

DOWNLOAD PDF THE ARMY DRUM (THE WRITINGS OF ELIZABETH SWIFT BRENGLE)

Chapter 1 : Brengle, Samuel Logan

The army drum (The writings of Elizabeth Elizabeth Swift Brengle. The Brengle treasury Sallie Chesham. Peace Like a River Sallie Chesham. Life and death (The.

Samuel was the only child of William Brengle, a teacher in the Kentucky backwoods of Fredericksburg, USA, who also took charge of the Sunday school in the Methodist church in the village. After William volunteered to fight in the American Civil War he was wounded and returned home an invalid. He died shortly afterwards when Samuel was two years old. Brengle readily acknowledged the significant influence she had on him during his developing years, stating: Receiving little remuneration as a doctor, his step-father turned to farming. Helping out on the farm instilled in Samuel a strong work ethic and a deep appreciation for the natural world. He also loved words and reading and his mother imparted to him a great love for the Bible. When he was 13 Samuel received Christ as his savior during a series of revival meetings. Throughout his subsequent preaching and teaching career Samuel often stressed the important lesson he learned from that simple experience: A life-transforming decision At 15 Brengle became a Bible class leader, and a little later assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. He confessed to two ambitions: His love for words fostered a passionate desire to be a great orator. He led a Sunday school class for five years and while preparing to be a lawyer at college began to make a name for himself as an orator. He realized God was calling him to full-time ministry. Experiencing a lot of stress in preparing for a university oratory competition which he desperately wanted to win, but at the same time feeling very strongly the call to ministry, Brengle promised: After graduating with a BA degree he became a circuit preacher with the Methodist Episcopalian Church for a year. With his mind set on fame as a preacher and churchman he then enrolled at Boston Theological Seminary. A spiritual crisis Though Jesus Christ had definitely changed his life when he was 13, several unpleasant spiritual failures deeply troubled Samuel when he later reflected over his life. Afterwards he felt condemned. He had let God down. More seriously, just after graduation from university Samuel had to write an exam for entrance into the Methodist ministry. While writing the exam he cheated by availing himself of a book lying nearby. After passing with high marks his conscience bothered him. While he knew he was a Christian Brengle was troubled by that remaining tendency in himself to sin so easily. The issue came to a climax during his theological studies. Poring over the Scriptures and reflecting in particular upon 1 John 1: He felt the big obstacle to his personal victory over all sin was his ambition to win the esteem and admiration of thoughtful, educated people. This was preventing him from surrendering his all to Christ. He prayed and wept for a baptism of the Spirit. But this eluded him until one day when he read the words of Paul in 1 Corinthians 1: An inward struggle followed. Samuel knew his old self was finally crucified when he was able to say: His moving description is worth quoting: It was a heaven of love that came in into my heart. I walked out over Boston Common before breakfast weeping for joy and praising God. Oh, how I loved! In that hour I knew Jesus and I loved him till my heart would break with love. I loved the sparrows, I loved the dogs, I loved the horses, I loved the little urchins in the streets, I loved the strangers who hurried past me. I loved the whole world. This powerful experience of the Holy Spirit laid the foundation for a lifelong ministry of passionate preaching, teaching and exhorting people to appropriate their birthright in Christ - a full salvation that purifies one from all known sin and empowers one humbly and joyfully to serve God, his Church and the world. Disappointed with the formality and overly intellectual approach of the seminary, Brengle did not complete his divinity degree and decided to pursue the possibility of becoming an officer in The Salvation Army. Initially he felt such tasks were a waste of his talent; however, reflecting upon the humility of Jesus in washing the feet of the disciples gave him the victory. Since the Army stood for humble service in the name of Jesus, never again would Brengle balk at any menial task. Teacher of holiness The ancient Roman philosopher Quintilian emphasized the need for teachers to be people of integrity who modeled the highest ethical standards to their students. During his officer-training days Brengle felt a strong calling to be a teacher and preacher of personal

