AT BRANDY STATION, VA.

THE GREATEST CAVALRY BATTLE OF THE PRESENT AGE.

Interesting Description of the Fight and What Led Up to It by Colonel Von Borcke and Captain Scheibert.

(Translated from the German for The Times, fro a copy in the State Library—Continued from last Sunday.)

End of th Battle Between 4 and 7 P. M.

We left Gregg's columns on their retreat through the woods in a southerly direction, Lomax following them closely with his own regiment and the remainder of a few others. Parts of Hampton's regiments also took part in the pursuit. This was so much the easier in as much as Pleasanton, after having been informed of the failure of Gregg's expedition, only in a faint manner continued to advance against Hampton.

It became necessary to desist from the pursuing of Gregg's Cavalry, then turned to wild flight towards the Rappahannock river, many miles below, before the Confederates were enabled to reap the full benefit of their victory. The Confederate batteries following their cavalry fired shell after shell into the clouds of dust disappearing towards the south, and being unable to distinguish friend from foe, they begun to damage their own ranks. Besides, Stuart permitted only a small portion of his troops to continue the pursuit, being unwilling to weaken his forces in front of Pleasanton too much for any length of time.

Robertson, who, by the advancing of Gregg's forces, had been completely cut off from Stuart for the time being, after remaining in Idleness near Brown's house, even at that time failed to make use of his opportunity of charging the receding foe with his strong and intact brigade, and to obliterate the fault of the early morning, by gaining an easy victory. He preferred to return to Brandy Station, where there hardly was any use for him, without molesting, in any way, the defeated adversary.

After retreating to the northerly slope of the Fleetwood Heights, William Lee joined there the regiments of General Jones, which were again ready for the fight. General Stuart, believing that the right moment for a charge with his entire left wing had come, at once gave the necessary orders and the entire, united mass of cavalry advanced to the charge with closed ranks, in perfect order, being forcibly aided by the rapid firing of the guns on the left-wing.

The charge was carried out with such force that the hostile masses, who received it with a rapid firing of their carbines, were broken through, and after a short resistance the entire right wing of the Union troops turned and fled hastily towards the Rappahannock river, followed closely by the victorious Confederate cavalry men, until they were stopped by the fire of the batteries placed in reserve on the opposite side of the river.

This partial victory caused the Confederates some serious losses. General William Lee was shot in the rigth thigh and many brave men were either wounded or killed, among the latter being Colonel Williams, the gallant commander of the Second North Carolina regiment.

At this juncture Stuart commenced to press forward, having been reinforced by the regiments just returning from the pursuit of Gregg's troops. On the extreme left from Welford's Ford on the Hazel river in the north, Munford's regiments participated in the fight together with the newly arranged regiments of William Lee and Jones.

In consequence of one of Stuart's orders dictated by one of his staff officers to Lieutenant Goldsborough, which had been misunderstood by the latter and was afterwards wrongly interpreted, Munford had remained in idleness and without any visible advantage near the Hazel river, and he only took part in the battle during its last hour.

Seeing that his order had not been carried out, Stuart during the forenoon sent his aid Goldsborough in person to Munford, recalling the latter at once and in the most emphatic manner. This order, however, never reached Munford, for Goldsborough, while on this errand, was captured by the enemy. In this manner Stuart was deprived of the aid of these elite troops during a time when he needed them the most. He was wholly unable to account for this misfortune, being informed of the capture of his aid only at the close of the battle.

Pleasenton, who saw that his right wing was greatly endangered, did no longer hesitate to order his forces to an immediate retreat to Beverly Ford. Under the cover of the infantry and artillery his cavalry withdrew in best order and without serious loss. Stuart followed slowly, not wishing to engage his troops, who were becoming gradually very much exhausted, in another fight with the hostile infantry, especially since the big stretch of woods extending along the Rappahannock offered a splendid position and cover to the enemy.

In that manner the fight gradually petered out and when dusk settled down upon the country around Brandy Station no more soldiers of the enemy ready for combat could be found this side of the river.

The commander-in-chief, General R. E. Lee, reached the battle-field from Culpeper soon after the glorious charge of his son, while Hood's Texas division, which he had carried along to be prepared for all events, remained about a mile back of Fleetwood on the road leading to Culpeper Courthouse, covered by woods to the eyes of the enemy.

Stuart's cavalry corps went into bivouac on the battle-field where it had gained such a decided victory.

This ended one of the biggest cavalry battles of the modern age and the brave troops of Stuart secured after a long and hot struggle under their victorious leader a new wreath of laurels on the same field where on four previous occasions they had successfully fought the enemy.

