares, 4 work Mules, 3 young Mules, 40 Hogs, 60 Sheep, 1 Buck, 300 bushels of Wheat, 70 acres of Corn, Oats in the stack, Hay, Bacon, Lard, Salt, 1 Buggy, House and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Implements, &c.; also, 40 shares of stock in the Pine Grove and Bourbon County Turnpike road.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Catalogues of the blooded stock will be furnished at the sale.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL COLEMAN,
JAMES S. LANE,
Executors.

N. B.—All those who are indebted to the estate of John Whitesides are requested to make payment immediately. All having any claims against the estate will please prove them and present them for settlement.

SAMUEL COLEMAN,
JAMES S. LANE,
S. M. HIBLER, Auct. Executors.
w523

met, and therefore before all the evidence was heard.]

Curator Withers thought that all parties should be heard, in view of the fact that the matter was so very important, and the cause of great excitement. This gentlemen wanted to draw attention to the salient points of the whole case, and the consequences likely to follow on any hurried action of the Board. He urged that the only charge against Prof. McGarvey was that in reference to the discussion with Tutor Smith. Such a charge is not sufficient to justify removal. According to the laws of the institution only incompetency can justify any such measures. Does it show incompetency to write a newspaper article? Surely that cannot be. Is it a crime for a man to speak in vindication of his honor? Then is the professor guilty, but only then is he at fault. Are the chairs of the institution to be filled by men who dare not lift their voices for their own protection? Then God help the University. A man who can submit to every indignity is not fit to be a professor, for he is not qualified to stand up as an example for a youth; he has no spirit. There was a formed design on the part of the Executive Committee to put out the professor. Some one having a governing power must bear the brunt of this base design. An institution whose chairs are filled by men who must get down on their knees every time the Regent passes by, will never be other than contemptible. And if you want peace you must have it outside as well as inside. There is now a storm without as well as within, and the only way to quiet the storm is to do justice. If Prof. McGarvey is turned out there will be no peace, but revenge for the blood that has been spilled—the crime that some now blindly desire to see done. This poor, distracted University wants peace, and you can have this by listening to the voice of the donors of this institution. Just as soon as Mr. McGarvey is put out there will be war to the bitter end.

Curator Gano did not think that the members of the Executive Committee should vote, because their own action is now involved in the removal of Prof. McGarvey. This thought was put down by R. M. Bishop, who occupied the chair.

R. M. Bishop said that newspaper correspondents were rather too much given to coloring up, and that he himself had been colored up two or three times.

The question being put, the result in reference to the removal of Prof. McGarvey stood thus—for removal, 22; against, 13.

A good many gentlemen gave their reasons for voting as they did, and they are on record. And so Professor McGarvey is no longer a teacher in the Bible College of Kentucky University.

Curator Withers next offered a resolution, which was withdrawn temporarily, to be brought up again during the present session of the Board.

Curator Smith then offered this resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the precedents of the past fourteen years, and the powers conferred by the charter and by-laws of the University, it is the sense of the Board that the Executive Committee has the power to appoint or remove temporarily professors in the Faculties during the interim between the meetings of the Board.

The proceeding was spoken of by several gentlemen as inconsistent with the terms of the charter, and by several others as consistent. The question was asked, as having a bearing on the resolution: Has it been customary, in the last 14 years, to suspend a professor?

Curator Elley moved to adjourn, and then moved to adjourn himself, and did so promptly.

After going out, this gentlemen returned, and immediately on his doing this all adjourned to meet to-day.

Third Day's Proceedings.

The Board of Curators of Kentucky University met in their room at the University, yesterday morning, to conclude the business which had brought them together.

The action of the night before in relation to Mr. McGarvey had anything but thrown oil on the troubled waters. It was evident that much of an interesting character would transpire at the morning session, and perhaps even a crisis in the affairs of the University would be brought about by the springing of dangerous questions. In consequence quite a respectable audience gathered to be present at the proceedings, but were disappointed.

President R. M. Bishop in the chair called the meeting to order, and after prayer and calling of the roll, the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

RESIGNATION OF A CURATOR.

The President then read the following communication from a Curator:

Board of Curators Kentucky University:

Having just received notice to attend a called meeting of the Board of Curators on the 16th inst, and finding it inconvenient to attend the meetings of the Board, I hereby tender to the Board of Curators my resignation as a Curator, that you may elect one in my place who can meet with you and lend his aid in promoting the welfare of the institution. Respectfully, G. W. N. Yost.

A debate arose as to the expediency, and even right, of the Board to appoint a Curator in place of Curator Yost, resigned. It was argued that the number of Curators was already in excess of the legal number allowed by the charter, and that the expenses of calling so large a body of men together from a distance, so frequently, were great.

Regent Bowman explained that the expense consequent on the meetings of the Board of Curators does not exceed $125.

Col. Withers was in favor of reducing the number of Curators. He wanted to go back to a place of safety for the University—the charter—and to abide by its provisions. The charter provided, he said, that the Board of Curators should consist of thirty members. It was now composed of forty-one. He was in favor of reducing the number to thirty, and moved to that effect.

Curator Williams raised the point of order that the discussion was out of place.

The chair ruled otherwise, or rather did not rule at all, and

Curator R. M. Gano rising, announced his concurrence in the opinions expressed by Curator Withers, and asked him to modify his motion by adopting thirty-one as the number. Curator Withers adopted the amendment.

Regent Bowman said the language of the charter was not that the Board should consist of thirty members, but *not less* than thirty—that was the minimum number. Any county subscribing $15,000 dollars to the endowment fund is entitled to a representative in the Board, and if forty more counties should subscribe, each that amount, that same number would be added to the present. He did not fear that it would become too cumbrous.

The amendment was voted on and lost. The original motion was carried and reference made to appropriate committee.

Curator R. M. Gano arose to make a statement for Prof. Milligan, who desired him to say to the Board that the Bible students had determined to leave to-day unless something was done to retain them.

The chairman looking round upon the Board said, yes, I think so—something ought to be done. I believe something has been done. We will come to that. I should like for Prof. Milligan to address the Board.

PRIVILEGE.

Curator Worthington (the same who had a personal altercation with Regent Bowman last session of the Board, upon this very subject) arose to a question of privilege. He said earnestly that his character for veracity had been impeached at the last meeting of the Board, in a dispute between himself and the Regent. [They had come to blows then; now, they were situated in diagonally opposite corners of the room, eyeing each other askance.] It was said that he had misrepresented the Regent. He wanted to quote from the bill consolidating the Transylvania and Kentucky Universities.

The preamble to the bill recites that the Curators had an endowment fund of $200,000. Now, the Regent had said emphatically that whoever made such a statement was guilty of a falsehood. There is the fact in the preamble to the instrument, by authority of which we have our existence.

Dr. Smith asked if the Curator had not stated that the $200,000 were invested.

Curator Worthington—No, sir.

Regent Bowman asked if he might make a statement.

The Chair decided him out of order.

Curator Withers said he desired, in view of what had been said on the subject, that Prof. Milligan be invited to address the Board.

Curator Gano said that Prof. Milligan did not want to come before the Board, but he did wish to have his statement presented. Said Mr. Gano, "I was touched at the tears in that aged man's eyes when he said that he had done all he could, and that the students would leave unless something was done."

On motion Prof. Milligan was invited to appear before the Board.

Curator J. A. Williams here reported that the committee on petitions had not been able to make a report, and asked for further time.

Here Prof. Milligan entered the hall.

A PROTEST.

Curator W. S. Williams, rising, said he had something to say which he desired to say before Prof. Milligan. It was a recognized principle in the charter—the principle of representation. Dr. Given and himself had represented the county of Lincoln. He had thought he represented that people, and he desired to carry out their wishes. He, therefore, kindly, but earnestly presented their protest against the late action of the Board.

WHEREAS, By an action of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University, Prof. J. W. McGarvey was removed from the chair of Sacred History, in the Bible College, in the Kentucky University, upon what we believe illegal grounds, and without sufficient cause, we therefore, Curators of Kentucky University, and having voted against the removal of Prof. McGarvey, respectfully petition the honorable Board of Kentucky University to receive the following protest to the action of the Board of Kentucky University removing Prof. J. W. McGarvey, and that the same be placed upon the records of this Board. Our protest is made on the following grounds and for the following reasons:

1. By a law of the Kentucky University no charge may be brought against any professor except for incompetency and unfaithfulness.

2. The alleged cause of the removal of Prof. McGarvey is the one as given by the Executive Committee, and a totally different cause as given by the mover of the resolution for the removal of Prof. McGarvey.

3. That the removal of Prof. McGarvey was without sufficient cause and without preferment of sufficient charges, and therefore contrary to the charter.

The speaker proceeded to say that all who chose to sign that petition might do so.

G. W. Elley—I heartily endorse it and sign it.

Curator Steele—I was not aware of the existence of that paper, but I endorse the sentiments and wish to sign it.

Curator Kinnaird said he had voted against Prof. McGarvey's removal and gave his reasons for so doing. He stood by his action then.

Curator Withers—I want to sign that document.

Curator Rickets—I desire to attach my name to that protest.

Curator R. M. Gano—I heartily endorse the language of the protest and desire my name added.

Curator Worthington—I endorse it heartily and add my name.

Curator Wilkes—I endorse every word of that protest, and desiring to promote the interests of the University, I desire to attach my name.

On motion the petition was received and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

President Milligan then, upon invitation, addressed the Board. He said, I do not know, Mr. President, that I yet understand the object of my being invited here, sir.

The President—Curator R. M. Gano gave us your statement just now in regard to the Bible College. In view of that, we want to hear what you have to say and what suggestions you can make under the circumstances.

Prof. Milligan—Do you mean that you want me tell you what I have done or what can be done in order to give entire satisfaction to the students and friends of the college?

The President—You are not confined in your statement.

Regent Bowman here remarked, that the Board went into executive session on yesterday morning and excluded all but reporters for the PRESS. He desired to present the credentials of Messrs. J. R. Morton and Fletcher Johnson as reporters for the Lexington Gazette.

Prof. Milligan—I am obliged to you, gentlemen of the Board, for your courtesy in inviting me to address you, and I confess that I still feel embarrassed in regard to what I ought to say, or what the Board desires to hear me upon. I might talk a long time and yet not say anything that would be of profit to the Board. When the young gentlemen came to the Bible College they entered with feelings of embarrassment. They had been advised, some to stay at home until the action of the Board was determined, and others were advised to come here and await their action, and matriculate then. Most of them came advised one way or the other. I told them, as an officer of the institution, to go on as I was doing myself, and do their duty faithfully, and trust to the action of this Board. The Board is an honorable body, in whose integrity I have the utmost confidence. I knew not what would be its action. I told them to go on and do their duty. I believe there were about thirty entered.

This morning, without any conversation with any student until after prayer, two of them came to me and said that they were disappointed at the action of the Board, and desired to be honorably dismissed. I asked how extensive was this feeling. They said it was general. I told them not to act hastily. They ought to consider the matter, and, meantime, go on with their classes. They said they had great respect for me, but in view of the advise they had received at home and here, they had come to the conclusion to leave, and believed a large body of students would do the same.

I thought it my duty to mention this to Brother Gano, that it might be brought before the Board. I deemed it proper to be put before them that they might take some immediate action.

If you want my judgment on what will restore peace and harmony, and on the ability and character of my esteemed colleague, Prof. McGarvey, I am ready to speak. (Silence ensued.)

The President—I do not know anything to ask, if you have nothing more to say.

Prof. Milligan—I will say that I had hoped the difference which has distracted this institution would have been otherwise settled than it has. I had hoped until last night, and still hope, that the action of the Board in relation to Prof. McGarvey be reconsidered and that he be returned. If that is done it will restore peace and harmony, and give great satisfacfion to the students here, and to others who have written to me.

Allow me to say—and nothing I shall say is intended to reflect upon any member of the Board—allow me to say that it has never been my good fortune to co-operate with any man more earnest in his work, and in the course of thirty-three years as a teacher I have never met one more honest and faithful in the discharge of his duties than Professor McGarvey.

Curator J. A. Williams desired to say that it was the duty of the Board to give an assurance to Prof. Milligan and the students that something should be done in regard to the Bible College, and for that reason he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in answer to Prof. Milligan that assurance be given to President Milligan, and through him to the professors and pupils of the Bible College that ample provision will be immediately made for their full instruction, and that Prof. Milligan be furnished with a copy of this resolution.

This resolution was carried.

Curator R. M. Gano—In view of what has transpired, I move to reconsider the vote removing Prof. McGarvey.

The President said that such a motion could only be put by one who voted for the motion removing the Professor.

Curator Gano (looking round)—Is there not one member of the Board who voted in the majority who will move a reconsideration?

There being no reply,

Curator Wilkes said he hoped Prof. Milligan would not be asked to say what he might not want to say. He could say that ample provision may be made, but not *will* be made.

Curator Withers—I desire to say in explanation of my vote, that I do not think the Board can make ample provision.

Curator Elley—I do not think that all the professors you could put in this college could bring a certain class of students here.

Curator J. A. Williams said he did not wish to be understood as introducing his motion for the purpose of appeasing anybody. He thought that Prof. Milligan ought to be assured in answer to the statement he had made, and it was right that the Board should give that assurance.

ALEXANDER PROCTOR.

Regent Bowman—I desire to offer a resolution which I think will settle this matter. The Executive Committee has taken some action looking to a filling of the vacancy in the Bible College. The resolution reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The Executive Committee suspend, *ad interim*, Prof. J. W. McGarvey from the chair of Sacred History in the Bible College of Kentucky University; and

Whereas, Said committee have tendered said chair to Elder Alex. Proctor, of Missouri; therefore be it

Resolved, That Alex. Proctor be, and is hereby, now elected to fill said chair.

Curator Wilkes said—I have the highest regard for Alexander Proctor. We were school mates together, and early college friends. I admire his character and his talents. I ask now whether Alexander Proctor has signified his willingness to accept this chair.

Regent Bowman—I wrote to Alexander Proctor of the action of the Executive Committee, and also of the Board of Curators, on the 16th of September. I did not desire him to act hastily in the matter, and if he waited it would not be considered a discourtesy. There was much excitement about the matter, and we wanted him to have the full benefit of the action of the Board before he acted. No response from him had, as yet, been received.

Curator Worthington moved as a substitute that Elder John I. Rogers be appointed to fill the vacancy.

Regent Bowman asked whether it was the intention now to act on nominations, or to refer them to the committee on nominations.

The President said the motion was to endorse the action of the Executive Committee. If the amendment prevailed, both men would be appointed.

Curator Wilkes—I am opposed to both nominations on the principle that I know that they cannot be had. I do not think the place ought to be filled at all just now. He did not think that any appointment just now would give satisfaction to the people. He thought it was by no means certain that they would fill the place with anybody. Mr. Wilkes proceeded to account for the action of the Board the night before, stating that it was based upon Prof. McGarvey writing an article in his paper in reply to a slanderous attack upon him. Prof. McGarvey was punished because he opened his mouth in self-defense. He wanted to know whether it was to be the rule of this Board that a professor should not defend himself when attacked.

Dr. Smith raised the point of order that the discussion was out of order.

The President—We want to hear Brother Wilkes.

A Member—I hope speeches will be limited to ten minutes.

Curator Elley—Oh, yes, three.

Curator Wilkes—I am opposed to filling the vacancy at this time. No man whom we can desire will accept that place while the present animus exists. I saw Alexander Proctor two weeks ago, and talked with him for two hours, when he stated that he would not accept the position.

Regent Bowman—Perhaps the same plan had been adopted to secure Brother Proctor's refusal as had been adopted to secure signatures to the petitions.

Curator Sloan said he had been misrepresented by Curator Wilkes in his statement about professors uniting in self-defense. What he did say was that officials of the University should not publish articles about the affairs of the institution. The report in the PRESS did not represent me correctly in regard to my reasons for my vote. My speech was not written before the evidence was before me. In regard to Brother Proctor, he thought that Curator Wilkes had put it to him as he had put it to the Board, that he was not in favor of any one taking the position.

Curator John A. Williams moved that the nominations be referred to the Committee on Nominations, who should consult with Professor Milligan.

Curator Williams asked leave that the Committee on Nominations withdraw and confer with Professor Milligan.

RECONSIDERATION.

Curator Z. F. Smith moved, in accordance with a request made of him, to reconsider the vote of last night in regard to the action of the Board in Professor McGarvey's case.

Regent Bowman—I move to lay that resolution on the table. Carried by a vote of 22 to 13.

The resolution offered last night by Z. F. Smith, endorsing the action of the Executive Committee, and asserting their right to suspend ad interim, came up for action.

Curator Ricketts said the charter only gave such a right to a quorum of the Board.

Regent Bowman said—I have not delayed the business of the Board with speeches. I have made none so far, and I do not now intend to speak except through the mouths of others. I desire to read the opinions of legal gentlemen upon this question.

The Regent then read the following:

OPINION OF GEO. B. KINKEAD AND RICHARD H. BUCKNER.

The following question has been submitted to us for our opinion:

"Has the Executive Committee, as agents of the Board of Curators (of Kentucky University), the power to remove, per interim, a professor who is a ministerial officer or appointee of the corporation—an act which would be simply tantamount to suspension from office until the corporation confirms or revokes the action of its agent, the Executive Committee?"

After examining, with some care, both the charter and by-laws of the University, we are of opinion that the Executive Committee has such power.