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holiness. Like Quintilian he knew his character and integrity must back up his teaching. He realized he could teach and lead them only into an experience that he possessed himself. Samuel wanted to hold half-nights of prayer to lead people into the experience of holiness. While in charge of Boston 1 Corps, he was struck on the head by a heavy brick thrown at him by a drunken ruffian. During 18 months of convalescence this life-threatening event served to advance the cause of Christ when Brengle decided to write some articles on holiness for Salvation Army periodicals. Shortly thereafter the Army published them as a small book, *Helps to Holiness*. Brengle demonstrated his gift for teaching and writing through his ability to explain profound theological truths in simple language which even the unlearned could readily grasp. This was a strategically important gift indeed considering the educational level of most Salvationists in those days. In short, holiness is the renewal of the whole person in the image of Jesus. Influenced by his Wesleyan Methodist roots and his own life-transforming experience, Brengle believed this radically optimistic conquest of inward and outward sin by the mighty baptism of the Holy Spirit was an experience subsequent to conversion. One appropriates this experience through wholehearted, unconditional consecration to God and by claiming full deliverance from all known sin and the fullness of the Spirit through faith 1 John 1: For Brengle, consecration means putting off self and putting on Christ. The two hindrances to this blessing are thus imperfect consecration and imperfect faith. Given the emphasis of recent years on church growth and seeker-friendly services which water down the demands of the gospel in order to win the unsaved, Brengle jolted me with his words: It cannot be done. There is no such thing as holiness separate from "Christ in you", and it is an impossibility to make Jesus Christ popular in this world. As a means of nurturing a life of personal holiness Brengle strongly advocated the necessity and value of prayer. He taught that the spirit of prayer is a gift, but it also requires cultivation: Real prayer is something more than a form of words, or a hasty address to God just before breakfast, before worship or before going to bed at night. It is an intense, intelligent, persistent council with the Lord, in which we wait on him, and reason and argue and plead our cause, and listen to his reply and will not let him go till he blesses us. But how few pray in this way! Neither is it a condition of the soul in which there is no further growth. Holiness is a state of conformity to the divine nature. His eloquent pen made the experience of holiness understandable to the uneducated and the learned: Through it one becomes a soul winner and experiences a consistency of spiritual victory. Peace, joy and self-giving love are perfected. The Bible comes alive and temptation is quickly recognized and overcome. How was such a high standard of spiritual life and vigor to be maintained? What about the pain and heartaches of life? What means all this uncertainty and mystery of pleasure and pain, of hope and despair? It means that God wants us for himself It means he sees there is something in us worth his while to educate, and he is educating us. Brengle called this page gem *The Way of Holiness*. How did he define holiness for young people? It is likeness to God as he is revealed in Jesus Regarding a man he met who felt the guidance of the Holy Spirit involved minute details like exactly how much food one should eat at a meal, Brengle advocated the use of sanctified common sense: He also tackled two controversial subjects the unpardonable sin and speaking in tongues. The latter had become a divisive issue in the Army and among Methodists and other Christians in Scandinavia in the early s, and in Brengle was dispatched to try to maintain the unity of the Army. In Oslo, Norway then called Christiania he was invited by some religious leaders to address the tongues issue. His exposition of I Corinthians , interpreting tongues as only one of the gifts of the Spirit rather than the required gift and sign of being filled with the Spirit, plus his articulate and passionate teaching of the grace of love in 1 Corinthians 13 including his personal testimony , calmed everyone down and helped restore a spirit of unity among the various believers. At the same time the so-called New Theology which claimed, for example, that Jesus was not divine was causing consternation and perplexity, particularly in Bergen, Norway. When Brengle visited the city he was invited to address this issue in an auditorium filled with the devout and the intelligentsia of the city. In the midst of conducting two to four services every day he somehow managed to prepare mentally and then preach to this audience a brilliant exposition on the Atonement from a few notes he scribbled on the back of an envelope. In he provided this in full written form in *Guest of the Soul* It would be difficult to find in any

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language a more lucid, succinct and evangelically persuasive one-hour sermon on the Atonement. The Father suffered with and in the blessed Son.. Those who are spiritually blind thus need the gift of spiritual insight. The inference was clear: Though a masterful communicator and teacher and a very persuasive preacher, Brengle was a powerful example of the truth that we most influence people through who we are. We teach who we are. Thus his life became creative instead of acquisitive. He became a builder, a fighter, a creator; he found his joy, his fadeless glory, his undying influence, not in possessing things, not in attaining rank and title and worldly pomp and power but in building the spiritual house, the Kingdom of God - in fighting the battles of the Lord against the embattled hosts of sin and hate and selfishness. This creative life he found in As an itinerant evangelist and holiness teacher and preacher he influenced thousands towards a deeper relationship with God. Helps to Holiness went through multiple editions in several languages with the total number of copies exceeding one million before his death.

