

DOWNLOAD PDF WILLIAM GORDON : DESTITUTE, AFFLICTED, TORMENTED

Chapter 1 : What is my movie? - Item

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Biblical references King James version Job And it shall come to pass, that in all the land, saith the Lord, two parts therein shall be cut off and die; but the third shall be left therein. And I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined, and will try them as gold is tried: I will say, It is my people: Then the Lord will have men who will bring offerings in righteousness. But let every man take heed how he buildeth thereupon Now if any man build upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble. An infectious and diseased leper could not be more loathsome with his boils to the pure Israelite; a den of unclean beasts, or a cage of unclean birds cannot be more unsightly and unwelcome to the most delicate feelings, or a sepulchre with its noisome odours cannot be more offensive to the most refined smell, or with its putrifying carcasses to the most exact observing eye, than the heart denied with sin in the eyes of Infinite and Unchanging Purity. May they all promote this end, and terminate in this happy state! He comes to exercise and strengthen faith by the trial of faith, and it excites our doubts, suspicions, and alarm. We are ready to say, "By terrible things in righteousness wilt thou answer us, O God of our salvation! He assumes, therefore, the office, and casts them into the furnace of trial; but he sits by observing the whole: He sees how they bear under it, the effects which it produces. He is intent upon and examining the process: So that every believer may be confident with holy Job, though he may not discern the work or design of the Lord, that "he knoweth the path which he takes, and when he hath tried him, he shall come forth as gold. Again, they are as gold refined, but then the process must be gradually accomplished. We do not at once behold the full corn in the ear, but first the blade, then the ear. God will not look for fruits if he has not himself tended the vineyard, fenced it, and placed it on a fruitful hill, and gathered out the stones thereof, and planted it with the choicest vine. The University Press, English translation ; originally published O revive this work in the midst of the years Gray, , sermon on Acts God on that day will discover the secrets of all hearts. The judgment of that day will be like fire, which burns up whatsoever is not true gold; wood, hay, stubble, and dross, shall be all consumed by the scorching fire of that day. The very mammon of unrighteousness will be made to be our friend, and send up a good report of us to our future Judge; to that holy and benevolent Being, who accepts our works of temperance, charity, and love. Bileau, , millenarian disciple of Richard Brothers, cites Malachi 3: For Christ at his first coming, did not sit as a refiner, nor did he purify the sons of Levi, so that they might offer at Jerusalem unto the Lord an offering in righteousness. In both characters will he sit at his second coming. The gold is melted down in order to be rid of the dross, that at the day of Christ it may come forth in all its purity. Presbyterian Isaac Beeman, Remains London: John Eedes, , letter to a friend, 19 Dec , describes heaven: But you have heard that, before we get into this wealthy place, we must go into the furnace and through the fire: In a later letter to the same friend, April Then shall it be made apparent whether this truth Baldwin and Cradock, And when builded, God doth come into it with his glory, and resteth there amongst the people, giving oracles and executing justice and judgment in the midst of them. This work, of building men as living stones into a spiritual temple, Christ hath been going on with ever since the day of Pentecost, by distributions of the Spirit to certain men. Smith, Edler and Co. If his body perish in the storm, then hath the kingdom of heaven arrived to him indeed; he has obtained his everlasting rest and citizenship there. The vineyard of the Lord lies before him, expanded in more than its former loveliness. Religious Tract Society, on 1 Kings Anglican Short Comments , Ezekiel But they were now as the refuse that is consumed in the furnace, or thrown away when the silver is refined. When God brings his own people into the furnace, he sits by them as the refiner by his gold, to see that they are not continued there any longer than is fitting and needful. The dross shall be wholly separated, and the good metal purified. Anglican Bengal Catholic Expositor 18 July Buckland, ; French

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Protestant, orig Christ stands, With length of days, and riches in his hands. Presbyterian Flavel , on Rev. William Bell, ; orig. Griffiths, ; orig , sermon on I Cor. John Haddon and Co. Jesus, now our hearts inspire With that pure love of Thine; Kindle now the heavenly fire, To brighten and refine; Purify our faith like gold; All the dross of sin remove; Melt our spirits down, and mould Into Thy perfect love. Wilson, Spence, and Mawman, Nor is it any wonder, that he that is travelling towards heaven, finds himself in a strait way. Dilly, describes twelve-step process of spiritual reunion of fallen man with God 8: NB God saves the worst for the time when the soul can handle it. John Berridge, Works London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co. Then a furnace may purge out dross from the gold or silver, but cannot change brass into gold, or iron into silver. Lead was formerly used in refining metals, as quicksilver is now. The founder melteth in vain, till the bellows are burnt, and the lead is consumed; but no refining, no gold or silver appears. The Philanthropic Reform, Also included in several Baptist hymnals. Wheeler and Son, Lowes, A World within a World Carlisle: Lowes cites Zech. Thy precious Face let me behold! And more Thy grace admire! Bensley, , letter to J. If this is not the case, we come out like a fool brayed in mortar. It is not a deliverance from the furnace, but is intended to confound us, and to keep us in sear and suspense; doubting whether the furnace is not going to be heated hotter. But our works will all be tried by fire. If they be not such as tend to his glory, they will be burnt up as hay, and wood, and stubble. Cites, I think, Hebrew Anglican Evangelical Anti-Infidel Many, and deep indeed are the purifying trials which the mind has to undergo before it can attain but a small share of this peace. So does the Spirit purify. Anglican William Hodge Mill, Sermons University Press, , on Malachi 2: Francis and John Rivington, If there be base or vile thoughts in the heart, or unholy words upon the tongue, of one who has in baptism received the Holy Spirit of fire, what dreadful peril must be before him! But they also speak of it as used to test. Anglican Elizabeth Fry, Memoirs London: Quaker Earthen Vessel 6 , letter from W. James Phillips, , on baptism of soul vs body, in context of John the Baptist baptizing Christ: Richard Sare, ; orig ; Jesuit priest; at least 28 eds through Murgatroyd, ; orig ca God, all that time they are in the fire, as the prophet Malachi speaks, sits as a refiner; then they would be more quiet in the expectation of that purity, in which they shall come forth, when the time of their coming forth is: William Duncan, ; orig Puritan William Bridge, Seven Sermons n. It is possible, that a wicked man may suffer much, and that upon the account of his religion too. But at Austin speaks, there is an unlikeness of suffering, in the likeness of suffering. Nathaniel Hiller, ; first publ. His People, though long under Oppression, He brought them forth at last, with the greater Substance We see it also, by the End the Lord made with Job: David Wilson, on I Peter 4: Archbishop of Glasgow, Edward Brewster, ; dozens of editions through 18th c:

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Chapter 2 : Newfoundland GenWeb CBN Newspaper Announcements

"destitute" Meaning, Definition, Usage, Etymology, Pronunciation, Examples, Parts of Speech, Derived Terms, Inflections collated together for your perusal.

Along the way Katniss senses that a rebellion is simmering, but the Capitol is still very much in control as President Snow prepares the 75th Annual Hunger Games The Quarter Quell - a competition that could change Panem forever. Along the way, the three reflect on their existence, struggle for acceptance, and find their way not only through Louisiana, but through life. In a provincial town, which is surrounded with nothing else but frost. The people are coming from everywhere. From the neighboring settlements, even from quite far away parts of the country. They are following this clumsy monster as a dumb, faceless, rag-wearing crowd. Ambitious personages of the story feel they can take advantage of this situation. The tension growing to the unbearable is brought to explosion by the figure of the Prince, who is pretending facelessness. Even his mere appearance is enough to break loose destructive emotions Candid and seductive, Angie is determined to set the record straight about sex. As she reveals herself, layer-by-layer, she also exposes the man who is interviewing her. Anyone who pays is welcome - but leave your expectations at the door sex is never black and white. When Julia and Robbie meet and hit it off, they find that things are more complicated than anybody thought. Rumors abound among the players that if the local mill closes, the team will fold. Without telling anyone of his plan, he begins a rumor that the owner is negotiating a sale with a city in Florida. Madhavan Manu reprise their roles from the original. Kangana Ranaut also portrays the additional role of a Haryanvi athlete Kusum in the film. However, he is already romantically linked to socialite Adela Van Norman. Later, Betty Lou proclaims herself as a mother to protect her roommate Molly from having her baby taken away. Betty Lou is insulted and refuses. When Cyrus hosts a yachting trip, Betty Lou makes Monty take her along. Cyrus gives in to her charms and proposes, only to be rejected. He then learns the truth about the baby and they reconcile at the end of the film. Still it seems he may not be destined for great things like she wishes, but McDull strives to try anyway. Today, in the age of online romance and one-night stands, many would say love is just a whirlwind. With her sewing machine and haute couture style, she transforms the women and exacts sweet revenge on those who did her wrong. Along the way, Christopher encounters a series of characters who shape his life. But as they near Earth, they find it at the mercy of a mysterious alien presence whose signals are slowly destroying the planet. In a desperate attempt to answer the call of the probe, Kirk and his crew race back to the late twentieth century. Gordon is indebted to Pandey and a strong friendship develops between them, transcending both rank and race. Venturesome Luke Skywalker and dashing captain Han Solo team together with the loveable robot duo R2-D2 and C-3PO to rescue the beautiful princess and restore peace and justice in the Empire. Unusually realistic picture of war as long quiet stretches of talk, punctuated by sharp, random bursts of violent action whose relevance to the big picture is often unknown to the soldiers. To combat the giant Kaiju, a special type of weapon was devised: But even the Jaegers are proving nearly defenseless in the face of the relentless Kaiju. The GDPR strengthens and clarifies the rights of EU-resident natural persons with regard to their personal information The Terms and Conditions and the Privacy Policy for Valossa services have been updated accordingly. If you use our services to process personal information of EU-resident natural persons you need to comply with the GDPR. By using our services on or after 25 May , you will be agreeing to the changes. Under the GDPR, you have several rights, such as accessing your own personal data, erasing of that data, and the right to be notified within 72 hours of a data breach that is likely to result in a risk for your rights and freedoms.