By the 11th section of the charter, "no less than a majority of the whole Board (of Curators) shall have power to appoint the president, professors, &c.; * * * to remove the same from office for sufficient cause, and to fill all vacancies in the same, whether by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, provided a vacancy may be filled by a quorum until a meeting of said majority shall be held."

By the 10th section, it is provided a majority of all the Curators shall have power to remove a Curator from office, for any cause they may deem sufficient, and shall have power also to define the qualifications of a Curator.

These are the only parts of the charter which require a concurrence of the majority of the Board.

By the 4th section it is provided: "They (the Curators) shall have full power to select and employ any officers and agents they shall deem proper; * * * also to make, ordain, establish and execute or cause to be executed all such by-laws, rules and ordinances not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this State, as they may think necessary for the welfare of said institution for their own government, the good government of the professors, instructors, tutors, agents, officers and students of the same, and generally to do all acts necessary and proper to promote the welfare and prosperity of said University."

Under this clause various by-laws were made by the corporation, among others the following:

"The permanent officers of the Board shall consist of the President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee."

They (the Executive Committee) shall have full power for, and in behalf of, the Board, to transact all business which the Board might rightfully do, and which ought to be done, in the *interim* between the meetings of the Board; *provided*, however, that the acts of said Executive Committee, so far as they relate to the legitimate business of the whole Board, shall have full force and effect only until the next meeting of the Board, unless at said meeting they shall be ratified by the Board.

The limitations of the *proviso* excludes all consideration of the power of the Board to authorize the Executive Committee by a by-law to act definitely and finally on the matters confided to them. The Board, by its by-law, has not attempted to confer such power upon the committee.

The powers conferred by the 4th section are very broad, and while it may be admitted that no by-law can be made under them inconsistent with the positive prohibition contained in the 11th section (about which, at present, we are not asked for an opinion), we do not doubt that a by-law may be made in perfect consistency with all other parts of the charter, under which the Executive Committee may temporarily remove or suspend from office one of its professors.

The power to make its own by-laws is an incident of every corporation, and this, because in the judgment of the law, it is necessary for the proper exercise of its functions. And hence courts have given validity to them, when at first sight it was not expected. For instance—In Ret. & Spencer Burrow R. 1829, a note of the case is in the following language: "The charter directs the nomination and election of common councilmen to be by the Mayor, jurats and commonalty, and their successors, or the majority of them, out of the principal inhabitants of the said town and parish."

A by-law was made "to restrain the number of electors to such of the commonalty as have executed the office of church warden and overseer."

It was objected to this, that "the by-law is *contradictory* to the charter, which requires the election to be by the body at large. So that it is repugnant to the charter, both in letter and spirit. Lord Mansfield, in giving his final opinion on the case, says: * * * 'But when the power of making by-laws is in the body at large, they may delegate their rights to a select body, who becomes the representative of the whole body.'" And while the case was progressing the same learned judge said (page 1833:) "It is now settled that the number of the *electors* may be restrained by a by-law."

And this view was sustained by Lord Ellenborough in a subsequent case, "The King vs. Ashwell," reported in 12 East, p. 22, when the Chief Justice said: "With respect to elective functions to be performed by the body at large, they may in this manner delegate them to a select part of themselves, and I cannot say that it is an unreasonable by-law, because an inconvenience may, by bare possibility, result from it." We have cited these cases to show to what extent courts have gone in upholding by-laws made by corporations in furtherance of the general interest of the body. These, however, must not contradict the charter. To determine when they do, depends on the construction of the whole charter, and a proper construction of the by-law.

A charter is necessarily general. By-laws are always particular. While the latter is subordinate to the former, both ought to be construed together in view of the general working of the corporation. Now, then, if there be no power in the Executive Committee to suspend until the next meeting of the Board to await the action of the majority, then this power does not exist anywhere; a quorum can fill a vacancy, but a quorum cannot suspend an officer, and the extraordinary state of case is presented that a professor may demean himself ever so unworthily, and no power can restrain him, until a majority of the Board can be convened.

If the courts uphold a by-law which limited the number of electors, when the charter conferred the right on all, how much more would they uphold a by-law which, without contradiction, supplies a deficiency of its charter.

Can a power to suspend a professor until a majority of the Board can have an opportunity to act be considered inconsistent with a power to remove? We think clearly not. A majority is required to remove; but where is the prohibition on a less number to suspend for a limited time? A power to suspend indefinitely might be considered a power to remove, but a power to suspend until the Board shall meet cannot be so considered. If a power to *remove* was claimed under the by-law, it might be replied that the power to *remove* is limited to a majority of the Board, but until a power to *suspend* for a limited and fixed period shall be construed to mean the same thing as a power to *remove*, it cannot be insisted that the by-law and charter are in conflict. A power so necessary should be upheld by the courts, and, in our judgment, would be, unless there was an express prohibition of it, and we think there is none.

Another by-law provides that "The Board of Curators reserved to themselves the right to dismiss any professor or instructor whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the University requires it."

It is manifest this has no bearing on the question we have been considering, but concerns only the professors, and not the power of the Executive Committee, and the whole by-law is designed to put it out of the power of a professor to resign or surrender his place, except at certain times, while it reserves the right in the Board to dismiss him at any time.

GEO. B. KINKEAD,
RICHARD A. BUCKNER.

Sept. 10, 1873.

OPINION OF W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE AND B. F. BUCKNER.

John B. Bowman, Regent, &c.:

DEAR SIR—The Curators are the corporation, and, therefore, do not in any true sense exercise any delegated powers. By section 4 of the charter they are given full power to select and employ any officers and agents they shall deem proper, and to make, ordain, establish and execute *or* cause to be executed all such by-laws, rules and ordinances not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States or this State, as they may think necessary for the welfare of the institution, for their own government, the good government of the professors, instructors tutors, agents, officers and students, and generally to do all acts necessary and proper to promote the welfare and prosperity of said University.

By section 5 it is made the imperative duty of the Curators to elect an Executive Committee, the duties and powers of that Executive Committee are of necessity to be prescribed by the Curators under the power given in section 4.

These duties and powers are thus prescribed, to-wit: "The delegated and representative powers of the corporation are vested in a Regent and Executive Committee," and the Executive Committee shall consist of the Regent, who is *ex-officio* chairman, and four members of the Board, who shall be styled the Executive Committee of the University.

2. They shall have full power for and on behalf of the Board to transact all business which the Board might rightfully do, and which ought to be done in the *interim* between the meetings of the Board. Provided, however, that the acts of said Executive Committee, so far as they relate to the legislative business of the whole Board, shall have full power and effect only until the next meeting of the Board, unless at said meeting they shall be ratified by the Board." (Page 17.)

Whatever the Board has power to do finally, the committee has power to do temporarily. The Board is the corporation, and has power to delegate its powers to selected officers. This seems too clear to require argument, unless there be some restriction especially enacted. The power of the committee is the whole power of the Board. There is a very perceptible difference between the power conferred and the mode of exercising that power.

The Board has certain powers conferred; as to some, a certain mode is pointed out; as to others, another mode. It is always one Board, and, as such, upon it are conferred all the powers granted.

Now, to this Executive Committee are granted all the powers of the whole Board during the recess of the Board.

When the committee acts its action is binding only during such recess. When its action is reported to the Board for confirmation, the power conferred on the Board must be exercised in the mode pointed out in the charter; that is, the ratification must, in certain matters, be by a majority of the whole Board.

For instance, the Board has the undoubted power to dismiss a professor. That power is to be exercised in the mode pointed out by section 11. It has power to delegate this power under section 4, and most clearly to an Executive Committee, and has so done. This delegated power must, of course, be subject to ratification. When that act of ratification is to be passed, the Board must act as pointed out by said section 11. We, therefore, are of the opinion that under the charter and by-laws submitted, the Executive Committee have power to dismiss a professor until the Board meets.

The power to remove a professor without any explicit reservation is, we think, a clear common law right, and that without trial or formal charges.

Such an officer, appointed *durante bene placeto*, may be removed without any other cause than that the pleasure of those who appointed him is determined. It would indeed be unfortunate if there did not reside this power in some body, always in session, always capable of acting. Such is the apparent reason for creating an Executive Committee; one who can at once be gathered together and immediately act Respectfully,

BRECKENRIDGE & BUCKNER.

Curator Withers—Is that all the legal opinion the Regent is going to read? I want to know if the law faculty of the University have not given an opinion.

Regent Bowman—One of the law professors had been consulted—Hon. Jas. O. Harrison. His opinion was written out and is in the possession of the secretary, Woolfolk. Gen. Huston was asked. He gave his opinion. That was in the hands of the secretary. Maj. Johnson had been asked for an opinion. He had so far given none.

Curator Woolfolk said he had mislaid Mr. Harrison's opinion, but he had General Huston's.

Curator Withers—Regent Bowman said of the opinion of James O. Harrsion, that it was given without having the charter and by-laws before him.

Regent Bowman—I say yet it was. It is in Mr. Harrison's own handwriting in the opinion itself, that he gave his opinion without having the charter before him. Produce the document and read it.

Curator Withers asked if, when the discussion was up, the Regent did not say that the other opinions were given on due consideration, and the opinion of Jas. O. Harrison given without the charter before him. Such a charge as that would weaken the opinion of any lawyer in the mind of another.

Regent Bowman—I said so under the impression, which I still have, that he states himself that the charter and by-laws were not before him.

Curator Withers—The Regent accuses the law faculty of acting inconsiderately.

Regent Bowman—I believe certain queries were propounded to Mr. Harrison, and extracts of the law were given to him by Major Luxon, I not having at hand a copy of the charter at the time. I subsequently found a copy and gave it to Mr. Buckner, whose opinion I had asked.

Curator Withers—It is strange that the opinion of lawyers favorable to the committee had been preserved and the others not.

Regent Bowman—That is a reflection on the Secretary of the Board which he can himself answer.

Curator Worthington said he had seen Judge Buckner that morning, and he did not think he favored the opinion presented.

The resolution was then read and adopted.

A BLOW AT THE REGENT.

Curator Withers then introduced the following:

WHEREAS, The 7th section of the charter of Kentucky University provides that the annual account of the Treasurer must be accompanied by the certificate of the Executive Committee, signed by each member thereof, and stating that it has been examined and that it is correct.

And, whereas, the by-laws provide that the Executive Committee shall approve all drafts upon the treasury and examine and adjust all accounts against the University, and also that they shall audit the annual reports of the Treasurer.

And, whereas, both the charter and by-laws of the University indicate the Executive Committee as the guardians of the Treasury, and the charter expressly enacts that when the Treasurer's term of office expires, or he shall resign his office, or be removed therefrom, that he shall deliver up to the Executive Committee or their order, all the books and papers pertaining to his office, and in each and every particular account for, and pay over, all money, or other things of value, which may come to his hands as Treasurer, and shall also permit his books to be examined at any and all times by the Executive Committee.

And, whereas, the duty usually devolves on the Executive Committee to examine and approve the bond of the Treasurer, and to determine the sufficiency and solvency of the securities to the Treasurer's bond, which the charter requires to be renewed each year after his re-election to office.

And, whereas, it is inconsistent and repugnant to reason that under these circumstances the Treasurer should be a member of the Exextive Committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st. That it is improper for any member of the Executive Committee to hold the office of Treasurer.

2d. That the by-laws and statutes of the University be amended by adding under the title of the Executive Committee as follows: No member of the Executive Committee shall be eligible to, or even hold, the office of Treasurer.

A motion was made to lay these resolutions on the table. Carried by a vote of 21 to 10.

Curator Withers—I desire now to offer another set of resolutions, and in introducing them I desire to say that it is with the kindest feelings and best intentions. The churches are deeply moved by the dissensions in the University, and their petitions ought not to be disregarded. The committee appointed to report upon them have not done so and are not likely to do so.

The Curator then read the following

RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, In the preamble to the charter of Kentucky University it is distinctly stated: That an institution of learning, known and called by the name of Bacon College, was founded by certain members of the body of the Disciples of Christ, denominated Christians, and was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1836, which institution finally suspended its regular collegiate operation for want of a permanent endowment; and, that in view of the educational wants of said body of Christians in Kentucky, and of their wishes for the permanent success of said institution, known and expressed at various times, a plan for its full endowment and reorganization had been prosecuted by John B. Bowman, which had thus far resulted in raising $150,000 of endowment fund; and, to carry out such design, it was necessary to amend and extend the provisions of the charter of Bacon College.

And, whereas, in pursuance of said design, the charter of Kentucky University was adopted in 1858 as an amendment of the charter of Bacon College, and the name of said institution was changed to Kentucky University.

And, whereas, it was provided that thirty persons, named in the 2d section of said charter, should be incorporated by the name of the Curators of Kentucky University, in whom was vested the legal title to property of said University, and the general control and government of said University was committed to said Curators.

And, whereas, it was provided by the 8th section of said amendment of the charter that, for the ownership and control of said University, at least two-thirds of the Board of Curators shall always be members of the Christian Church of Kentucky.

And, whereas, doubts exist in the minds of many members of the Christian Church of Kentucky as to the designs and purposes of the Board of Curators in administering the trust committed to them, and, with a view to remove all doubt and apprehensions on the subject; therefore, be it

Resolved. 1st. That we distinctly avow that we regard ourselves as the Trustees for the Christian Church of Kentucky for the ownership and control of Kentucky University.

2. That we pledge ourselves to manage and control Kentucky University, except the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, in the interests of the Christian Church of Kentucky, disclaiming, however, any design to have Theology taught in any of the colleges of the University, except in the College of the Bible.

3. That, in view of said provisions of the charter, and to carry into full effect its spirit and intent, it is necessary and proper that at least two-thirds of the Executive Committee should be members of the Christian Church of Kentucky in good standing and full fellowship.

After a rambling, pointless discussion

L. B. Wilkes moved to lay the resolutions on the table. He said he wanted an expression of opinion.

Curator Z. F. Smith said he thought he could suggest a way of reconciling the defferences. Let the committee on petitions make a minority and majority report if necessary, and publish them side by side.

Curator Withers was willing to adopt the compromise. Some members were disposed to oppose the compromise and Curator Withers pressed his resolutions. He wanted the church to know in what relation to it the Board stood.

Regent Bowman thought that the resolutions ought to be referred to a committee like the petition.

Curator Wilkes insisted on his motion to lay upon the table.

Curator Sloan complained of the course pursued by Curators Withers and Wilkes in cutting off debate.

Regent Bowman then moved to refer the resolutions to committee on petitions.

Curator Elley—I want to say distinctly that I am opposed to referring this document to that or any other committee. One hundred churches in Kentucky, and over three hundred donors, addressed to you a polite note, asking that you do not do a certain thing, and you did it. Now, these questions ought to be settled. He wanted these resolutions passed or laid on the table. The committee had treated with disrespect the petition from the churches, and he wanted to let the people know in what relation the Board stood to the church.

Curator Enos Campbell said the assertion that that committee to whom was referred the petition of the churches, treated them with disrespect, was a horrible blunder and utterly unfounded.

The President—No more courteous parliamentary action could be adopted towards petitions than reference to the committee.

The idea of Curator Elley, that the committee or this body intended to treat the churches discourteously, was a great mistake.

Curator Enos Campbell—Tremendous.

The President—Yes, a tremendous mistake.

Curator Elley—(Pricking up his ears; he is deaf.) What's that? What was your last remark, sir?

The President—I say it was a great mistake.

Curator Elley—(resting his hands on the arms of his chair and rising half out of it)—Did you say premeditated?

The President—(getting "riled")—No; I said tremendous.

[Bro. Elley dropped into his chair, folded his hands, crossed his legs, and pulled down his eyebrows, as if he had met with a serious disappointment.]

The President continued—I say that I know it to be the intention of the Board, at least so far as I am concerned, and I occupy such a position in the central church in Cincinnati, that what I say is believed, my word and judgment being both relied on there, though they may amount to very little here. I say, so far as I am concerned, I desire that the petitions of the churches shall be treated with the utmost respect and answered courteously. And I say now, though I did not intend to say it, that the manner in which these petitions were gotten up is unknown in the history of the church. I know that some of these churches and donors will reverse their action, and some of them have told me that they would.

Curator Elley—Name one.

The President—I can name them, sir, but I desire to let them speak for themselves. Some of them told me that they would have their names taken off now, if it were not too late. These petitions were *ex parte* in toto, and when the churches hear the other side they will reverse their decision.

The previous question being called for, the vote was taken upon the question of reference.

Curator Z. F. Smith—When this name was called he explained his vote. He said the report has gone abroad, from what source I will not say, that there are some members of this Board who are designing to pervert the management and control of this University from the original purposes of the charter and donors to same. The vote on the reference of the resolutions may be construed as to favor this impression. It is not the case. I want the declarations of the sense of this Board to be carefully prepared in language that will be in accordance with the terms of the charter, and such as we can all sign, and will be satisfactory at the same time to the most captious. From long and familiar association with this Board and its proceedings, I do not believe there is one member of this Board, or one officer of this institution, who has, or ever had, the remotest design to pervert the purposes of Kentucky University; or that there is one who does not desire to control and manage the institution in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the charter and in the intent of the donors, and strictly too, as the representative institution of the Christian Church, just as Georgetown College is the representative of the Baptist Church, or Center College of the Presbyterian Church. I want the language of such declaration to state the facts of the case in accordance with the charter of the University, and such as I can conscienciously approve. No resolution before this Board heretofore has met these conditions looking to this end.