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Chapter 2 : Margaret Mitchell - Wikipedia

*The army drum (The writings of Elizabeth Swift Brengle) [Elizabeth Swift Brengle] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Arms of Hamilton of Grange Arms: Hamilton and his older brother James Jr. She was listed as white on tax rolls. In later life, he tended to give his age only in round figures. Historians accepted as his birth year until about 1751, when additional documentation of his early life in the Caribbean was published, initially in Danish. A probate paper from St. The current structure was rebuilt from the ruins of the house where Alexander Hamilton was born and lived as a young child. Historians have speculated on possible reasons for two different years of birth to have appeared in historical documents. If it is correct, Hamilton might have been trying to appear younger than his college classmates, or perhaps wished to avoid standing out as older. Richard Brookhiser noted that "a man is more likely to know his own birthday than a probate court. Croix in the Virgin Islands, then ruled by Denmark. Kitts where she met James Hamilton. Croix, where she supported them by keeping a small store in Christiansted. She contracted yellow fever and died on February 19, 1758, at 1: He and James Jr. Croix; also, James Hamilton never disclaimed paternity, and even in later years, signed his letters to Hamilton with "Your very Affectionate Father. He remained an avid reader and later developed an interest in writing. He began to desire a life outside the island where he lived. He wrote a letter to his father that was a detailed account of a hurricane which had devastated Christiansted on August 30, 1758. The biographer Ron Chernow found the letter astounding for two reasons; first, that "for all its bombastic excesses, it does seem wondrous [that a] self-educated clerk could write with such verve and gusto," and second, that a teenage boy produced an apocalyptic "fire-and-brimstone sermon" viewing the hurricane as a "divine rebuke to human vanity and pomposity. They received "individual tutoring" [11] and classes in a private school led by a Jewish headmistress. He came under the influence of William Livingston, a leading intellectual and revolutionary, with whom he lived for a time at his Liberty Hall. Seabury essentially tried to provoke fear in the colonies, and his main objective was to stop the potential union among the colonies. On May 10, 1758, Hamilton won credit for saving his college president Myles Cooper, a Loyalist, from an angry mob by speaking to the crowd long enough for Cooper to escape. He drilled with the company, before classes, in the graveyard of nearby St. Hamilton studied military history and tactics on his own and was soon recommended for promotion. After an initial setback, Washington rallied the American troops and led them in a successful charge against the British forces. After making a brief stand, the British fell back, some leaving Princeton, and others taking up refuge in Nassau Hall. Hamilton brought three cannons up and had them fire upon the building. Then some Americans rushed the front door, and broke it down. The British subsequently put a white flag outside one of the windows; [46] British soldiers walked out of the building and laid down their arms, thus ending the battle in an American victory. Hamilton eventually received an invitation he felt he could not refuse: His letters to the Marquis de Lafayette [54] and to John Laurens, employing the sentimental literary conventions of the late eighteenth century and alluding to Greek history and mythology, [55] have been read by Jonathan Ned Katz, as revealing a homosocial or perhaps homosexual relationship. Massey dismisses all speculations on a Laurens-Hamilton relationship as unsubstantiated, describing their friendship as purely platonic camaraderie and placing their correspondence in the context of the flowery penmanship of the time. As the war drew nearer to an end, he knew that opportunities for military glory were diminishing. In February 1783, Hamilton was mildly reprimanded by Washington and used this as an excuse to resign his staff position. He asked Washington and others for a field command. Hamilton and his battalions fought bravely and took Redoubt No. The French also fought bravely, suffered heavy casualties, and took Redoubt No. These actions forced the British surrender of an entire army at Yorktown, Virginia, effectively ending major military operations in North America. He was appointed in July to the Congress of the Confederation as a New York representative for the term beginning in November. He expressed these criticisms in his letter to James Duane dated September 3, 1783. In this letter he