Many mistakes had been made, but the horsemanship and genius of Stuart, favored by the look which usually favored him, had overcome them all. His forces lost 51 dead, 250 injured, 132 captured; total, 433 men.

Pleasanton's columns suffered a loss of 81 dead, 403 injured, 382 captured; total, 866, exactly twice the number of the Confederates, and three guns.

Of General Stuart's staff Captain Farley was killed, Captain White injured, and Lieutenant Goldsborough taken prisoner. Of the higher officers of the Confederate forces there were killed, Coloneis Williams and Hampton, the latter a brother of General Wade Hampton; injured: General William Lee and Colonel Butler.

On the side of the Union forces one, Brigadier-General Davis, was killed, another, Percy Windham, was wounded together with other officers of high rank.

Short Description of the Events After the Battle

According to reliable information the enemy retained large forces near the fords of the Rappahannock and the cavalry corps therefore kept its position for several days to ward off any renewed advances of the enemy.

Everything remaining quiet, however, General Robert Lee continued his march on June 15th., west of the Blue Ridge mountains, and on the following day the cavalry started in accordance with orders received from the commander-in-chief, to march east of the Blue Ridge in a parallel line with the main army towards the counties of Loudoun and Fanquier for the purpose of covering the flank of the main army and of velling its movements against the enemy.

While General Lee gained a glorious victory at Winchester, where General Ewell, the commandant of the head of the army, captured over 4000 prisoners and untold supplies, the divisions of Stuart, advancing over several roads had several victorious skirmishes with the hostile cavalry at Aldie, Middleburg and Union, taking more than 400 prisoners, until June 19th., when strong hostile troops of cavalry, reinforced by infantry, approached from the Potomac and took Middleburg, thereby causing the hot fights from June 19th, to the 22d.

By overwhelming numbers of men, but only after the most atrocious resistance, Stuart during these severe combats was forced back beyond Upperville to Paris, which formed the key to one of the principal passes of the mountains, the Ashby pass.

In the first one of these bloody fights, June 19th, Stuart was pained to see his chief of staff, or his right arm, as he often called him, Major Heros von Borcke, fall on his side, receiving a serious wound, which was at first believed to be fatal, by a shot through the windpipe and one of his lungs, where the ball has remained until to-day.

Not desiring to extend his pursuit far beyond Upperville, the enemy retreated on June 22d, followed by Confederate cavalrymen, who had a few successful skirmishes with the rear of the adversary.

After leaving Robertson and Jones with the main army, Stuart started on his cumbersome and tedious expedition in the rear of the hostile armies. Retreating in a round-about way over Bristol Station, Fairfax Court-house, and Drainesville, he crossed the Potomac at Bowser's ford, and, passing near Washington and Baltimore, he advanced over Westminster, York, and Carlisle, towards Gettysburg, where he again joined General Lee.

A few days after Stuart departed the whole army crossed the Potomac near Williamsport, and subsequently certain events transpired which led to the battle of Gettysburg, destined to become fatal to the Confederates.

Sixth Chap er.—Individual Reports.

The outline of the battle, as given in the preceding chapters, in our estimation can be described more accurately and supplemented by the individual reports of eye-witnesses, which will lend the representation greater warmth than could be given in the representation of the battle from a military, logical, and, therefore, rather dry standpoint.

Colonel White's Report.

(Commander of the Thirty-fifth Virginia Cavalry Battalion).

Of the pell-mell of the battle Colonel White's report furnishes an instructive description. We have seen that White was first engaged in the fight at Beverly ford, when suddenly Gregg's corps put in an appearance at Brandy Station. We will here quote White as to his experience on that day:

"While I was fighting in front, one of my squadrons stationed farther in the rear was suddenly attacked in its back by another hostile troop. It turned immidiately and by a decisive charge repulsed the enemy. This squadron had been forced to the side by the floating back of the defeated Twelfth Virginia cavalry regiment.

"At 1 o'clock I was ordered to come to the assistance of the Twelfth Virginia regiment. After reaching the Fleetwood house, where Stuart had his headquarters during the night, I received orders to form my battalion in line to the left of the road leading to Culpeper Courthouse and to charge the squadrons of the enemy halting near the road. Much to my sorrow I was again delayed by the Twelfth Virginia regiment, one squadron of which in its flight broke through my line.

"I then ordered the first one of my squadrons to charge the enemy halting in front of the house, and with two other squadrons I attacked a regiment of the enemy which had formed further to the left. Both attacks were eminently successful. The enemy was repulsed and we pursued him along the road leading across the railroad track.

