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C. Collins

bcc. 1834

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Feb 26/55.

Merciful God, poor, weak & ignorant, I come unto Thee for aid. Thou art wise, thou art good, thou art holy. Make me more like thyself. Conscious I am that I can never be truly happy, except in becoming more & more assimilated to thy Divine nature. Help me to cherish these influences that tend to godliness, to cultivate the spirit of prayer, of watchfulness & self denial - to delight in performing thine duties which sinful nature shows, if so be that they strengthen the spirit of Piety. Cast out Pride, sloth, love of Ease, of Praise, of the Table & all those sensual delights which are found unfriendly to daily spiritual communion with Thee. During the year before me, if life should be spared, enable me to live & labor more for Thee than in the year past & to show my love for Thee by the sincerity & earnestness of my labors for the good of others. May I so live that every day shall witness some good action done; not soothing myself with the delusive hope that Faith alone can save but carefully "working out my salvation" day by day, I may have the evidence of works such as Thou canst approve, that my faith is "living" & not "dead." Grant these, my humble petition, O Father, for the Redeemer's sake, Amen.

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28th Feb/5.

The last day of winter! How time flies. A beautiful illustrative comparison occurred to me the other day to show that similarity is not necessary to harmony or beauty. - As the different hues of the rainbow each has its own distinctive character yet all blend together in beautiful harmony to produce the solar beam.

March 1/55.

Tried my hand at translating the following Riddle from Schilling.

O'er a Meadow far & wide
Silvery sheep by thousands go
As we see them sportive glide
Men most ancient saw them too.

Old they grow not but drink life
From a Fount which ever flows
With Silver Horn a Shepherd by them
Ever & anon it blows

Through golden Gates he drives them daily

Every night he counts them oer
And though the way has oft been travelled
No Lambkin lost does he deplore.

His faithful Dog helps lead them
Frisky Ram leads on the way
Can you the herd interpret?
Point the Shepherd out, I pray.

(Moon & Stars)

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March 21/55

Returned from session of Balt. Conf in Balt. after a stay of 2 weeks, the longest time I ever spent at an AM. Conf. Boarded with my friend David Creamer. Business of Conf. very pleasant but slow in consequence of the great number of members. It is impossible to have dispatch in a body of 350 men, which I believe is about the number, all told. Division into three Conferences seems inevitable. Preached in Charles St Church Sund 12th & Columbia St. the 19th

Got the College business triumphantly through - preachers pledged to raise \$3000 during the year & some noble souls (as yet incog) sent up a proposition to give \$3000 more to the funds of the College on the condition that the conference would make up the said \$3000. The sky is now clear & the old ship I trust is out of the reefs

Yesterday as Chairman of the Common Quarterly Review made Report & speech at some length, feel that a new impulse was given to the Quarterly in the Balt. Conf.

Was invited to make a speech, Thurs evening 16th inst at the Commencement of the School of Design connected with the Maryland Institute. Made a short one & think I got off very well.

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March 23/55.

In any speech before the students of the School of Design at the Maryland Institute I presented the advantages of their pursuits under several heads

(1.) Moral, as giving employment to the young men of the city & thus rescuing them from temptation. Quoted the old maxim of "an idle brain" &c. One great source of ruin to young men in large cities is that when let loose from the employments which occupy the day, they know not what to do with the evenings. Time hangs heavily on their hands. Loafing about street corners, spending the hours in trifling & vulgar jesting, conversation &c., visiting drinking saloons, theatres, gambling cellars &c. - these are the natural consequences.

(2.) Intellectual. These exercises with the pencil & crayon tend to cultivate the intellectual powers & refine the taste. Every essay with the pencil is a study which calls unto exercise the reasoning & comparing powers. The process by which the eye & the hand became trained is precisely the same as when the mind becomes cultivated by other forms & modes of study. An essay with the pencil improves in the same way as an essay with the pen.

(3.) Pleasure. Such employments are eminently gratifying. Nothing is more easy than to cultivate a taste for these pursuits. We soon come to love them & take positive delight in copying from nature an art or creating originals. He who has trained his eye & his hand so ~~that~~ as to produce well, has found a source of innocent & refining entertainment

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of which he may well be proud & which he will not willingly let go. In such recreations he may always find company which will not corrupt & of which he need not be ashamed.

(4.) Utility. I am delighted with the utilitarian character of this enterprise. To many it will open the door for more elevated & extended usefulness. Talent not before known to exist will be developed & called into service. In the Female Department especially there is much to encourage. As opening up a new class of employments in our country for them & thus throwing hope & comfort into the hard struggle for life which is daily becoming more severe in consequence of the increase of population.

(5.) Social results. In point of character & social position this school will be the open door to honor with many who otherwise should have been doomed to hopeless obscurity. It's not the mans vocation or trade which determines his respectability but his character. This is made up of his intelligence enterprise, virtue, usefulness, habits &c. The higher the standard of these the more dignified will be his portion & the more will the respect of society be awarded to him. With the culture & refinement which thus they open before the pupils of this school the avenues to highest respectability ~~open at once~~ are unlocked at once

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Ap. 4/55.

To day returned from visit to the Phila Conf. at Lancaster. Had a pleasant interview with the preachers & a delightful home with A. Hen. Smith Esq who is one of the trustees of D. Col. & also an alumnus. Made the acquaintance, among others, of Dr. Schaff. Found in him what is almost universally in great men, simplicity of character - very simple - no seeming consciousness of greatness, but almost the simplicity of a child - but at the same time true cultivation & great intelligence as well as scholarship.

In presenting the College business, I threw out various thoughts wh perhaps are of permanent value to wit: - that the schools which we as a Church have called into being for the purpose of giving Christian Education to the rising generations have not yet been admitted to their true place in our system. We acknowledge the importance of Education. We must have the schools But

instead of acknowledging them as a part of the Church machinery, as we do, the cause of missing, Tracts Sunday Schools &c. they are looked upon as secular establishments, quite outside of our proper field & therefore entitled only to a small share of our ministerial sympathy & support. In opposition to this view, I am free to declare that in my opinion they are not only a part of our system but also a very important part. - If not the driving wheel

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of the great engine, yet a very important wheel & one without which the Locomotive would become fatally crippled & unable to draw the train

I have the opinion tht no department of our Church operations is so remunerative in proportion to the investment of labor time & money as these schools even in the work of converting & gathering into the Church. Could the statistics on this subject be gathered it is my candid convic. that at least the four following points could be established.

1. That the proportion of conversions among the students is greater than in any other sphere of our direct Christian influence.
2. Tht there is greater stability of Christian character among them than we generally find among those of the same age.
3. Tht very many among us both preachers & laymen constituting some of the brightest examples of Piety, have been brought to G through the instrumentality of these schools
4. Tht they hve contributed largely to that superiority of ministerial qualification which goes respectability & success to our preachers of the present day.

If the statistics could be gathered I should like also to show how many of our children have been lost to us in consequence of sending them for education to the schools of other denominations.

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Ap 18 1855.

Just returned from visit to the N. Jersey Conf. at Newark. Staid with bro. W. B. Bradner - a kind family who paid every attention to the comfort of their guests - Drs Durbin & McClintock, bro. Atwood & myself - Dr. D. was my bedfellow, who I find in intimate acquaintance to be very sociable & agreeable. He sustains his position admirably before the Church & country. Is a man of much popular art - I mean, he constantly uses art to secure & retain popular favor - this is the impression made on my mind from considerable acquaintance - he evidently loves to be complimented on his success & efforts - & is not this, if a fault, an amiable & venial one?

Was successful in securing action on behalf of D. Col. - more so than I expected. Conference pledges to raise \$1000 by special effort this year - to be divided among the Districts, & each P. E. to assign to the charges their proportionate share & see it through. If the pledges of the three

Conferences are made good we shall get \$6000 & on top of this \$3000 promised by some unknown individual at the Balt. whom I suspect to be Rev J. B. Leman.