Curator Enos Campbell, explaining his vote, said he adopted the sentiment of Curator Smith.

Curator L. B. Wilkes said that there was a wide-spread feeling that the Board was inimical to the church. He could not vote for reference.

Curator Kinnaird said that he could not vote for the resolutions as they are, and, therefore, voted for reference.

Curator R. M. Gano, had been in hopes that an expression would go out to the churches reassuring them. He had been told that some time ago there was a movement on foot to deprive the Church of the University. He was glad to hear the expression from Curator Z. F. Smith, and to see so many endorsing it. But these resolutions ought to pass, and he would therefore vote against reference.

Curators Wilkes and Allen obtained leave of absence.

Several members wanted to leave on the cars, and at one o'clock, before the vote was taken, a member moved to adjourn sine die, which was carried, and the Board adjourned. It immediately convened, however, with a quorum of nine, to adopt the minutes and then adjourned finally.

—The New Athens Era mixes drinks and things after the following extraordinary style: "To-day we are well, to-morrow ill; to day in esteem, to-morrow in disgrace; to-day we are friends, to-morrow none; may we have wine and vinegar in the same cup." The man who drinks wine and vinegar mixed ought to be "to-morrow ill," and the man who writes like that ought to be obliged to spend his spare moments trifling with the *tic douloureux*.

—A rich widow at Fall River, Mass., engaged herself to be married to four different men on a certain morning, and when the morning came she had a crowd on hand to laugh at their bewilderment and chagrin.

—If any blonde young man is meditating marrying a brunette young lady, or *vice versa*, the latter part of the following item from the Columbus (Ga) Enquirer will be of interest as serving to show how the thing is apt to work. "In Montgomery county there is a large family by the name of Sharpe. Of this family there were three brothers, each of whom had a family of twelve children, and in each family there were six boys and six girls. One of these brothers, who had light hair and blue eyes, married a lady who had dark hair and black eyes, and of their twelve children, three boys and three girls were light haired and blue-eyed, and the rest dark-haired and black-eyed."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

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HAVING dissolved his connection with Dr. Hodgen and associated himself in business with Dr. S. Driggs, will henceforth be found at the office of the latter, on Jordan's Row. d88h440w522

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It cures night sweats peevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nauses at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, and wasting away of the muscles.

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DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between R. C. Ricketts, Sr., and Thos. V. Sanford, under the firm name of R. C. Ricketts & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be closed by R. C. Ricketts, Sr. Parties knowing themselves indebted to the late firm are earnestly requested to call and settle without delay.

R. C. RICKETTS, Sr.
T. V. SANFORD.

Midway, Ky., Sept. 10, 1873.

In calling attention to the above dissolution, I would say that to any one wishing to engage in the dry goods trade, I am prepared to offer the most liberal inducements to conduct a profitable business. R. C. RICKETTS, Sr.
d98w523

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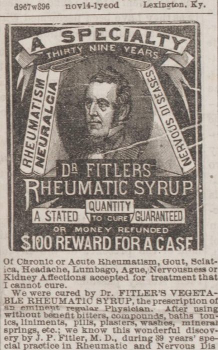
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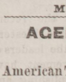
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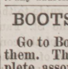
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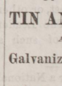
MISCELLANEOUS.

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I would call the attention of my friends and public at large to the fact that I have bought out the Confectionery and Restaurant formerly kept by H. W. Bain, No. 23 W. Main St., next door to T. S. Logwood's Cheap Dry Goods Store, where I will keep on hand a complete line of Confectioneries, Fine French Candies, Stick Candy, Raisins, Dates, Figs, Nuts of all kinds, Cake, Canned Goods, Toys and No. 1 brands of Cigars and Tobacco. Great care taken to supply the Restaurant with the best the market will afford, and at reasonable rates. I will also keep fresh oysters of the best brands to sell by the can or serve to order in Restaurant by a good cook. Bear in mind, too, that I will keep the wonderful Bethesda Water. Sold by the glass or any other quantity customers may desire. Give me a call. Court day dinners a specialty.

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CURES Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, or Hives, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Lungs or Chest.

This great and wonderful new discovery will positively cure consumption and all diseases of the lungs. A pure Vegetable Preparation, composed of newly discovered barks and herbs from South America.

The one-fifth of all the deaths in the United States are caused by consumption, and the disease is rapidly increasing. No preventive has been recommended by the doctors, nor is any known to them. The most popular cures are Cod Liver Oil, Whisky, Change of Climate and various inhalations, all of which has so often failed that physicians and people generally regard the disease as incurable until the discovery of this Wonderful Remedy which was lately discovered by an eminent French Doctor in Guayaquil in Equador in South America. Let no consumptive dispair until they try this remedy.

McCarthy's Celebrated English Gout and Rheumatic Pills

will immediately and permanently cure every description of Gout and Rheumatism.

The Gout and Rheumatism are specific blood diseases produced by parasitic poisoning, in which the elements of the blood become partially disintegrated, hence we have obstructed circulation and resulting local inflammation. The Pills speedily eliminates the virus from the blood, removing all obstructions and sending it coursing limpidly through its channels; by this means the inflamed or congested organism is at once relieved and all pain, fever and ache disappear.

Both of these great and noble remedies are prepared from original formulas, by

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DEAF AND DUMB,

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THE Fifty-first annual session will begin on WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1873. Deaf Mutes, residents of the State, from ten to thirty years of age, of good mind, good moral character and free from chronic and contagious diseases, will be received and can remain at least seven years, as provided by law. Board and tuition free. For further information apply to the Principal.

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STRAYED.

A DARK RED COW, with star on right side of her face; and white breast, strayed from my place, eight miles from Lexington, on the Versailles pike. Will pay a liberal reward for the cow or any information leading to her recovery.

ELIJAH FOLEY,
w522 Lexington, Ky.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Infallible Remedies.

For the toothache, a dentist; for debt, industry; for love, matrimony; for the gout, toast and water; for bile, exercise; for corns, easy shoes; for the most delicious, enjoyable, wholesome bread and biscuits, Dr. Price's justly celebrated Cream Baking Powder. And for natural, delicate and decided flavors for cakes, ice cream, jellies, sauce and gravies Dr. Price's Special Flavorings, acknowledged superior in every respect to any yet discovered.

The Best Tonic of Iron.

Phosphorus and Calisaya is the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventive against fever and ague. One pint contains the virtues of one ounce of calisaya, and one teaspoonful, a grain of iron and phosphorus. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by Druggists.

The Golden Remedies.

Few if any medicinal articles have ever been presented to the public which possesses so much real merit as Dr. Richau's Golden Remedies, compounded by Dr. D. B. Richards, No. 228 Varick street, New York. Their power in the total eradication of disease from the human system is most wonderful—and especially in that class of chronic, syphilitic and scrofulus diseases which, if cured at all, has only been done by a prolonged system of treatment which utterly breaks down and destroys the constitution. The Golden Remedies, on the contrary, act with great quickness, and instead of debilitating, build up the whole system, even while purging it of the worst of these diseases. By the aid of these preparations, any one can cure himself in a very short time without any exposure or trouble and without any radical change of diet or the habits of living. Dr. Richards has issued a very elaborate little pamphlet, which comprehends all the information on this subject desirable to know, and which he sends free to any address. Let the afflicted send to him at once, and through the efficacy of the Golden Remedies, be restored to perfect health and bodily vigor. P. O. Box 5028 N. Y. City.
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With its gloomy attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorrhea, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable mild and potent Curatives, they strike at once at the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price, $5 per package of five boxes and a large $2 vial, which is very important in obstinate or old cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by ALL Druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, New York.
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Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.
Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."
For sale by all druggists. d54

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD! MARRIAGE! 260 pages. Impediments to Marriage; the cause and cure. Sent *sealed*, post-paid, for 50 cents, by DR. C. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo., the great specialist. Read his works. Pamphlet free. Call or write. His opinion costs nothing.

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EVERY case of Croup can be cured when first taken by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, warranted for 26 years, and never a bottle returned. It also cures Diarrhœa, Dyssentery, Colic, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns and external pains. Sold by the Druggists. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. m8d182wly

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Happy relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. d1w101

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in the dispensations of an All-wise but inscrutible Providence to remove from this earthly state of existence our esteemed Brother, Past Master S. B. Vanpelt, of this Lodge, to that Lodge above where there is prepared a rest for the people of God; therefore,

1. Resolved, That in the death of our Brother and fellow-laborer this Lodge has lost one of its most earnest workers and attentive members to all the duties of our beloved order, the church of which he was a member, a faithful and devoted servant of the Lord, and the community at large one of its most useful and valuable citizens.

2. Resolved, That the furniture and regalia of the Lodge be draped in mourning, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

3. Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Lodge, and that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased, and that the papers of the city be requested to publish the same.

Done by order of the Lodge, at their regular meeting, September 19, A. L. 5873, A. D. 1873.

J. G. CHINN,
J. M. TIPTON,
W. S. CHIPLEY,
Committee.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[Specially telegraphed to the DAILY PRESS.]

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 22.

The day opened in financial circles with comparatively little excitement, and the situation was strongly in contrast with that of the past week. The gold exchange opened at 10 o'clock as usual. President Morris called the board to order, and it was unanimously resolved that the room would be kept open for arranging loans and the settlement of Friday and Saturday's business through the Clearing House; and that any member offering to buy or sell gold in the Exchange or on the street should be expelled. The best of feeling prevailed. It was also resolved that the price of gold should be fixed at 112 for settlement between members of Clearing House transactions, and carrying rate for gold was fixed at 7 per cent. per annum. There was a moderate call on the Seamen's Savings Bank, at the corner of Wall and Pearl streets. The trustees held a meeting and resolved to pay all sums under $100, but on larger sums to demand 30 days' notice granted in the charter. This action is in accordance with an agreement made among Savings Bank managers last evening. Some few of the banks can delay payment for 90 days, and all for 30 and on to 60. Thus it will be seen that no Savings Bank in a sound condition can be broken during the present excitement. There was also a run on some of the up town savings banks, which adopted the same course as the Seamen's Bank. Others were paying out sums less than $100. The banks of discount were all open and some were certifying checks, good through Clearing House, and others were paying in greenbacks. There was, of course, no regular business in either stocks or gold, and brokers were doing nothing beyond trying to effect a settlement of old transactions. The bankers who have not suspended were transacting no business beyond paying such depositors as called for their money. Those engaged in foreign exchange were entirely idle. The closing of the gold room has stopped business in exchange on London and the Continent. On the street there were only a few regular dealings in stocks for cash. New York Central sold at 92½@96; Rock Island at 90; Wabash at 47; and Western Union at 65@70. The gold brokers to-day cleared all business of Friday and Saturday through the Gold Exchange Bank, by a united action, which, under the circumstances, was certainly a great feat. Every man settled promptly by certified checks, and the gold room is now perfectly clear of all unfinished business. This is important in view of the situation, and will greatly facilitate matters when the room is opened for business.

Gold clearings $92,000,000.

There is no price for money and very little said about it.

This afternoon $100,000 1881 bonds were sold at 115 cash, and brokers had orders for 5-20s at prices above the Government standard.

The Clearing House to-day issued about five million loan certificates in settlement of balances. This was a great assistance to the banks.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch and Mr. Pitt Cooke, of Jay Cooke & Co., arrived from Europe to-day, and learned for the first time the suspension of their United States firm. The disbursements for the United States Navy department have not been transferred from Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. to Henry Clews & Co.

At 1:25 P. M, the following prices were offered for stocks. Harlem, cash, 110; Lake Shore, cash, 83; Northwestern, cash, 42; Ohio and Mississippi, cash, 28; Union Pacific, cash, 20.

Produce Markets.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—Cotton dull and nominal at 18c. Flour held firmly; demand light at $7@7 15. Wheat nominal; No 2 red winter $1 38. Corn firm at 55@56c. Rye firm at 84@85c. Oats steady at 36@44c. Barley in fair demand and firm. Groceries strong. Oils firm. Eggs firmer at 20c. Butter and cheese steady. Provisions quiet, with little disposition to operate, the market closing steadier than at the opening; mess pork steady at $16. Lard firm; steam held at 8½c; sales of kettle at 8½c. Bulk meats quiet and nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet; shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib sides 9½@9¾c; clear sides 9¾@9⅞c. Whisky steady at 92c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—Cotton dull and nominal Flour, nothing doing. Wheat flat and lower; millers wouldn't buy, except at a heavy decline; small lots of No 3 red fall sold by sample at $1 25; inspected No 2 red winter $1 45. Corn in speculative demand; early and round lots No 2 mixed sold at 41c to 41½c cash; 41@42c October; car lots on track 42@42½c cash; 41c to 42c October. Oats dull and little done; car lots of No 2 offered at 34c; only 32½c bid. Barley and rye, very little done. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork dull at $16 25@16 50. Bacon lower; small lots shoulders and clear rib sides 9⅞c to 10c. Lard unchanged. Hogs quiet at $4 20@4 50. Cattle in good demand, but only low grades on the market; choice wintered Texans sold at $5 00.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Cotton in limited request; middling uplands 18⅝c; futures closed quiet; sales 13,300 bales; November 17⅜c; December 17 1-16@17 5-16c. The monetary panic has a depressing effect on the market for breadstuffs generally, and free sales could not be made even at decidedly low prices. The difficulty in selling exchange has driven shippers out of the market and the home trade will not purchase any more than is absolutely sufficient to supply pressing wants. Flour 10@15c lower; superfine western and State $5 40@6; common to good $6 50@6 65; good to choice $6 70@7 50; white wheat extra $7 50@8 25; extra Ohio $6 50@8 25. Whisky firmer at 93c. Wheat irregular and unsettled; common to fair winter red western $1 60@1 62. Rye and barley nominally unchanged. Corn in limited business and lower; steamer mixed western 63@64c; high mixed yellow western 66@67c, white western 65@66c. Oats heavy and declining; western mixed 50@52c; white western 52@54c. Eggs firm. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio 21@23c. Sugar quiet. Pork lower; extra prime $14 62½. Lard firmer; old western steam 8⅞@8 9-16c. Butter firm; western 18@25c. Cheese quiet and firm at 12¼@13c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The market to-day was greatly unsettled by the condition of financial affairs in New York. Eastern exchange is unsaleable, and there is a conservative feeling among bankers in regard to loans on grain receipts. There was, however, a steadier feeling at the close, and prices recovered considerably from the lowest figures of the day. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and market unsettled; lower; No 1 Chicago spring $1 09@1 10; No 2 do sold at $1 04¼@1 06¼ cash or September; October $1 06½@1 08⅛, closing at $1 08¼. Corn dull and market unsettled; lower; No 2 mixed 37@38¾c cash, closing at 37¼c; October 39½c, 41c and 40¾c; November 42¾@43¾c, closing at 43c bid; rejected 36½c. Oats dull and declined; No 2 28c cash; 29½c October; rejected 26½c. Rye in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 63c. Barley in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 fall $1 20; No 2 spring 98@99c. Pork in fair demand at lower rates; sales 2,000 barrels at $15 cash. Nothing doing in lard or meats, and prices nominally unchanged. Whisky steady.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—Bagging firm at 14@15c. Cotton quiet; middling 18½c; low middling 17½c. Flour quiet. Wheat steady at $1 30@1 50. Corn firm, tending upward; 63@65c, shelled in sacks. Oats steady at 44@47c. Rye firm at 80c. Barley steady at $1 50. Mess pork held steady at $16@16 50. Bacon in light demand; shoulders 9c; clear rib sides 10@10¼c; clear sides 10¼c, packed, plain hams 13c; sugar-cured 13¼@13¾c. Bulk shoulders 8c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9½c, loose. Lard firm; tierce 8⅝@9c; kegs 9½c; prime steam 8c. Whisky quiet at 93c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

CATTLE—Fresh receipts 2,530, making 3,840 for three days against 4 550 same time last week. The quality was generally common, and the market extremely dull and closing weak, with at least thirty cars unsold; Texans range from 6¾c to 9c; native steers 9½c to 12¼c; sales include 10 cars Illinois steers of 7 to 8¼ cwt at 11c to 12¼c; 4 cars of 7½ to 7¾ cwt at 12c; 10 cars of 6½ cwt at 10c to 11c; 19 cars of 6¾ cwt at at 10¼c to 10¾c; 4 cars of 7 cwt at 10¾c to 11¼c; 5 cars of 7¼ cwt at 11¼c; 7 cars Texans of 5¾ cwt at 4½c, live weight; 13 cars Missouri cattle of 6½ cwt at 10c to 11¼c; 18 cars Texans of 5 to 6 cwt at 6¾c to 8¼c; 21 cars of 5¼ cwt at 7¼c to 7½c; 7 cars Cherokee cattle of 5¼ cwt at 8¾c to 9c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 3,900, making 8,230 for three days against 13,880 same time last week. Prices have slightly improved since Monday, but the trade continues; sales slow to-day at 6c to 8c for ordinary to choice lambs; 4½c to 6½c for poor to extra sheep, including 1 car Ohio sheep of 80 pounds at 5¾c; 1 car of 83 pounds at 5⅝c; 1 car of 78 pounds at 5¼c; 1 car of Michigans of 82 pounds at 6c; 1 car State lambs of 66 pounds at 7c; 1 car of 65 pouuds at 7½c; 1 car of 70 pounds at 8c, and 1 car of 56 pounds at 7½c.