"After following the enemy about 300 yards I was informed that another hostile regiment in a charge had forced my first squadron to the side and had again taken possession of the hill which we had taken only a short while before. I therefore left the pursuit to twelve picked men, and at once turned to regain, if possible, the lost position. It was a hot fight, but we were again successful. Broken and dispersed, the enemy took to his heels, leaving behind the dead commandant of the regiment.

"At that time I gathered my men again and was reinforced by a squadron of the Sixth Virginia cavalry regiment. With this small force I advanced against a battery of the enemy which we had taken once before, but which then did us a good deal of damage in directing its fire against us from a distance of about 300 yards west from our position.

Nothwithstanding the grape shot fired in our ranks and notwithstanding the cavalry halting behind the battery as a reinforcement, my men advanced in the most fearless and brave manner through the battery to the cavalry reserve, which received us with the fire of their carbines. At our approach, however, they dispersed in all directions and the battery (Martin) was ours. The men, however, defended themselves in the bravest manner, shooting off their pistols after they could no longer fire the guns, and none of the artillary men volunteered to lay down his arms.

Unfortunately, we could hold only for a little while the battery which was afterwards taken by Colonel Lomax, for the third time. For as soon as the enemy noticed that I was isolated and without reinforcements, he assailed us from all sides. Everything appeared to be lost, but even then my men kept their coldbloodedness and courage. With the utmost determination we succeeded in cutting our way through the cavalry of the enemy, although I lost half of my men in the undertaking. But we managed to capture four flags of the enemy during this proud fight."

Major Beckham's Report.

(Commander of the mounted artillery).

Stuart's mounted artillery, which took a prominent part in the battle under the leadership of the gallant Major Beckham, acted with equal bravery. It consisted of four batteries, of six pieces each. The following is a short extract from Beckham's report:

"The artillery, four batteries strong, was in bivouac some two or three miles back of the river, when we were informed at dawn that considerable forces of the enemy had crossed the Rappahonnock, at Beverly ford. At once I had one piece placed in position, and ordered the others to be mounted as quickly as possible, and to have them taken upon the hill some 600 or 800 yards in the rear.

"We would not have been able to remove the guns if it had not been for the quick and timely charge of parts of the brigade Jones, which approached in the greatest hurry, thereby creating a delay of a few minutes, which intermission was sufficient to bring our guns in position on top of the hill, west of St. James church, right close to the east side of the road.

"From this advantageous position we were enabled to offer a successful resistance for two hours. We could have held our position the whole day, if the appearance of the enemy in our rear had not changed the whole situation. We were compelled to go to Petty's (Fleetwood) Hill, which had already been occupied by the cavalry of the enemy.

"Nearly all the guns were detailed to different commands, and three had become useless, which left me only five in my command, and these had used up nearly all their ammunition.

"General Stuart subsequently ordered three of the guns to remain on Petty's Hill to rinforce Jones in his fight against Buford whose troops had crossed the river at Beverly, while the two others were sent north of Brandy to ass st the Confederates fighting in that locality.

"The position of the battery on Petty's Height was taken several times by the enemy and subsequently retaken by our cavalry. Concequently we did not know at the time when we reached Brandy and noticed the heavy dust and the noisy bustling of the battle, whether the portion of our artillery stationed there was in the hands of friend or foe.

"We hardly reached our position when our battery was attacked by small troops of cavalry and our men were therefore compelled to help themselves.

"Lieutentant Ford shot one of the attacking cavalrymen off his horse, Lieutenant Harton pierced another with his sabre, and Cannoneer Sutly killed a third one by a heavy blow with his swab-stick, while a few horsemen were taken prisoners by the artillery men.

"As soon as the battery was free once more the fire was again opened upon the enemy. As quickly as possible I then collected the detailed pieces and finally succeeded in uniting quite a large force, which I ordered to cover the enemy with grape shot. In the morning (near St. James church) I fired slowly, having as a target only the woods wherein the columns of the enemy were hidden. From Petty's Height and Brandy the firing took place in rapid succession and at a very short range. C. W.

(For the Times.)

THE [illegible] ISLANDS.

An Interesting Sket[illegible] Historical and Descriptive.

(By R. R. Howison.)

The Hawaiian, or as they were formerly and more familiarly called the Sandwich Islands, lie in the Pacific Ocean, between latitude 18 degrees 55 minutes and 22 degress 20 minutes north, and longitude 154 degress 55 minutes and 160 degress 15 minutes west. They form an irregular curve, the most remote points of which are about 350 miles apart. The group embraces not less than thirteen islands, but of them only eight are inhabited or capable of being inhabited by the race of man. The rest are small, rocky, and barren, though some of them are already passing through the process of disintegration by which the rock may become fertile soil. The inhabited islands are Hawaii, Kahoolawe, Maui, Lanai, Molokai, Oahu, Kanai and Nichan. Hawaii is much the largest, being nearly equal in area to the State of Connecticut. The area of the whole group is six thousand seven hundred square miles, about as large as Wales, or the kingdom of Saxony, in Europe.