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Ap 23.

Preached in chapel yesterday on "Redeeming the time." My wife said there was "nothing in the sermon to interest children!" - a criticism which suggests to me what is probably a serious defect in my preaching. Ought I not to study to say something in every sermon especially to the children? Surely a sermon that has nothing in it, calculated to instruct & interest the children must be very defective.

June 20/55.

I note it as somewhat remarkable that I am sitting in any study this morning with a fire, quite necessary to make it comfortable. What a contrast with last year at this time. It has been raining hard, nearly all the time for the last three days and a half. It seems verily like S. W. Va in the spring of the year. But how cheering the prospects for crops! glorious vegetation! glorious nature! or rather glorious Author of it.

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Sunday, Aug. 26/55.

On the 23^d inst. at 5 ½ o'clock P.M. died my venerable father-in-law, Isaac Hart, aged 69 yrs 8 mos & 16 days.

In the spring his health began to fail in consequence of indigestion, which became worse & worse taking on the form of continued Dyspepsia as the season advanced. Notwithstanding the remedies employed he grew feeble & emaciated, but still was able to keep about and attend to his work of gardening & cultivating my small field. In this work he took a lively interest & made himself greatly useful in raising the vegetables necessary for the table. About the time of Commencement (July 12) he had become too feeble for labor, yet still attended to gathering the vegetables & the care of the cow. On the 7th inst. according to previous arrangement I left home for a Camp Meeting trip with no apprehension that I should see his face no more on earth. But in consequence of not getting timely intelligence I reached home only yesterday morning, though in time to see his manly form & have the melancholy satisfaction of laying him in his grave near by our little Wilbur Fisk. It appears that on Saturday evening (the 18th inst) he walked out feeble as he was to look at the field, but in consequence of the sudden coolness of the weather he took cold & when he returned to the house complained of being chilled. Early in the next morning he had severe diarrhea which could only be temporarily checked. It continued to run him down until on Thursday P.M. at 5½

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o'clock, nature gave way & his spirit returned to God. So sudden was his death that on Thursday morning he dressed himself as usual & was about to down stairs but yielded to Harriets entreaty to return to his bed. He had no pain & on the whole seemed better than he had been at some previous times. But in the P.M. the powers of nature gave way & he sank with out a groan or struggle with the arms of death, sweetly as a child lies down to sleep.

In making this record my heart moves me to commemorate though only for my own eye the virtues of the deceased. He was a good man. Seldom have I known the spirit of Christianity to be more consistently exemplified than in his daily life. On the death of his wife (a woman of rare character & virtues) about ten years ago he came to live with us in Virginia & has been a member of my family ever since until his death. During this time every opportunity to know his character has been afforded. His heart was gentle & his feelings ever prompting to some work of usefulness. In Virginia he became warmly attached to the neighbors & in his social intercourse was very happy. The Sabbath schools which he started & conducted at Mrs Jacksons & at Glade Spring & the one at Emory School House were a source of great delight to him. He never seemed so happy as when he was doing good, especially to the children. The all loved him & impressions I doubt not were made on their young hearts

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which will cause him to live in their hearts as long as life. I trust, too, that the seeds of true piety were, also, sown in many & that the day of eternity will trace their salvation to him. Since we came to Carlisle he has not seemed so happy. The way did not seem to be opened here for the same usefulness nor he care to form new acquaintances to any great extent. His social enjoyments appear therefore to have been less than in Va, where he had ample leisure to ride about & visit the neighbors. Besides he had become too old to enter into new relations. My hearts was sometimes touched when I saw that he was here deprived of enjoyments which there he had prized so much. But no word of regret or complaint dropped from his lips. He was an example of meekness & contentment, & almost always cheerful - a fact which made his company always agreeable. He loved us all & took great pains to instruct the children. In the long nights of winter, nothing pleased him so much as to take them to his room & there read aloud to them, such books as they could understand. In this way they have had the advantage already of a great deal of reading. Indeed he possessed a peculiar faculty for interesting them. They are greatly indebted to him also for the start which they have got in their education. He instructed them a great deal in reading, spelling, &c.

I had the greatest confidence in his purity

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of heart & doubt not that he has laid down the toils of this life to join his wife in a far happier one. One trait of character was remarkable. Though, in the 10 yrs of his residence with me, he was sometimes placed in circumstances to imitate his feelings. I never saw him chafed & never heard him speak evil of any one. A man of greater kindness of heart I never knew, or one whose life was a better exhibition of the quiet & gentle Christian virtues.

In early life (1812) he removed with his family from Berkshire, Mass. To Providence Pa. while that part of the state was yet a wilderness. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace in Luzerne Co. for many years Though always poor, he sustained through life a respectable character & with his wife succeeded in raising a family of three children & giving them a good education. He told me that he & Mrs H, after they removed to Providence, seeing the ignorance & moral destitution of the children in their neighborhood determined to open a Sunday School in their own house. They gathered in the children & soon came also many adults so that their house was full & they taught old & young to read & spell & to study the Scriptures. He was of the opinion that this was the first Sabbath School which was established in the country & always took delight in recurring to it.

But he is gone. My heart bleeds at the thought. We shall see him no more. I feel sorry that I was not here to minister unto him in his

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in his last hours. It would have given me melancholy satisfaction to have sympathized with him more deeply in his last sufferings & to have drawn him out more fully respecting his religious feelings & prospects. On these subjects he was generally reserved though I cannot doubt that it is well with one in whom the doctrines & Spirit of Christ were so thoroughly ingrained. Still I feel that it would have been a privilege to have been with & ministered unto him. But - dark & inscrutable are the dealings of Providence. While we all mourn in deep sorrow, it is doubtless ordered for the best. May God sanctify this bereavement to the spiritual good of my wife, myself, & all the children.

I find the following record in his Bible.

Isaac Hart born (in Stockbridge Mass) Dec. 6, 1785.

Abigail Stone born [in Stockbridge Mass] May 28, 1787

They were married Feb 12, 1807 & from them were born

1. Rachel Stone Hart Feb 23, 1808
2. John Seely Hart Jan 28, 1810
- *3. Harriet Newell Hart Aug 2, 1820
4. Isaac Newton Hart June 22, 1823 died Ap 29, 1824
5. Elizabeth Narcissa Hart Feb 2, 1828 [died] Nov. 2, 1829

*Between J. S. H. & H. N. H. a female child was born May 1818 which lived but a few hours.

Mrs Abigail Hart died in Carbondale Pa May 29, 1845 aged 58 yrs & 1 day

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Monday Oct 22/55.

Yesterday preached twice for Bro Censer in M. E. Church - in A.M. on the Character of Daniel - Ch VI v4 - in P.M. on the Gospel - the Christians true ground of Glorifying” - Rom I, 16. - In the latter service had unusual liberty of utterance & thought. God be praised. O for more of the life & power of religion

The introduction to the evening discourse was somewhat on this wise. - If we turn our attention to the works of Nature we see them still perfect, as they came for & from the hands of God. Every where order & harmony prevail. The Sun to day as perfectly fulfills his mission as when the Almighty first set him in the sky to rule the day. The Moon still performs her appointed revolutions. The fountains & rills still bubble forth from the earth to supply water for man & beast & to fertilize the soil. The seasons still succeed each other as God appointed bringing seed time & harvest & the generous earth repays with abundance the culturer's toil. But when we turn our thoughts to man ~~these~~ & consider his moral relations to God we fail to discover these evidences of perfection. Instead of order, beauty & ~~moral-perfection~~ harmony, every thing is confusion & ruin. If the understanding was once full of light, it is now in darkness. If the reason was once sufficient to guide man through the difficulties & trial of his earthly state it is now at fault & full of errors. If Hope was once sufficient to cheer & gladden the heart it is now often compelled to give way to fear & despondency. If the Appetites & passions were once all in subjection to the Love of God, it is not so now. Envy, hatred, malice & revenge are let loose & appetite & lust burn & rage with destructive fury. If man was once holy, long since has he lost that original state. The earth instead of a scene of beauty, peace & love, is full of violence & blood.