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They were stoned, they were sawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword: they wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins; being destitute, afflicted, tormented; KJV Hebrews

Original Papers The Character of hamlet. At the proper moment, Pancho took off his hat, and, bowing low, delivered himself in a speech of as deep and moving eloquence as that of Pedro Perico, the donkey. The goblet was then placed in his hand by the obedient animal, on which he rode ;and now came the fatal moment! The people gave a shoutthe roaring lion sprang forward, and with his cruel claws seized the unfortunate Pancho in the rear ; a struggle ensuedin which the alpargatero contrived to get upon his feet ;but the lion would not release his grasp, till at length the entire rear of Panchos cazones gave way, leaving such a hole behind, that if the by-standers had not caught him in their arms, he would inevitably have fallen through At the same moment, an intestine war raged in the body of the elephant; for oh, unlucky oversight! Through the loop-boles, which had been left in the animals sides for the admission of light and air, the friend of Pancho had witnessed the sad disaster of the little potentate of the Magdalena, and, boiling with rage, had forthwith torn away a part of the elephants back-bone, and therewith assailed, with sturdy blows, the back and shoulders of his companion in the pasteboard dungeon; who, turning his body round as well as he was able, endeavored to ward off the blows of the assailant. In the fierce struggle, the elephant was rent in twain ; and the people sent up another shout, so loud and long, that the king of the Canary Islands and his stately queen withdrew from the balcony, much scandalized at what had passed beneath their royal eyes. Kemble play Hamlet; I say, by chance, for I would not have done it with the serious expectation of seeing that gentleman give a satisfactory performance of the character. There are many characters, so entirely level The character of Hamlet. Most of Shakspeares heroes are more or less of this description ; all the actor has to do is to see that his readings are correct, to have some general conception of the manner suitable to the character, and to make one or two good points. This, in general, will ensure him against an entire failure. But with Hamlet, the case is altogether different. The man, who would personate him, must not only speak, walk, act like Hamlet, but he must think like him. We want not only the soldiers sword and the courtiers eye, but the scholars tongue ; we want the intellectual as well as the physical Flamlet. It has just been said that most of Shakspeares heroes are easily comprehended; they are so, because, according to the trite phrase, they are true to nature. But Hamlet is not so easily comprehended; because, though no less true to nature, he is of a nature whose elements do seldom meet s they are met in him ; because, though a man, he is yet of that subtle and poetic nature, which exists in the mind of the poet, and which differs not from the worlds human nature, only is higher and more intense; just as the sublimated essence is higher and more intense than the gross materials out of which it is extracted. It has always seemed to me deeply to be regretted, that we have not, in this country, whether native or foreign, it matters not, some one who could fill up this part as it ought to be filled, and who could give frequent representations of it, till the common mind was made to realize the character in all its depth. For, independent of the pleasure such acting would afford to those capable of appreciating it as a piece of art, the moral effect of it would be beneficial to the whole public ; since the elevation and refinement of feeling, as well as the intellectual acuteness of an audience would, of necessity, be greatly advanced by such a representation of the character. But the hamlet, that now occupies the stage, has little in common with Shakspeares beautiful and impressive creation. But, as that same green barrier descends, does it ever occur to you, fair lady, or to you, her attendant, or to you, ruder occupant of the pit, that ye have been listening to words, arid looking upon actions, which have a meaning and a spirit, beyond all that your ears have heard or your eyes seen; which neither your own wit could reach, nor the skill and genius of the actor help you to attain? Perhaps you leave the theatre, thinking that when you have seen the Prince well frightened at his fathers ghost, heard him declaim most beautifully at one time, and be most sarcastic at another, and have finally witnessed his death, you have seen all that the play contains. Whose fault is it, if you have not? Not yours, for, perhaps, you do not read

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Shakspeare; not the Poets, for he can say, what is grit is writ ; but it is the fault of the actor, who presumes to person ate a character to which he is not equal. He may have set before you the outward form of the Danish Prince,he may have exhibited to you the external Hamlet,but the moral Hamlet is a being you have not yet known, unless by study or other means of information. The man who would ply Hamlet The Character of Hamlet. The Tragedy of Hamlet is almost a world within itself, so great is the diversity of its incidents and its characters. The character of Hamlet possesses, to almost all students of Shak- speare, more attractive and interesting qualities than any other of his heroes. What matters it, if he never possessed any existence save in the creative imagination of the poet ; or if he has no existence now, except among the beautiful creations of fiction? We may still feel for him,nay, we must feel for him as strongly as if he really had lived and walked about on this our earth ; for he stands before the minds eye, almost in the distinctness of actual and individual exist- ence. His character claims from us this sympathy, by the great beauty and poeticaltemper of his mind, by his spoculative and melan- choly turn, and by the tenderness and purity of his feelings and mo- tives. His unfortunate love for Ophelia, which he is obliged by his cruel fate to forego, when the awful visitation of his fathers spirit summons him to avenge his foul and most unnatural murder, greatly enhances the interest we take in his misfortunes. When we take up the book, therefore, to read Hamlet, we must be prepared to afford an unusual share of our sympathies; and if we do so, we shall say with Horatio, at the end, Now cracks a noble heart; good ni,,ht, sweet Prince, And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest. We shall feel as if bidding adieu to one whom we have actually known and loved, and over whose misfortunes we have personally lamented. The misfortunes of Hamlet are the result of his peculiar character, as much as they are of the circumstances in which he is placed; and The Character of Hamlet. While he is living at the University, he is suddenly called to Court by the death of the King, his father; and hardly, as he says, are the funeral baked meats hecome cold, when his mother marries his uncle, who assumes the crown. Hamlet suspects all is not well he doubts some foul play,and while he is thus agitated with grief for his fathers death, astonishment at his mothers conduct, and sus- picions of his uncle, he receives a visitation from the grave of his mur- dered parent. The awful form, in which the buried majesty of Denmark did some time march, bursts the jaws of the tomb, and pours into the ear of his astonished son, the story of his mothers and his uncles guilt. The Prince is charged, under circumstances and sanctions of the most awful nature, to revenge his fathers death. The Spirit says But howsoever thou pursuest this act, Taint not thy mind, nor let thy soul contrive Against thy mother aught; leave her to Heaven, And to the thorns that in her bosom lodge, To prick and sting her. This gives a moral dignity and grandeur to the commands of the Spirit; we see, in this tenderness for the miserable Queen, the mere v and long-suffering of Heaven. Now Hamlet is the very last person to be placed in such a situa- tion, to meet such exigencies and misfortunes. He does not want courage, but he is destitute of energy; and his whole nature is too mild and gentle to allow him to undertake a work so revolting to his feelings. He is, moreover, so sensitive, and the horror of the dreadful crimes of his mother and his uncle comes upon him with such an overwhelming force, that he is almost crushed by the weight of his feelings and the responsibility of his situation. Hence he exclaims The time is out of joint O cursed spite! That ever I was horn, to set it right. But the voice of his murdered parent must be obeyed. One has come unto him from the dead ;one, who, when living, was the object of his filial love and reverence,that king and father, on whom every god did seem to set his seal, to give the world assurance of a man ;and who, now that he is dead, has been sent to him, as a messenger from the world of spirits. Accordingly, he rouses every energy of his soul, to meet his dreadful duty, and resolves to live only for this sole end. We cannotquestion the truth arid depth of his affection for her; and, therefore, his renunciation of it is to he charged, not to any reckless change of feeling or original impurity of intention, hut to the stern necessity of his situation, which compels him to give up a treasure, that it almost costs him his reason to resign. He feels that to this one point he must direct every thought; that happiness is not for him ; that it will not do for him to dally in the bowers of ease and pleasure, while the course of fate is sweeping on to some unknown but awful end, lest he should lose all energy and opportunity; and he therefore resolves to give up his last and greatest treasure, the love of Ophelia. At the beginning of the second act, we