Lying wholly between the tropics it might be supposed that a very high temperature prevailed, and that intense heat would often render these islands almost intolerable, as is the case in some of the West Indies. But peculiar conditions arising from air, ocean, and earth so temper the solar influences that excessive and enchausting heat is unknown, either by day or by night. People who have long resided there assure us that the maximum heat is about 90 degrees and the lowest temperature about 60 degrees. Nothing nearer to the ideal conditions of paradise has been known on earth. These islands, being of volcanic origin, have a considerable portion of their surfaces dry and barren. But a much larger portion is of the most fertile and generous soil, producing in exuberant profusion wheat, sugar cane, the coffee berry, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, arrow root, mulberries, yams, sweet potatoes, and the taro or bread fruit. Cattle, [illegible] easily raised, so that with little labor food in abundance can be obtained.

The history of the Hawaiian group and of their people has special interest for the United States. Whatever may be the final outcome of the events now hastening to a crisis, the past cannot be changed. History has a voice and a lesson never to be safely disregarded. For the sketch herein made, the most reliable material has been used. It consists of the elaborate work of Maisee Recius, edited by Dr. Keane under the title of "The Earth and Its Inhabitants;" the official reports of proceedings on the Islands, the "History of the Hawaiian people", by W. D. Alexander, which comes to us with the endorsement of the board of education of the Hawaiian kingdom, the well considered and dearly written article by Sereno E. Bishop on "The Hawaiian Queen and Her Kingdom;" Review of Reviews," September, 1887; numerous Encyclopeadia compilations on the subject and a letter to the writer of his sketch from Hon. Charles M. Cook, one of the diplomatic representations of the present provisional government. Besides all these, the writer hereof has had the opportunity of reading the journal and papers of his brother, the late Lieutenant Neil M. Howison, and papers of his brother in law, the late Commodore Thomas Aloysius Dowin, of the United States Navy. The first was a midshipman in the sloop of war Peacock, which spent three months of 1826 in the Hawaiian waters and ports.—the last named was in command of the Portsmouth in those waters in 1854.

The natives or Koonakas of the Hawaiian group are considered by the best scientists to be of Malay origin. These Malays from the peninsula and neighboring waters in south-eastern Asia have spread abroad in great numbers over the islands of the Pacific, and are supposed to have reached the western coasts of both South and North America, and to have been represented by multitudinous descendants, including the Incas of Peru, the Aztes of Mexico, and the red men of the north Pacific regions. The Malays, in physical type, are greatly superior to the Mongolian race of China and Japan, being tall, erect, lithe, and well shaped, with the forehead inclining forward, rather than backward, as is the case with the Mongols. Doubtless the climate and surroundings in the islands modified the traits of these Malays, and weakened the primitive type. But the Hawaiian natives, in their traditions always ascribed their origin to Samoa, and more distant lands in the same direction.

The common belief is that the Sandwich Islands were first discovered by Europeans, on Sunday morning, the 18th day of January, 1778, when Captain James Cook, with his two armed ships, the "Resolution" and the "Discovery," came in sight of them. But modern research has raised at least a strong probability that these interesting islands had been visited by Europeans as early as 1527. After Cortez had conquered Mexico, he sent out several exploring expeditions from her western ports. One of these, consisting of two vessels, under command of Alvarado de Saavedra, sailed from Zacatula October 31, 1527. When a thousand leagues at sea they were separated by a violent storm. Saavedra, in his ship reached the Molacca group in safety. For years the other ships were not heard of. But the Hawaiian islands preserved in some rude memorials, an account of a wreck of a Spanish ship on the coast of Hawaii just about this time, and of the preservation of only two persons—the captain and his sister, who, after reaching the shore in safety, kneeled down on the sands in grateful prayer. They were kindly treated and formed marriages with the natives, and from them descended well-known families of chiefs. Moreover, in the year 1555, it is quite certain that the Spanish navigator Juan Gaetano visited the Hawaiian group. His account of this voyage has not been published, but in the Spanish archives there is an ancient manuscript chart, on which this group appears with sufficient certainty to identify it.

But not until Cook's voyages and his murder by the islanders on the 14th of February, 1779, did white people begin to settle and engage in agriculture and merchandising on these fair islands. They soon gained a permanent footing and considerable influence with the inland powers, and their influence has constantly increased. People from the United States are the predominant element by reason of their intellectual power, their stand for Christianity and morals, and their wealth and success.