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wrote, "The fundamental defect is a want of power in Congress—the confederation itself is defective and requires to be altered; it is neither fit for war, nor peace. Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress had no power to collect taxes or to demand money from the states. This lack of a stable source of funding had made it difficult for the Continental Army both to obtain its necessary provisions and to pay its soldiers. During the war, and for some time after, Congress obtained what funds it could from subsidies from the King of France, from aid requested from the several states which were often unable or unwilling to contribute, and from European loans. James Madison joined Hamilton in influencing Congress to send a delegation to persuade Rhode Island to change its mind. Their report recommending the delegation argued the national government needed not just some level of financial autonomy, but also the ability to make laws that superseded those of the individual states. Most of the army was then posted at Newburgh, New York. Those in the army were funding much of their own supplies, and they had not been paid in eight months. Furthermore, after Valley Forge, the Continental officers had been promised in May a pension of half their pay when they were discharged. The officers had three demands: Congress rejected the proposal. They encouraged MacDougall to continue his aggressive approach, threatening unknown consequences if their demands were not met, and defeated proposals that would have resolved the crisis without establishing general federal taxation: When they began to march toward Philadelphia, Congress charged Hamilton and two others with intercepting the mob. The mob arrived in Philadelphia, and the soldiers proceeded to harangue Congress for their pay. The President of the Continental Congress, John Dickinson, feared that the Pennsylvania state militia was unreliable, and refused its help. Hamilton argued that Congress ought to adjourn to Princeton, New Jersey. Congress agreed, and relocated there. This resolution contained many features of the future U. Constitution, including a strong federal government with the ability to collect taxes and raise an army. It also included the separation of powers into the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches. He specialized in defending Tories and British subjects, as in *Rutgers v. Waddington*, in which he defeated a claim for damages done to a brewery by the Englishmen who held it during the military occupation of New York. Long dissatisfied with the weak Articles of Confederation, he played a major leadership role at the Annapolis Convention. He drafted its resolution for a constitutional convention, and in doing so brought one step closer to reality his longtime desire to have a more powerful, more financially independent federal government. He proposed to have an elected President and elected Senators who would serve for life, contingent upon "good behavior" and subject to removal for corruption or abuse; this idea contributed later to the hostile view of Hamilton as a monarchist sympathizer, held by James Madison. The hereditary interest of the king was so interwoven with that of the nation, and his personal emoluments so great, that he was placed above the danger of being corrupted from abroad. Let one executive be appointed for life who dares execute his powers. It may be said this constitutes as an elective monarchy. This draft had most of the features of the actual Constitution. In this draft, the Senate was to be elected in proportion to the population, being two-fifths the size of the House, and the President and Senators were to be elected through complex multistage elections, in which chosen electors would elect smaller bodies of electors; they would hold office for life, but were removable for misconduct. The President would have an absolute veto. The Supreme Court was to have immediate jurisdiction over all lawsuits involving the United States, and state governors were to be appointed by the federal government. He first used the popularity of the Constitution by the masses to compel George Clinton to sign, but was unsuccessful. During the state convention, New Hampshire and Virginia becoming the ninth and tenth states to ratify the Constitution, respectively, had ensured any adjournment would not happen and a compromise would have to be reached. The Federalist Papers Main article: The Federalist Papers Hamilton recruited John Jay and James Madison to write a series of essays defending the proposed Constitution, now known as The Federalist Papers, and made the largest contribution to that effort, writing 51 of 85 essays published. Madison wrote 29, Jay only five. Hamilton supervised the entire project, enlisted the participants, wrote the majority of the essays, and oversaw the publication. During the project each person was responsible for their areas of expertise. Jay covered foreign relations, Madison covered the history of republics and confederacies, along

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with the anatomy of the new government and Hamilton covered the branches of government most pertinent to him: Hamilton and Madison worked to describe the anarchic state of the confederation in numbers 15â€”22, and have been described as not being entirely different in thought during this time period in contrast to their stark opposition later in life. New York then refused to recognize claims to property derived from grants by New Hampshire governor Benning Wentworth during the preceding 15 years when the territory had been governed as a de facto part of New Hampshire. In the statesmen of the Grants declared it a separate state to be called Vermont , and by early had erected a state government. During â€”, Vermont was repeatedly denied representation in the Continental Congress, largely because New York insisted that Vermont was legally a part of New York. Vermont took the position that because its petitions for admission to the Union were denied, it was not a part of the United States, not subject to Congress, and at liberty to negotiate separately with the British. The latter Haldimand negotiations led to some exchanges of prisoners of war. The peace treaty of that ended the war included Vermont within the boundaries of the United States. On March 2, , Governor George Clinton of New York asked Congress to declare war for the purpose of overthrowing the government of Vermont, but Congress made no decision. By the government of New York had almost entirely given up plans to subjugate Vermont, but still claimed jurisdiction. Consideration of the bill was deferred to a later date. In through Hamilton exchanged letters with Nathaniel Chipman , a lawyer representing Vermont. In the new Constitution of the United States went into effect, with its plan to replace the unicameral Continental Congress with a new Congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. One of the first subjects of deliberation with the new Congress will be the independence of Kentucky [at that time still a part of Virginia], for which the southern states will be anxious. The northern will be glad to find a counterpoise in Vermont. In , negotiators discussed not only boundary, but also financial compensation of New York land-grantees whose grants Vermont refused to recognize because they conflicted with earlier grants from New Hampshire. Compensation in the amount of 30, Spanish dollars was agreed to, and Vermont was admitted to the Union in Secretary of the Treasury.