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find him with an entire and earnest resolution to proceed in the accomplishment of his fathers commands. But he knows that he is watched, and that the strange-ness of conduct and manner into which this dreadful discovery which has been revealed to him and the great agony of his feelings must betray him, in spite of himself, will excite, still more strongly, the suspicions of his uncle. It is on this account, in order to conceal his purposes, and to hide the cause of his real melancholy, that he resolves to counterfeit madness. He would be thought insane, in order that such a supposition may seem to account for the wild and eccentric conduct into which he is irresistibly impelled by his plans and his distracted feelings. Johnson has said, that there is no adequate cause for Hamlets pretended madness ; since, as he asserts, he does nothing, which he might not have done with the reputation of sanity. But it seems to be the express design of the poet, to make Hamlet adopt a course which no other man ever would have adopted; because he wishes to show us how entirely unfit he was for his situation, from the irresolution of his character; and how inadequate to the accomplishment of his design, would be all the plans that such a person would naturally adopt. The bold and fiery hot- spur would have acted very differently in such circumstances. But Hotspur is the youth of high and daring action; hamlet is the youth of contemplation. It is not, therefore, as we ourselves, or as any body else, would look at the matter, but as Hamlet would look at it, that we are to admit the poet- ical propriety or utility of his pretended insanity. But there is a sequel to this pretended madness; for while he is thus personating the insane, he actually loses his reason, at times, by the acuteness of his feelings and his dangerous position in the court. He is exposed to spies and flatterers; he has been made acquainted with a frightful secret by supernatural means; his mother is unchaste, and The Gharacter of Hamlet. All men, but one, seem villains, and all women, but one, dishonest. Hence arises that singular mix- ture of folly and wisdom, of rambling nonsense and eloquent passion, which flows from him, partly, because he wishes to be thought mad, and partly, because he cannot help it, and really is mad. It is only when alone with his friend horatio, whom he can trust and whom he loves, that he talks straight on, like a person in the right use of his senses. Before every one else, he uses words as if they were mere play-things, to be thrown about carelessly and incoherently; or else, if ever used in seriousness, he makes them the vehicles of a pungent and caustic satire, that burns and sears every object against which it is directed. Yet even his nonsense is eloquent. He draws upon the rich stores of a mind filled with the treasured fruits of study and ob- servation; and in all his remarks there is a power and truth, which show us the depth of his contemplative mind. If we feel disposed to blame him, we may be pretty sure that we have not gone to the depth of his character and motives. Yet there are hundreds of persons who read and witness this scene, with feelings of anger against Hamlet; who is really as much to be pitied as the unhappy object of his affection, in this very scene. I believe, that, in the first part of the interview, when Ophelia offers to return his presents, he purposely treats her with rudeness, in order to rouse her pride in aid of her feelings, which he knows must be sacri- ficed, and thus to save her from further suffering. Ever arid anon the idea returns upon him that it is Ophelia; but it is swept away by the train of thought that seems to have taken possession of him. I believe there is very little in this scene that is premeditated or intended for effect. Ophelia herself believes him to be insane, and she is the best witness we could have ; for there is no acting, however skillful,, that can escape the keen vision of a womans love. That this is the true supposition will receive abundant confirmation, xvhen we consider his conduct at Ophelias grave. It is at a tirmie when his mind has re- turned to its natural sanity, that he first learns she is dead. He is in the church-yard with Horatio, when a funeral procession enters and The character of Hamlet. It is not until the coffin is lowered into the grave, that Hamlet discovers, from the violence of Laertess grief, that it is Ophelia whom they are burying. He is yet in the back-ground; and it is necessary, for the maturing of his plans, that his return should not at present be known. But when he sees the lifeless body of Ophelia lying before him; when he sees that the grave is about to close over her whom he had so much loved, lie can withhold himself no longer: Let us pause, for a moment, to pay a slight tribute to the memory of Ophelia. Her sufferings form the most powerful picture of human misery that any poet ever set forth. We see, in her insanity, the unutterable agony of a heart that breaks and brokenly lives on ; over which not even the consolations of religion have any power; for reason, to which such

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consolations might address themselves, has fled forever. Nothing remains for her, but the peace of the grave ; and when we hear that she is dead, we feel glad that her pure spirit has escaped from the midst of so much crime, and treachery, and misfortune. Her love for Hamlet had grown with her growth and strengthened with her strength. It had been confirmed, on his part, by all the holy vows of heaven. In the midst of so much happiness, the cruel necessity of circumstances comes in to tear them from each other ; and, without knowing the agony that is in each others hearts, they are separated, to meet only there, where all tears shall be wiped from all faces. The answer is to be found in the very feelings which the poet has excited in our minds; for it is the gift of sorrow to be pure: It is a picture, too, which, though unutterably sad, is not wholly unrelieved; for the grave becomes the source of the sublimest consolations, and death itself falls upon the wretched one, softly and lightly as a passing cloud. How tenderly has the poet described her death! As the play goes on, dangers thicken around Hamlet; he becomes more and more irresolute ; he hesitates and in that hesitation is his ruin ; for he is involved in the toils of his enemies, and is swept into the same gulf of destruction into which they are hurried. Nullum, quod tetigit, non ornavit. My copy of this delightful work was the gift of my mother. On that account I hold it more precious than one of the classics of Aldus or Elzevir to the Greek and Latin Bibliomaniac. Besides the value which it derives from having belonged to that well-loved parent, from having been. It was printed while Goldsmith was yet alive ;-it came from the London publishers; it is by no means improbable that Goldy, himself had finished its pages; at all events it had been near him, and while he still survived it had crossed the Atlantic, and, finding its way into the heart of a back-country New-England village, with his Animated Nature his Histories his Traveler, and Deserted Village, had taught many a humble farmer and mechanic, who owned a share in the library where it was placed, to admire and reverence the genius which produced it, and when that genius departed from this earth, to lament his decease and cherish his memory. On the shelves of that village library,. But at last it was removed from its accustomed place of repose. The little company, by whom the library was owned, was gradually reduced and scattered by the changes of years, and at last the library itself, by the magic of the auctioneers potent ivory hammer, was dispersed through the township, and, like the leaves of the Sibyl, scattered to the four winds. In that revolution my mother became the proprietor of the Vicar, and from her possession it has descended to that of her son. Its leaves are marked by the fingers of time, as well as by those of countless readers; and if the former have turned them yellow, the latter have adorned them with colors as many as were blended in Josephs robe, by the translators of King Jamie.

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Chapter 4 : Threshing Floor Tabernacle - Pastor's Corner - The Message of the Church

and many more too numerous to mention who were stoned sawn asunder tempted slain with the sword and wandered about in sheep skins & goat skins being destitute afflicted tormented of whom the world was not worthy. they wandered in deserts and in mountains and in dens and caves of the earth yet they all obtained a good report through faith

Suggestions gratefully accepted for additional entries, for links to documents without links, for links to better versions of documents that are linked, and for errors to correct. Gallagher at ejg1 lehig. Listen to "Jefferson as Slavemaster" 20 minutes: He took with him a white horse, much scarred with traces, of which it is expected he will endeavour to dispose; he also carried his shoemaker tools, and he will probably endeavour to get employment that way. Whoever conveys the said slave to me in Albemarle, shall have 40 s. This is what is called personal liberty, and is given him by the author of nature, because necessary for his own sustenance. Yet this will not excuse the wanton exercise of this power which we have seen his majesty practise on the laws of the American legislatures. For the most trifling reasons, and sometimes for no conceivable reason at all, his majesty has rejected laws of the most salutary tendency. The abolition of domestic slavery is the great object of desire in those colonies, where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state. Thus preferring the immediate advantages of a few African corsairs to the lasting interests of the American states, and to the rights of human nature, deeply wounded by this infamous practice. Deleted in final version: And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he also obtruded them: Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that all white persons born within the territory of this commonwealth and all who have resided therein two years next before the passing of this act, and all who shall hereafter migrate into the same; and shall before any court of record give satisfactory proof by their own oath or affirmation, that they intend to reside therein, and moreover shall give assurance of fidelity to the commonwealth; and all infants wheresoever born, whose father, if living, or otherwise, whose mother was, a citizen at the time of their birth, or who migrate hither, their father, if living, or otherwise their mother becoming a citizen, or who migrate hither without father or mother, shall be deemed citizens of this commonwealth, until they relinquish that character in manner as herein after expressed: And all others not being citizens of any the United States of America, shall be deemed aliens. The free white inhabitants of every of the states, parties to the American confederation, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be intitled to all rights, privileges, and immunities of free citizens in this commonwealth, and shall have free egress, and regress, to and from the same, and shall enjoy therein, all the privileges of trade, and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the citizens of this commonwealth. That it shall and may be lawful for any person. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that no persons shall, henceforth, be slaves within this commonwealth, except such as were so on the first day of this present session of Assembly, and the descendants of the females of them. Negroes and mulattoes which shall hereafter be brought into this commonwealth and kept therein one whole year, together, or so long at different times as shall amount to one year, shall be free. But if they shall not depart the commonwealth within one year thereafter they shall be out of the protection of the laws. If any white woman shall have a child by a negro or mulatto, she and her child shall depart the commonwealth within one year thereafter. If they shall fail so to do, the woman shall be out of the protection of the laws, and the child shall be bound out by the Aldermen of the county, in like manner as poor orphans are by law directed to be, and within one year after its term of service expired shall depart the commonwealth, or on failure so to do, shall be out of the protection of the laws. No negro or mulatto shall be a witness except in pleas of the commonwealth against negroes or mulattoes, or in civil pleas wherein negroes or mulattoes alone shall be parties. No slave shall go from the tenements of his master, or other person with whom he lives, without a pass, or some letter or token whereby it may appear that he is proceeding by authority from his master, employer, or overseer: If he does, it shall be lawful for any