The government had been a native monarchy until the revolution early in 1893 deposed the Queen Liliokulani, and established a provisional government. History has no difficulty in disclosing the efficient causes which led to the overthrow of the monarchy. They are the same causes which have been overthrowing kingly dynasties and monarchies from the times of Charles I. and James II., of England. The process was reduced to form by the American Declaration of Independence, and by the principles of International law, established by the American Revolution of 1775-83. It is the story—no longer new—of a government by kings becoming intolerable by its vices and abuses, and being therefore cast aside by the controlling governed classes of its people.

Traditions and visible monuments in the Hawaiian islands enable us to trace back their kings and their history to about the beginning of the fourteenth century. Then come their kings and queens—Kalaunaiohua, Lunkoa, Urni, Kiha, Lono, Kamehomehat, Alapainui, Kalaniopu, Kamekameha II., and others down to Kalakaua, and his successor, the deplored Queen Lily. They have been, perhaps, not quite as atrocious and abominable as the ancient kings of Judah and Samaria, or as the emperors, Tiberius, Nero, Caligula, Domitian and Commodus, or as Henry VIII., and Charles II., of England, but in cruelty, lust, vice, and fraud they have pressed hard for preeminence. Their reigns have been continued scenes of war, conquest, and murder, from one island to another, and of long protracted orgies of debauchery and lewdness, and of the systematic maintenance of superstitions in which the Tabu or Taboo has reigned like a demon, and human sacrifices have been common—so common that when a season of Tabu is proclaimed a large number of the people fly to the fastnesses and caves of the mountains for fear the death lot should fall on them. The medicine-men, or sorcerers, are the trusted physicians of the Kanakas, and are all very anxious that Queen Lily shall be restored.

Why was that Queen deposed? The reason is obnoxious. Her brother, the late King Kalakana, for years pursued a course so unwise and disgraceful, so foul with profligacy, and so dangerous to every interest of the controlling classes in Hawaiian society that a continuance of the government as it existed under his kingly rule could not be endured. Strong men opposed him and finally brought him to consent to the establishment of a strictly limited monarchy, the limitations whereof were indeed so salutary and complete that the monarch was divested of nearly all personal control in the government, and all essential power was in the hands of the Cabinet, subject to the Legislature. Liliuokalani, then known as the Princess Lydia or as Mrs. John O. Dominis, was absent in England. But she was strongly averse to the new constitution thus extended to her by her brother, King Kalakana. He died suddenly in January, 1890. Even before his death an insurrection had been fomented by a restless half-breed named Wilcox, to overthrow the constitution. Circumstances pointed plainly to the heiress presumptive as the mover of this plot. It was put down with some loss of life. But from the time when this woman became queen, her efforts, secret and insidious and therefore the more dangerous, were all directed to the overthrow of the limited monarchy and the restoration of the former monarchic powers. To restore then meant a restoration of disorder, lewd orgies, the influence of the sorcerers and of Tabu, and the peril of every interest of well regulated society. Therefore the queen was justly deposed by established principles of resolution. The United States marines were properly called in, as they had been on previous occasions, to guard against violence threatening American interests.

When Captain Cook visited those islands he estimated the native population at 400,000. Probably he exaggerated it. But 300,000 would have been a reasonable estimate. The total population now is very little over 90,000, and of these only about 35,000 are native Kanakas! What has caused this enormous decline? The causes have been bad government, foul licentiousness and the diseases it brings, whisky, rum and other intoxicants, the Tabu and the Tabu doctors and sorcerers, and emigration to other islands and the Continents. There are only about 2,200 people from the United States, but they exercise the ruling influence by their intelligence, culture and morality. Then come about 1,400 Britons and 700 Germans. The Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese are enormous, but they have no permanency, no vested interests, no fixed residence or citizenship, and very little influence. The trade amounts to about twelve millions of dollars, 90 per cent. of which are controlled by people from or in the United States.

WORLDLY AMUSEMENTS.

Methodists Must Abstain from Card-Playing, Theatre-Going, and the Like.

Rev. R. N. Sledd, D. D., pator of Centenary Methodist, has issued a circular to the members of his congregation outlining the law of the Methodist church on worldly amusements and giving the specific legislation on that subject, and therefore the paper is applicable to Methodists everywhere and possesses more than local interest. The circular is as follow:

To the Members of Centenary M. E. Church, South—Greeting:

"Grace be unto you, and peace, from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ."

The object of this Letter is to put before you in concise form the law of our church in relation to worldly amusements. Many have the impression that we have no specific legislation on the subject, and that indulgence in such amusements, or giving countenance to them, is not a violation of church order and discipline. To those who desire to be consistent, correct information on the subject is all that is necessary.