HOGS—Arrivals 6,785, making the total 18,450 for three days against 14,520 for same time last week. The market for live hogs is steady at 5¼c to 5½c, and dressed in demand at 6¼@7½c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

CATTLE—Receipts to-day 760, making 4,600 for four days, against 4,640 same time last week. There was a moderate demand for good cattle; very slow sale for inferior and common, and the yards were not cleared of stock. Prices ranged about the same as at the close of yesterday's market, with poor, to good Texans selling at 6¾@9c, and poor to extra native steers at 9¼@12¼c, with a few at 12½c; good steers of 7¼ to 7½ cwt at 11@11½c. Among the sales were 4 cars Ohio steers of 7¼ cwt at 10¾c; 5 cars Kentucky do of 8 cwt at 11¾c; 5 cars of 9 cwt at 12@12½c; 6 cars of 7 cwt at 11c; 5 cars of 7 to 9 cwt at 10½@12¼c; 10 cars Illinois steers of 6 to 7 cwt at 10@11¾c; 4 cars of 6 cwt at 10@10½c; 11 cars of 6 to 6¾ cwt at 9⅝@10¾c; 3 cars of 7½ cwt at 11¼c; 11 cars Texans of 5 cwt at 7¼c; 4 cars of 5¼ cwt at 7½@8c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The arrivals were 4,780, making 13,000 for four days, against 17,440 for the same time last week. The market was extremely dull, with more stock offered than could be sold; lambs ranged from 5½c to 7½c, with good lots at 7c; and sheep from 4¼ to 6c, with a few at 6¼c; sales include 2 cars Kentucky sheep of 91 lbs at 5⅜@5¼c; 2 cars Ohio do of 94 lbs at 6⅛@6¼c; 1 car of 81 lbs at 5¼c; 1 car of 82 lbs at 5⅝c; 1 car Pennsylvannia lambs of 64 lbs at 7c; 1 car 57 lbs at 6⅝c; 1 car Canada lambs of 70 lbs at 6¾c; 1 car State do of 79 lbs at 7¼c; and 1 car of 60 to 65 lbs at 6¼@7c.

SWINE—Receipts 2,220, making 20,670 for four days, against 16,150 same time last week; none on sale alive; dressed hogs scarce and higher, with a good demand at $6 75@7 75.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

CATTLE—Fresh offerings 4,560, making 4,660 for the week against 10,050 last week. The quality is fair generally, and the market extremely dull at a decline of about ¼c from last week. Native steers ranged from 9 to 12½c; Texans 6½c to 8½c; sales include 9 cars Cherokee cattle of 750 pounds at 3½c; 6 cars Texans of 5½ cwt at 7¼c; 8 cars of 6 cwt at 7½c; 5 cars of 6¼ cwt at 8½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fresh receipts 10,000, making 29,470 for the week against 31,150 last week. Sheep steady at 4¼c to 6¼c; lambs dull and weak at 5¼c to 7¾c; sales include 2 cars Ohio sheep of 82 pounds at 5c; 1 car State sheep of 87½ pounds at 5¼c; 2 cars Canada lambs of 70 pounds at 6⅛c to 6¼c; 1 car of 68 pounds at 5¾c; 1 car of 78 pounds at 6¾c; 3 cars of 81 pounds at 7c; 1 car of 74 pounds at 7¼c.

SWINE—Fresh arrivals 11,740 hogs, making 35,409 for the week against 33,240 last week. Live hogs are quoted at 5¼c to 5½c; dressed in demand at 6¼c to 7⅜c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.

CATTLE—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,938; total for the week 7,677. Market slow at yesterday's prices and but few buyers in attendance. Most of the cattle offered were common Texans, for which there was no demand. The bulk of the reported arrivals were through consignments. The only sales made public were 136 Texas steers of 966 to 1067 lbs at $4 25@4 62½; 178 Indiana steers of 1063 lbs at $5 00@5 50; 120 Ohio steers of 1036 to 1388 lbs at $5 00@6 50; Michigan steers of 1177 lbs $4 62½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals 1,400, total for the week 17,400. Market active at yesterday's prices; sales of 1532 Michigan sheep of 90 to 94 lbs $4 30@5; 620 Ohie sheep of 84 to 91 lbs $4 25@5 29; State sheep of 83 lbs $5 25; 1,217 Canada lambs of 62 to 71 lbs $5 00@5 75; 60 Canada sheep of 116 to 121 lbs at $5 00@5 50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,400, for the week 22,000, with light receipts and few offerings; prices were from $5 00 to $5 25; small lot today; yards bare of stock.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.

CATTLE—Receipts, including arrivals, 510; total for the week thus far 5,727; market lively and strong at yesterday's prices; over 2,000 disposed of; sales of 850 Illinois steers of from 1025 to 1414 pounds at $4 37½@6 25; 192 Indiana steers of from 1240 to 1436 pounds at $5 65@6; 95 Ohio steers of from 1147 to 1515 pounds at $4 50@6 45; 247 Texas steers of from 946 to 1156 pounds at $3 50@5 12; 100 Cherokee steers of 918 pounds at $3 50; 85 Missouri steers of from 1132 to 1206 pounds at $4 65@5 35; 194 Kansas steers of from 1128 to 1154 pounds at $5 55.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals 6,100; total for the week 16,000; market active at ½c decline in last week's closing prices; Canada lambs $5 50@6; Canada sheep $5 00@5 50; western sheep $4 00@4 75; sales of 750 Michigan sheep of from 78 to 88 pounds at $4 25@4 62½; 271 Ohio sheep of 70 pounds at $4 25; 1600 Canada lambs of from 62 to 76 pounds at $5 00@6; 300 Canada sheep of 72 to 141 pounds at $5 25@5 50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 600; total for the week 18,600; market slow for want of stock; yard bare; three car loads of Illinois and Ohio hogs, all one market, sold at $5 00@5 27½, an advance of 12½ per cent.

Cincinnati Live Stock Market.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day were 2,259 head. Under the liberal supply the market ruled dull, with a number left over unsold. Prices range as follows: Common 2@2½c; medium 3@3½c; good butchers' 4@4¾c per lb gross.

HOGS—Receipts for same time 12,099 head. Market ruled dull all week, the supply being in excess of the demand; but under light arrivals to-day the demand improved, and prices advanced 10 cents per 100 lbs, closing firm; shipping grades $4 60@4 65, and butchers' hogs $4 65@4 80 per cental gross.

SHEEP—Receipts liberal, amounting to 2,271 head for the week. Market fair at from 3 to 4½c for common to prime.

LAMBS—Steady at from 4½ to 5½c per lb. Shipments East have been as follows: Cattle 152 head; hogs 4,474 head; sheep 562 head.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23.

CATTLE—The largest number for the season, and in fact for years, were placed on the market to-day. The number on sale reached 954 head, and the shipping beeves in the yard 205 head, making the whole number in the yard 1,169. The morning opened gloomy and the rain commenced falling about 7 o'clock A. M. and continued throughout sale hours, which made the market dull and sluggish, as buyers and sellers did not like to venture out in the rain. Yet a large number were sold during the day, leaving a good many unsold. All kinds and classes were the offerings, and taking the amount of the day a great amount was done. We quote for best $4 25@4 75; good sold at $3 50@4, and common heifers, cows and steers sold at $2@3 per 100 lbs gross.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market remains unchanged. Best sell at $4@4 50, and good at $3@3 50 per 100 lbs gross; mixed lots sell at $1 50@2 50 per head.

HOGS—The market remains only fair with liberal receipts. Best sell for butchers' use at $4 60@4 85. Light sell at $4 25@4 50 per 100 lbs gross.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.

The demand continues good; sales medium and extra Michigan 50@53c; double X do 53@55c; treble X and pick lock held 60@65c; Michigan, Wisconsin and other western fleeces range from 42c to 51c; most desirable lots of Michigan being held at 49@51c and Wisconsin at 48@50c. The demand for combing delaine fleeces continues good, prices ranging from 55c to 60c.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.

Wool active, with large transactions, sales for the past week reaching 2,065,450 bales, besides 1,500,000 foreign bales; Pennsylvania fleeces, medium, XXX and above 50@55c; Michigan extra and No 1 47@51c; New York and western fleeces 42½@48½c; combing and delaine 52@62½c; combing, pulled, 55c; tub 55@57½c; scoured 60c@$1 05; Nevada, Texas, western and southern unwashed 28@37½c.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.

Wool quiet and firm, with a moderate demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 50c to 53c; X 50c to 52c: medium 50c to 51c; coarse 47c to 49c; New York, Michigan and Indiana and western fine 47c to 50c; medium 47c to 58c; coarse 45c to 47c; combing washed 57½c to 63c; Canada combing 63c to 65c; fine unwashed 33c to 33½c; coarse and medium unwashed 34c to 35c; tub washed 50c to 55c; Colorado washed 25c to 30c; Califordia unwashed 20c to 25c; extra and merino pulled 40c to 42c; No 1 and superfine pulled 40c to 42c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.

CATTLE—Dull; sales 3,900 extra Pennsylvania and western steers at $6 75@7; fair to good $5 50@6; common $4 50@5.

SHEEP—In fair demand; sales 12,000 at $4@6.

Hogs unchanged; sales 7,000 at $7 25.

Pittsburg Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 17.

CATTLE—Arrivals 70 cars; best $6 00@6 25; medium $5@5 75; common $4 50@5; stockers $3 80@3 37½.

HOGS—Arrivals 29 cars; best Philadelphia $5 00@5 70; Yorkers $4 65@5.

SHEEP—Arrivals 23 cars; best $5 25@5 40; medium $4 10@4 75; common $3@4.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 22.

CATTLE—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday's, 255 cars; no market.

HOGS—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday's, 96 cars; best Philadelphia $5 to $5 10; Yorkers $4 80 to $5 00.

SHEEP—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday's, 26 cars, no market.

BIRTHS.

THOMPSON—To the wife of Ben Thompson, Woodford, on the 14th inst., a daughter.

COONS—To the wife of Dr. Coons, near Bryant's Station, twin daughters.

SEARCY—To the wife of G. W. Searcy, a daughter—Mary H.

PORTWOOD—On the 15th inst., to the wife of Geo. Portwood, of Versailles, a daughter.

VARTY—To the wife of W. A. Varty, of Scott county, August 23, 1873, a daughter.

MARRIED.

STARKS—PROCTOR—Near Midway, Ky., on the 16th inst, by Elder J. S. Shouse, Richard S. Starks, to Mrs. Lutie Proctor, daughter of A. S. Hibler, Esq. W.

KAYS—CISSELL—On Thursday, September 18th, by Rev. G. W. F. Birch, Mr. Wm. Kays to Miss Tiney Cissell.

JOHNSON—COLLIER—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Garrard county, on Thursday, September 11th, 1873, Mr. Russell Johnson and Miss Rachel Collier, daughter of Mrs. Patsy Collier, all of that county.

DALEY—DAVIS—At the residence of the bride's father, in Garrard county, on Thursday, September 18th, 1873, Mr. Powell Daley and Miss Rebecca T. Davis, daughter of Levi Davis, Esq., all of that county.

DIED.

GIBBINS—On the 15th of September, Jessie Lewis, infant daughter of Jack and Mary E. Gibbins, aged 16 months.

MILLER—At his late residence in Anderson county, on Friday, 5th of September, Armsted Miller, aged 74 years.

DANLEY—In versailles, on the 12th inst., infant daughter of B. D. and S. E. Danley.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE BECKWITH $20

PORTABLE

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

WITH strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This machine does away with all complications, and with the movement of only two parts (the needle arm and looper), both simple and strong; it makes the stitch, feeds the goods, half guides the cloth, fastens the seams, sews on braid, gathers and tucks, hems and embroiders. Remember, the movement of

Only Two Parts Does all This,

which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them.

Our Semi-Guiding Feed

requires the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel with

No Toilsome Tread of the Treadle.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20.

BECKWITH SEWING MACHINE CO.

862 Broadway, N. Y.

d44w311

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEDDING and VISITING CARDS, MONOGRAMS, Fine Paper, and Envelopes.
JAMES EDWARD SMITH,
Agent,
42 West Fourth street,
Cincinnati, O.
w506p8

FOR RENT.

I HAVE two good Jessamine Farms for rent, one containing 360 acres, with 130 acres in cultivation, the other 216 acres, about 120 in cultivation. For information apply to
w525 J. J. ELMORE, Lexington, Ky.

6,000 BUSHELS BARLEY WANTED

I PAY CASH, and will give the highest market price. Call at my Malt House, on Limestone street, or at W. Harting's, No. 9 Upper street. w524 JOS. SWIGART.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

FOR the finest style Dress Goods, go to
JOHN B. WALLACE & CO.'S.
d99w524

$000 00 Reward.

11 SHORT STREET, Lexington, all kinds of Sewing Machines renovated and warranted for three years. Charges reasonable.
w524 M. N. WEBSTER.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM my premises, on Saturday night, September 6th, a light Sorrel Horse, four years old, with two white feet behind, and snip on the nose; both drives and rides well. Any information leading to his recovery will be liberally rewarded.
w524 LESLIE CLEVELAND, Keene, Ky.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale, six miles from Lexington, on the Military pike,

100 ACRES

of land, more or less, on which is a house of four rooms; about 20 acres of corn in the shock, 2 stacks of oats, 10 stacks of Timothy hay. If not sold by the 31st of October, it will be sold at auction. I have also for sale

20 HEAD OF COWS AND HEIFERS

all thoroughbred cattle, some by the 4th Duke of Airdrie, some by Wiley Oxford, Marma Luke, and a lot of horses. Two mares of Mambrino stock and 25 acres of good timber.
Terms made known on day of sale.
w524 W. F. STANHOPE.

RULE & WHITMORE,

LUMBER DEALERS,

YARD—Corner Mulberry and Barr Streets.

Lumber, Shingles and Laths, Flooring and Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors and Shutters.

SHINGLES A SPECIALTY.

PRICES LOW. Call and Examine.
d94w523

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Residence on Second street,

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,

with all the modern improvements If not sold before the FIRST OF NOVEMBER will be offered on that day at public sale.
d&w HART GIBSON.

LOST ENERGY RESTORED

THE OLD WESTERN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 137 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O., is the only place in the country where young men have been and can be restored from the effects of self-abuse by the only known and sure remedy.

NO PAY

required of responsible persons until cured.
Send two stamps for Circulars of Advice on delicate matters to both sexes. d41p4w512h431

FLOUR.

PARISIAN FANCY
196
Strictly Prime
FAMILY FLOUR,
Made Exclusively from Choice Kentucky White Wheat.
W. SHAW.
PARIS, KY.

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W. K. HIGGINS,
LEXINGTON, KY.
d59w515

SEWING MACHINES.

"BLEES"
NOISELESS



LOCK-STITCH
FAMILY
SEWING-MACHINE

will Hem, Braid, Gather, Tuck, Ruffle, Cord, Bind, Frill, Quilt, Fringe, Fell, and challenges the world in perfection of work, strength and beauty of stitch, durability of construction, and rapidity of motion. Call and examine. Send for Circulrr. Agents wanted. Manufactured by
BLEES SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
h329w395d966 623 Broadway, New York
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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
Trade Mark. Patented.

Thousands of mothers have placed on record their belief, that for all complaints of the stomach and bowels to which children are subject,

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

is the most unexceptionable of correctives and alteratives. The reasons for this belief are obvious. It forms a delicious and most refreshing draught, relieves the bowels of all acrid matter without pain, allays fever, induces sleep, strengthens the digestions, neutralizes acid in the stomach, cures flatulence, acts as a gentle stimulant, tones the tender nerves and never gripes the patient. What family can afford to be without such a resource in sickness? Sold by all druggists. w24&1

Flannels, Flannels

5,000 YARDS, all new and fresh; offering at a great reduction in prices at
d99 524 JOHN B. WALLACE & CO.'S.

DIAMOND SPECTACLES.

TRADE MARK

THESE Spectacles are manufactured from "MINUTE CRYSTAL PEBBLES" melted together, and are called DIAMOND on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

It is well known that spectacles, cut from Brazilian or Scotch pebbles, are very injurious to the eye because of their polarizing light.

Having been tested with the polariscope, the diamond lenses have been found to admit fifteen per cent. less heated rays than any other pebble.

They are ground with great scientific accuracy, are free from chromatic aberrations and produce a brightness and distinctness of vision not before attained in spectacles.

Manufactured by the Spencer Optical Manufacturing Co., N. Y.

For sale by responsible agents in every city in the Union. T. G. CALVERT, Jeweler and Optician, sole Agent for Lexington, Ky., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

The great demand for these Spectacles has induced unscrupulous dealers to palm off an inferior and spurious article for the "Diamond." Great care should be taken to see that the trade mark (which is protected by American Letters Patent) is stamped on every pair.
d172w99 mr8-1y

Grand Exhibition

IF you wish to see the grandest and largest stock, and the most exquisite taste in Neck Rufflings, Ties, Lace Goods, Hamburg Edgings at low prices, call in at
d99w524 JOHN B. WALLACE & CO.'S.

J. W. BURTON, Late of U. S. Hotel, Lou. A. H. STEIN, Late of Louisville.

Walnut Street House,

Corner Walnut and Gano Sts.,
CINCINNATI, O.
BURTON & STEIN
PROPRIETORS.

J. R. BURNS, Clerk, Late of U. S. Hotel, Lou. J. H. ELBERT, Clerk, Of Lexington, Ky.
d96w523

Goodyear's Rubber Company.