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Chapter 3 : Thomas Paine - Wikipedia

Elizabeth Swift Brengle is the author of The Army Drum (avg rating, 1 rating, 0 reviews, published).

Joseph was a Quaker and Frances an Anglican. There, he became a master stay-maker, establishing a shop in Sandwich, Kent. His business collapsed soon after. Mary became pregnant; and, after they moved to Margate, she went into early labor, in which she and their child died. On August 27, 1772, he was dismissed as an Excise Officer for "claiming to have inspected goods he did not inspect". On July 31, 1773, he requested his reinstatement from the Board of Excise, which they granted the next day, upon vacancy. While awaiting that, he worked as a stay-maker. Again, he was making stay ropes for shipping, not stays for corsets. Later he asked to leave this post to await a vacancy, and he became a schoolteacher in London. He appears in the Town Book as a member of the Court Leet, the governing body for the town. He was also a member of the parish vestry, an influential local church group whose responsibilities for parish business would include collecting taxes and tithes to distribute among the poor. In spring 1774, he was again dismissed from the excise service for being absent from his post without permission; his tobacco shop failed, too. On June 4, 1774, he formally separated from his wife Elizabeth and moved to London, where, in September, mathematician, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Commissioner of the Excise George Lewis Scott introduced him to Benjamin Franklin, [20] who suggested emigration to British colonial America, and gave him a letter of recommendation. On arriving at Philadelphia, he was too sick to disembark. He became a citizen of Pennsylvania "by taking the oath of allegiance at a very early period". Common Sense pamphlet Paine has a claim to the title The Father of the American Revolution, [23] [24] which rests on his pamphlets, especially Common Sense, which crystallized sentiment for independence in 1776. It was published in Philadelphia on January 10, 1776, and signed anonymously "by an Englishman". It became an immediate success, quickly spreading 120,000 copies in three months to the two million residents of the 13 colonies. During the course of the American Revolution, a total of about 480,000 copies were sold, including unauthorized editions. It was passed around and often read aloud in taverns, contributing significantly to spreading the idea of republicanism, bolstering enthusiasm for separation from Britain, and encouraging recruitment for the Continental Army. Paine provided a new and convincing argument for independence by advocating a complete break with history. Common Sense is oriented to the future in a way that compels the reader to make an immediate choice. It offers a solution for Americans disgusted with and alarmed at the threat of tyranny. Common Sense was the most widely read pamphlet of the American Revolution. Written in a direct and lively style, it denounced the decaying despotisms of Europe and pilloried hereditary monarchy as an absurdity. At a time when many still hoped for reconciliation with Britain, Common Sense demonstrated to many the inevitability of separation. To achieve these ends, he pioneered a style of political writing suited to the democratic society he envisioned, with Common Sense serving as a primary example. Adams disagreed with the type of radical democracy promoted by Paine that men who did not own property should still be allowed to vote and hold public office and published Thoughts on Government in 1790 to advocate a more conservative approach to republicanism. He synthesized various philosophical and political uses of the term in a way that permanently impacted American political thought. He used two ideas from Scottish Common Sense Realism: Paine also used a notion of "common sense" favored by philosophes in the Continental Enlightenment. They held that common sense could refute the claims of traditional institutions. Thus, Paine used "common sense" as a weapon to delegitimize the monarchy and overturn prevailing conventional wisdom. Rosenfeld concludes that the phenomenal appeal of his pamphlet resulted from his synthesis of popular and elite elements in the independence movement. Monarchy, he said, was preposterous and it had a heathenish origin. It was an institution of the devil. Paine pointed to the Old Testament, where almost all kings had seduced the Israelites to worship idols instead of God. Paine also denounced aristocracy, which together with monarchy were "two ancient tyrannies. That was, Middlekauff says, exactly what most Americans wanted to hear. He calls the Revolutionary generation "the children of the