The law of the church is contained in that General Rule which forbids "the taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus." (See Discipline, page 30.) Turn to the following, among many, passages of Scripture, and you will find the authority for this Rule: 1 Cor. x: 31; Col. iii: 17.

In their address to the General Conference of 1890, our Bishops said concerning worldly amusements: "Their multiplied and insidious forms are a perpetual source of temptation and damage, and are denounced by the Word of God and by that part of our General Rules which forbids 'the taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus.' This denunciation is explicit and comprehensive, and 'in the name of the Lord Jesus' in this connection is a decisive test, and we are content to leave the issue to its sovereign arbitrament.

"Amongst those diversions which cannot stand this solemn test is the modern dance, both in its private and in its public exhibition, as utterly opposed to the genius of Christianity as taught by us. When persisted in, it is justifiable ground of judicial action by the Church authorities.

"In this same condemnation, as equally contrary to the Scriptures, which declare that 'the friendship of the world is enmity against God,' to our General Rules, and to the vows which all our members have voluntarily assumed, are included card-playing, theatre-going, attendance upon race-courses, and the like. These offenses are likewise justifiable grounds of discipline." (Discipline, pages 384, 385).

These words do not need explanation. They are too plain to be misunderstood. With us, therefore, it is not an open or debatable question whether these things are allowable or not. That question has been decided by competent authority. The above deliverance of the Bishops was heartily endorsed by the General Conference "as containing the just and correct interpretation of the law in the premises." (Discipline, page 391).

To Renounce the Devil.

Every one who joins our church solemnly "ratifies and confirms the promise and vow of repentance, faith, and obedience contained in the baptismal covenant." That covenant obligates him to "renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous desires of the same, and the carnal desires of the flesh, so that he will not follow or be led by them." Equally emphatic is his obligation to "be subject to the discipline of the church, attend upon its ordinances, and support its institutions."

With such vows upon us, how can we indulge in these forbidden amusements without compromising our Christian character? Our vow is unto the Lord. Its violation is an offense against Him, as well as against church order, and, if persisted in, must result in the loss of His favor and in a forfeiture of our title to a place among His people.

Watching for our souls, as one who must give account, that I may do it with joy and not with grief, I entreat you to discountenance these things that war against the soul, destroy personal piety and usefulness, and bring reproach upon the Church of Jesus Christ.

Your servant for Jesus' sake,

R. N. SLEDD, Pastor.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, 1894.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography for January, 1894, is a number of unusual interest and value. It contains a full account of the proceedings of the annual meeting held December 14, 1893, with the report of the President of the Society, read on that occasion, also a copy of the Constitution and a full list of the members of the Society. In addition, there is the first part of the list of the Military and Civil Officers of Virginia towards the close of the Seventeenth Century, the third part of the Fitzhugh Letters, the first part of the Roster of Soldiers in the French and Indian Wars under Col. Washington, and the conclusion of the Discourse of the London Company, 1624. The Department of Historical Notes, contains a letter from Hon. William Wirt Henry, author of the "Life, Correspondenece and Speeches of Patrick Henry," with reference to Taylor, of Caroline, also a copy of the original Court Entry, in Goochland County, showing the dismemberment of the bodies of two negro criminals executed before the Revolution, also interesting information as to Free Schools and the Church in Colonial times, taken from the Records of Lower Norfolk county; a short biography of Commodore Brooke, of the Virginia Navy in the Revolution, and other papers of equal value. The "Abstracts of Colonial Patents in the Register of the Land Office," one of the regular departments of the Megazine, includes the first instalment of the Claiborne Genealogy.

For the Review Department, Mr. Moncure D. Conway furnishes a detailed reply to the criticism of his last volume, which appeared in the October number.

ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.

Archie Boyd in the Country Squire—The White City.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," and the mere mention of the fact that Mr. Archie Boyd will produce his new rural drama of "The Country Squire" is a guarantee that the capacity of the house will be tested, for no better character delineator of the village rustic lives to-day than Mr. Boyd, he being a universal favorite, and every one will remember his wonderful portrayal of "Joshua Whitcomb" in "The Old Homestead," the character he has made famous for the past four years, and his many admirers will, without a doubt, give him a very warm welcome in his new play, "The Country Squire" which is said to be as pure, good and enjoyable as any play of rural life ever written, and alive with interest throughout. The plot is well written and clearly developed, the dialogue is varied and full of animation, the characters drawn as they should be drawn in drama in the rough, by point of touch and turn of speech, by flash of thought, position, and incident.