The solution of all this is that sin entered into the world in consequence of man's disobedience & death by sin.

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We are ruined by its curse. We are guilty, depraved & lost.

Various expedients have been desired to cure these ills, but man's wisdom falls utterly short of accomplishing the task. Human authority under the form of law, prisons & punishments in general can do nothing. They may restrain through fear, but the heart is unchanged. It has been thought that Education is a cure but this is a mistake. It may refine the manners & enlarge the range of knowledge but is no remedy for sinful nature. So also of Philosophy - much vaunted Philosophy. Its nostrums are but the prescription of quackery. There is no power in it. It never has reformed society - never has healed or saved a soul. There is no power in it. There is no power in short adequate to the case except that to which the text refers - the Gospel of Christ.

Oct 24/55.

On the head stones for the grave of father Hart & our little "Willie," I have this day prepared the following inscriptions

Isaac Hart
Born in Stockbridge, Mass.

Dec 6, 1785
Died in Carlisle Pa
Aug. 23, 1855.

“My flesh also shall rest in hope.”

Wilbur Fisk
Son of Rev Charles & Harriet N. Collins
Born Sept 2, 1853
Died Aug 10, 1854.

“Suffer little children to come unto me.”

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Dec 10/55.

I enter the following as a good text to preach before Conference or any body of Christian Ministers.

I Thes. II, 4. But as we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak; not as pleasing men, but God which trieth the heart.

Doctrine.

The Minister of Christ a Trustee of the Gospel.

Points

1. What is the origin of the ministerial office?
2. The nature of this office
3. What its responsibilities?

I Origin, -

1. Not of man but of God, - Proof, (I Thes 2 ch.) - (I Cor 9c 17) - (Gal 2c 7) - (Titus 1c 3v)
2. How is the will of God made known?

II Nature. -

1. A trust

- (1) Thus the text declares
- (2) This involved in the commission given by Ch.

2. Scope and aim of this trust.

(1.) The whole scheme of God's mercy for saving man is committed to human hands. It Therefore embraces all classes of human agency.

- a. The Pulpit
- b. Religion Education

(a) Family instruction.

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- (b) Sunday Schools & Bible classes
- (c) Schools & Colleges under control of the Church

(2.) It aims at the salvation of each individual soul & consequently of all mankind.

3. The administration of this trust.

(1.) Not as "pleasing men" - they are not its Creators, but God - every trust must be administered according to the will of its creator.

(2.) The object this trust

- (a) To promote God's glory by a display of his infinite mercy to men.
- (b.) To bring the means of salvation to all.

(3.) This requires the use of means not pleasing to the carnal heart.

- (a) A fearless declaration of the whole counsel of God with regard to sin.
- (b) The total depravity of the heart
- (c) Duty of repentance
- (d.) Christ as the only hope & faith in him as the appointed mean.

4. Qualifications for this trust.

- (1) A sound mind
- (2) A renewed nature
- (3) A knowledge of doctrines
- (4) Ability to explain, enforce & defend.
- (5) Learning & intellectual cultivation - (to what extent?)

III Responsibility

1. In proportion to the vastness of the interest confided to the minister of Christ

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(1) This is aspirable from the aim of the Gospel.

- (a) To counteract the great machinations of the devil for overthrowing Gods moral administration of the world
- (b) To save the souls of all mankind.

(2.) From the immense sacrifice which the work required - the death of Christ.

2. The responsibility is to God, “who trieth the heart”

(1) No human Court can receive & settle the accounts of this fearful trust

(2) No possibility of escape from the consequences of unfaithfulness.

Numbers 23c 19v. God is not a man that he should lie or the son of man &c.

Doctrine - The eternal verity of God.

Relation of this doctrine to his creatures.

1. By the constitution of our moral & intellectual natures it excites the highest reverence for the Divine character.
2. It affords a foundation for the feeling of certainty with reference to the soul & the spiritual world.
3. Invests the moral relations of the sinner with a terrible interest.
4. Gives the Christian a sure basis for present comfort & future hope.

(1) Many things in the present dark & mysterious

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Dec 23/55

Bro J. M. Jones preached in Chapel to day Text 39 Psalm 1v. - I said I will take heed unto my ways that I sin not with my tongue.

Subject - The right government of the tongue.

I Modes in which we sin with the tongue

1. Profanity
2. In words of impurity
3. In lying
4. Tale bearing
5. Vain & foolish talking & jesting
6. In using angry words

II Motives for governing the tongue.

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Jany 10 1856.

At the Preacher's Meeting in Baltimore a few days ago I participated in the discussion of the following question, which I here note for the purpose of recurring to it again when leisure shall permit, viz

What is true liberty & limit of private judgment in the Church?

To discuss this properly requires first a definition of terms. What is meant by Church? What its nature in the N. Test Sense & what its authority? The "power of the keys" needs to be examined in the light of Scripture criticism, reason & history

The result to be reached is I think that this liberty is universal or rather subject to but three restraints -

1. A man may not hold opinions destructive of the integrity of the Church
2. Nor secondly of its unity.
3. Nor of its peace.

But what power can ~~be~~ lawfully be employed to subject opinion to these restraints?

1. Not the State armed with the temporal sword
2. Not the Church wielding the sword of the State

But

1. Instruction, by a clear development of the consequences of heresy
2. Admonition, public or private
3. Exclusion, accompanied by Anathema.

(see Morrell 532p as quoted by Post 133p)

[Post] 63p

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1856
Jany 15.

Wrote last night the following letter which I think best to put on record

Dickinson College Jany 15 1856.

Mrs Susan H. Thorn

Dear Madam, In my brief interview with you in Dec. last at your house you introduced as a topic of conversation the responsibility of Christian people to make a right use of their wealth & also expressed your intention to bestow yours at your death in such a manner as to promote if possible thereby the cause of Christ. I was struck at the time by the elevated Christian Spirit which pervaded your remarks & felt a desire to hve further conversation with you on the subject if a suitable occasion shld offer.

It hs since occurred to me however tht I cld best express in writing wht I hve to day, & the freedom wth wh you introduced the matter will I trust be a suffic apology for my venturing to send you ths note.

God in hs Providence hs blessed you with ample means, far beyond wht is necessary to provide every worldly comfort, while you live. But it is apparent tht you cannot live always. Soon these possessions must pass into the hands of others. Having no family to inherit them & no near kindred who are not already amply provided for, I was delighted to hear you express a determination to make such a distribution of your property at yr dth as wld be likely to promote the cause of Ch.

It is not my place to inquire wht are the particular objects selected as worthy of yr benefactions, nor to gve advice; but you will not deem it improper, if I venture to call to your notice, an object wh hs long been dear to my heart in connection with Dick. Coll. If on examination by you, it seems not to possess suffic claims my good intentions in presenting it will do no harm.