7 GREAT JONES STREET, New York City, manufactures Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Rubber Goods of new and Choice Varieties. Gents' Virgin Gum Goods, 60c. each, $5 per doz.; Velvet finish, 60c. each, $2 50 per doz.; Plain finish, 20c. each, $1 75 per doz. Ladies' Pressaire Preventif, $2 each, $9 per doz. Velvet Rubber Womb Supporter, $2. The Adriana, a periodical bandage, $2. Air-pads and bustles, $2 each. Perfumed Velvet Rubber Dress Coat Shields, small, 60c., large, 75c. per pair, and other Rare Novelties. Any of the above mailed secure upon receipt of price. Agents wanted. P. O. Box 5156 New York.
d912w383h315 oc31-1y

TROTTING RACES.

TROTTING RACES.

KENTUCKY

Trotting Horse Breeders' Association.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, 1873.

TUESDAY, OCT. 21.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22.
THURSDAY, OCT. 23.
FRIDAY, OCT. 24.
SATURDAY, OCT. 25.

There will be three races each day.

$7,500 in Purses and Stakes

Offered. Programmes furnished on application.

T. J. MEGIBBON, Pres't.
P. B. HUNT, Sec'y. d99w525

FASHIONS.

Fashions Opening.

From Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar.





1360—THE REDINGOTE—Famed for beautifying any style of figure. Is a complete costume with any kind of skirt. Double-breasted and rolling collar. Requires only eight yards of twenty-seven inch goods. All sizes. Price of pattern, with a CLOTH MODEL, 50 cts. Mailed.

172—WAIST—Is a new and bewitching design. The back sets out just enough to give a modest, graceful effect. In any material. All sizes. Price of pattern and CLOTH MODEL, 25c. Mailed.

We give a perfect CLOTH MODEL with every pattern, which shows just how to put the garment together after being cut by the pattern. They are PERFECT GUIDES.

Immense Premiums Given!

Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar,

Only **ONE DOLLAR** a Year.

PREMIUM to every subscriber of patterns of **their selection** to the value of **One Dollar, Free, or, in place of Patterns,** you may choose **ONE** of the following beautiful **Oil Chromos**, viz: Whittier's "Barefoot Boy," 10x14 inches; "The Unwelcome Visitor," 13x17 inches; "The Matron," 13x17 inches; "The Pet Lamb," 14x17 inches. Two stamps must be enclosed for postage on each chromo. These pictures sell readily for from $1 to $3 each. Send two stamps for Catalogue of styles.

CLUB.—**One Chromo Extra** will be **given** to the person who sends us **three** subscribers at one time. **Two** extra for **five**, etc.

"SMITH'S INSTRUCTION BOOK;" or "Secrets of Dressmaking"

in Ladies' and Children's Garments will be ready in a few days. Price, 10 cents. Mailed.

A. BURDETTE SMITH,
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MOURNING GOODS.

PERSONS buying Mourning Goods should not fail to look through the large, extensive stock of Pure Jet Black Mourning Goods at
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

French Plate and Crystal and American

Window Glass,

39 Vine Street, CINCINNATI, O.
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Special Notice.

WHILST we are anxious to get all the CASH we can for our goods, we are selling on our usual terms to all prompt paying customers at cash prices.
d99w524 JOHN B. WALLACE & CO.

READY MONEY.

Keep ready money on hand if you can, no matter if it is only a little sum. Any one who has tried and compared the credit with the cash system will readily admit the correctness of the above remark. When you buy for cash you generally get things cheaper—get better weight and measure, and all the favors the dealer can extend to his patrons. If you try to avoid credit by borrowing you improve matters very little, if any. Hence we give this advice.

Buy your Dry Goods and Notions where you can buy them Cheap for Cash.

THOMAS S. LOGWOOD makes a specialty of Cash. Buying his goods for Cash and selling for Cash, enables him to sell them at a small margin.

d95w523

10,000 POUNDS

DOUBLE and twisted Blue, Brown and White Woolen Yarns for sale at low rates. All scoured and warranted pure wool. Wholesale and retail. R. LOUD & SONS,
w524 Lexington, Ky.

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SAMUEL R. SMITH,
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Every Friday Morning.

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THE LEXINGTON HERALD.

TERMS—$2 00 A YEAR, WEEKLY IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 1. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, NOV. 14, 1873. NO. 33.

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" " six months	8 00
" " one year	12 00

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Short Religious Notices, with Births Marriages and Deaths, free.

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DIRECTORIES.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—Hon. C B Thomas.
Attorney—J Lawrence Jones.
Clerk—J B Rodes.

Common Law, Equity and Criminal terms: First Monday in February and second Monday in August.

Equity and Criminal Term: second Monday in June.

Special called terms the last Saturday in every month.

FAYETTE COUNTY COURT

Judge—Hon. B F Graves.
Attorney—J R Morton.
Clerk—Allie G Hunt.

Counuy Court—Second Monday in every month. This court is always open for Probate of Wills; appointment of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, and such business as require no jury.

Court of Claims and Levy, second Monday in June.

Quarterly Court, Judge Graves presiding—jurisdiction from $50 to $500—the 1st Monday in March, June, September and December.

Magistrates Courts—C. Gibson. The first Saturday in March, June, September and December. Office on Broadway.

W Spencer's Quarterly court. The fourth Saturday in June, September, December, and March, at 10 o'cloch A M each day. Office on Broadway, at Coal Yard.

R B Parker Quarterly court. The first Saturday in June, September, December, and March, at 10 o'clock A M each day. Office on Jordan's Row, opposite Sheriff's office.

J B Van Pelt's Quarterly court. The fourth Saturday in March, June, September, and December.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—L P Tarlton, Jr.
County Assessor—J D Sprake.
Surveyor—J T Slade.
Jailor—T B Megowan.
Coroner—H K Milward.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—J T Frazer, Office, City Hall.
Judge—Z Gibbons. Office on Short street.
Clerk—R L Hornbrook.
Marshall—William Tillett.
Assessor—Jesse Woodruff.
Collector—J F Robinson, jr, Office, Phenix Hotel.
Treasurer—B T Milton, Office, Main street, between Mill and Broadway.
Physician—J M Bruce. Office, Mill street.
Engineer—H de la Pradalie. Office, City Hall.
Printer—H H Gratz, Office, Cheapside.
Chief of Police—C N Hendricks.
Deputy—Benj McMurtry.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Jno. B. Huston, M, C. Johnson, Jno. R. Cleary.
Second Ward—Jas. Graves, Dr. R. A. Gibney, W. C. P. Breckinridge.
Third Ward—H. W. Chiles, Barney Tracy, Jno. Boyd.
Fourth Ward—Dennis Mulligan, Thos Wood, C. D. Carr.
Recorder—James H Mulligan, Office on Short street.
Attorney—John Shelby, Office, Short st, near Market.
Clerk—J W Cochrane, Office, City Hall.
Court every morning at 10 o'clock.
Jury Term, last Thursday in every month.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CHRISTIAN.

Christian Church, on Main, above Limestone. Elder T N Arnold, Pastor. Services, 11 A M, and 7½ P M, Sunday, and 7½ P M, Wednesday. Sunday-school, 9 A M.

Broadway Church, services same, except prayer meeting Thursday, and Sunday-school 3 o'clock P M. Elder J W McGarvey, Pastor.

Second Christian Church, Carty's Building, services, 11 A M and 7 P M, Sundays; and 7 P M Wednesdays. Elder J. Shackelford, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL.

Christ Church, corner of Market and Church streets. Rev J S Shipman, Rector; Sunday at 11 A M, and 7½ P M; and 10 A M on Friday and 4 P M on Wednesday of each week.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian Church, Market street, Rev. Wm Dinwiddie, Pastor. Services, Sunday 11 A M, and 7½ P M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7½ P M.

Second Presbyterian Church, Mill street, bet Second and Church sts. Rev — Birch, Pastor. Services, Sunday, 11 A M, and 7½ P M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 7½ P M.

METHODIST.

Methodist Episcopal Church South, High st, near Upper. Rev J Rand, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 A M and 7½ P M. Wednesday 7½ P M.

Centenary M E Church, corner of Broadway and Church Rev Geo E Strobribge, Pastor. Services, Sunday, 11 A M, an 7½ P M. Wednesday, 7½ P M. Sabbath School 9 A M, and 3 M.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church, Short street, between Broadway and Jefferson. Rev George Hunt, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A M and 8 P M. Social meeting of the Church Tuesday 3 P M. Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday 8 P. Prayer meeting of the Church Wednesday at 8 P M.

CATHOLIC.

St Paul's Cathedral, on Short street, Rev J H Bekkers. Services, 7 and 10 A M, and 3 P M, Sundays, and 7½ A M daily.

Colored Churches.

BAPTIST.

Pleasant Green Church, corner Lower and Maxwell streets. Rev M Bell, Pastor. Services, 11 A M, and 3 and 7 o'clock P M, Sundays. Preaching Wednesday evenings, prayer-meeting Friday evenings at 7¼ o'clock. Sabbath-school, 9 A M.

Independent Baptist Church, corner of Jefferson and Main streets. Rev Frederick Braxton, Pastor. Services, 11 A M, and 3 and 7 o'clock P M, Sundays.

First African Baptist Church, corner of Short and Dewees streets. Rev Jas Monroe, Pastor. Services 11 A M, and 3 and 7 o'clock P M, Sundays.

METHODIST.

The First A M E Church, Upper streeet, between Mechanics and Third. Rev J B Stansberry, Pastor. Services, 11 A M, and 3 and 7¾ o'clock P M, Sundays.

The Second M E Church, Water street, south end. Elder M Walton, Pastor. Services, 11 A M, and 3 and 7 o'clock P M Sundays;

CHRISTIAN.

Christian Church on Fourth, between Mulberry and Upper. Services 11 A M and 7 P M Mondays. Sunday-school at 9 A M. Elder H M. Ayres, Pastor.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

Webb Commandry, No. 2, meets at Masonic Temple, 2d Friday in each month, at 7½ P M.
J. B. Roddick, Em't Com.

Lexington Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, meets at Masonic Temple, second Thursday in each month, at 7½ o'clock, P M.
J. B. Roddick, H. P.

Washington Council, No. 1, Court House, fourth Thursday in each month, at 7½ o'clock
Henry Lovenhart, T. I.
Scott, Scribe.

Lexington Lodge, No. 1, Masonic Building, first and third Fridays in each month, at 8 clock, P M.
W P Curtis, W M.
C. C. Belf Sec'y.

Daviess Lodge, No. 22, Masonic Temple first Monday in each month, at 7½ o'clock.
J C Oliver, W M.
B T Milton, Sec'y.

Devotion Lodge, No. 160, Court House, first and third Tuesdays in each month, at 7½ o'clock P M.
J M Beasley, W M.
J B Cooper, Sec'y.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 74, Court House, first and third Thursdays in each month, at 7½ o'clock, P M.
Wm Shaw, W M.
W H Marquam, Sec'y.

I O O F DIRECTORY.

Friendship Lodge, No. 5, meets every Friday evening, in Odd Fellows Temple, Main street.
J M Shylock, N G.
Jesse Woodruff, Sec'y.

Covenant Lodge, No. 22, meets every Saturday evening, in Odd Fellows Temple, Main street.
J R Morgan, N G.
J B Cooper, Sec'y.

Merrick Lodge, No. 31, meets every Monday evening, in Odd Fellows Temple, Main street.
S. L. Shivel, N G.
D A King, Sec'y.

Lexington Degree Lodge, No. 3, meets in Odd Fellows Temple, on Main street, the first and third Tuesday evenings in each month.
John Myers, L N.
J M Shylock, Sec'y.

Betherda Encampment, No. 15, meets in Odd Fellows Temple, Main street, the second fourth Tuesday evenings in each month
John Wilson, N G.
J B Cooper, Scribe.

Railroads and Stages.

Railroad Time Table.

Leave.	Arrive.
KENTUCKY CENTRAL.	
6:30 A M	10:35 A M
2:30 P M	7:15 P M
8:00 P M	5:00 P M
NICHOLASVILLE.	
10:45 A M	6:20 A M
7:40 P M	2:15 P M
5.15 P M	7:30 P M
LOUISVILLE.	
6.30 A M	10.25 A M
1.40 P M	7.40 P M
MT. STERLING.	
10.30 A M	6.25 A M
7.45 P M	1.35 P M

Stages Leave

For Richmond, Ky, daily	1:30 P M
For Versailles, Ky, daily	2:30 P M
For Georgetown, Ky, daily	2:30 P M

Opening & Closing of Mails.

Open.	Close.
LOUISVILLE AND SOUTHERN.	
12.00 M	4 A M
8.30 P M	1 P M
CINCINNATI AND EASTERN.	
12.00 M	4.00 A M
8.30 P M	1.45 P M
WINCHESTER AND MOUNT STERLING.	
9.30 A M	1:45 P M
NICHOLASVILLE AND SOUTHWARD.	
3 P M	0.45 A M
RICHMOND.	
12 M	1 P M

PATTON & MOORE

DEALERS IN

Pure Copper Hand-Made

KENTUCKY WHISKIES,

FRANKFORT, KY.

KEEP constantly on hand a arge stock of Pure Copper-made WHISKIES, of the best make in the State.

Pure Old Apple and Peach Brandies;
Old Sherry and Port Wines;
Old French Brandies;
Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale;
Best of Claret Wines;
Old Holland Gin;
Pure Irish Whiskies;
Champagne Wines, of best brands, such as Roederer, Krug, Delmonico, and others,
All kinds of PURE GRAPE WINES;
Thompson's Celebrated Hillside Sparkling Catawba Wine,

Manufactured by the Cincinnati Wine Company, the best Sparkling Wine in use, which we sell at manufacturer's prices.
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Ornamental, House and Sign
PAINTER.

PAINTING,
Glazing, Graining, Paper Hanging,
—AND—
GLASS EMBOSSING.

ORDERS for GLASS EMBOSSING left at Barnes & Wood's Drug Store will receive prompt attention.

Work Done on Short Notice.

☞Orders left at Shop, 43 Limestone street, near Barr, Lexington, Ky.
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A. J. KROESING,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
49 East Main Street, next door to Transylvania Printing and Publishing Company,
LEXINGTON, KY.
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GRANDEST SCHEME EVER KNOWN.

Fourth Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

12,000 Cash Gifts $1,500,000.

Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift!

$250,000 for $50

THE Fourth Grand Gift Concert, authorized by special act of the Legislature, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall at Louisville, Ky.,

Wednesday, December 3d, 1873.

Only Sixty Thousand Tickets will be sold, and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States, where 100,000 were disposed of for the Third oncert. The Tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts, and have on their back the Scheme, with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.

At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500 000,

Divided into 12,000 Cash Gifts will be distributed by lot among the ticket holders. The numbers of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel, by blind children, and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT,		17,500
10 CASH GIFTS,	$10,000 each,	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS,	5,000 each,	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS,	1,000 each,	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS,	500 each,	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS,	400 each,	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS,	300 each,	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS,	200 each,	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS,	100 each,	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS,	50 each,	550,000
Total, 12,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH, amounting to		$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 Gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed as at the First and Second Concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets, $50 00; Halves, $25 00; Tenths, or each coupon, $5 00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500 00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000 00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000 00. No discount on less than $500 00 worth of Tickets at a time.

The unparallelled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every ticket. The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders, accompanied by the money, promptly filled.—Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Pub. Lib. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert, Pub. Lib. Building,
ug15 30-td Louisville, Ky.

DIPLOMA.
AWARDED BY THE
American Institute
TO J. W. McKEE,
FOR
Embroidering & Fluting Machines,

"It is ingenious and will meet the wants of every matron in the land."

Exhibition of 1872.

John E. Gavett, Rec. Secretary.
F. A. Barnard, President.
Samuel D. Tillman, Corresponding Secy.
New York, November 20, 1872.

This simple and ingenious Machine is as useful as the Sewing Machine, and is fast becoming popular with ladies, in the place of expensive Needle-work, its work being much more handsome, requiring less time and not one-tenth part the expense. No lady's toilet is now complete without it. A Machine with illustrated circular and full instructions sent on receipt of $2, or finished in silver plate for $2 75. Address, The McKee Manufacturing Co., 309 Broadway, New York.

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THE NEW REMEDY FOR RUPTURE!

A most Important Invention! Sold by The Elastic Truss Co, No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. It retains Rupture absolutely in ease and comfort, night and day, at all times, and under all circumstances, without any exception whatever in any case, and should never be taken off during the short time requisite to effect a permanent cure. Sent by mail Circulars free. Any Druggist or Physician will order this new Truss for you without charre.

DR. GARVIN'S ELIXR OF TAR!

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Kentucky University is our University.

Notwithstanding the great clamor which has been raised, principally by the preachers about a supposed exclusive ownership of this University, by their church, it is the fact, as can be fully established before any legal tribunal, from the records, that *the citizens of Lexington have really a greater interest in his institution than any other parties*; and that that interest is fully secured to them by law.

It is, moreover a recorded and established fact that the greater part of the funds and endowments of the University are inexorably devoted and secured for all time to come, to the great and paramount interest of *genera public education and the promotion of learning and science without regard to sect or party*.

These facts being of record, and to be established in law, by the curators of the institution and the records of its several endowments, any attempt like the present unfortunate one to diver its funds or property from the great beneficial purposes to which they are devoted, must end in defeat and disaster to all concerned and cause temporary injury to the University.