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person to apprehend and carry him before a Justice of the Peace, to be by his order punished with stripes, or not, in his discretion. Riots, routs, unlawful assemblies, trespasses and seditious speeches by a negro or mulatto shall be punished with stripes at the discretion of a Justice of the Peace; and he who will may apprehend and carry him before such Justice. Slaves pass by descent and dower as lands do. Where the descent is from a parent, the heir is bound to pay an equal share of their value in money to each of his brothers and sisters. Slaves, as well as lands, were entailable during the monarchy, but, by an act of the first republican assembly, all donees in tail, present and future, were vested with the absolute dominion of the entailed subject. The following are the most remarkable alterations [to the law] proposed: To change the rules of descent, so as that the lands of any person dying intestate shall be divisible equally among all his children, or other representatives, in equal degree. To make slaves distributable among the next of kin, as other moveables. To emancipate all slaves born after passing the act. It will probably be asked, Why not retain and incorporate the blacks into the state, and thus save the expence of supplying, by importation of white settlers, the vacancies they will leave? Deep rooted prejudices entertained by the whites; ten thousand recollections, by the blacks, of the injuries they have sustained; new provocations; the real distinctions which nature has made; and many other circumstances, will divide us into parties, and produce convulsions which will probably never end but in the extermination of the one or the other race. The first difference which strikes us is that of colour. Whether the black of the negro resides in the reticular membrane between the skin and scarf-skin, or in the scarf-skin itself; whether it proceeds from the colour of the blood, the colour of the bile, or from that of some other secretion, the difference is fixed in nature, and is as real as if its seat and cause were better known to us. And is this difference of no importance? Is it not the foundation of a greater or less share of beauty in the two races? Are not the fine mixtures of red and white, the expressions of every passion by greater or less suffusions of colour in the one, preferable to that eternal monotony, which reigns in the countenances, that immoveable veil of black which covers all the emotions of the other race? Add to these, flowing hair, a more elegant symmetry of form, their own judgment in favour of the whites, declared by their preference of them, as uniformly as is the preference of the Oranootan for the black women over those of his own species. The circumstance of superior beauty, is thought worthy attention in the propagation of our horses, dogs, and other domestic animals; why not in that of man? Besides those of colour, figure, and hair, there are other physical distinctions proving a difference of race. They have less hair on the face and body. They secrete less by the kidneys, and more by the glands of the skin, which gives them a very strong and disagreeable odour. This greater degree of transpiration renders them more tolerant of heat, and less so of cold, than the whites. Perhaps too a difference of structure in the pulmonary apparatus, which a late ingenious experimentalist has discovered to be the principal regulator of animal heat, may have disabled them from extricating, in the act of inspiration, so much of that fluid from the outer air, or obliged them in expiration, to part with more of it. They seem to require less sleep. A black, after hard labour through the day, will be induced by the slightest amusements to sit up till midnight, or later, though knowing he must be out with the first dawn of the morning. They are at least as brave, and more adventuresome. But this may perhaps proceed from a want of forethought, which prevents their seeing a danger till it be present. When present, they do not go through it with more coolness or steadiness than the whites. They are more ardent after their female: Their griefs are transient. Those numberless afflictions, which render it doubtful whether heaven has given life to us in mercy or in wrath, are less felt, and sooner forgotten with them. In general, their existence appears to participate more of sensation than reflection. To this must be ascribed their disposition to sleep when abstracted from their diversions, and unemployed in labour. An animal whose body is at rest, and who does not reflect, must be disposed to sleep of course. Comparing them by their faculties of memory, reason, and imagination, it appears to me, that in memory they are equal to the whites; in reason much inferior, as I think one could scarcely be found capable of tracing and comprehending the investigations of Euclid; and that in imagination they are dull, tasteless, and anomalous. It would be unfair to follow them to Africa for this investigation. We will consider them here, on the same stage with the whites, and where the facts are not apocryphal on which a judgment is to be formed. It

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will be right to make great allowances for the difference of condition, of education, of conversation, of the sphere in which they move. Many millions of them have been brought to, and born in America. Most of them indeed have been confined to tillage, to their own homes, and their own society: Some have been liberally educated, and all have lived in countries where the arts and sciences are cultivated to a considerable degree, and have had before their eyes samples of the best works from abroad. The Indians, with no advantages of this kind, will often carve figures on their pipes not destitute of design and merit. They will crayon out an animal, a plant, or a country, so as to prove the existence of a germ in their minds which only wants cultivation. They astonish you with strokes of the most sublime oratory; such as prove their reason and sentiment strong, their imagination glowing and elevated. But never yet could I find that a black had uttered a thought above the level of plain narration; never see even an elementary trait of painting or sculpture. In music they are more generally gifted than the whites with accurate ears for tune and time, and they have been found capable of imagining a small catch. Whether they will be equal to the composition of a more extensive run of melody, or of complicated harmony, is yet to be proved. Misery is often the parent of the most affecting touches in poetry. Love is the peculiar oestrum of the poet. Their love is ardent, but it kindles the senses only, not the imagination. Religion indeed has produced a Phyllis Whately; but it could not produce a poet. The compositions published under her name are below the dignity of criticism. The heroes of the Dunciad are to her, as Hercules to the author of that poem. Ignatius Sancho has approached nearer to merit in composition; yet his letters do more honour to the heart than the head. They breathe the purest effusions of friendship and general philanthropy, and shew how great a degree of the latter may be compounded with strong religious zeal. He is often happy in the turn of his compliments, and his stile is easy and familiar, except when he affects a Shandean fabrication of words. But his imagination is wild and extravagant, escapes incessantly from every restraint of reason and taste, and, in the course of its vagaries, leaves a tract of thought as incoherent and eccentric, as is the course of a meteor through the sky. His subjects should often have led him to a process of sober reasoning: Upon the whole, though we admit him to the first place among those of his own colour who have presented themselves to the public judgment, yet when we compare him with the writers of the race among whom he lived, and particularly with the epistolary class, in which he has taken his own stand, we are compelled to enroll him at the bottom of the column. This criticism supposes the letters published under his name to be genuine, and to have received amendment from no other hand; points which would not be of easy investigation. The improvement of the blacks in body and mind, in the first instance of their mixture with the whites, has been observed by every one, and proves that their inferiority is not the effect merely of their condition of life. We know that among the Romans, about the Augustan age especially, the condition of their slaves was much more deplorable than that of the blacks on the continent of America. The two sexes were confined in separate apartments, because to raise a child cost the master more than to buy one. Cato, for a very restricted indulgence to his slaves in this particular, took from them a certain price. But in this country the slaves multiply as fast as the free inhabitants. Their situation and manners place the commerce between the two sexes almost without restraint. He gives it as a standing precept to a master visiting his farm, to sell his old oxen, old waggons, old tools, old and diseased servants, and every thing else become useless. The American slaves cannot enumerate this among the injuries and insults they receive. It was the common practice to expose in the island of Aesculapius, in the Tyber, diseased slaves, whose cure was like to become tedious. The Emperor Claudius, by an edict, gave freedom to such of them as should recover, and first declared, that if any person chose to kill rather than to expose them, it should be deemed homicide. The exposing them is a crime of which no instance has existed with us; and were it to be followed by death, it would be punished capitally. We are told of a certain Vedius Pollio, who, in the presence of Augustus, would have given a slave as food to his fish, for having broken a glass. With the Romans, the regular method of taking the evidence of their slaves was under torture. Here it has been thought better never to resort to their evidence. When a master was murdered, all his slaves, in the same house, or within hearing, were condemned to death. Here punishment falls on the guilty only, and as precise proof is required against him as against a

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freeman. Yet notwithstanding these and other discouraging circumstances among the Romans, their slaves were often their rarest artists.

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Chapter 5 : About the City - Kingston

Memorial Day is an appropriate day and should remind us of those who paid with their lives for our freedom. We should be filled with gratitude and be challenged to do all that we can to protect the freedom that they left to us.

We cannot see any reason in ourselves, as to why the Lord should take pleasure in us. We cannot take delight in ourselves, for we often have to groan being burdened, conscious of our sinfulness and deploring our unfaithfulness. But we love to dwell upon this transcendent truth, this glorious mystery: In what strong language He expresses His delight in His people! Who could have conceived of the Eternal One as bursting forth into a song? Yet it is written, "He will take great delight in you" "He will rejoice over you with singing! As He views His works of providence" "I do not read that He sings. Yes, for your sake He takes upon Himself the form of a servant and becomes obedient unto death, even the death of the bloody tree! Sit down at the foot of the Cross, and study the wounds of Jesus! Of all the volumes that were ever written" "this volume, printed in crimson upon the pure, lily-like flesh of Christ, is the best to read! If any of you doubt whether there is forgiveness with God" "I ask you to stand on Calvary, in imagination, and to look into the wounds of Jesus. Pardon of sin is only found in the wounds of Jesus! Your sins were atoned for upon the accursed Cross. Abide close to the cross, and search the mystery of His wounds. Keep a deep sense of your indebtedness to God alive in your soul" "and you will feel that you can never do enough for Him who has forgiven you so much! There is no solid joy, no hallowed peace this side of Heaven" "except by living under the shadow of the Cross, and nestling in the wounds of Jesus! When I survey the wondrous cross On which the Prince of glory died, My richest gain I count but loss, And pour contempt on all my pride. All the vain things that charm me most, I sacrifice them to His blood. See from His head, His hands, His feet, Sorrow and love flow mingled down! Were the whole realm of nature mine, That were a present far too small; Love so amazing, so divine, Demands my soul, my life, my all! Thomas Charles, " Pride " Many think themselves most humble" "when they are wholly devoid of this lovely and rare grace. Often a great show of humility in speech and behavior, covers the rankest and most diabolical pride in the heart! They are filled, it may be, with a high opinion of their self-abasement. Their humility is without one spark of gratitude to God, or any disposition to give Him glory. The deceitfulness of the heart, and the subtlety of Satan, in no one thing appears so great, as in the workings of pride. Nor have we in anything more cause for continual watchfulness, than pride. Nothing is so subtle, so secret, so insinuating" "as pride! It often surprises us at an unexpected hour" "and is in actual possession of us, before we are aware of its approach. Were we under the continual influence of a humble spirit, our religious attainments would not be so apt to glitter in our own eyes. We would be daily ashamed of, and sorely lament. The spirit of pride is eminently the work of the devil within our souls. Pride enters into the very essence of every other corruption, and is the life and soul of every other sin! Until this wretched pride is in a measure brought down and mortified" "no grace will grow and thrive in the heart. Until we are brought to this state of true humility, taking shame to ourselves, and giving glory to God in and for everything" "we cannot possibly enjoy communion with God, and growth in grace cannot possibly take place. Real humility takes nothing to itself, but sin and shame. Real humility gives all the glory to God, who is the Giver of every good and perfect gift. There is not one single blessing from God that can be received, but by a humble spirit. Nor can we be partakers of the consolations of Christ, but in proportion as this humble spirit prevails. We have but tasted "that the Lord is gracious. We are but beginners now in spiritual education. For although we have learned the first letters of the alphabet, we cannot read words yet, much less can we put sentences together. As one says, "He who has been in Heaven but five minutes, knows more than all the theologians on earth put together. Oh, Christian, within a very little time you will be rid of all your trials and your troubles! Your eyes now suffused with tears, will weep no longer. You will gaze in ineffable rapture upon the splendor of Him who sits upon His glorious throne. His crown, His joy, His paradise" "these will be yours, and you will be co-heir with Him who is the heir of all things! We grieve Him, when we take little or no notice of His amazing