The case is ths. We often hve young men in College, who

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feel called of Gd to preach the Gosp. Their souls are filled with the love of G & of souls & to become fully qualified for the ministry so as to be "workmen" needing "not to be ashamed" in their highest wldly ambition. Many of these young men after spending at Coll. th scanty means which industry & self-denial have been able to lay by, find themselves compelled to stop short in thr educat. thro sheer poverty. Some thus enter the ministry wth thr education but ½ ~~proposed~~ accomplished & others are forced to gve up their most fondly cherished hopes altogether. Many others in the Church are willing to consecrate themselves to the Ministry, who look anxiously to the halls of Learning, but are never able to enter because of the immovable straightness of their circumstances

In view of these facts it hs occurred to me tht Charitable Foundation here the annual proceeds of wh to be appropriated in aid of the education of indigent students preparing for the ministry would be such an offering to the cause of Christ as Piety might delight to make & such as Christ himself wld honor wth hs blessing. I need not now draw out the particulars of th plan. The idea is all I wish to communicate. If the L. shld move yr heart to establish such a foundation in connection with Dick Col. no objt it seems to me cld be more worthy of yr Christian

benefactions. The act itself wld be something to think of with pleasure while you live - to gve satisfaction in dying moments & to be remembered hereafter with joy.

What is wanted is a suffic & permanent Found, wh being part of the inst. wld yield an income of several Hundred dollars per year to be distributed in aid of such cases as I hve named in order to meet the expenses of thr Bd, Tuition, Books, Clothes &c. It is not for me to dictate th amt wh wld be desirable for this purpose, but if at liberty to suggest, I wld say any sum wh yr liberality may prompt from \$5000 to \$20,000. Shld yr heart be inclined to ths noble act, it wld be my desire to gve

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the Charity the following name.

“The Thorn Charitable Foundation in connection with Dickinson College.”

This would make the benefaction monumental & connect yr name & tht of yr honored husband forever with one of the most ancient & useful of th seats of Learning in our country. No honor in my opinion can be higher than this to be the patron of Christian Learning & more especially of th Christian ministry. It seems to me also tht there is special propriety in yr thus remembering D. C. averring from th fact tht it is located in th town of yr residence & birth & tht yr honored father ws for so many yrs one of its Trustees.

Should you determine to carry into effect any such plan as I have herein proposed, it will gve me great pleasure to aid you in perfecting its details so tht its charity may forever take a direction in accordance with yr wishes

I remain very respectfully
yr obt svt

C. Collins

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Jany 28/56.

Attended the meeting in behalf of Protestant Christianity in Ireland held in the M. E. Church in Carlisle - spkers Rev Leonard Scott from Dublin member of the Irish Wesleyan Conf., Rev Wm Butter of the New Eng Conf. - a true son of Erin - & the Rev Dr. McClintock.

Mr. B. commenced his speech by describing a youth whom he knew in Ireland many years ago, who had grown up with false notions of religion, but who had by the Spirit of God become corrected of sin & in consequence was in sore distress not knowing what to do. It happened at that time that a preacher from America was in the city & it was reported that on such a night he would preach. Attracted by curiosity he went to hear. The text was “A bruised reed he will not break & the smoking flax he will not quench.” The sermon set forth the exceeding tenderness of

God in his dealings with the penitent soul & was chiefly instrumental in this young man's conversion. It will not be uninteresting - said Mr. B. turning to me (I was President of the Meeting) - to you & this audience to know that this preacher from America was your honored predecessor Rev Dr Durbin & the young man in question the speaker who now addresses you. Little did he then think of becoming a Methodist preacher or of coming to America & much less of standing here under the walls of Dickinson College to plead the cause of Protestant Christianity in Ireland!

Dr McClintock in his speech said the Irish people were more like the ancient Greeks than any nation that had appeared since.

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Words not found in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary - also Worcester's Octavo.

Sent these to Misses Merriam

Self-Sustainment (Newspaper)
Eponym (Prof. Holmes oration on Demosthenes)
Subsumption (Atahau's Intell Philos p 215)
Acidimetry (Catalogue Harvard Un. p 69)
Herile (Analysis of Aristotles Politics p 46)
Histology
Quadrivium
Epopt (An officer of the Elusinian Mys. See Brandi)
Duarch (Posts Infidel Era)
Democratise
Raid (not in Worcester)
Manimonisation (Prof Holmes Rev of Comte M. Q. Rev.)
Sociology “ ”
Propaedeutic “ ”
Biological “ ”
Systematization “ ”
Hypostatizing “ ”
Diagnosis
Acidulent (Carlyle F. Rev p 22 vol I)
Explodent (Pitmans Man of Phonography p 20)
Continuant “ ”
Consonantal “ ”
Coshering Macauleys His (see Worcesters Dicy)
Plutocracy (corresp of Ch A & J.
Rus-urban Rev S. Judd, author of “Margaret”)
Methodology Chambers papers for the People p 49 passion
Cepevorous Sterlings Cloister life of Charles V p 186
Syllabarium - a spelling stick. School report N.Y. city p 66
Ultraistic

Bicameral see Casey on the Eng. Constitution - word used in reference to the two houses of Parliament

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Sent to G & C. M Feb 12/57

Unicameral - see above, Casey p 178.

Ochlocracy - (in Worcester) see p 177 Man Clas L.

Tribally - pertaining to a tribe school cfrt. Soul p 450

Nigritude - Dr Whedon M Q Rev Ap 157 p 324

Educability “ ” p 314

Negalts “ ” p 315

Corruptionism “ ” p 305

Pisciculture

(sent above to Dr. Worcester)

Telegram

Pictographs School crafts on Intellec Cap of Inds.

Onomapoetic - “ ” p 245

Pictographical “ ”

Pseudonymn Stevens His of Mith p 52

Idiograph Perrys Japan Exped Vol. I p. 8

Aplomb “ “ “ “ 248

Physicist

Perdures, Perduring &c. Hickoks Ment Sci p 75, 76 &c.

Holoplexia Sydney Smith

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Jany 29 1856.

I think it best to copy the following letter sent to Rev Dr. Wadsworth, One of the Committee in behalf of the Southern University at Greensboro Ala.

D. Col Jany 29/56.

Rev E. Wadsworth D. D. - Dr Bro, Yr letter of the 7th inst with reference to the So Un ws duly recvd. I hve delayed answering until now, hoping to be able to get certain information wh hs not yet come to hand. I will write again.

The action of the Ala Conf. in reference to establishing a Un at G. I hd noticed as reported in the Nash Ch Ad. The very handsome subscription of Greensboro surprised me. It is the most wonderful instance of pecuniary liberality wh Methodism hs yet developed; & spks vols for Ala. Methodism & the So. With \$168,000 to commence with you can raise th other \$130,000. Great enterprises ~~begat~~ beget in others a species of liberality of their own kind men will gve liberally for a noble object when they will gve little or nothing for a mean one. With such an endowment

you will hve the means to make it a 1st Class Un. & put it on a footing more substantial & magnificent than any other Methodist Col. North or South. I rejoice in such indications of our common denominational progress. For tho my present position has placed me in a different ecclesiastical connection, I still feel tht we are one family & rejoice as much as ever in the prospects of the So. If the blessing of G. shall enable you to wisely plan & man ths new enterprise & carry it thro in th spt of liberality wh marks its Commencement, the "So Un" will become the center of literary attraction for the So States & gather to its halls th crowds of young men tht now come farther North. This movement indicates to me a new era in Southern Education.

In a few days I will send you some engravings of Lit. Ins. in N. Y. These perhaps will be of some use while you are on the look out for plans for the buildings

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As to the ? of "Dormitories" the opinions of experienced Educators are a good deal divided. If guardianship of the habits & morals of the students is wht is wanted & the Faculty are required to attend to this, the more closely all parties can be brought together the better. Ths as you are aware hs been the general policy of our Northern Colls & Seminaries. Some of our most cultivated minds however contend tht ths superintendence shld not be made a ruling feature in the organization of our Colleges & Univs. The students fr the most part being young men it is thot tht their habits & morals may be safely left to the guardianship of public opinion, the restraints of good society, proper moral & Christian teaching, general reproof, police &c. If this policy will ans. there is no motive for bringing the students & offices closer together. They hd better be scattered. My opinion is tht ths sort of superintendence cannot wholly be dispensed with. Here at Dick Col we work upon a mixed plan. The Col suppls rooms for about 100 & all the rest find rooms in town. The plan works very well & on the a/c there is no desire to put up additional buildings

If Greensb can be depended upon to supply room & board you will make a clean saving of the large sum otherwise necessary to supply dormitories & the Boarding Hall. Boarding wth private families such as might be licensed by the Faculty - I consider greatly preferable to the old & troublesome system of "Commons" There probably never ws a ~~system~~ College Common tht wa popular & in most cases they are a source of infinite trouble to Faculty & Trustees.