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twice-born". He juxtaposed the conflict between the good American devoted to civic virtue and the selfish provincial man. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like Hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated. The following year, he alluded to secret negotiation underway with France in his pamphlets. His enemies denounced his indiscretions. During the Revolutionary War, Paine served as an aide-de-camp to the important general, Nathanael Greene. Paine largely saw Deane as a war profiteer who had little respect for principle, having been under the employ of Robert Morris, one of the primary financiers of the American Revolution and working with Pierre Beaumarchais, a French royal agent sent to the colonies by King Louis to investigate the Anglo-American conflict. Amongst his criticisms, he had written in the Pennsylvania Packet that France had "prefaced [their] alliance by an early and generous friendship," referring to aid that had been provided to American colonies prior to the recognition of the Franco-American treaties. This was effectively an embarrassment to France, which potentially could have jeopardised the alliance. The controversy eventually became public, and Paine was then denounced as unpatriotic for criticising an American revolutionary. He was even physically assaulted twice in the street by Deane supporters. This much added stress took a large toll on Paine, who was generally of a sensitive character and he resigned as secretary to the Committee of Foreign Affairs in John Laurens to France and is credited with initiating the mission. The meetings with the French king were most likely conducted in the company and under the influence of Benjamin Franklin. Laurens, "positively objected" that General Washington should propose that Congress remunerate him for his services, for fear of setting "a bad precedent and an improper mode". Paine made influential acquaintances in Paris and helped organize the Bank of North America to raise money to supply the army. Congress in recognition of his service to the nation. John Laurens had been the ambassador to the Netherlands, but he was captured by the British on his return trip there. When he was later exchanged for the prisoner Lord Cornwallis in late , Paine proceeded to the Netherlands to continue the loan negotiations. There remains some question as to the relationship of Henry Laurens and Thomas Paine to Robert Morris as the Superintendent of Finance and his business associate Thomas Willing who became the first president of the Bank of North America in January . They had accused Morris of profiteering in and Willing had voted against the Declaration of Independence. Although Morris did much to restore his reputation in and , the credit for obtaining these critical loans to "organize" the Bank of North America for approval by Congress in December should go to Henry or John Laurens and Thomas Paine more than to Robert Morris. This is the only place in the world where Paine purchased real estate. At this time his work on single-arch iron bridges led him back to Paris, France. Franklin provided letters of introduction for Paine to use to gain associates and contacts in France. He then released a pamphlet on August 20 called Prospects on the Rubicon: Tensions between England and France were increasing, and this pamphlet urged the British Ministry to reconsider the consequences of war with France. Paine sought to turn the public opinion against the war to create better relations between the countries, avoid the taxes of war upon the citizens, and not engage in a war he believed would ruin both nations. Revolution Controversy and Trial of Thomas Paine Back in London by , Paine would become engrossed in the French Revolution after it began in , and decided to travel to France in . Meanwhile, conservative intellectual Edmund Burke launched a counterrevolutionary blast against the French Revolution, entitled Reflections on the Revolution in France , which strongly appealed to the landed class, and sold 30, copies. Paine set out to refute it in his Rights of Man . He wrote it not as a quick pamphlet, but as a long, abstract political tract of 90, words which tore apart monarchies and traditional social institutions. On January 31, , he gave the manuscript to publisher Joseph Johnson. A visit by government agents dissuaded Johnson, so Paine gave the book to publisher J. The book appeared on March 13, and sold nearly a million copies. It was "eagerly read by reformers, Protestant dissenters, democrats, London craftsman, and the skilled factory-hands of the new

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industrial north". It detailed a representative government with enumerated social programs to remedy the numbing poverty of commoners through progressive tax measures. Radically reduced in price to ensure unprecedented circulation, it was sensational in its impact and gave birth to reform societies. An indictment for seditious libel followed, for both publisher and author, while government agents followed Paine and instigated mobs, hate meetings, and burnings in effigy. A fierce pamphlet war also resulted, in which Paine was defended and assailed in dozens of works. He was then tried in absentia and found guilty, although never executed. A decree was passed at the end of excluding foreigners from their places in the Convention Anacharsis Cloots was also deprived of his place. Paine was arrested and imprisoned in December. However, Gouverneur Morris, the American minister to France, did not press his claim, and Paine later wrote that Morris had connived at his imprisonment. Paine narrowly escaped execution. A chalk mark was supposed to be left by the gaoler on the door of a cell to denote that the prisoner inside was due to be removed for execution. But for this quirk of fate, Paine would have been executed the following morning. He kept his head and survived the few vital days needed to be spared by the fall of Robespierre on 9 Thermidor July 27, In , Paine lived in Paris with Nicholas Bonneville and his wife. Beauvert had been outlawed following the coup of 18 Fructidor on September 4, Paine stayed on with him, helping Bonneville with the burden of translating the "Covenant Sea". The same year, Paine purportedly had a meeting with Napoleon. Napoleon claimed he slept with a copy of Rights of Man under his pillow and went so far as to say to Paine that "a statue of gold should be erected to you in every city in the universe". In December, he wrote two essays, one of which was pointedly named Observations on the Construction and Operation of Navies with a Plan for an Invasion of England and the Final Overthrow of the English Government, [72] in which he promoted the idea to finance 1, gunboats to carry a French invading army across the English Channel. In , Paine returned to the subject, writing To the People of England on the Invasion of England advocating the idea. President George Washington had conspired with Robespierre to imprison him. He had felt largely betrayed that Washington, who had been a lifelong friend, did nothing while Paine suffered in prison.