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condescension and loveâ€”in coming freely and willingly to be our Comforter and Sanctifier. We grieve Him, when we make no returns of love to Himâ€”by bringing forth in a holy walk and conduct, the fruits of the Spirit. We grieve Him, when by careless neglect and unwatchfulness, we fall into those habits and courses which He abhors. He is grieved, because He loves us and has our happiness much at heartâ€”for to promote our holiness and happiness is the object of His indwelling us. When we put obstructions in His way, and we promote our own miseryâ€”how is the Spirit of love grieved! Let us therefore, above all things, attend to His motions, and beware of a barren and unfruitful profession of religion, and of defiling by secret indulgencesâ€”the temple and habitation of the Spirit. Shall we grieve Him who dwells with us as our Comforter? How unworthyâ€”how base a conduct! Shall we, who have tasted that the Lord is graciousâ€”by our negligence, sin and folly, grieve Him who has come on purpose to comfort us? Shall we grieve Him, without whom we cannot live, cannot think one good thought, nor breathe one good desire! Shall we grieve Him, whose presence in the soul is Heaven, and whose absence is a Hell of corruption, darkness, and misery! Is it possible that we should make such base returns for such love, and be such enemies to our own happiness! In what dust and ashes ought even the best of us to lie down before Him! Shall we not rather take notice of His love and His kindness, and thankfully receive all our comforts from His hands, and observe His love and grace in every refreshing thought put into our minds? Yes, shall we not carefully watch and promote all His strivings and motions within us, and cheerfully comply with them, however self-denying and contrary to flesh and blood? When He convinces of sinâ€”let us set our hearts mightily against it. When He speaks comfortâ€”let us hear Him as the Lord our Comforter, making known the riches of love and grace to our souls. No discipline seems pleasant at the time, but painful. Later on, however, it produces a harvest of righteousness and peace for those who have been trained by it. In His good time He may allow us to see such wisdom and goodness in all of our circumstances, as to fill our hearts with transports of joy. To follow Him is our partâ€”without murmuring or complaining. Nothing befalls us without a causeâ€”no trouble comes upon us sooner, or presses more heavily, or continues longerâ€”than what God knows that our case requires. Away then with all impatience and all murmurings! All our desire in this world, should be to live holily and live usefullyâ€”and affliction, by the blessing of God, has great influence in promoting both. Sanctified affliction greatly promotes holiness, and is also a great preparative for usefulness. It is working out at the same time a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory in the eternal world. God always chastens us, for our profit. Though we may thereby lose earthly comforts, ease and enjoymentsâ€”yet it is a profitable loss. What we lose in these thingsâ€”we gain in holiness. It is for our profit, to become partakers of His holiness. Thomas Charles, " Sanctification " Meditation on the sufferings and death of Jesus, produces a hatred towards sin. It was sin which made it necessary for the Lord of glory to come down from Heaven and take on Him the form of a servant. Sin was the cause of His deep humiliation, abasement and sufferings. Viewing sin through the crossâ€”the believer abhors it, and regards it with perfect hatred. He therefore diligently strives against it, and strenuously resists Satan, from whose iron chains he could never have been delivered, had it not been for the death of the Son of God. Sin will never appear in its own deformity and horrid natureâ€”until we see it in its effects in the Son of Godâ€”until we "behold the Lamb of God" bearing our sin on the cruel tree. Christ crucified, like a magnifying glassâ€”exhibits to view every feature of this hideous monster! He was pierced for our transgressions, He was crushed for our iniquities. The punishment that brought us peace was upon Him, and by His wounds we are healed. Never did God appear more glorious, than when He was pouring out His wrath on the Son of His love, for our sins. Justice and mercy, holiness and loveâ€”there shone with united and transcendent splendor. The same glory of God which shines in punishing sin in Hellâ€”appeared in His punishing it on the cross! Does not God deserve to be loved for the one, as well as for the other? Does He not deserve to be loved wherever and in whatever manner He causes His glorious justice to appear? That man never had true graceâ€”who does not love God for punishing sin, as well as for pardoning it. Cursed is everyone who is hung on a tree. If you ever, by the eye of faith, see Jesus Christ dying for youâ€”sin will never be sweet to you again. What was it that slew our blessed Lord? It was our sin! When we discover that

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our iniquities put our dearest and best Friend to death, we vow revenge against our iniquities, and henceforth hate them with a perfect hatred. Let me illustrate this very simply: Here is a knife with a richly carved ivory handle—a knife of excellent workmanship. Yonder woman, we will suppose, has had a dear child murdered by a cruel enemy.

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Chapter 6 : Savannah Ghost History - Savannah Hauntings History

He was the son of William S Yocom ()and Sarah Stewart(). He was married to Rachel M Gordon (b:) Montgomery, KY. They had four children: Rachel L Yocom (), Levi Yocom (), William Gordon Yocom () and Jesse Bud Yocom, Jr ().

I joined this train thirty-eight years ago in a very supernatural manner on September 24, and was baptized by immersion here in our baptistry by late Rev. Alabi of blessed memory. I attended our discipleship programme Baptist Training Union B. James Olawaiye, also of blessed memory. It was from here I enrolled at the University of Lagos in and graduated in It is impossible to forget the meaningful contributions of certain individuals within the Christian Fellowship of Yaba Baptist Church such as late Bro. Julius Ajayi and Bro. Taiwo Kehinde, now in the U. I am forever grateful to God Almighty who, in His infinite mercies, had ordained before time began that Yaba Baptist Church would be the cradle of my conversion to Christianity. Whenever the history of my life is written, Yaba Baptist Church will be written in gold. Thank you so much for your magnanimity. My beautiful wife of twenty-eight years and mother of our five wonderful children is here with me, and so are leaders and members of our ministry. For us, this is homecoming. Now, to the assignment allotted to me by the organisers of our 70th anniversary, namely the anniversary lecture titled: Almost everywhere on planet earth, the systems of men are failing to either facilitate development in the third world or sustain it in the first as evident in the economic crises in Europe with Spain, Greece and Portugal on the brink; the political shakings among Arab nations from Libya to Syria; the societal decay in America manifesting in insecurity and moral tumble; and the seemingly insurmountable problem of governmental dysfunction, disease, hunger and poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. These carriers of the light of His glory must permeate the seven mountains of society: Now, to the lecture proper. There are three major institutions created by God: In the wisdom of God, the family institution supplies the human resources for both government and the church. Consequently, everyone in the church or government is an ambassador of his or her family for good or evil – that is, individuals in the church and government can only display their family values and ideals. From Genesis to Revelation the Bible contains a plethora of scriptures that settle the matter of God and government. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this. Besides all these, Jesus Christ paid the absolute price for good governance when He died on the cross to redeem us all and that which was lost: Why are You so far from helping Me, And from the words of My groaning? They pierced My hands and My feet; 17 I can count all My bones. They look and stare at Me. You have answered Me. What was the answer given to the question in Psalm It will be recounted of the Lord to the next generation, 31 They will come and declare His righteousness to a people who will be born, That He has done this. The Book of Daniel states that God rules in the affairs of men and gives rulership to whoever He wills, even the basest of men. Let the beasts get out from under it, And the birds from its branches. Let it be wet with the dew of heaven, And let him graze with the beasts On the grass of the earth. For His dominion is an everlasting dominion, And His kingdom is from generation to generation. My counselors and nobles resorted to me, I was restored to my kingdom, and excellent majesty was added to me. And those who walk in pride He is able to put down. In addition to all these points, the Book of Romans – which I consider the Magna Carta of our Christian Liberty – labels those in government as ministers of God and also stipulates that there is a gift of government given by the Holy Spirit: For there is no authority except from God, and the authorities that exist are appointed by God. Do you want to be unafraid of the authority? Do what is good, and you will have praise from the same. Now we know it was the Holy Spirit in Joseph, David and Daniel that made them icons of good governance and exemplary leadership gifts to their respective generations. For we will not sit down till he comes here. Now he was ruddy, with bright eyes, and good-looking. So Samuel arose and went to Ramah. Do not let your thoughts trouble you, nor let your countenance change. And in the days of your father, light and understanding and wisdom, like the wisdom of the gods, were found in him; and King Nebuchadnezzar your father’s – your father the king – made him chief of the magicians, astrologers, Chaldeans, and soothsayers. Need I say more? The