In providing fr yr future organization does yr plan embrace a Prep Dept? Yr letter does not refer to this but such a dept. I suppose to be necessary to meet th wants of a large class of students wh wld be likely to repair to the new Ins. If so, a separate building in my opinion should be provided, wth proper school rooms &c. in wh th pupils for th most part should pursue their

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studies under the eye of the teachers.

If you are taking steps to procure a Charter, for the Un. permit a suggestion on one point. Perhaps it hs already occurred to you - possibly been suggested ~~to you~~ by ~~yr own~~ experience. I

refer to the proper measure of power to be given to th Fac for the administration of discipline & all the internal affairs of the College. I think it will be better for the students & calculated to promote harmony between the Fac & Trustees for the Charter to confer on the Fac. the sole power of discipline. In some Colleges you are aware a right of appeal is given to the student from the Fac. to the Trustees. On such a plan no Ins can prosper. It was that defect wh broke up this Ins completely before it came unto present hands When taken by the Methodists a petition to the Legis secured an alteration of the Charter in tht particular & the College hs prospered ever since

If I can do anything to aid the objects wh you have in hve command my services without hesitation. It will gve me pleasure to serve you.

Very truly yrs C. Collins.

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Feb 6/56.

We have just emerged from another College "hellibelloo," some 70 or 80 students having combined to dictate to the Faculty in the case of Hulsey Hepburn & Maglaughlin who were dismissed. It is the old, ever-recurring contest "who shall rule, Faculty or Students?" From the way they "caved in" last night I hope the question has been settled for some time to come. Wild asses colts are hard to break to the bit but they who do it render a service to the public worthy of thanks & commemorative tablets. Young America shows a decided character. He was evidently born to rule & knows it. The first lessons are to try his hand first on parents. If successful then, the next is to whip the "School mam" or school master. If literary in his aspirations, or if parental fondness aims to fit him to be a great man he goes to College. Latin Greek & Mathematics are too poor aliment for him. Let virtuous dullness plod in the old road. He finds a nigh cut to destination. The first act is to stir up a College rebellion - the next is generally dismissal or expulsion; & thus graduated he is ready at once for a professional career.

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Feb 8/56.

I think "Popular Sovereignty" would be a good theme for a satirical discourse in Lecture, upon Temperance. The Vox Populi seems to demand free trade in liquor - Rum rules the Courts, elections &c. We are under the rule of it.

Feb 171856.

Weather to day intensely cold - good sleighing ever since New Year's - snow on a level now about two feet deep - no signs of melting - thermometer in Jany was down as low as 14° below 0 at Professor Wilsons house & often since below 0 - water in the Bathing Tub froze about 3 inches thick a few weeks ago - Potatoes in the cellar have frozen since. No such winter before

since we left Virginia - but from the papers it seems to have been quite as cold there as here. For a Winter this is quite as remarkable as the Summer of 1854 - heat & cold in fearful extremes.

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March 3/56.

I set down the following selection of my sermons as affording good material for a vol. which I would like to publish

1. The Pulpit - its functions & responsibilities

Neb. Ch 2

2. The Sovereignty of God - an occasion of Joy

97 Psalm 1v.

3. Wisdom justified of her Children

Matt 11c 19v

4. The Gospel - the only Hope

5. Necessity of the New Birth

John 2c 7v

6. The Great Physician

John 5 ch 6v.

7. The Gospel - the power of God

Rom 1c 16v.

8. Union with God

Heb 7. 19

9. The Memorial of Cornelius

Acts 10. 4.

10. Popular Idols

Is 45. 20

11. Offering the sick & the lame

Mal. 1. 8.

12. Dangers of Deception

Deut 11. 16

13. Subtleties of the God of this World

2 Cor 4 – 3. 4

14. Prophet Daniel - a model character

Danl 6. 4

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Sermons continued.

16. Character of Moses

Heb. 11.25, 26.

17. The Cross of Christ

18. Folly of trusting in Earthly Supports

Is 31-1.

19. The Earnest Appeal

Heb 2-2.3.4.

20. No man liveth to himself

Rom 14.7

21. The Treasure hid in a Field

If time & opportunity favor I will write out in full the most of the above sermons. If it is my duty to preach why not preach through the Press as well as the Pulpit? Thus when dead a man may leave a voice behind him. I am persuaded also that every generation must produce the sermons for its own reading. The noble stock of this sort of literature which has come down to us from past ages, though excellent in itself does not answer the purpose. It is not read because not in sympathy with the times

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April 16/56.

Just returned from my annual visit to the N. Jersey Conference, held at Newark. Had the pleasure of staying with my old friend & college mate Rev D. P. Kidder D. D. - The Conf. did but little for the College. The pledge to raise a \$1000 for the relief of Dick. College, though given under a clear statement of the absolute necessity of the case yielded only \$245. N. Jersey seems to us very much of a foreign nation. D. Col. has little or nothing to hope from that quarter.

Met Bishop Simpson for the first time. He seems by common consent to be regarded as the ablest of the present bench of bishops. Did not hear him preach as I had an appointment at the same time. But the day I entered Conf. he was delivering a lengthy address to the class ~~about to~~ ~~be~~ just elected to Deacon's orders. Instead of standing up like a father before his son & delivering his counsels with confidence that they would be gladly received he seemed like a pious stumper in earnest harangue, using as much action & pathos of voice as a preacher would in the conclusion of a discourse. The mode seemed to me in bad taste for such an address, & caused me to doubt whether he has not been overrated.

Returning stopped over night with my friend D. Bridleman in Phila. He & his family are truly kind - I give them a warm place in my heart.

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April 17/56.

This is my birth day. Forty-three years old! How little done & yet how large a part of life is gone. God, help, for help from Thee only can come. I feel thankful for the blessings of the past year. It had many blessings & some sore afflictions. One member of my family was taken away & another child was added. I miss father Hart. His venerable form no more moves among us. About a year ago he began to wilt. As the Spring came he declined. It was no more Spring-time to him. His Spring time was gone forever. His memory however lives green in my heart. He was a good man The affections of his children will embalm his name. The memory of his virtues will not soon perish. The little Harriet who has come to take the vacant place in the family circle, bearing her mothers name, is a sweet, beautiful child. May God give grace that we may train her up for heaven. Six children - a heavy charge. What responsibilities! Oh for heavenly aid to form their characters - to implant successfully Christian principles - to rear them for God - to make them true men & women, useful to the world, useful to the church, affectionate to each other, dutiful to their parents, & respectable & honorable in character.

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April 21/56.

Saturday last Miss Charlotte Paine sent for me & made me the depositary of her last will & testament, requesting me to take charge of her worldly business & execute the trust which I promised to do. I have this day placed the will among my valuable papers in the Carlisle Deposit Bank, for safe keeping. - Miss Paine is very ill & in all likelihood cannot last much longer. She spoke with freedom of her religious experience - has given up the world - it no longer has any charms & now her trust is only in Christ. She thinks, (for so it seems to her) that she has experienced three conversions - God the Creator revealing himself to her, Christ in his mediatorial & atoning offices & the Holy Spirit as her Comforter. I was glad to find her in so comfortable a state of mind & trust that when she departs it will be to live with God.