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Chapter 4 : Publisher: Salvation Army Supplies | Open Library

Biography of Elizabeth Swift Brengle, wife and assistant of Samuel Logan Brengle, and popular Salvation Army author. - Book Brief biographies of 13 influential Salvation Army women of the late eighteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Family history[edit] Margaret Mitchell was a Southerner and a lifelong resident and native of Atlanta , Georgia. She was born in into a wealthy and politically prominent family. She had two brothers, Russell Stephens Mitchell, who died in infancy in , and Alexander Stephens Mitchell, born in He was severely wounded at the Battle of Sharpsburg , demoted for "inefficiency," and detailed as a nurse in Atlanta. Russell Mitchell had thirteen children from two wives; the eldest was Eugene, who graduated from the University of Georgia Law School. John Stephens was a prosperous real estate developer after the Civil War and one of the founders of the Gate City Street Railroad , a mule-drawn Atlanta trolley system. The bride was a fair vision of youthful loveliness in her robe of exquisite ivory white and satin The dining room was decked in white and green, illuminated with numberless candles in silver candlelabras Mitchell donned a pretty going-away gown of green English cloth with its jaunty velvet hat to match and bid goodbye to her friends. There they learned that Irish Americans were not treated as equal to other immigrants, and that it was shameful to be a daughter of an Irishman. However, for Margaret, her grandmother was a great source of "eye-witness information" about the Civil War and Reconstruction in Atlanta prior to her death in Having no sisters to play with, Margaret said she was a boy named Jimmy until she was fourteen. She was not allowed to express her personality by running and screaming on Sunday afternoons while her family was visiting relatives. When I was ten years old, it was a violent shock to learn that General Lee had been defeated. I still find it hard to believe, so strong are childhood impressions. During his tenure as president of the educational board "â€", [28] corporal punishment in the public schools was abolished. Reportedly, Eugene Mitchell received a whipping on the first day he attended school and the mental impression of the thrashing lasted far longer than the physical marks. The mayhem of the Atlanta Race Riot occurred over four days in September when Mitchell was five years old. Eugene Mitchell went to bed early the night the rioting began, but was awakened by the sounds of gunshots. The following morning he learned 16 Negroes had been killed. He wrote to his wife that rioters attempted to kill every Negro in sight. As the rioting continued, rumors ran wild that Negroes would burn Jackson Hill. She talked about the world those people had lived in, such a secure world, and how it had exploded beneath them. On Sunday afternoons when we went calling on the older generation of relatives, those who had been active in the Sixties, I sat on the bony knees of veterans and the fat slippery laps of great aunts and heard them talk. She kept both on her bookshelf even as an adult and gave them as gifts. A Story of the Rise and Fall of the Invisible Empire all depicted in vivid terms a white South victimized during the Reconstruction by Northern carpetbaggers and freed slaves, with an especial emphasis upon Reconstruction as a nightmarish time when black men ran amok, raping white women with impunity. She fashioned book covers for her stories, bound the tablet paper pages together and added her own artwork. At age eleven she gave a name to her publishing enterprise: Eugene Mitchell on Peachtree street and the occasion was beautiful and enjoyable. There was a prize for guessing the greatest number of identities under the masks, and another for the guest who best concealed his or her identity. The pretty young hostess was a demure Martha Washington in flowered crepe gown over a pink silk petticoat and her powdered hair was worn high. Mitchell wore a ruby velvet gown. The Constitution, Atlanta, November 21, She wrote a play about snobbish college girls that she acted in as well. Little Sister and Sergeant Terry. She hears her older sister being raped and shoots the rapist: She must not miss nowâ€"she would not missâ€"and she did not. Paisley, who recognized her writing talent. A sentence, she said, must be "complete, concise and coherent". A Story of the Fall of the Invisible Empire He set sail for France in April , participated in engagements in the Lagny and Marbache sectors, then returned to Georgia in October as a training instructor. Before departing for France, he gave Mitchell an engagement ring. The last stanza of Lieutenant Clifford W. Henry for bravery under fire during the World war. Captain