Mr. Boyd is guided without being cramped in his effort to make life in village that which the author has indicated, rather than portrayed, in the lines. "The Country Squire" will be at the Acedemy of Music next Wednesday and Thursday and there will be a special matinee Thursday. The seats go on sale Monday morning.

The [illegible] Tuesday.

Dr. D. C. Potter will give another of his delightful lectures, one of which was so much enjoyed last Tuesday night. The views he presented of the great World's Fair were magnificent and large. Bi Optican which places them on canvas brought out the colors with so much vividness that one could almost think he had been transported to Chicago and was in touching distance of the White City. Apart from the excellence of the entertainment as an entirety the fact that Dr. Potter is giving these lectures for the benefit of Centenary Methodist church should be amply sufficient to fill the Academy of Music to its utmost capacity. On next Tuesday he will present an entire different lot of views from those seen last Tuesday, and will fully describe them with another of his inimitable lectures.

Lodge secret.—Whatever you do, pay your assessments.

Wear a button, mark or badge. Do not be ashamed of the order, advertise it.—K. G. E.

Subscribe for the paper of your order. You will be benefitted thereby.

Do not wait for some other fellow to bring in an application. He is probably waiting for you to do the same thing. Just hustle around and do the act yourself.—A. L. H.

A. W. Glinn Council Jr. O. U. A. M. is in a flourishing condition, starting the New-Year under very favorable circumstances.

Death walks into our homes unexpected. The small amount necessary to keep up the beneficially certificate should be provided for as a sacred duty to those dependent upon us.—L. S.

A great many members of fraternal societies appear to be disciples of that philosopher who said: "Don't work yourself to death every day. Think how horrible it would be to get all the work done and find nothing to do to-morrow." They are evidently afraid they will exhaust the insurable population and there will be no one to initiate next year.—A. L. H.

Rev. Thomas Dixon to Lecture.

Rev. Thomas Dixon, of New York, will lecture at the Y. M. C. A., next Thursday night, on "The Gates of Heaven and Hell in Modern Babylon." Mr. Dixon has a wide reputation as a lecturer, and never fails to please his audience. The New York Sun says of him: "He would make his fortune as an actor. He could almost lecture in pantomime." Rev. Dr. Henson, of Chicago, asks: "Do you know what makes Dixon so eloquent? I have the secret. He was brought up in a State whose principal commodities are pitch, turpentine, and lumber. What a mass of combustibles! They are bound so in Dixon, and fired with genius. That is why he blazes so."

Help the Blind.

Nearly every housekeeper has a good chair that is useless for the want of a back or bottom. Send them to J. T. Cashion, the blind cane worker, at 705 east Broad, and have them repaired. Send him word and he will come for them. He does beautiful work and holds the diploma of the State fair. He makes his living by putting bottoms in cane chairs or making mattrasses, using his fingers for eyes in the most wonderful and skillful manner. Haul out your old chairs and give him needed patronage.

The early and deep snows in the mountains of the northwest are causing a wholesale slaughter of deer. The animals, compelled to leave the hills, are the easiest kind of prey for the sportsman, the pot-hunter and the wanton slaughterer. Five hunters with four dogs killed twenty-four deer in one day, and a total of fifty-one in a six days' hunt in the Elk Creek district, Oregon, a week ago. The animals have been driven to the tide water along Puget Sound, and great numbers are being killed all over the sound region. The Indians over the border in British Columbia are slaughtering the deer in droves simply for their hides, leaving the carcasses untouched. A trapper found over two hundred fresh skins in one camp of Indian hunters a week or so ago.

To Conservative Investors.

The United Banking and Building Company, 821 east Main street, offers for sale a limited number of the shares of its capital stock, fully paid and non-assessable, at $50 per share. The company pays on the cost of this stock a cash dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July of each year. The stock further participates in the profits of the business, and is redeemed by the company at its maturity (which is estimated to be about eighty-four months) at $100 per share, regardless of the cash interest already paid the holder thereof. This company is a well-managed institution, and we commend its shares to the investing public.

California Excursions.

The well-known Phillips Excursion Company have arranged to run weekly excursions to all principal California and other Pacific Coast cities from all points on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The parties will leave the East on Wednesday of each week, commencing January 17th, and passengers will be booked through to destination. There are no Pacific Coast tours offering as good accommodations at less expense. For full information addres A. Phillips & Co., No. 111 south Ninth street, Philadelphia, or call on nearest ticket agent B. & O. R. R. Co.

MILLER & RHOADS'

"Home-Made Brand" Muslin Underwear Goes at Astonishing Prices. An Interesting Week for You!