Her will being ~~sealed~~ inclosed in a sealed envelope I know not its contents.

She wishes to be interred in the old Carlisle cemetery near to the first Mrs. Allen. I will write to President Allen & ask permission to lay her beside his wife

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April 27/56

Just returned from the sick room of Tutor Arbogast - being asleep, did not speak with him, but learn that he seems no better. Indeed from the symptoms there seems but little hope in his case.

He may linger yet some time but in all probability his days are numbered & his departure may be sudden. His mind seems fully prepared - though it costs a severe pang to give up the world thus, with his preparations for usefulness just completed & the long cherished plans of life for which he has toiled so long, all unrealized. But Christ is precious to the soul & all fear of death is taken away. May God sustain him in this sore distress. There is a way to live in which life may be a blessing. There is a way to die in which to depart is far better. Living or dying may the Savior be near & precious to his soul.

May 1/56

The Savior class have invited me to deliver a Baccalaureate Address at Commencement this year. I note the following as good subjects.

1. Intellectual Monarchs & Monarchies.
2. The elements of success in life.
3. Goodness as an element of Power.

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May 13/56.

To settle a question of administration here, I have addressed the following note to President Woolsey of Yale College. Similar notes also to Princeton, Union College & the Wesleyan University.

D. C. May 13/56

My dear Sir, Will you permit me to trouble you for information on a particular point of college work? What I wish to ascertain is whether it is held at Yale - either by statute, usage, or the Common law of Colleges - that the President is solely responsible for morning & evening prayers in the chapel? The doctrine in vogue at Dickinson is that the President is solely responsible for these religious services & that if the Professors at any time relieve him it is as a matter of courtesy & favor rather than claim. Such notions I am persuaded are not correct. As the example of Yale College will be likely to have great influence here in settling what is common law in these matters I shall receive it as a favor if you will drop me a few lines & state what is the law on this subject which prevails at Yale. I will thank you to state also whether so far as you know the same law prevails at other Colleges.

With great respect I remain
Yr obt svt C. C.

President Woolsey
Yale College

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June 7/56.

No passion or sentiment is so important to us as Hope. All know & to some extent appreciate its cheering, cheering emotions. Yet I doubt whether the distinct function of this faculty in keeping the machinery of the mind & body in healthful play is so generally understood. To me Hope seems an inspiring angel sent by God to give life to the soul & impulse to its energies. How much we are indebted to it, even for the common measure of cheerfulness & strength wh we enjoy, no one can realize. For to be deprived of it wld be like the loss of health. Without it, the soul would suffer a sort of spiritual collapse, as certainly as the body's collapse without air. Notice the effect of doubt & fear. When these feelings take full possession of us wht gloomy images at once haunt & depress the soul. But when Despair shakes over us her raven wing it is still worse. How wonderfully it reacts upon the nervous energy. There seems no life within to resist the external pressure. Every prospect becomes draped in gloomy horrors. We can then do nothing for the spring of activity is broken. The machine of life is out of joint. The power is shut off from the wheel. Horror fills the imagination. Images of fiends ready to torture & devour press into every avenue. Frightened & destroyed the soul turns to every quarter for relief. But alas! Hope has fled. The soul is in despair. It seems as if God had forsaken it. Hell already lies open to devour & no comfort gleams either from heaven or earth. A sense of suffocating pressure like an intolerable nightmare stifles all energy & the life of the soul seems absorbed & extinguished. To be without Hope is to be dead.

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June 22/56.

How beautiful & full of interest is helpless infancy - dimpled, blooming & buoyant with its new found delights - catching joy from the parents' smile & repaying in double measure the bliss which it receives. How cunning & fair its little form, so fat, so blooming, so finely rounded, ~~in~~ no artist could give even in the fairest marble the lives of grace & beauty so perfectly. How delicate the skin & the little veins beneath, carrying all through & through its little body the vital tide & how sweetly the snow white is shaded off into the crimson blush of health & how full of life & motion its little limbs. And what a fountain of spiritual life is in that young heart - what faculties, now just feeling the touch of the world. Shall those faculties open to be the fountains of strength, virtue, hope & joy - sending out to parents, brothers & sisters pure streams or shall the waters be muddy, bitter & deadly?

Alas! the future is a painful thought. What events lie concealed in it. It is known to God, but best, no doubt, to be concealed from man. While the future is unknown Hope peoples it with images of joy. While we caress the prattling babe & the heart answers with joy to its rollicking laugh & fun, it would rive the soul with bolts of agony, could the veil be uplifted & reveal a future of misfortune or shame. The same hand which created the universe gave it a constitution by which the largest amount of happiness consistent with our present state is mercifully secured. This is no doubt the principle by which the future is buried in clouds. It is better for us. It is a manifestation of the goodness of God.

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Costive Maxims

1. Keep all you get & get all you can.
2. Charity begins at home.
3. Deal with an honest man as if he were a rogue.
4. A penny saved is two pence earned.

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“Little Foxes.” June 29/56.

It is the little foxes that spoil the vines - not the great lions or the gigantic elephants. So with great sins. They do their evil work. Wherever the foot of gigantic iniquity is set it crushes & destroys, but the little sins that creep into the unguarded holes of the heart & which are thought nothing of, because they are so little - these are they that spoil the vines. It seems a small thing to equivocate a little, but equivocation will soon destroy that delicate sense of truth which is the soul of veracity. It seems a small thing to deceive, especially when nothing important is involved, but deception carries the elements of falsehood & he who begins it, enters upon the road that leads to hypocrisy & crime. It may be small thing to take a social glass of wine, once in awhile, at weddings or similar occasions, but the end of this thing is too well known. To violate a pledge, to fail in keeping an appointment, to give way to passion, to utter words of slander, to communicate some precious bit of gossip in which the character of a neighbor or friend is involved, to resort to some little trick for the sake of securing selfish gains, to disobey the injunction of parents, to treat others with disrespect &c. - these are the little foxes & if not watched & exterminated, the garden will certainly be spoiled. Though little there is a power of mischief in them which will startle by the extent of the desolation which in a short time they will produce.

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July 4/56.

Went to day with wife, Maria & Johnny to Papertown to enjoy the Sabbath School celebration - delightful day - heat not excessive. The table was spread in a little grove just beyond Given's Paper Mill & was bountifully supplied with good things. Mrs. Given & Mr. Mullin chief mangers, to whose taste & attention the enjoyments of the day were greatly due. After the eating, there was speaking at the stand - When the Dec. of Independence was read by B. F. Akers - followed by a short speech from B. Lippincott. After him Rev M Eells & to wind up a short speech from myself.

Mr. E. told the children they were “Sovereigns” &c. going over the usual patriotic strain of Fourth of July speakers. Taking this for my text & wishing to spring their thoughts a little I said substantially as follows

“We are pleased to be told that we are “Sovereigns” but must not misled by it. If we would deserve & preserve the blessings of liberty wh God hs given we must fear Gd & study to understand the great principles of liberty as declared in the Declaration just read. We must understand them & stand by them against all enemies - not only these who would come against us from abroad but those who rise up against us at home. There are enemies at home who wld take away our liberties, but the enemies most to be feared are not wicked men so much as wicked habits. Our wicked passions often play the tyrant more than any king or earthly monarch. Our vicious appetites - our wicked passions

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& habits come to rule over & destroy our sovereignty. If we would preserve our character as sovereigns we must look sharp against these things. These are the worst sort of tyrants - more worthy to be called “devils” than any thing else for they rule us with tyranny while we live & destroy the soul when we die. To put you on yr guard let me name some of these devils.

1. In the first pace there is one that we will call the “Whiskey devil.” What a tyrant he is!
2. There is the Lying Devil.
3. - - swearing devil.
4. - - Tobacco devil &c.