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Henry, who during the war was a lieutenant with Co. F, nd infantry, captured the town of Vignuelles, nine kilometers inside the Hindenburg line on September 13, Lieutenant Henry and 50 of his men were killed the next day by a terrific explosion in the town. Captain Henry was a graduate of Harvard University. The Bridgeport Telegram, July 4, Henry repeatedly advanced in front of the platoon he commanded, drawing machine-gun fire so that the German nests could be located and wiped out by his men. Although wounded in the leg in this effort, his death was the result of shrapnel wounds from an air bomb dropped by a German plane. Edee, March 26, , Mitchell wrote of Clifford that she had a "memory of a love that had in it no trace of physical passion". Mitchell arrived home from college a day after her mother had died. Knowing her death was imminent, May Belle Mitchell wrote her daughter a brief letter and advised her: Give of yourself with both hands and overflowing heart, but give only the excess after you have lived your own life. She held a low estimation of her writing abilities. Even though her English professor had praised her work, she felt the praise was undue. Spring flowers adorned the laced covered table in the dining room. Miss Neel was gowned in blue Georgette crepe. Miss Mitchell wore pink taffeta. Miss Bates was gowned in blue velvet. The Constitution, Atlanta, February 2, Margaret began using the name "Peggy" at Washington Seminary , and the abbreviated form "Peg" at Smith College when she found an icon for herself in the mythological winged horse, " Pegasus ", that inspires poets. The dance included a kiss with her male partner that shocked Atlanta "high society". She found herself engaged to five men, but maintained that she neither lied to or misled any of them. He was readmitted in May, then 19 years old, and spent two months at sea before resigning a second time on September 1, The couple resided at the Mitchell home with her father. By December the marriage to Upshaw had dissolved and he left. Upshaw agreed to an uncontested divorce after John Marsh gave him a loan and Mitchell agreed not to press assault charges against him. She received almost no encouragement from her family or "society" to pursue a career in journalism, and had no prior newspaper experience. There had been some skepticism on the Atlanta Journal Magazine staff when Peggy came to work as a reporter. Less thrilled by his looks than his "chief charm", his "low, husky voice with a soft, sibilant accent", [] she described his face as "swarthy": His face was swarthy, so brown that his white teeth flashed in startling contrast to his skin; his eyesâ€”tired, bored, but courteous. The atmosphere of dignity, ease, and courtesy that was the soul of the Old South breathes from this old mansion One was the first woman to serve in the United States Senate , Rebecca Latimer Felton , a suffragist who held white supremacist views. The other women were: The article generated mail and controversy from her readers. The newlywed Marshes and their social group were interested in "all forms of sexual expression".

Chapter 5 : The Sounds in My Head by Daniel on Apple Podcasts

The Army drum, By Elizabeth Swift Brengle. Abstract. Mode of access: Internet Topics: Salvation Army.

Chapter 6 : WALKING DEAD | Young Salvationist

Biography of Elizabeth Swift Brengle, Salvationist writer and wife of Samuel Logan Brengle, holiness teacher and preacher - Book Collection of two essays by William Booth and Samuel Logan Brengle on the gifts of the spirit and speaking in tongues from a Salvation Army context.

Chapter 7 : Central Connection - Get Connected! : Samuel Logan Brengle

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Chapter 8 : NZ Herald Homepage - New Zealand's latest news, business, sport and entertainment - NZ He

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The Salvantion army book department,), by Elizabeth Swift Brengle (page images at HathiTrust) Report on the Salvation army colonies in the United States and at Hadleigh, England, with scheme of national land settlement, (London, Printed for H. M. Stationery off., by Darling & son, ltd.,), by H. Rider Haggard and Great Britain (page.

Chapter 9 : Browse subject: Salvation Army -- Doctrines | The Online Books Page

Elizabeth Swift Brengle was weak and frail but she still devoted her whole life to God, worshipping Him however she could. She served others to her maximum ability proving small could pack a punch. Be inspired by her story in this month's YS.