That the interest of the *public*, and especially, of the citizens of Lexington in this great University one greater than those of any other party, can be easily shown by a brief review of some of the facts of its history.

1. The original charter of Transylvania Seminary, granted by the State of Virginia, while Kentucky was only a county, in 1780 endowed it with certain lands for the sole purpose of "a *public school*"—"for the education of youth;" "it being the interest of this commonwealth always to promote and encourage every design which may tend to the improvement of the mind and the difusion of useful knowledge." (I quote from the original charter.)

2. In a subsequent act of the General Assembly of Virginia to amend this first act in 1783, a further endowment was given to this "*public school*," the Trustees were authorised to receive other contributions for the same objects—and it was "Provided—that no land or other property that may be hereafter vested in said trustees as an inalienable endowment, shall be sold or otherwise transferred *from the special purpose to which it was appropriated by the donor*."

3. Subsequently in 1790 one-sixth of the surveyor's fees in the District of Kentucky was, by act of General Assembly of Virginia given to this *public school*.

4. In another act, in 1795, making amendments. power was given to the District Court in the district wherein the Trustees shall sit, "to superintend and control the proceedings of said Board;" showing that the Transylvania Seminary was to all intents and purposes, a *public* school, one established for *general educational purposes*.

5. In the Act under which this Transylvania Seminary was united with Kentucky Academy, with the consent of the two boards of trustees, and the title—*Transylvania University* given to the consolidated institution, it was provided, that all contracts made by either of the Boards of Trustees or their respective agents shall be fulfilled," &c.

Lexington was then, by law, established as the seat of the University, unless it was removed by act of two-thirds of the Trustees and it was also enacted.

"That the several acts of the General Assembly of Virginia now in force prescribing the powers and directing the proceedings of Trustees of said Transylvania Seminary shall be the laws of the Trustees of said Transylvania University."

Under these acts which constituted the Charter of Transylvania University, no sect or party could claim exclusive control; and although the Institution was commenced under the special management of influential Presbyterians, and was placed, successively in the control of other sects, and was for two years made the seat of the State Normal school, the rights of the great public, under, the liberal clauses of the first charters, and the objects of its several endowments, have always been carefully reserved, preserved and respected, in all its several changes.

6. Under these charters the late respected Col. James Morrison, in his will, proved May, 1873, gave twenty thousand dollars in cash, and all his residuary estate, out of which the Morrison College building was erected and a lot purchased,—'*for the promotion of learning and science*"

Under these acts also certain citizens of Lexington and others gave the old College Lot, as a seat for Transylvania Seminary; and more recently some of our citizens helped to purchase the large lot and the Blythe property, on which President Mulligan now resides. The Legislature of Kentucky also, at various times made liberal donations from the public treasury and the Trustees of Lexington as well as her enlightened citizens contributed at various other times, to supply her wants or increase her means of usefulness; all "for the promotion of learning and science,' *without regard to sec or party*.

Were we to sum up all the contributions, of our public spirited citizens, to this great institution established in our midst for public improvement, it would astonish, or possibly mortify, some of those energetic persons, who, while they have themselves never contributed one cent to the endowment, claim that they have the right to control it in their partial interests.

Not only did the city of Lexington donate the old College lot and several thousand dollars toward a Medical Library, but in 1839 she gave to the several Colleges a gross sum of seventy-five thousand dollars and an association of her citizens gave it about forty thousand more, out of part of which the brick domirtory was built on the College property and donated specially to Morrison College. These liberal donations were for general public benefit, and can never be legally applied to sectarian or partisan objects. These do not by any means complete the list of the liberal donations of the citizens of Lexington.

7. When it was made known to our citizens by Mr. Bowman, that the sphere of utility of their honored Institution could be greatly enlarged by a consolidation with the Kentucky University and the State Agricultural and Mechanical school, they again most liberally contributed to it, without regard to party or sect. The principal amount of the purchase money of the magnificent estates of Ashland and Woodland, was given by our citizens, an estate which was deeded to the Curators of Kentucky University, it is true, but which is held by them only *in trust*, like all the other donations, the Curators being bound by the original charters "not to sell or otherwise transfer it from the special purpose to which it was appropriated by the donor." *

8. When Transylvania University was consolidated with Kentucky University, although it is provided, in the original charter of the latter institution that two-thirds of the Curators shall be members of the Christian Church in Kentucky, yet in the act of our General Assembly authorising that consolidation it is proved; 'Section 2. That the Curators of Kentucky University as consolidated "shall *be bound by all the trusts and conditions*" to which the Trustees of Transylvania University "were subject." and in.

Sec. 3. "That except so far as relates to the funds and property of Transylvania University the charter of Kentucky University, *as herein changed* shall be the charter of the consolidated University."

It is further provided that if the location of the university should be changed, the consolidation shall cease and the property of the Transylvania University revert to its own Trustees &c., so that the rights of the citizens of Lexington, and the large amount of property they have devoted at various times to great and general educational purposes in this cherished University cannot be violated or alienated without a breach of trust and a disruption of the institution, of the most disastrous character.

As the establishment of the State Agricultural and Mechanical School, "as one of the colleges of Kentucky University," was made dependent on the consolidation of the Transylvania and the Kentucky Universities and made unsectarian, and as by no act have the Curators gained any legal right to change the object of any of its endowments, it is evident that our citizens, who have been alarmed by the recent vigorous attack upon the Curators of Kentucky University in a special ecclesiastical interest, need not fear that their generous donations will be alienated. And we can say the same to the special denomination, some of the ministers and members of which—not perhaps fully informed as to the charters of the University—have been striving to move heaven and earth to gain an exclusive control of it.

Some of these excited and misguided men openly threaten to destroy if they cannot rule it; and men from whom we might from their very positions expect more enlightened and liberal motives, even now threaten to move the Legislature to take away the Agricultural and Mechanical School!

This religious denomination justly claims the merit of originating Bacon College, the predecessor of Kentucky University. They contributed perhaps more largely than any other sect to the first establishment of Kentucky University; which, but for the very great and praiseworthy efforts of Regent Bowman, would never have had an existance. They feel, and ought to feel, therefore, a greater interest in its prosperity than any other denomination. They claim, and have the right to claim, the control and ownership *in trust*. They have the only theological college in the University, although it is known that the funds which were specially donated to this Bible College would not at present fully support it.

But the enlightened members of this church cannot fail to see that in the general control of this great public educational institution, in which the purposes of donors are carefully protected by the charters of the consolidated University, they hold the highly honorable position of *trustees* only; keeping the property strictly for the purposes for which it was donated, and, therefore, mainly for great public benefit in the enlightenment of youth of all sects and parties, the promotion of learning, science, and the spread of useful knowledge in accordance with the terms of the endowment and the provisions of the charters.

Two-thirds of the Curators must be members of Christian Church in Kentucky for the ownership and control of these important *trusts*. The whole University is, and always has been, held *in trust* only, to carry out the purposes of the donors of all sects and parties, and the Curators are bound by their oaths of office to see that all the trusts are faithfully applied and preserved.

That these great public interests have thus been committed to the care and control of members of the Christian Church in Kentucky is a distinguished honor to them; and their true interests being the same as those of all good citizens; viz: to enlighten, improve and benefit the people; no exclusive favoritism, or narrow prejudices should lead them to any dishonest violation of the sacred obligations which they have taken and given.

The citizens of Lexington may yet take pride in their great University, without fear that its endowments can ever be diverted from the objects for which they were given and they may take pleasure in the promotion of its beneficent interests hereafter as they always have done in the past.

Lexington, Nov. 10th, 1873. R. P.

* Act of 1783 Section 8.

SUICIDES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The statistics of 1870 show an increasing tendency to suicide throughout the country. The percentage was 3.06 per 100,000. In 1866 it was only 3 02, and in 1850 2.01. As usual, the male sex generally predominates—more than three-fourths being men. Suicide is rare among women who have reached maturity, the majority of the cases being confined to the romantic period of girlhood. Men, on the contrary, resort to it in numbers increasing with age. Ten suicides occur among the whites to one among the blacks; the cheerful, contented disposition of the latter shows where lies the exciting cause of suicide. It is the product, not of mental rust, but of wear and tear The rate is higher in the bustling communities of the North than in the more quiet South. But the German and French minds, of all others, appear to be particularly prone to suicide. These nationalities stand nearly as three to one compared with the Irish, and four to one compared with the native American.—*London Medical Record.*

COURAGE IN EVERYDAY LIFE.

"Moral Courage" was printed in large letters and put as the caption of the following items, and placed in a conspicuous place on the door of a systematic merchant in New York for constant reference:

Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary that you should do so, and hold your tongue when it is prudent that you should do so.

Have the courage to speak to a friend in a "seedy" coat, even though you are in company with a rich one, and richly attired.

Have the courage to own you are poor, and thus disarm poverty of its sharpest sting.

Have the courage to tell a man why you refuse to credit him.

Have the courage to tell a man why you will not lend him your money.

Have the courage to cut the most agreeable acquaintance you have when you are convinced that he lacks principle; a friend should bear with a friend's infirmities, but not with his vices.

Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears, and your contempt for dishonesty and duplicity, by whomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion, in all things.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance, rather than to seek for knowledge under false pretences.

Have the courage, in providing an entertainment for your friends, not to to exceed your means.

Have the courage to insure the property in your possession, and thereby pay your debts in full.

Have the courage to obey your Maker at the risk of being ridiculed by man—*Morning Star.*

THE ROYAL TOUCH.

A belief prevailed for many centuries that the British sovereign had the power of curing disease by touching the part effected. Especially was this the case in regard to the disease known as scrotula, or king's-evil. Edward, the Confessor, nine centuries ago, "touched" many of his subjects. Chroniclers differed in opinion on the question whether this power was due to the special piety of Edward, or whether it was inherent in the blood of the Saxon kings. To what extent the Norman kings followed the example is not known; but Henry the Second certainly "touched." The ceremony was more or less continued to the eighteenth century. The Stuarts believed in it, or at any rate accommodated the belief of it in the minds of other persons. William the Third did not. Macaulay says that when the king heard that his palace was besieged by a crowd of sick persons toward the close of Lent, he exclaimed, "It is a silly superstition; give the poor creatures some money, and send them away." And when, on a particular occasion, a patient was importuning for a touch, William said, "God give you better health—and more sense." How far the hope of some little pecuniary advantage influenced the patient, it would be difficult to decide; for Charles the Second, who touched no fewer than twenty thousand persons in the first four years after his restoration, is believed to have been rather liberal in giving money to them; and the applicants were many more in number than those who were really afflicted with king's evil. One form of the belief was that if the sovereign touched a particular coin, it became thereafter a panacea against king's evil. Several such coins, called royal touch-pieces are preserved in the British Museum. Queen Anne touched no less a person than Dr. Johnson, or, to speak more exactly, a child of three years old, who afterward became the great lexicographer. In a prayer-book of the Church of England, printed during the reign of that sovereign, there is printed a service "At the Healing," in which these instructions are given: "Then shall the infirm persons, one by one, be presented to the queen upon their knees; and as every one is presented, and while the queen is laying her hands upon them, and putting the gold about their necks, the chaplain that officiates, turning himself to her majesty, shall say the words following: 'God give a blessing to this work, and grant that these sick persons, on whom the queen lays her hand, may recover, through Jesus Christ our Lord.'" Here the touch is at once a royal and religious ceremony. An old man, witness at a trial, averred that when Queen Anne was at Oxford, she touched him (then a child) for the evil; he added that he did not, believe himself to have had the evil but "his parents were poor, and had no objection to a bit of gold." If this means that a bit of gold accompanied the touch, we need not wonder that the touching was popular among the poor The Pretender, in the time of George the First, had a touch-piece cast or stamped for him, in order that he might exercise the mystic power of the royal touch as well as the (hoped-for) substantial power. Touching for the evil does not appear to have been practiced in England after the demise of Queen Anne. A similar healing power was claimed by many of the French monarchs, from Clovis the First down to Louis the Fourteenth. Even below the rank of royalty the attribution of this power may be met with in persons of distinguished rank or exceptional piety; and there may still be found old women in English country villages who claim to be able to cure warts and other skin affections by simply stroking the affected part with the hand.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Presbyterians of Memphis propose to erect a home for the needy widows and children of that city. A friend of the enterprise has donated a lot, admirably situated and worth about $10,000, and the Memphis Presbyterian appeals to the country at large for the means to erect suitable buildings.

FUNG SHUY.

Probably the most curious of Chinese superstitions is the *fung shuy*, or geomancy. The two words mean simply "wind and water;" but the true sense and import of this name for the superstition can not be gathered from these words. The real object of the study and profession of the art of *fung shuy* is to woo the good and ward off the evil spirits, in whose existence and power to bless or curse the Chinese apparently entertain a profound belief. As northerly winds blow in China from October to the end of March, it is not very surprising that the natives associate with them the death of nature, as it were, and look upon that quarter of the compass as the one from which evil influences all emanate; and as southerly winds prevail during the rest and more cheerful part of the year, they conclude that all good and beneficial influences come from the south. Consequently all the temples and houses which can be so constructed are built to face the south. But it is in the selection of sites for graves that the talent of the professor of *fung shuy* is chiely displayed. A thoughly good situation must be open to the south, with nothing abruptly to check the flow of the southerly blessing; and to the north there must be some hill or rising ground, some tree or other object, to check, puzzle, and defeat the rid of evil from that withering egion. If the position be bad, the dead, irriated and annoyed by the unpleasant influence from the north, make known their resentment by causing sickness and other calamities to assail the family; and finally, if the mischief is not repaired, they make it whither away.

Each village has its *fung shuy*, its luck; and the hand of the man who would cut down a lucky tree, thus letting in a stream of curses from the north, is said to be paralized and withered on the spot. Chinese village are often built in squares, with houses on three sides, and the entrance open toward the south. The two sides, as you enter, have different degrees of honor and importance: the right hand is the green dragon, the left the white tiger; and if by design or accident the white tiger's head be lifted higher than the dragon s or if any special advantage be gained by the left, then the luck of the place is gone. It is interesting to notice that this superstition of *fung shuy*, though it prevails so widely, and has taken such a deep root in the minds of the people, is yet denounced in the Sacred Edict as a capital crime.

THE TEXAS TRADE-WIND.

The influence of this wind is felt every where in Texas, but the pleasure it imparts to the sense is enjoyed in the highest degree in all the prairies intersected by the Brazos, Colorado, Guadaloupe, San Marcos, San Antonio, and Neneces rivers. Over the grand and beautiful landscapes it sighs and sings perpetually. When the heat of summer, as indicated by the thermometer, is most intense, and even when "Sirius rages," its blast is the strongest, and the atmosphere is bearable and generally pleasant in the sun, and always delightful in the shade. It makes the nights charming and sleep refreshing. In midsummer it is impossible to carry an umbrella. There is no necessity for its shade, and it would be broken or blown away it hoisted. Hats can only be worn upon the prairies while it is sweeping over them by being fastened under the chin. The old settlers and natives of Texas, familiar with its character, build their houses on the southeast slopes of the hills and great swells of the prairies and of the islands of timber, to be sheltered from the northers, and to get the unabated breath of this delightful gale. They sleep often in the open air, without a shelter, to enjoy it, and it is safe to do so, as it is perfectly pure and healthful. It is generally perfumed with the aroma of all the flowers which bloom upon the prairies, and in every month of the spring, autumn, and summer the boundless parterres are robed with all the colors of the iris, and scented with the "odors of Eden;" and often even in mid-winter they put on their emerald vesture, and display a profusion of floral ornaments unknown to northern climes. He who has journeyed through the magnificent landscapes of Western Texas and surveyed the infinite treasures of loveliness showered upon it from the wings of this beneficent wind, and who has breathed its ambrosial breath, can never forget the charm. It made him gratefully enjoy the consciousness of his own existence. It inspired him with the memory of an Eden lost and with the hope of a paradise promised. It presented an Elysian vision of both to his faith which will never fade; and no matter in what other clime he may dwell he will sigh for the breath of that wind again.—*From November "Home and School," Louisville, Ky.*

PEULIARITIES OF THE OYSTER.

As is well known, the habits of this bivalve are an entire mystery; what it eats and how it lives are questions not yet understood. The spawn of the oyster floats around with the action of the waves and tide, and adheres to whatever it may come into contact with. Oysters taken from a rocky bed are of superior quality; those taken from a soft bottom are comparatively poor in quality. Thousands of "poor innocent" oysters die annually from resting on a soft bottom, a fact which should arouse the sympathies of all tender-hearted people. The weight of the oyster, as it gradually matures, sinks it beneath the surface; and as soon as it is covered with sediment or mud, it dies. Many people suppose that the oyster really eats, and kind-hearted people, buying oysters in the shell, sometimes throw corn-meal over them, thinking to feed them. The peculiar noise emanating from them has been supposed to be produced by feeding. All shell-fish at times have their shells open, and when touched will instantly close them. The noise thus produced has been mistaken for mastication, when, in reality, it is from fright. Most of the Baltimore dealers in raw oysters, during the summer months, transact their business at Fair Haven, Conn., whither large beds of Baltimore oysters have been transplanted, near the mouth of the Quinnipiack river. The beds are so arranged that on the receding of the salt-water tide, fresh water from the river covers the oysters; it is said that this fattens oysters better than any other method.—*Baltimore American.*

The Baptists of Colorado have secured a charter for an educational institution to be called the "Rocky Mountain University," and an effort is being made to locate it at Denver.