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main reason Christians are not involved in politics as they should be is the fear of contamination. Daniel showed that you can have contact without contamination and Joseph showed that you can be in Egypt without Egypt being in you. Besides, while the Heroes of Faith in the Bible used their faith to subdue kingdoms, we use ours for material acquisition, forgetting that the nations of the earth are our inheritance as kings and priests of our God, and their thrones and dominions are for us to take and display the flag of the kingdom of God on top of them all. All things were created through Him and for Him. For the time would fail me to tell of Gideon and Barak and Samson and Jephthah, also of David and Samuel and the prophets: Others were tortured, not accepting deliverance, that they might obtain a better resurrection. They wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins, being destitute, afflicted, tormented—³⁸ of whom the world was not worthy. They wandered in deserts and mountains, in dens and caves of the earth. And He sent and signified it by His angel to His servant John, ² who bore witness to the word of God, and to the testimony of Jesus Christ, to all things that he saw. Grace to you and peace from Him who is and who was and who is to come, and from the seven Spirits who are before His throne, ⁵ and from Jesus Christ, the faithful witness, the firstborn from the dead, and the ruler over the kings of the earth. To Him who loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood, ⁶ and has made us kings and priests to His God and Father, to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever. Only the ignorant would limit or exclude the participation of Christians in politics. Your own nation and the chief priests have delivered You to me. What have You done? If My kingdom were of this world, My servants would fight, so that I should not be delivered to the Jews; but now My kingdom is not from here. For this cause I was born, and for this cause I have come into the world, that I should bear witness to the truth. Everyone who is of the truth hears My voice. And a rainbow was on his head, his face was like the sun, and his feet like pillars of fire. And he set his right foot on the sea and his left foot on the land, ³ and cried with a loud voice, as when a lion roars. When he cried out, seven thunders uttered their voices. We are not to fold our arms in the face of massive oppression and shut our mouths while the ungodly execute their evil schemes in the corridors of power — that would be sinful silence. The tears of the oppressed, But they have no comforter— On the side of their oppressors there is power, But they have no comforter. Ladies and gentlemen, the gospel is not just about evangelism; it is also about being salt, light and leaven throughout the whole culture. God came to reconcile not just our souls but everything to Himself. Jesus came not just to win souls but to seek and save that which was lost — to recover the lost dominion. The grip of corruption on the planet earth can only be broken by the manifestation of the sons of God. Should Christians be involved in partisan politics? It seems that the answer to this question has already been made plain within the first segment of this lecture, but to show the aggravation and degradation caused by our non-involvement posture, let us consider the participation of non-Christians in partisan politics. Unlike many Christians who have separated the secular from the spiritual and confused separation with isolation, forgetting that God who is Spirit created the physical world and the Word became flesh and lived among us so that we can come to the understanding that God does not make such distinctions, Muslims do not make separation of state from religion their agenda. In fact, they fuse them together because, in reality, no one can truly separate Faith from Family and Finances from Freedom. In this regard, Muslims seem to have been wiser. A study of Nigerian and even North African history will reveal the fact that political dominance has been a core element in major moves to propagate Islam. From the Kanem-Borno empire in AD to the Borno empire that subsequently succeeded it in AD and from the Hausa City States which emerged from around AD to the middle belt state of Nupe, the advent of Islam was accompanied by political revolution and restructuring in the Islamic order. Islamic traders often targeted kings and converted them to Islam because they realized that once they could get the throne, they could capture the city. Augustine, the historically acclaimed theologian. However, at some point in history, schism or division arose in the Tunisian church over such issues as forms of worship. Hence, instead of consolidating the Christian presence in the polity, the church was divided. Christianity was later swept away by desert Arabs who were unified by the teachings of Prophet Mohammed. It is not surprising, therefore, that Jesus said that the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of the kingdom. History

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has a record of men and women who stepped out of the four walls of the church into society to create change in the political landscape. First we see the biblical Joseph and Daniel who stood tall for God as political administrators in foreign lands. Their experience should be an encouragement for New Testament believers because just like we who are citizens of a Holy nation within an earthly nation, they were strangers in foreign lands. They were appointed by monarchs who embodied the sovereignty of the respective foreign lands, Egypt and Babylon. In our case, there are no longer monarchs in the order of Pharaoh and Nebuchadnezzar but sovereignty now resides in the people and the people confer part of that sovereignty on individual leaders through elective processes. Therefore, as Christians, we can distinguish ourselves to the point of being chosen by God through the people to serve in political offices. However, it is almost safe to state that, while many people have no problems with Christians in politics, their grouse is with pastors actively participating in partisan politics. It is this revelation that has spurred several Christian men and women who have stood out and shone as light in the political terrain. Some of these believers were or are pastors and ministers. Yet, like Melchizedek, these individuals participated in politics from the pulpit. It is interesting to note that there have been Baptist pastors and Baptist leaders in active partisan politics, including the following: Martin Luther King Jr. Ross Clifford “Australian politician: Jerry Falwell “Republican presidential kingmaker.

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let us be destitute, afflicted, tormented, and so forth” then we sit down and look upon Him whom we have pierced, and begin to say within ourselves: " Are the chips of the cross so heavy?

A History of Ghosts and the Ghosts of History photographs by Rob Levin Compiled from reliable sources and Copyrighted by Haunting Tours, Inc Strangeness permeates Savannah; strangeness that may date back to its settlement and even perhaps before to the time when the coast was inhabited by Indians and pirates and a few Spanish missionaries. History hung in that limbo for a century with the British to the north and Spanish to the south engaged in a somewhat lackadaisical struggle for supremacy till General James Oglethorpe came with his colonists in The coastal waters and islands were often a refuge for pirates, outlaws and others who were not necessarily friends to authority. This tends to give credence to the many ghost stories. A family had just rented the house and on their first night they heard a scream upstairs followed by the sobbing cry "Oh, so much blood! The city of Savannah is literally built on its dead. Cemeteries were built on the edge of the settlement. As the colony grew into a port city the cemeteries were absorbed and homes and businesses built on former burial sites. And some just turn up. A mummified body was found in the walls of the Foley House some years back. But, even before settlers arrived in Savannah this high ground known to the Creek and Choctaw peoples as Yamacraw Bluffs was probably a burial ground. Native Americans from this culture literally built their towns around their dead. When Oglethorpe arrived with his colonists new bodies were soon interred. By the original cemetery plot was full of Yellow Fever victims and other unfortunates and a new cemetery was established a few hundred yards to the south and east of the original burial plot. The Revolutionary War saw a desperate battle fought on this ground. Chippewa Square did not then exist and this ground was occupied by fortifications. The bloody conflict of the siege of Savannah was contested from here to the west side of Martin Luther King Jr. This struggle, after the Battle of Bunker Hill the second bloodiest battle of the war, left Savannah in British hands despite significant French assistance to the colonists in their attempt to capture the city. After all, people die everywhere, every city has its share of graveyards that have been displaced by development. Few places have such a history of hauntings, of strange tales of the paranormal than Savannah. For one clue we can go back to the beginning of the colony. But, what did his plan involve? What was its basis? By one measurement - using cubits - the original city was a square cubits on a side. The square is an important pattern in occult lore, a magical square can be used to trace a talisman to achieve a purpose or set a tone or direction for an ongoing enterprise. Could this plan have been, in effect, a magical design of such power and persistence that spirits are trapped between two planes of existence? One may assume that any purposes Oglethorpe might have incorporated in an occult dimension of the plan would be extensions of his dream of a utopian, commercially successful colony based on the efforts of free and industrious men - lawyers, slaves, Catholics, and whisky were banned. Tragedy has followed Savannah as periods of good fortune have been stopped dead by wars, recessions, fires and plagues. Much of the city has been burned as close-packed wooden structures went up in flames that spread from block to block. That is why so many homes still standing are built of brick. In the early 19th Century the city was cursed by a departing newspaper publisher embittered by the poor reception of his weekly. Harney wrote in , shortly before his departure from the city to Charleston and thence Kentucky, where he died a few years later. Admittedly, was a bad year for the city with a major fire and a yellow fever epidemic. Sherman did not burn Savannah but other conflagrations have destroyed large parts of the city as did 20th Century developers. A lot of people seem to believe they have had paranormal experiences in the city. There are hundreds of ghost stories. And strange occurrences connected to the paranormal still occur. Just recently a local woman who had organized "Psychic Fairs" was brutally murdered and dismembered, allegedly by her father. That should be enough to set another spirit adrift or at least fuel tales until well into the next century. A servant reported seeing the man as well. The Gordon children reported "that when she died, her face took on the radiance of a bride, going to meet her