Can’t stop to write these out but jot them down thinking they may serve perhaps another occasion.

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Sept 14/56.

This is the first Sabbath of the new College year. This morning in General Class there was a good attendance - many good resolutions formed & expressed - many Christian covenants renewed & my own soul was strengthened. May God give us a prosperous year - a year of good order - of manly feeling - the ascendancy of Christian influence & of revival.

We open with members somewhat larger than last year - prospects encouraging. The students seem pleased with the great improvement in the rooms & College generally. Never College stood is more need of these repairs & it is gratifying to know that they have all been made without a draft on the treasury or without creating a debt.

Oct 5/56.

“Because they have no charges therefore they fear not God.” Ps. LV, 19.

This a good text to preach on The tendency of uninterrupted prosperity to ~~hasten~~ harden the heart.

I. Man naturally presumptuous. Uniform prosperity tends to pride & self sufficiency - fear of G. cast off &c.

II. The reverses of life to be received by the good as the necessary discipline of virtue. No evidence of G.'s displeasure - rather the contrary. "Whom the Law loveth" &c. To the wicked these things may be sent as judgments. What is a sanctified affliction to the good man & [therefore] a blessing

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to the wicked may be a direful curse - tending to make the heart more hard. Witness the desperate conduct of men sometimes under misfortune - intemperance - abandonment of family - self destruction &c.

III. What are the true evidences of G's favor? Not worldly successes. So regarded by men, but this a mistake. These often tend to form a character totally unlike God. The ans. in general must be tht G's blessings are the token & measure of his favor. But if human judgment errs on this vital point how shall we know the Divine blessings? Ans. Tht only is a blessing which tends to make us better. Tht is the greatest blessing wh works the most powerful effect upon the heart - which changes it most into the image of God. Severe discipline is sometimes necessary to fit the Christian for heaven. He may need the furnace. Prosperity would gve such vigor & ascendancy to evil passions tht G wld cast him off & he be lost. The fire is the ordeal wh alone can cast him into form & gve him tht purity & luster wh are necessary for the society of heaven.

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Oct. 18/56.

What a blessing is human society! Sometimes I feel depressed & muggy, my elasticity all gone, every thing looks blue & the heart seems void of all power to throw off the horrible nightmare. At such a time how glad to have the call of a cheerful friend. It is a gleam of sunshine through the cloud. It is a sweet chord of music - how it wakes up the soul to joyful responses. A good laugh - how good is it? O the deep philosophy concealed in this pleasing agitation of the spirits. The laugh possesses a twofold character. It is both physical & spiritual - it belongs to the body as well as the mind. The mind no doubt by its quick perceptions catches the ludicrous idea - the pleasing emotion follows & the body with ready sympathy takes up the joy & prolongs it. Laughter is purely a human exercise. Who else laughs? Do animals? No instance recurs to me of any exercise in them which bears a resemblance to it. They rejoice, play frisk, gambol - the birds sing &c. These are all expressions of delight but the emotions do not rise up to the point of enjoyment expressed by the laugh. The laugh is more intellectual - not all feeling. A perception of relations - of incongruities is necessary. This sort of perception implies both refinement of thought & emotion. Stupid people laugh but little. They rise but little in this respect above the hate. Their intellects are too sluggish - too dull to perceive the causes of such emotions - their sensibilities too gross to feel.

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Oct 26/56.

“The Higher Law.” This has become one of the Cant phrases of the politicians by which they seek to throw division upon the consciences of good men. Deplorable indeed must be the morals of a people when they have no higher standard than what their legislators have seen fit to put into their constitutions & statutes. It becomes perhaps an important question to decide how far a citizen of this republic is bound by what he deems an unrighteous law. Some men’s consciences are entangled by it. “The powers that be are ordained of God” - “submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord’s sake, whether it be to the king” &c. (I Pet II 13.) But these commands apply to suffering rather than action. They cannot mean that the servant of God should yield himself as a minister of unrighteousness. To do wrong is always sin & the man who upholds a wicked law because it is law is guilty of sin just as surely as if he did the same deed without the color of law. The enactments of human law do not create moral obligations. Witness the atrocious laws which now prevail in Kansas! Can any man without blushing say that such laws should be obeyed - that a good man can aid in enforcing them? Undoubtedly every good man should resist them & bear a clear & decided testimony to their iniquity even though by so doing he should be called to suffer for conscience sake. I am amazed therefore to find good men blinding themselves to the state of things there & for the sake of party supporting men & measures that are condemned by every principle of justice & patriotism

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Dec 8/56.

I have this night written the following letter in ans. to one from Rev Philip P. Neely of the Alabama Conference - see Letter Book.

Dickinson College Dec 8 1856.

Rev P. P. Neely

My Dear Bro, Your favor of the 29th of Nov. is at hand. After brief consideration I hasten to reply.

The movement to establish a just class Methodist University in Ala. arrested my attention some time ago - indeed a letter from Dr. Wadsworth in Jany last made me acquainted with the extraordinary liberality of the subscriptions & the consequent moral certainty of success. I rejoice in the enterprise because it is a movement in the direction of a public want - but especially because it is in the Methodist family & will contribute to give credit, stability, & expansion to our common faith, without detracting aught from the effectiveness of its public service. With \$300,000 at command the “Southern University” ought to command Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Professorial talent, Reputation & all things else needful - & these of the first order. Such I doubt not will be the case.

Your question - as complementary as unexpected - "whether the Presidency of the Institution would be accepted by me if tendered" is one that I cannot at present answer. It involves, as you will see, all the grave considerations attending the breaking up of official & social relations here - the removal of a large family - the healthfulness of the climate at Greensboro - the expenses of living there - salary &c., &c. Before entertaining the question I should want

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further information. Personally it is gratifying to know that my name is mentioned in so honorable a connection. When the trustees reach the point of selecting the President, should they find no one to suit then better I shall have no objection to hear from them further on the subject. My impression however is that the salary named - \$2000 is too small to justify so great a change in my circumstances & relations as would be necessary in the case. It is but little more than I receive here when certain perquisites are included.

I feel greatly obliged by the kindly sentiments of your letter. To be a co-worker with you & other brethren of the Alabama Conference whose acquaintance I briefly, but appreciatively made at St. Louis in 1830 would certainly be very agreeable to me. Wishing you & the Conference abundant success in this noble undertaking I subscribe myself

Very truly
Yr friend & bro

C. Collins

Jany 24/57. Intensely cold - mercury at Prof Wilson's this morning down to 16° below 0 - Colder than at any time last winter - water pipes burst in the cellar, producing a flood & making great trouble - No mail from Phila. since the 17th inst & but one from Harrisburg excepting this P.M.

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January 28/57

As another effort to establish Prizes in D. Col. I send to day the following letter to my friend Jno Grigg Esq.

D. C. Jany 28/57

Jno Grigg Esq

My Dr Sr, You will be gratified to learn tht the effort wh I ws making in Phila a few weeks ago to purchase a valuable telescope ws entirely successful. I shall be able to buy a fine ins. equatorially mounted wth clkwork to keep the object in the field for \$550. It will be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for putting it up wh will be in the course of the Spring. I wrote at ths time in part to tank you fr th aid wh you so kindly gve. Yr name ws worth

to me ever more than the money. I set it down in good part to the credit of that ancient friendship wh began between us in 1838 & wh you hve not failed to show me at every interview till now

The disposition & ability to do wh Gd hs given you to do noble things encourages me to state another case wh I hope to commend to yr favor. Ever since I came to the Presidency of D. C. I have been anxious to establish a system of Prizes for the encouragement of superior scholarship in the different depts. of study. To one wh knows so much as you do of human nature it is not necessary to state how powerfully things of this kind appeal to ~~the~~ youthful ambition & how great [therefore] wld be their influence in stimulating industry & scholarships. A few hundred dollars so invested as to yield an annual fund for ths purpose wld produce an effect wh wld tell not only upon th reputation of the Col, but upon the welfare of the country by the tone of superior scholarship wh it wld secure to th young men wh go out from us.