A SPECIAL SALE OF "HOME-MADE BRAND" . . . .
. . . . LADIES' WELL-MADE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

We therefore claim the leadership

for low prices and "up-to-date" retailing. We deserve that position in the ever-moving line of progression. What a few years'll do! A short while ago competition was in its infancy. To-day we muster arms against that antagonist, and with every blow that's passed—well, you get the benefit of it—you know that. We believe in making all bargains truly interesting for you.

IT HAS BEEN DONE! IT SHALL BE DONE!

MONDAY AT 8 O'CLOCK

MEANS THE BEGINNING OF A TRULY INTERESTING WEEK FOR SOMEBODY! **IS IT YOU?**

HERE'S THE SECRET:

We've been since last August in collecting items for a great sale of Ladies' Underwear, which we inaugurated on January 1st. To-morrow, if you'd only see what's going on here, you'd readily agree with us that we deserve to be called

Leaders for Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Every garment is made with lock-stitch seams and cannot rip.
Every garment is marked at its lowest possible price.
Every garment is returnable if not satisfactory.
Every garment is warranted for workmanship, fit, and finish.

ISN'T THIS SATISFACTORY ENOUGH?

CUT THIS OUT!

LOT Bargain No. 1.	Cambric Corset Covers, nicely finished, high neck, good material, lock-stitch seams. An interesting bargain at	13c.
LOT Bargain No. 2.	Good value in a Cambric Corset Cover, nicely made, lock-stitch seams—won't rip—fit and finish guaranteed. An interesting bargain at	17c.
LOT Bargain No. 3.	Three Corset Cover bargains—all made of good Cambric, finish guaranteed; one with two rows of tucks on each side, low neck; another with V-neck, finished in heading and embroidery; the other, V-neck, lace trimmed, finished with beading.	25c.
LOT Bargain No. 4.	Ladies' Muslin Drawers, finished with one row H. S. Coventry Ruffling. Nicely made Ladies' Chemise, ruffles back, front, and over shoulders—a good-made garment.	25c.
LOT Bargain No. 5.	Ladies' nicely made Cambric Chemise, lace-trimmed in front, back, and shoulder loops, buttons covered by shamming of beautiful embroidery, exquisitely made and wears nicely; lock-stitch seams won't rip.	29c.
LOT Bargain No. 6.	Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, "Home-Made Brand," finished with tuck and one inch of linen Torchon lace, low neck, lock-stitch seams; another, V-neck, finished with embroidery and beading, and with one row each side of fine Hamburg inserting. Ladies' Pants, finished with four rows of tucks and one row of two-inch ruffles—a good garment.	37½c.
LOT Bargain No. 7.	Two big items in Skirts at this price—one with six-inch ruffle and two rows tucks—good value; the other finished with tucks and embroidery, four-inch embroidery, ruffle and three rows tucks—they're nice. A Chemise offer: Square front and back, yoke of embroidery, ruffled back, beading, &c.	50c.
LOT Bargain No. 8.	Beautiful Gowns, tinted ruffles of light blue, pink, &c., V-neck, three rows of fine tucks on either side in front, H. S. yoking, sleeves finished as above—a good item. "Home-Made Brand": lock-stitch seams won't rip. They're	75c.
LOT Bargain No. 9.	We've truly wonderful values in every kind of garment at this price. Two Skirt bargains for to-morrow. One a Deep Hem, finished with a row of six tucks; the other, embroidery ruffled, finished with four narrow tucks. Two startling Chemise offers, and numerous others.	75c.
LOT Bargain No. 10.	We lead in $1 garments—that is, in richness in appearance and value generally. Gowns with the new ruffled "turn-down" sailor collars, finished with deep Vandyke ruffle down front, sleeves finished likewise. A great Chemise offer—in fact, scores of bargains that cannot be duplicated at the price.	$1.

"HOME-MADE BRAND" (TRADE MARK) M. & R. Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Extra Heavy Canton Flannel. . . . 5c.
XX Extra Heavy Canton Flannel. . . 8½c.
XXX xtra Heavy Canton Flannel. . . 10c.
Double-Thick Canton Flannel. . . 12½c.
Ready-Made Pillow-Cases 10c.
Ready-Made Bolsters, 30c.
Ready-Made Sheets, 60c.

The best full 10-4 (2¾ yds wide) Bleached Sheeting ever offered at 25c.

An enormous stock of Black and Colored Dress Goods Remnants very cheap.

Remnants of Wash Goods at prices way under cost.

CUT THIS OUT!

WE OPEN MONDAY MORNING THE LARGEST STOCK OF NAINSOOK AND CAMBRIC EMBROIDERIES EVER SHOWN BY US. A VISIT TO THIS DEPARTMENT WILL REPAY YOU.

Broad Street, bet. 5th & 6th.