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bridegroom. Mary Stewart Gordon Platt wrote that the servant who sighted the general said the general appeared well and happy. However, according to reports, the general may not have actually taken Nellie Gordon completely away. There have been reports she is still walking the old Gordon home. Objects disappear and reappear in plain sight. The faint sounds of a pianoforte, such as Mrs. Gordon loved and played, have been reported as well. An exorcism has been performed in at least one Savannah residence. The house, which had been moved from another location, had a rollicking history of inexplicable incidents. One young man was found face down hugging the floor in an upstairs room when the house was undergoing renovation. The desperate man had been convinced that a force beyond nature was attempting to pull him through an opening in the floor - a drop of thirty or more feet. Restoration work proceeded slowly because workers left the house due to strange occurrences or just paused to listen. Jim Williams, the Georgia antique dealer who owned and was restoring the home later was tried three times for the murder of his associate, Danny Hansford. These trials inspired the bestseller, *Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil*, in which Williams, now deceased, was the central character. Williams moved into the Mercer House on Monterey Square after completing the Hampton Lillibridge restoration and became well known for his fabulous parties. Some years after Williams' death, reports surfaced that visitors had observed lights and festivities in the elegant mansion on the very same night of the year as Williams' most opulent annual party - yet there had been no party. Nancy Roberts, a prolific South Carolina writer of tales of the supernatural reported in her book, *Georgia Ghosts*, that two New York visitors had witnessed this phenomena in , five years to the day after Williams' last big gala in that celebrated his acquittal in the Hansford shooting. According to tradition, not everyone sees ghosts. Sometimes they appear to special persons from their lives, sometimes they may appear to psychically gifted individuals or they may make apparently random appearances, driven by who knows what strange logic. A maid at the old City Hotel on Bay Street is reported to have been found in tears outside the gate of the Colonial Cemetery when she followed an interesting young man home from the hotel. He walked into the cemetery and disappeared, she told worried co-workers who discovered her. Some people are said to be gifted with psychic abilities while others do not have the appropriate sort of "energy. In a certain way, tribal culture is very close to Savannah. The book, *Drums and Shadows*, was published in The introduction to *Drums and Shadows* sums up the situation, "Today, sorcery is still practiced. Spirits of the departed are still believed to make frequent visitations to this earth and are as real. Illnesses were caused by curses and witches were said to "ride" men in their sleep, the torment eventually leading to physical degeneration and death. A broom, which a witch reputedly could not cross, would be laid to protect an entry. Salt was sprinkled in doorways and around beds to keep residents safe. As recently as a couple of years ago a published police report told of a woman throwing salt at another and accusing her of witchcraft. One story tells of a man who woke from tormented dreams to find a cat at the foot of his bed. He struck the cat violently and it ran away. He followed it out of the house and down the street to the home of a woman who sat gasping from the pain of three freshly broken ribs. She begged him not to kill her. Conjure was practiced by those with "the power," according to interviews published in *Drums and Shadows*. Bad luck was blamed not on the vagaries of fate but upon the ill will of enemies as manifested through the work of a "root doctor" or "conjuh man. Belief that unexplained illness were due to such conjure and might involve the infestation of the afflicted body with snakes or worms was widespread. The belief in occult phenomena held by occupants of such Depression-era African American communities as Tin City to the east and Yamacraw, Frogtown and Currytown to the west, contributed to assumptions that the communities were inundated with ignorance and superstition although many learned persons in both England and the United States, including poet William Butler Yeats, were practicing ritual magic during roughly the same time period. Tradition from Africa and elsewhere around the world has it that a person born with a caul, the remnants of the placenta, over their face, is gifted with a special sight - the ability to perceive the spirit world. Many of the persons interviewed for *Drums and Shadows* recounted the experiences of relatives born with "the caul" and such persons were regarded with a certain amount of fear and respect. Those who believe see, doubters do not. In some cases the haunting of a home is related to the psychic

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energies of its occupants. Using the board on a stormy night, the psychic explorers asked for a sign that a spirit was present. The board made no response. The intensity of the storm increased. A freakish gust of wind sent a heavy branch crashing down just outside the window. Again they used the ouija board to ask for a sign. The Davenport House has a long history that includes appearances of a spectral cat that cannot be explained and other houses have given birth to even more amazing stories. The brick mansion is well known for ghostly presences in rooms and These presences have manifest themselves in many ways. Roberts reported seeing a female form in Room and her husband was perplexed by the scent of roses that permeated the room. Others have noticed similar phenomena on the second floor of the mansion. A recent entry in the guest book mentioned "a pleasant ghostly experience," and current staff have reported seeing apparitions on the second floor of the inn. The dedication of love is often speculated to be at the root of a haunting. The ghost of a servant girl named Anna is said to inhabit the 17Hundred90 Inn and Restaurant. As the story goes, Anna fell in love with a sailor and threw herself into the brick courtyard from a third floor balcony as the sails of his ship disappeared out of sight down the Savannah River, carrying her love back to the sea. Neighbors have reported seeing Anna on the porch. Unexplained chair rockings, window openings and noises on the stairs have been attributed to Anna as well. Willink also lost his love to sea.

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Chapter 8 : Grace Gems for OCTOBER

In Acts chapter 6 we read about the first martyr of the New Testament Church, Stephen, one of the seven deacons who was full of faith and power and did great wonders and miracles.

He was married to Rachel M Gordon b: They had four children: A piece in the Clay County Enterprise on March 22, contained the following: Resolved, That we hereby express our tenderest sympathies to the family and friends in the sorrow with which they are cast down, and the loss which they have sustained, and commend them to the favor of "Him that doeth all things wisely and well. As a citizen his name was without blot or blemish--pure and unsullied. As a public officer, honest, faithful and capable, with the fear of God before him. Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be spread upon the records of this court, and furnished for publication to each paper printed within the county, and that a copy be furnished by the Clerk of this court to the family of the deceased. Knight, Committee on Resolutions. Remarks by George A. After the adoption of the Resolutions, Mr. Knight delivered the following beautiful and appropriate remarks: May it please the Court: The duty which I have just performed is to me a sad and painful one. I have from early boyhood enjoyed the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with the deceased; have known him for at least twenty years, and know that he was a gentleman and possessed many sterling qualities. I have known him in the various relations of life--as a private citizen and a public officer--in the first he was universally esteemed by all as an honest man, a kind friend, generous and hospitable, a man of firm convictions; he was resolute and determined in whatever he conceived to be right; he feared but one thing, and that was to do wrong intentionally; he was ever a friend of the poor and needy; with true Kentucky hospitality, he never turned from his door the hungry, nor withheld relief from the suffering and the destitute; he was keenly sensitive to the demands of the unfortunate and the afflicted; ever ready and willing to lend a helping hand. As a trusted officer of this Court and County, he was faithful and efficient in the discharge of every duty. His constant aim was to fulfill his obligations to the public in the honest discharge of the duties of his office. That he had faults, we all admit. If he had not he would have been more than mortal. We deplore his loss--let us overlook his faults and emulate his virtues. He is now free from the cares, troubles and afflictions of life. May his rest be peaceful. I offer these remarks as an humble tribute to departed worth.

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Chapter 9 : The Jefferson - Hemings Controversy - Jefferson on Race & Slavery -

1: Not by the Martyr's death alone The Saint his crown in Heaven has won, There is a triumph robe on high For bloodless fields of victory. 2: What though he was not called to feel.

Having said that, the story stands as an account of oral tradition and legend apparently passed down through the Johnson family. It provides the only record of the experiences of Lady Mary Watts Johnson when she was incarcerated and escaped in No author was shown when the story was published. This leaves authorship open to speculation. A letter written by William Gordon Johnson is attached to the copy of the book housed in the Library of Congress. In the letter he states the author was his aunt, Susan Griffith Colpoys Johnson. In the absence of other evidence, it appears Susan Colpoys Johnson should be considered the author of the work. It also provides a glimpse into the people and conditions in those times. For these reasons, the story is worth reading. I hope you find it interesting. It was in the year , at an early period of those disturbances in the United States which ended in their separation from Great Britain, that the family of a wealthy Baronet residing on the Mohawk river, distinguished for his determined loyalty, were aroused from their beds by a continued ringing at the hall door. The state of the country had induced a considerable degree of watchfulness, so that in a few moments lights were gleaming in every direction, and every man appeared armed, though but half dressed. Before even replying to the summons, Sir John reconnoitered through a loop hole which commanded the entrance, and after a single glance ordered the doors be thrown open, in a voice that indicated no further necessity for caution; and the words "the Indians," uttered in a tone of satisfaction, seemed to reassure all who heard them. Yet few Europeans would have witnessed the scene that followed without trepidation. The hall was instantly filled with swarthy forms in their war costume, whose leaders pressed forward hastily to Sir John, while on the lawn might be seen at least as many more, pausing with their habitual good breeding in order not to crowd on the half dressed females of the family, who had also rushed down on the first alarm. A few words delivered to Sir John with dignified composure for though it was manifest their business was pressing - an Indian never loses his calm demeanour accounted for their intrusion. And having by the exercise of their usual vigilant ingenuity succeeded in eluding the different parties of rebels scattered over the country, they reached the Hall at midnight, and proposed that Sir John should escape with them, place himself at the head of their warriors, and then advance to support his own tenantry and the loyalists in the neighborhood, who were all ready to unite in support of the Royal Government. No time was to be lost. Sir John paused a moment, as indeed a man might be expected to do when abandoning a noble property and a mansion filled with all the elegancies and luxuries that were rare and costly in those days, to the coarse violence of a fierce mob, - for the revolutionary bands were hardly above that denomination at that early period. But the case was hopeless as regarded the preservation of his liberty and property. For the safety of his family he had no uneasiness as, in spite of the bitter indignation with which his vehement loyalty regarded all the proceedings of the revolutionary party, he had an unwilling consciousness that the blood of the defenceless had never yet stained their arms. The Indians, with their bright intelligent eyes fixed on his face, saw the glance of the father and the husband towards the young and lovely woman who with two small children clung to his side. In their own language they repeated the necessity of expedition, and the impossibility of conveying women and children through the woods with that secrecy which their critical position required. The child, though averse to the position, showed no dread of his friendly 5 captor, but loudly announced his determination to remain with "papa. But you must leave us all; I have no fears, but I cannot be parted from my children; even this little man as she lifted the eldest from the shoulders of the Indian could not endure the fatigue of your march. Do not fear for me. You know in the party that are coming my friends and relatives are sufficiently numerous and influential to prevent either insult or injury, if any was attempted. But you know, rebels as they are, they have never harmed women or children. God bless you, my dear, and you my darlings. But that I hope to serve the Royal cause more effectually, by keeping together our Indian allies, I would not thus secure my personal