LEXINGTON HERALD.

Office on Cheapside, two doors from City National Bank.

SAML. R. SMITH, Editor and Porprietor

LEXINGTON, KY., - - NOVEMBER 14, 187

THE BIG SANDY RAILROAD.

We published, last week, a communication from C. P. Huntington, President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, relative to the Big Sandy, together with a letter of endorsement from Gen. Jno. C. Breckinridge.

We do not doubt that Gen. Breckinridge has faith in the sincerity and honesty of Mr. Huntington and his associates, or else he would not give those parties the benefit of his his name and reputation in this section where his personal interests most lodge. But we must confess the letter of Mr. Huntington fails to satisfy the decided doubts we have held of his good conduct in the premises; nay, it really establishes and supports the fraudulent phase which his past action has forged. What does his recent letter demonstrate? Mr. Huntington boldly affirms that Mr. Phillips, who made the subscription of $2,600,000, was a mere man of straw—a mere figure head—set up by Huntington & Co., to procure a subscription from the counties along the line of the Big Sandy, that would *bind them*, while Huntington & Co. would accept or reject the subscription made by the straw-man Phillips, according as the prospects proved favorable or unfavorable. Or, according to Mr. Huntington's words, "it was expected that when that Company (the C. & O.) could hold the subscription, it would do so." The people of Fayette and other counties did not expect any such thing. They understood the subscription by Phillips to be absolute and in good faith as the representative of the Chesapeake & Ohio Company, and not depending upon the contingency of good luck or bad luck, a good job or bad job, a good speculation or bad speculation. They were not playing at any such game as "heads I win, tails you lose." When Fayette, Clark and Montgomery bound themselves to pay $900,000 on the Big Sandy, they did not understand the obligations to be on one side—that they were bound to pay said sum, while Huntington & Co. were not obligated at all, were free to accept only when they felt able to "hold it." Had the people of said counties entered into an agreement of that sort, e should deem them much greater fools than even Huntington could imagine But they did not. They bound themselves in subscription, believing that Huntington & Co. were equally bound.

The result proves that Huntington did not make a *bona fide* subscription through Phillips. The adventure proving bad through financial stringency, Huntington virtually repudiates Phillips, and says, "I cannot pay the subscription made by him—the times are hard—the people of Kentucky must understand I am not bound—I only subscribed on a contingency that embraced my own volition—I will finish the road when I get ready—meanwhile the Kentuckians need not grow impatient—if they do, I will run my road somewhere else."

The second proposition of Mr. Huntington, that the subscriptions made were not mutual, but the counties were to pay faster than the private subscribers, is equally faulty. How much more faulty is it when the private subscribers do not propose to pay at all, until they get ready? A contract is mutual in all its parts—in its benefits and its burdens—unless its terms otherwise prescribe. The counties subscribed $900,000 in good faith upon a representation that Huntington & Co. were able to pay the $2,600,000—not that they might pay it on a contingency—nor, as it appears, that on the basis of the county subscription expended in construction, the road thus built should be mortgaged to pay other money borrowed to help its construction, while the $2,600 000 was wholly untouched.

How much worse, when Huntington & Co. substantially own and control the Big Sandy from Lexington to t. Sterling, using it as a feeder to the L. C. & L., in which they also own a majority interest, although not a dollar has yet gone out of their pockets to pay for the Big Sandy,

☞ The Cincinnati papers repor the departure of Wm. Hooper, one of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Trustees, to Europe, with authority to negotiate the sale of $5,000,000 of the bonds of Cincinnati for the benefit of said enterprise—the bonds to be paid for on delivery.

☞ It looks a good deal as if Bourbon county was disposed to repudiate obligations it ought to bear, from the recent action of the County Court. It will not sound well hereafter to have it said of Bourbon, that she repudiated a contract that brought her money, because it looked better at the end than at the beginning.

☞ Fifty-three of the crew and passengers of the filibuster steamer Virginius, captured by the Spanish authorities, have so far been executed.

☞ The Frankfort Register is issuing a very creditable Tri-Weekly during the session of the Legislature. Foster is a man of enterprise and progress, and deserves success.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE

MADISON NEWS.

[Delayed Letter.]

RICHMOND, KY., Nov. 4, 1873.

Editor Herald:

Yesterday was court day. Big crowd in town. Some stock selling, but at low prices. Plenty of whisky on board in the evening, with the usual skirmishing, but no one hurt until about dark, when Sigh Barnes shot Richard Buckley in the left side, and the ball was taken out near the back bone. Mr. Buckley is still alive, but the chances are against him. There was no cause for the shooting—it was a cold-blooded affair. Barnes has not been arrested. Barnes told Buckley before he shot him, that he (Buckley) was a d—d Radical, and other remarks that I disremember. Buckley has a hard time of it; he has been working on the Lexington pike for a number of years, and was discharged by those having contract of that part of the business, for voting the Republican ticket last August. One of the men said no one who voted the Republican ticket would be employed on the road. Better things were expected of some of those men who owe their life and liberty to the mercy of the Republican party.

While W. C. Miller, John Black, and Owen Garrison were out hunting birds one day last week, a bird flew up out of a brier patch, and W. C. Miller fired at it and Mr. Garrison being on the opposite side, the whole load of shot took effect in his face and hat. One eye shot out and the other injured—accidental.

Sam Woods (col'd) was waylaid and shot at one day last week on Silver Creek, in this county. He was shot at five or six times and wounded in the thigh. That night several men were searching the houses in the neighborhood for the old negro, no doubt to kill him. He is the negro who shot and killed a man by the name of May last spring, who went to his house and tried to ravish his wife, and threatened to blow her brains out if she resisted. Woods was tried and acquitted.

A few roughs and outlaws have been the means of giving Madison a bad name abroad. The sooner they are exterminated the better for all concerned.

MADISON.

FRANKFORT ITEMS.

REPORTED FOR THE HERALD.

The lot in the cemetery belonging to Mrs. W. A. Gaines has had quite a number of vases and frames stolen from it by some miscreant, and otherwise desecrated. Mrs. G. offers a reward of $25 for the discovery of the offender.

Hon. Alvin Duvall, the present incumbent, has announced himself a candidate for re-election as clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Ben. F. Meek is selling his immense stock of watches, clocks and jewelry at less than cost.

The Yeoman will shortly issue a supplement announcing the different candidates for the office of jailor to be filled next year.

Great excitement! General Dawson in council. The news from Washington creates a good deal of excitement about a war with Spain, and it is understood here in military circles that General Dawson has been telegraphed to, and will, in a short time have his army (of clerks) on a war footing.

Col. J. W. Hunt Reynolds has been publicly thanked for the interest he has taken in behalf of the citizens of Shreveport during the prevalence of the yellow fever at that place. Col. Reynolds is one of the wealthiest citizens of this county, and his liberality is known and felt by many an unfortunate sufferer.

The three Colonels of the Yeoman would all like to be candidates for an office, but as they are opposed to holding all the offices in the family, and have been abusing Grant for not distributing them out more liberally, are afraid it would come back home to them, but nevertheless, the big Colonel that went out and done some devilish hard fighting for the Lost Cause would like to be our next Governor, and he would make a good one, and while we will not vote for him, he has promised that we shall be sword bearer. The next Colonel (the one that was made so by a piece of paper), who is now, and wants to be again, Public Printer, is the one that writes for the afternoon edition of the Yeoman. He will certainly be elected, as there is no one who can electioneer equal to him. Besides, he is everything that is calculated to make a good officer and a perfect gentleman. There is one more—Lieut. Col. Pryor, who expects to be our next Agt. General, and we hope he may not be disappointed. Col. Pryor is a fine scholar, a good writer, and beside, he is a genial gentleman and one of the most personally popular politicians in Central Kentucky.

Col. Jno. W. Bohanon, the local of the Register, has been sick, but is out again. He said he had a severe attack of the *eplurisy unum.*

The Democratic papers are rejoicing over the election of General Banks to the State Senate of Massachusetts. We would much prefer Stonewall Jackson, as he made a good General in a bad cause, while Banks made a bad General in a good cause.

The man that wears green specks and who claims to be a quartermaster, has several model farms to give away. The St. Clair street confectionary man has ceased to act as his agent, and he is now on his own hook.

W. L. Jett, common school Commissioner of this, Franklin county, filed suits against H. Henderson, Supt. of Public Instruction, to compel him to countersign certain orders as regards the payment of money for Collin's History. The amount due this county is $130, but the suit will settle the question whether Kentucky will pay about $20,000 for a book she don't want.

Frankfort has a literary and lecture club. They have had a copy of the poet Longfellow's work, and the moneyless man—(that means one-half of Frankfort,) by Major Stanton. James Giles will, I understand, deliver the first lecture in broken English.

The colored men of this place instituted a Lodge of Odd Fellows last Monday night. They derive their charter from England—the Manchester Unity.

A colored gentleman who has been borrowing a suit of clothes without the consent of Mr. Nickols, tailor, every Sunday, and returning them at night, carried the joke too far, and was arrested by the police and locked up. The State will furnish him the next suit.

H.

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth.

Are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means, should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

Spalding's Glue; stickiest thing out; ready.

(From the Gazette.)

A Departing Minister.

It is with sincere regret that we announce that Rev. G. W. F. Birch, for the last two years pastor of the 2nd Presbyterian Church, preached his farewell sermon last Sunday morning. He leaves our city to take the Pastorate of the 3d Presbyterian Church, of Indianapolis, a very large and important charge, presenting a still wider field of usefulness to him. Mr. Birch preached from the familiar text: "For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified," enforcing this as the substance of all truly Evangelical preaching—the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end of the gospel. It had always been, here and elsewhere, his aim to preach the great theme, and by the Grace of God should be so to the end of his ministry.

Mr. Birch during his pastorate has proved himself a faithful, earnest, able and acceptable minister of the gospel, and his Church in consenting to the dissolution of the pastoral relation, yields with sincere reluctance to his convictions of duty, and he bears hence the affectionate respect and best wishes, for his personal and ministerial success, of not only the members of his own flock, but also of many in other Church connections to whom he has endeared himself by hearty co-operation in every good work.

Mr. Birch in his sermon on Sunday gave a brief summary of his pastoral labors, and also of the work of the church during the three years of our ministry in Lexington, which as it may interest many of our readers, we present in full:

Boards of the church	$9 430 00
For poor of congregation	1,450 00
Sunday school	515 00
Miscellaneous (including Bible Society, Ladie's Benevolent Society, sufferers from fire in Chicago and Wisconsin	800 00
Memorial fund	8 522 00
Church expenses	11,7,0 00
Endowment of Centre College	14,000 00
	$46,427 00

PASTORAL WORK.

Whole No. of members at present	257
No. of members at commencement of present pastorate	1 5
Members received by profession	43
" " " certificate	28
" " " dismissed	21
Baptism	33
Sermons preached	315
Funerals	30
Marriages	15
Pastor visits	1,016

We trust that this important pulpit may be filled by a worthy successor, who shall preach the same great doctrines of Grace with as much clearness and simplicity as Mr. Birch has done.

Another Article of Common Househol Use Superseded.

Associated with the earlier recollections of a great many men and women is the memory of the Bath brick and emery stone wherewith the knives and forks, and pans and kettles, and other kitchen articles were at stated times "scoured up." That primitive mode prevails to-day in thousands of families who have never used Sapolio. But once let Sapolio be used for this purpose and that housewife never wants Bath brick or emery stone any more. Sapolio not only scours off all rust and tarnish, it brightens, bestows a polish as brilliant as new, and does it in one-tenth the time required by any other substance. Sold everywhere Housekeepers, try it.

MARRIED

Near Oxford, Scott county, on Tuesday, Nov. 4th, by Rev. B. N. McDaniel, Mr. NATHANIEL SUTTON, aged 77 years, to Mrs. REBECCA PRICE, aged 45.

In Mt. Sterling, Ky., on Tuesday, October 28th, 1873, by the Rev. H. P. Walker, Thos. P. Throop, Esq., of Maysville, Ky, and Pickett, daughter of Alexander Lindsey, Esq., of Mt. Sterling.

ATTENDANTS—R. H. Stanton, jr., of Maysville, and Miss Lindsey, of Mt. Sterling, H. Clay Rainey, of Mt. Sterling, and Miss Lillie S. Throop, of Maysville.

October 30th, 1873, in Franklin county by H. A. M. Henderson, D. D., Mr. James W. Boyd, of Bath county, and Miss Annie E. Robinson, of Franklin county.

On Thursday, the 10th inst., by Rev. H. Turner, at the residence of the mother of the bride, Hon. BEN. P. CONNELL, of Trimble county, Ky., to Miss MARY T. WOOD, of this city, daughter of the late Thomas Wood, deceased.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. J. Rand, at the residence of Mr. Hiram Davis, the father of the bride, Mr. JAMES HAYS to Miss EMMA F. DAVIS, all of this city.

On Wednesday, October 29, 1873, at the residence of Obadiah Dooley, Esq., in this county, by Rev. M. Van Lear, J. J. BUSH, Esq., to Miss SUE BEAN, all of Clark.

AP aris, on yesterday, Dr. G. RIGHTER and Miss MARY MILLER, niece of Hon. T. J. Megibben; also, JAMES T. TATE and Mrs. BETTIE WEBB nee BOWEN.

At Aberdeen Ohio, on November 9th. Mr. CHAS. MOORE and Miss LIZZIE CORBIN both of Centreville neighborhood, Bourbon county.

A Three Story Main Street

BUSINESS HOUSE

AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday Morning, November 15th, 1873, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, at No. 69 East Main Street, between Mulberry and Upper streets, we will sell the

THREE STORY BRICK BUSINESS HOUSE

Formerly occupied by Mrs. J. H. Frank as a Millinery and Fancy Store and residence, containing a large business room and ten family rooms; metal roof, gas, water, and all the conveniences.

The lot is 16½ feet in front by 120 feet deep. One-half of the eastern wall of the St Nicholas Hotel building belongs to this property. The house now rents for $1,2 0 per annum To those that wish to buy a No. 1 business property right in the most business part of Lexington, should attend this sale.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, with 8 per cent. interest.

J. F. DRAKE & CO., Auctioneers.

nov 1-td

REMOVAL.

I have removed my

Barber Shop

From the basement of the Fayette National Bank to Mulberry Street, a few doors from Main Street, opposite the Billiard Room of the Phœnix Hotel, where my business will be done by first-class white barbers.

Every branch of our business done well.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOONING and COLORING, RAZORS and SCISSORS GROUND

And put in good order cheap. Tailor Sheers and Pocket Knives, and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished.

31.tf T. S. GRIBBENS.

A. J. KROESING,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

49 East Main Street, next door to Transylvania Printing and Publishing Company,

LEXINGTON, KY.

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Unquestionably the best sustained Work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—Boston Globe.

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—Brooklyn Eagle.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1874.

TERMS.

Harper's Magazine.......... $4 00

$4 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage payable by the subscriber at the office where received.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance, or six copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage payable by the subscribers at the offices where received.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

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The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

Having sold my interest in the Drug Store of J. W. WHITNEY & CO. to John J. Frost, who has long been connected with the house, I take pleasure in recommending the new firm to my friends and the public generally as in every way worthy of their patronage and support

J. J. Frost & Co are authorized to settle up the business of the old firm. All those indebted will please settle promptly, as it is desirable that the old business should be settled as soon as possible.

November. 1st 1873. J. W. WHITNEY.

NEW FIRM.

We hope, by strict attention to business and fair-dealing with all, to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to our predecessors and soli it a still larger share of the public patronage.

239-240. J. J. FROST & CO.

SAVINGS BANK,

17 Jordan's Row,

PAYS SIX PER CENT.

Interest on all sums of five dollars and upwards, interest begins the

1st OF EACH MONTH,

Payable on January or July. Deposits paid on demand, with interest due.

J. G. HAMILTON, Cashier,

D. S. GOODLOE, Chairman Advisory Board.

opr 11-tf

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Before you buy Hats, Trunks or Ladies' Furs, call and examine the goods and prices at

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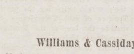
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THE PARKER GUN.



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PARKER BRO'S

WEST MERIDEN, CT.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Fine Harness, Saddles, Horse Clothing,

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HAVE THE LARGEST, FINEST AND BEST

STOCK OF HARNESS, ETC.,

Ever offered for sale in this city, embracing every variety of

COACH, PHÆTON, ROCKAWAY, BUGGY AND ALL OTHER STYLES OF HARNESS

Known to the trade, made in either Gold or Silver Plated, Rubber, Oreide or Japanned, which for style, finish, and durability,

CANNOT BE EQUALLED IN THIS MARKET

We extend a cordial invitation to call and examine our large stock, believing that in *Price and Quality, and Superiority of Workmanship,* we are ahead of all competition.

In addition to above, we have a large assortment of

Carriage & Saddlery Hardware,

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Which we are selling at LESS FIGURES than can be purchased elsewhere in the city.

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YOU WILL FIND

IN THE

GRAND CENTRAL

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STORE

A Complete and Varied Assortment of

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

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Embracing the Latest and Most Elegant Styles of

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All of which we will Sell at Fair Prices.