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freedom. Gain as much time as you can, my men turning to the servants, for we would rather not be overtaken in the open country. Every light was extinguished to induce the supposition that the whole family were buried in profound sleep. Many more precautions for defence were ostentatiously arranged than had really been practiced before, and hardly had all these measures been completed than the tramp of many feet and the clatter of horses on every side informed the eager listeners that the house was being surrounded. Lights then appeared, though slowly, in different parts of the building, and after such delay as might be expected from a family at rest, the steward approached another window and enquired their business. I know your sister is a gentle-hearted woman, and no harm shall come to her if she will keep out of the way. Go at the door, my friends, but keep back your fire if we can do without. Margaret, retreated from the window with a mocking laugh, but placed herself so as to watch the attack on the door and windows of the entrance hall. It may be supposed that a building never intended for defence could not long resist the assault of armed and irritated men, in far greater numbers than had at first appeared; but even when they entered the Hall they met with obstacles for which they were little prepared, in every direction. Beds, wardrobes, all kinds of furniture blockaded every passage that led to the different wings of the house, and in removing them tubs filled with water, flour, meal, etc. Even all these ingenious devices could not long have delayed regular troops or real determination; but among the insurgent force of a very motley nature were mingled many whose personal regard for Sir John and his family led them to magnify the obstacles, and to soothe the irritation of those who suffered from them. All desired to secure his person; but many hoped that his hitherto unshaken loyalty might not be proof against the prospect of the utter destruction of his property, and that if treated with some consideration, he might be at least persuaded to remain neuter in the approaching struggle. To others who were actuated by inferior motives, they suggested that it was a pity to do more damage than was necessary to effect an entrance, as the Hall would be a fine place for some better man. Having at last reached the apartment in which the Lady and her children, apparently in a state of disorder and alarm, they began to question her about Sir John. She replied with calmness and dignity, that they could not mean that she should betray the place of concealment of her husband; that of course both she and all his attached domestics had done their best to secure his personal safety, and that she did not believe there was one in the house who would betray him. Sammons admitted her plea, and retired with some of his followers to search in every direction. The more rough and violent leader, Waldston, continued to urge her by alternate threats and persuasion to avoid irritating his men by uselessly detaining them in a pursuit which must be successful, as he assured her a complete cordon had been drawn around the house before they had given any sign of their approach. The respect which her position in the country involuntarily commanded even over the democrats of that day, and the influence of her grace and beauty, enabled her to engage successively the attention of different leaders who entered her apartment with a view of extracting from her some hints respecting her husband. Her sister, whom we have heard addressed as Mrs. Margaret, was well known to most of the invaders, and by her very different character and bearing also contrived to interrupt the proceedings of the parties spread about the house. Sometimes when removing wardrobes and forcing the doors of closets, she would watch them with every token of alarm and agitation, and at the last crash a shriek, apparently involuntary, indicated, as they supposed, her terror at the discovery of Sir John, or her apprehension of his firing on them from his retreat. Besides, it was then far from their intention to injure him personally; in fact, his name was so powerful among the Indians, that the report of any such outrage would have severed all hopes of drawing the tribes to their party, and have brought upon their province a reckless and desperate irruption. No time was allowed her for preparation; the wailings of her infant child and her own delicate situation merely sufficed to secure her the attendance of a single woman servant; and she was subjected to the still greater deprivation of being parted from her sister, whose reckless confidence in the privileges of her sex, had at last excited a degree of indignation which was barely restrained from breaking out into personal violence, and whom they also suspected of directing the concealment of certain valuables, which some of the more covetous of the party had hoped to secure for themselves. Neither plate nor jewels were to be found, nor was any portion of them ever

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traced by the rebel party. The servants were fiercely ordered to leave the building, and withheld from even a farewell to their lady and children; one only, a black, succeeded in throwing himself at her feet, and weeping a farewell over the little ones. Sammons, who had mingled among the men who acted as guards, pretended to advance to drag the man away, but in truth was protecting him from the violence which rougher hands would not have scrupled to bestow. He perceived that a few words reached the Lady, which seemed to give her a momentary satisfaction, but he did not deem the matter of sufficient consequence to report his observation to others, and thereby expose the faithful fellow to an examination which habitual contempt for his race would have rendered severe if not fatal. When the Lady was placed in the vehicle which was to convey her from her happy and luxurious home, and all the excitement of action was over, it may be supposed that her heart was wrung with many sorrowful thoughts. He had infused the same spirit into those Indian tribes with whom he had the greatest influence, and it was partly owing to the terror which they inspired that he had remained so long unmolested. His vast estates were all in those provinces which were now in arms against the mother country; therefore, ruined fortunes, separation from her husband, and scenes of strife and bloodshed were the prospects that lay before the young wife, who previous to these unhappy dissensions had held the highest position in the peaceful and flourishing state of New York, in which her family had long been settled. Hardly dressed and crowded into a small open carriage with her young child and the nurse; and on their arrival at the first place where the rebels could find food for themselves and their horses, regardless of her necessities, she was rudely ordered to enter the house and ascend the stairs to a miserable apartment, where, without any reply to her intreaties for a bed and some food for her children, the door was locked upon her, and the sound of a measured step outside told her she was guarded by a sentry. Urged, however, by the cries of her children, the Lady and the nurse endeavoured to draw his attention and excite his compassion by calling through the door. For some time he made no reply; but at last another voice was heard addressing him, and in a few minutes a subdued rap induced the helpless captives to desist from their intreaties and listen with earnestness to a whisper through the keyhole. The gentlemen below must get their breakfast before their prisoners. A pretty work you gave us last night. The unfortunate Lady was somewhat reassured by the knowledge that a friend was at hand, and endeavored to soothe her children. They answered at first rudely, but on the Lady and her servant representing that they would not give more trouble, if equally secured in a better room; and pointing out the heated and suffering state of the pretty little children, they were induced to consent; and the unhappy Lady thus obtained a few hours rest, which enabled her to keep up her strength and spirits for the rougher treatment that awaited her. Late in the afternoon, the quietness that had reigned around, and which, while it permitted the captives to get a little sleep, seemed to indicate that the soldiers and their 12 horses had equally sought that refreshment, was broken by a loud hail; and immediately after an angry and vehement discussion was carried on for a short time, when the Lady was made aware of her being the chief object of it by her door being rudely thrown open, and she commanded to come down instantly to Colonel D How little did the Lady suppose it possible, when she insisted on being left to the "tender mercies" of her countrymen, that she could have been assailed with the coarse and violent language that was now addressed to her, as she stood pale with fatigue and agitation before the brutal demagogue. Yet few others could look at her slight graceful figure, her youthful countenance turned towards him with an expression of dismay and surprise, and her whole demeanour so indicative of gentle birth and breeding, without feelings of pity and admiration, which were hardly restrained by the presence of the commanding officer. With her usual presence of mind, the Lady saw at a glance the sympathy that was excited, and taking advantage of the barbarian pausing for breath, she addressed him with calm dignity, yet raising her voice so as to compel a hearing when he endeavoured to interrupt her. In this sad conflict, let not the cause of your independence be sullied by conduct that we have hitherto only apprehended from savages. Gentlemen, you are fathers and husbands. I appeal to you to secure to me such treatment as every civilized nation affords even to prisoners taken in battle. And the children are but small - the boy there, the heir you know with a sneer, may be settled if he gets a roll out of that high thing. It was sufficiently mean and uneasy to satisfy the desire of Colonel D, to subject the Lady to every humiliation

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and discomfort; but as for a time it withdrew her from the gaze of the soldiery, and the abuse of the commandant, she entered it with thankfulness. A cold and weary drive brought her to Albany, then the head-quarters of the rebels, where the unfortunate Lady and her children were confined in a comfortless abode, and denied all communication with any friends. A few days of rest, however, enabled her to compose her spirits, and arrange her scanty wardrobe and wretched accommodation to the best advantage. The men who were her guards, and the people of the little inn, were evidently grieved at her situation, and took every opportunity of showing her kindness; but a few brutal demagogues were mingled among them, who counteracted all attempts at correspondence with her friends, or enquiry after her husband and sister, for both of whom she experienced the most painful anxiety. She was soon relieved from all doubts as to the position of the former, but in a manner most terrific to herself. A guard of soldiers one day appeared at her door, desiring her to accompany them, 14 but forbidding the children or servant to follow. She was conducted with rather more ceremony than she had before experienced through the street to a larger hotel, where she was ushered into the presence of a general officer with whom she had been formerly well acquainted; and though she knew he had taken an active part in the rebellion, she was not yet aware that all former intimacies would be cancelled at the shrine of political enmity, and was about to greet him as a deliverer, when the stern gravity with which he desired a chair to be placed for "the prisoner," chilled her feelings and overwhelmed her with terror. About a dozen other persons of note, civil and military, were assembled round the General someone wrote in: Now, Madam," continued the General, interrupting the words which the Lady was preparing to utter, "my command does not extend beyond this province; but if Sir John comes one foot within my district with his murderous allies - your fate is sealed. What can I do? And what you can do is this - write to your husband and tell him what I say. Is it possible that 15 you can think of deliberately permitting the murder of a helpless and inoffensive woman? For what is my offence; or, indeed, what has Sir John done but his duty to his King? In barricading my house, was I not fully justified in endeavouring to preserve my property? You know, sir, not a blow was struck nor a shot fired, though I had full thirty men inside, well armed. Was there anything unbecoming a woman or a wife in attempting a passive defence? And when I had done all that was befitting my sex and position, I resigned myself and infant children into the hands of those who I never can believe will stain the banner of their independence with the blood of the defenceless. They have never done so yet, are the words I have repeatedly made use of to those friends who long ago urged me to seek safety in flight. Sir John has power over the Indians, whom no one else can control. We have no wish to injure you individually; but we must save our people from his savages. We hold you and your children as hostages; and we consider that another such descent as the Indians made yesterday on the village of , will justify us in the eyes of the whole world in avenging the slaughter of many women and children as helpless, and more innocent, than yourself. We wish, however, to try gentle measures first. If you will write to Sir John, and inform him of our unalterable determination, it may be the means of allaying the horrors of the unhappy contest into which we have been driven by the tyrannical measures of the King Of England. Your letter will be sacred. I would only recommend you to accompany it with some token that will assure Sir John it comes from yourself, and expresses your unbiased sentiments.