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT

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Liverpool and London & Globe Ins. Co. (Gold Assets)	$20,000,000 00
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Lorillard Insurance Co., N. Y.	400,000 00
Merchants & Mechanics' Ins. Co., Virginia	300,000 00
Mutual Life In. Com., N. Y.	59,000,000 00
Total	$91,600,000 0

The above Substantial Companies represent over

Ninety-One Millions of Dollars

in Cash Assets. Their Business is derived from National Sources, and their Stability is therfore not affected by Local Disasters. Call and secure your Policies in the above long-tried and prompt-paying Companies.

QUALITY, NOT CHEAPNESS.

Should be the overshadowing considera tion with prudent men at all times.—Prompt and faithful attention will be guaranteed in the future as in the past.

W. KING,

General Insurance Agent.

OCTOBER, 18th, 1873.

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Shingles, Laths,

DOORS,

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Ceiling Plank,

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Door & Window Frames,

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Yellow Pine and Poplar Flooring,

At less prices than in Cincinnati or Louisville, and at the very

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MILWARD & CO.,

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No. 10, West Main Street,

Lexington, Ky.

A very large and varied assortment of ordinary and

Reversible Baby Carriages

Fourth importation just received.

Fine selection of choice

CHROMOS

Always on hand.

FRAMES

Of every description made to order

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Of every style and at very low prices on hand and to arrive.

WE SELL THE

Schooley Refrigerator!

The best offered in this market.

Woven Wire Mattresses

The best bed in the world. We are the only Agents in this city.

Comforts,

Sheets,

Pillows,

Mattresses,

(shuck, wool and cotton)

and Feather Bed

On hand and made to order.

Undertaking!

In all its branches, promptly attended to.

Wood and Air-Tight Metallic Cases & Caskets

ALWAYS IN STORE.

House Established in 1868

New Fall & Winter

Dry Goods!

AT

WHOLESALE & RETAIL!

We have just received a Full and Complete Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Consisting of a well selected stock of

Dress Goods,

SUCH AS

CAMELS' HAIR SUITING; in all Fashionable Shades

GREY MOHAIRS, GREY PONGE,

SATINS, in all the Cloth Shad

POPLINS, Plain and Plaid,

BLACK LUSTRES,

A Splendid Line of

BLACK SILKS,

From $1 25 to $1 50 per yard; also

Cloths and Cassimeres

FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

Gloves, Hosiery,

Fall and Winter Wrappings,

French English and American Prints.

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

From 3-4 to 10-4, all grades.

BED BLANKETS from $5 to $15 per pair.

Jeans and Linseys, White and Red Flannels,

Plain and Twilled, Plaid and Figured Flannels,

From Cheapest to Highest Price.

GENT'S AND LADIES' KNIT UNDERWEAR,

Colored & White Table Linens,

Towels, Napkins,

Notions, &c., &c.

In fact, everything to be found in a first-class Dry Goods House. We don't propose to be undersold by any house here or elsewhere. Give us a call and satisfy yourself. No trouble to show goods.

G. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C.,

No. 15, East Main Street,

LEXINGTON, KY.

BY THE SHORE OF THE RIVER.

Through the gray willows the bleak winds are raving
Here on the shore, with its drift-wood and sands;
Over the river the ll ies are waving,
Bathed in sunshine of Orient lands;
Over the river, the wide, dark river,
Spring time and summer are blooming forever.

Here, all alone on the rocks, I am sitting,
Sitting, and waiting—my comrades all gone—
Shadows of mystery drearily flitting
O'er the surf, with its sorrowful moan,
O'er the river, the strange, cold river,
All must I wait for the boatman forever?

Wife and children, and friends were around me,
Labor and rest were as wings to my soul;
Home and love were the laurels that crowned me;
Little I recked how the dark waters rolled.
But the deep river, the gray, misty river,
All that I lived for has taken forever.

Silently came a black boat o'er the billows;
Stealthily grated the keel on the sand;
Rustling footsteps were heard through the willows;
There the dark boatman stood waving his hand,
Whispering, "I come o'er the shadowy river;
She who is dearest must leave thee forever."

Suns that were brightest and skies that were bluest
Darkened and paled in the message he bore.
Year after year went the fondest, the truest,
Following that beckoning hand to the shore,
Down to the river, the cold, grim river,
Over whose waters they vanished forever.

Yet not in the visions of grief have I wandered;
Still have I toiled, though my ardors have flown.
Labor is manhood; and life is but squandered,
Dreaming vague dreams of the future alone.
Yet from the tides of the mystical river
Voices of spirits are whispering ever.

Lonely and old, in the dusk I am waiting,
Till the dark boatman, with soft, muffled oar,
Glides o'er the waves, and I hear the keel grating,
See the dim, beckoning hand on the shore,
Waiting me over the welcoming river
To gardens and homes that are shining forever!
—*S. P. Cranch, in the Atlantic for June.*

(For the Herald.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE IN CASE OF REGENT BOWMAN, ELDERS ELLEY, McGARVEY, WILKES, &C.

Kentucky University.

The Executive Committee of Kentucky University feel that it is due the Donors of the Institution, as well as the public generally, that they publish the recent action of the Board of Curators in reference to certain complaints brought by Curator Wilkes and Professor McGarvey against Regent Bowman, and of Curator G. W. Elley against Dr. Peter. In view of the fact that the impression has gone out through the newspapers generally, that Regent Bowman was on trial for some charges affecting his official conduct, it is due to say his faithful and self-sacrificing labors in behalf of the Institution, and his financial integrity have been fully appreciated and endorsed by Special Committees, by the Executive Committee, and by the Board of Curators, not only during the past session, but annually for the last fifteen years.

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF CURATORS OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

Your Committee to whom, under a resolution passed June 14th, 1872, were referred "the complaints and grievances of all parties," with instructions to report to the Board for final action, beg leave to make the following report:

The Committee organized June 14th, 1872, by the appointment of R. M. Bishop, Chairman, and R. R. Sloane, Clerk. The following were agreed upon as rules to govern the investigation:

1. Each complainant to furnish his specific charges, with a brief statement of the facts on which he will rely to make out his case.

2. The accused, in turn, to furnish a statement of the grounds of his defense.

3. The evidence, *pro* and *con*, to be taken in presence of both parties, or their proxies, unless said right be waived in writing; affidavits waived unless insisted on by the parties.

4. When the evidence is fully before us, the complainant may offer his argument—the accused his response—then the complainant his final replication, in which no new matter shall be introduced.

5. Everything, argument, evidence, *all* to be furnished in writing, and every document must come in duplicate form—first copy for the Committee, the second for the other party.

6. Notice of time and place of taking testimony to be duly given, and (to expedite the investigation) the duplicate may be sent *direct* to the other party, or through the Committee at option. The clerk was instructed to send copies of the above to the several parties (complaining or complained of), which he did, June, 18th, 1872, with demand that they foward all communications "early as possible."

Our Committee being a new committee, with nothing before them, addressed letters to the following—the only parties supposed by the Committee to have grievances to lay before us, sending copies of the foregoing rules, and requesting the early presentation of their cases, if any they had, viz: Elley, Bowman, Wilkes, Withers and McGarvey. We wrote these parties, not as a matter of debt, but of grace: for it was known to them, and to all, that by virtue of the resolution appointing us, we were a kind of omnibus grievance Committee, before whom all might bring their complaints. After a time, we received from Curator Elley certain charges against Professor Peter, and the memorials of Prof. McGarvey, and Curator Wilkes—the same as had been before the former (i. e. the Peace Committee) and which, when they were discharged, had been by them returned to the Board. The accused in these documents were promptly notified, duplicates of the same, as also copies of the rules of the Committee, being sent them. Time passed on, the documents came slowly in; delays, some of them unavoidable, were disappointing our desires and efforts to bring these troubles to a speedy end.

A majority of our Committee met in Louisville, in October, and under their instruction, the clerk wrote the parties then behind, that unless their documents were in within a given time, December 30th, unless extended for good reasons at discretion of the Chairman, we should consider them delinquent and therefore derelict in duty. We said to them in your name, the report must be made. We present you herewith the result:

I. The documents in the Elley vs. Peter case, consists of eight full columns of newspaper matter, eighteen pages of foolscap well filled, and thirty-three pages commercial note closely written, with sundry letters and *et cetera* not counted. These, your Committee have read in toto, and carefully canvassed the whole matter. We present you as the maturest judgment we can form, the following conclusions, in which the Committee are unanimous:

1. Much of the matter submitted in the documents is merely personal, and therefore we were forbidden to consider it by the terms of the resolution under which we were appointed.

2. Much else is matter of controversy between the parties, involving questions of logic and argument, not within our province to decide.

3. While we would not deny to Professor Peter the right to appear in public print, we do think that the articles then written were *under the circumstances*, in common with the other publications of the time, ill-timed, injudicious, and in their effect, detrimental to the interests of the institution.

II. In the case of McGarvey vs. Bowman, the documents, (170 pages of legal cap), being read and carefully considered, we reach the following conclusion:

1. The case as submitted stands thus: Prof. McGarvey, in a memorial before us, dated June 11th, 1872, complains that Regent Bowman has charged him as being "both a conspirator and a liar," and asks the Board "to require the Regent either to prove or retract said charges." The allegations of this memorial are based upon three several newspaper articles, published by Regent Bowman, which accompany and are made part of said memorial.

2. Regent Bowman admits the publication of said three articles, not as renewing charges which he had with a view to reconciliation withdrawn, but on self justification and response to certain publications of certain editors of the Apostolic Times, of whom Prof. McGarvey, the complainant, is one.

3. Of the very voluminous testimony adduced in the case, (1) much is irrelevant, (2) much is negative in character, (3) in much else there is a want of definiteness; in this the proof is directed against the editors of the Apostolic Times jointly, so that any charge, even if clearly sustained against the editorial corps as such, would fail to fix guilt on J. W. McGarvey, an individual member of that corps, unless he is proven to have personally endorsed the thing complained of, or we hold each responsible for the acts of all, which, in a criminal case, we could not do.

4. From all the evidence before us, pertinent to the case, we are forced to the conclusion that at the time those three publications were made, and with the evidence then in the possession of the Regent, he had reason to believe that there was a strong opposition to him as Regent, on the part of said editors (which we do not doubt he considered a conspiracy) so that he felt compelled to publish said articles as rebutting the denial on their part of said conspiracy.

5. We do not find from the evidence adduced that Prof. McGarvey is guilty of conspiracy against the Regent; moreover, we also exonerate him under the alleged charge of falsehood; a charge not made by the Regent directly, nor by implication, unless from inferences, which, even if logically drawn, should be accepted by the Regent as his own, ere they are made the subject of criminal charge against him.

6. Any allusions to the Apostolic Times in the above are introduced only because, and in so far as they are connected with Prof. McGarvey's case now before us, and we utterly disclaim any judgment or opinion on the conduct of said editorial corps, as not before us in any sense in this investigation.

7. Your Committee feel it a duty to say in reference to certain testimony adduced in the case as touching the private character of the Regent, that it is confessedly based upon *rumor alone, utterly unsubstantiated by any evidence whatever* and consequently not only irrelevant but should not have been introduced.

III. In the case of Wilkes vs. Bowman the documents before us—150 pages of legal cap, all told, have been carefully read and considered. The case stands thus:

1. Curator Wilkes, in a memorial dated June 12th, 1872, complains (1), That Regent Bowman has by the publication made December 30th, 1871, of a statement written October 7th, 1871, reiterated charges already withdrawn. (2) That under date of April 6th, 1872, he expressed his belief that he would be able to show that it mattered very little what Mr. Wilkes would affirm or deny on any subject; and asks that the Board demand of the Regent to prove the charges and sustain the statement before mentioned or unqualifiedly and publicly retract them.

2. Regent Bowman (1) denies that he has violated good faith by the publication of said statement, dated October 7th, 1871, and he proposes to prove that Curator Wilkes had, much to his injury, created the impression that he (the Regent) had taken the deed to Ashland in his own name, and was holding the deed to Woodland in his own name, even after the latter had been deeded to the University.

3. Your Committee, after a careful review of the testimony and pleadings in this case, are agreed: 1. That the publication, December 30th, 1871, of an article written October 7th, 1871, has no evidence of intention on the part of J. B. Bowman to renew charges made and withdrawn by him November 1871, especially since that publication was a re-publication made as reply to another.

4. The Committee think that the statement in the Gazette, that "it matters very little what Mr. Wilkes may affirm or deny on any subject," was not justifiable on the part of Mr. Bowman.

5. That Curator Wilkes, much to the injury of Regent Bowman, did repeatedly and to different persons give erroneous impressions in reference to the title to the Realty, as being held in his own name instead of the name of the University, that, too, subsequent to the time said title had been recorded, is sustained by the testimony; and in so far as statements creating said impressions were made by him, when opportunity to know better was within his reach, he is at fault.

The Board of Curators have now before them our report on the complaints submitted to us, three in all, and as to all which your Committee respectfully recommend that the report entire be spread upon the minutes, and that the Secretary be instructed to furnish the parties respectively a copy of said report so far as it may respect their individual cases, also, that the testimony and pleadings which we present you entire, be filed among the archives of the Institution.

Your Committee have faithfully, fatigueingly, but patiently waded through 450 pages foolscap, closely written, in the investigation of the case. We have given the fullest opportunity *even to the last hour* for aught that could be presented to us of testimony or of argument.

Without favoritism to man and only in the fear of God, we have done, as we believe, the amplest justice to all; others might do better, but it is the best we can ever offer, and in it we are a unit, therefore we respectfully but firmly ask that your Committee be now finally discharged. In conclusion, passing from the parties whose names are before us in this report, we have a word of counsel to all—to them as well as others, and others as well as them. There has been a want of harmony in the Board—much that is unpleasant in our meetings—can we not bury the unpleasant memories of the past in the pledge and hope of a better and brighter future? If we can, all is well; if we cannot, can we not then as a last resort and remedy, separate in peace? We will accomplish more dwelling apart in peace, than together in strife. Who would not prefer Abraham like even the less fertile fields of usefulness than to dwell in Sodom's strife and die in Sodom's ruins? Is there any one who *cannot* work in peace and harmony with his fellows in the Board? Resignation would do honor to the head and heart of such a man. He owes it to his peace and usefulness—to the peace and usefulness of others, and to the success of the work in which we are engaged.

Let any number leave, the Institution will live in the hands of those who remain, if harmonious in their co operation; but it will die even amidst the strength of numbers, if weakened through discord and strife. A greater than we has said, "a house divided against itself must fall." In imitation of his wisdom and the possession of his spirit shall all be one in this Holy cause.

R. M. BISHOP,
JOHN G. ALLEN,
AND. STEELE,
BEN. B. GROOM,
R. R. SLOANE.

JUNE, 13th, 1873.

The above report was unanimously adopted by the Board of Curators.—Regent Bowman immediately arose and expressed his acquiescence in the report, so far as he was personally concerned.

He approved cordially the recommendation of the Committee looking to peace and harmony in the University, which could perhaps be effected only by the resignation of such as could not co operate together; and he expressed his readiness to make any sacrifice for the welfare and success of the University.

In order to remove all obstacles, so far as he personally could, he tendered in the same spirit his resignation as Regent and Treasurer - which, however, the Board refused to accept, and they unanimously requested him to withdraw the same.

The Executive Committee earnestly ask the continued confidence and co-operation of the many donors and friends of the University in the determination of the Regent and Board to preserve harmony in future, and to carry forward the University in all its departments to its full success.

B. GRATZ,
Chairman, *pro tem.*
JOSEPH WASSON,
JOS. S. WOOLFOLK,
JOSEPH SMITH.

LEXINGTON, KY., June 25, 1873.

Lancaster Interior Journal

Kentucky University Again.

It pains us, as it does all good citizens of Kentucky, to see the war raging among the friends and patrons of Kentucky University, and it gives us still more pain to see that but little hope can be indulged of a speedy and amicable settlement of troubles. We said in the beginning that no good could possibly come of this wrangling. The Bowman-McGarvey war has culminated in the removal of the latter gentleman, by the Board of Curators, from his position of Professor in the Bible College, and this against the solemn protest of nearly two hundred churches in Kentucky. True, the board that removed him were not unanimous in the vote, but the majority ruled, and Prof. McGarvey was removed. The result is, that about thirty of the students in the Bible College will leave it, and more are threatening to do so.—There is also a rumor that a select and separate class of Bible students will be secured for him in Lexington. With the support of a large majority of the Christian churches in Kentucky to back him, it is possible that he will (if he should accept the new order of things) break down entirely or seriously cripple the Bible College, of the University. Regent Bowman has done much good for the University, but perhaps he has done much harm also. The Regent should not conclude that the good he may have done will cover up all his evil works; he should not think that he has fairly earned a "carte blanche" to do just as he pleases, or to compel others to do so. Let him remember that this College belongs not to Regent Bowman, but to the church of his denomination in Kentucky.

The manner in which Prof. McGarvey has been treated in this matter is a disgrace to his persecurtos, and a serious blow to Kentucky University. His eloquent defense in his own behalf, uttered before the Board of Curators, is a stinging rebuke to his adversaries.

We cannot speak for the entire church of our State from personal information, but we can and do speak for those in our section, and we assert that nine-tenths of them, if not all, uphold Prof. McGarvey and condemn the Regent. Already two of the Curators, who live in our county, signed the minority report on his removal.

We desire to look upon the bright side of the gloomy picture presented, but it seems to be dark on all sides.—Still we trust that Kentucky University may come out of this fiery ordeal, and rise to the full measure of her past renown ond peace.

The election of officers of the L. & N. R. R., held recently, resulted in the election of the old board for the ensuing twelve months.

Polk