What I want is about \$100 per an. to be distributed in the form of Gold Medals to such students as shall excel from year to year in the Depts of Elocution, Mathematics, Ancient & Mod.

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Langs. & Nat Science. The excellent effect of such annual Prizes I ws enabled to test by experience at E & H. Col in Va where the liberality of W. R. Esq. enabled us to make a fair experiment

Shld th endowment of such a fund here meet yr favor, I shall wish to connect yr name with it for all time to come as the founder of the "John Grigg Prizes." It wld become at once one of the permanent features of the Col. & wld prove a monument for yr intelligent liberality as durable as the Col itself - connecting yr name in the minds of a large number of th youths in th country with a constant honorable contest & annually bringing it before the country at the time of the College Commencements.

The consideration I aim far from presenting as the motive to induce you to entertain the measure. That, you will decide on its intrinsic merits. But it is a natural impulse of the heart to honor noble deeds. It is [more?] a precept of the Gosp "to let ye light so shine that others seeing your good works my glorify your Father which is in heaven." Where good woks can be useful to others & especially to the young, I think it right that they should commemorate along with the spirit the name also of those who do them.

In founding these prizes in D. C. you will hve th satisfaction of knowing tht it is one of the oldest & best established Col of yr own state - (one tht hs long had the honor of furnishing th Fed Repub. wth its Ch J. & now furnishes the Pres. Mr. B. & Mr. T. both being graduates) & which is doing its full share in the great work of educating the yng men of th country.

To carry out fully wht I want wld require about \$1500. If you can make the Col a donation of ths sum for the purpose, please let me know & I will in a short time furnish the details of a plan. Shld you be unwilling to gve so large a sum, the scheme cld be very usefully carried out in part on a smaller sum.

Please let me hear from you on the sub [wth?] grt resp I am yr obt svt.

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2^d Letter to John Grigg Esq.

D. C. Feb 7/57

J. G. Esq

My Dr Friend, Yr favor of th 31st of Jany ws duly recvd. My reply hs been delayed a few days tht I might hve opportunity to lay th sub before th Faculty of the Col in regular meeting wh took place last night.

I thank you kindly fr the very friendly sentiments of yr letter towds me personally such expressions are always grateful. Coming from one so highly esteemed thy serve to increase tht warm admiration of yr personal character wh I hve always felt. The Biograph Sketch wh you dd me the honor to send in Hunts Mag. Many yrs ago interested me much & I hve often thot of you since as affording a most encouraging example to the young men of our country. Surely no one hereafter however poor need fear if active, energetic & unflinchingly upright in his dealings. It hs been yr rare felicity to see the small rewards of early industry grow by constant accretions to the dimensions of a most ample fortune. And ths not by resort to those dishonorable arts wh too often tarnish the fortunes of successful men, but by cherishing a spt towds others, at once so just & liberal tht I found your fellow citizens in Phila. everywhere disposed to rejoice in your prosperity - & spk of you wth pride.

I feel very much obliged to you for the \$100 wh you so kindly offer for the Medals the present yr. It hs been publicly announced to the students in the chapel & the effect already is most happy. I shall take steps at once to procure tasteful plans & devices & hve them manufactd so as to be ready for Com. wh comes in July. The Faculty will expect them to bear yr name & they hve directed me to xprss to you th lively appreciation wth wh they recve ths act of frndshp.

I reference to yr arguing "if the \$1500 shld be made up whether in th event my dth there wld not be danger of the Fund being diverted to other objects" I wld say tht I think there is no danger. You could gve the money to "C. Collins, President of D. C. the successor in office in trust for the object forever" - or to the Trustees of D. C. in trust for the object inserting the condition tht "if the money should be diverted to any other object it shld be forfeited & revert to yr heirs at law." No college hs a Bd of Trust more honorable than this. Among these are the following gents

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of yr city. Jas B. Longacre (of the U S. Mint) John Whitman, Wm H Allen (Prs of G. Col), Col Alex Cummings (Ed of the Ev Bull), Rev Jno P. Durbin D D & F. Hodgson D D. You may hve perfect confidence tht the Trustees wld accept & administer the trust wth th most sacred regard to the will of Founder. As a Corporation they are ~~personally~~ perfectly responsible, having chge of

fixed prospects here worth about \$100,000 & everything necessary to ensure the permanency of the College. The fund [therefore] wld be sure to live forever, subject to no contingencies xcept wht belongs to all things human

If you will permit me, [therefore] I will take counsel & hve a legal form prepared, calculated to secure ths & all other prints deemed important & send it to you as a [sab?] of [garde?] in making the bestowment. If this suits you I would greatly prefer it, or it would at once put the prizes on a ~~permanent~~ sure foundation beyond the contingencies of human life & enable me to announce them as a permanent feature of our Col. system hereafter forever. I wish also to publish an account of the prizes & the founder of them in our Register (which is printed in Ap.) & to take other steps calculated to make so noble an act properly monumental.

There seems to me special propriety in your making such a foundation in connection wth one of th best colleges of yr own state, growing out of the fact tht nearly all the labors of yr life hve been, indirectly, at least, connected wth the cause of letters & schools. I feel too tht yr name wld add luster to the Prizes by bringing th hopeful facts of yr personal history before the youth of our country. Such an endowment here, I do not think wld expose you to importunities from other Institutions, but wld rather be a protection, for no man could be expected to repeat such liberality.

I do hope [therefore] that in view of the conditions named in ths & my former letter & the love wh I know you feel in doing a handsome thing tht you will decide to make the Medals now begun, permanent.

Please let me hear from you further

Your frnd & obt svt C. C.

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3^d Letter to Jno Grigg Esq

D. C. Feb 17/57

J. G. Esq

My Dr Sr Yr esteemed favor of th 10th inst came duly to hand. I thank you very kindly fr permission to draw on you at sight for the \$100, wh I will do in a few days

Tho you decline acceding to my ~~request~~ wishes at present in ref to the \$1500 I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude for the \$100 & also for the lively int wh you hve taken in the welfare of our young men. Be assured that the Fac cherish a lovely appreciation of yr friendship & yr name will be recorded among us in th highest esteem.

It hs occurred to me tht if it is impart at the present time to secure th endowment of all the prizes named to you in my 1st letter tht we hd better changed the plan & fr the present, confine the

medals to one Dept, say tht of oratory. If we do this it will req only 1/5 of th sum named for all - say \$300 Tho ths may seem like a small foundation, yet I can so invest it as to make a sure an income of - say \$30 & ths wld supply enough to give a 1st Med worth \$20 & a 2^d worth \$10 in tht Dept. More Meds could then at once be put upon a foundation of stabil & permanency wh wld stnd forever. Whn we once make a beginning, I want the Prizes to become a fixture & to stnd out before endless generations of our students as the sure reward of excellence. You will at once see tht if rewd of ths kind are held out for only 1 year, thy wld hve only a temporary effect. Allow me [therefore] to submit to yr consideration the idea of establishing this fund of \$300 for Oratory only. Th generosity wh led you so promptly to place \$100 at my disposal for Prizes this year, it strikes me wld with equal pleasure add \$200 to it with the prospect of making the usefulness perpetual. It wld thus spk for you & of you whn you & I are dead & gone. I hve been exceedingly anxious to connect yr name with the College as 1 of its Patrons & nothing occurs to me as more beautiful in plan or useful in effect thn such a foundation as ths. It wld do good forever. It wld keep th memory of its Founder ever fresh by implanting in the minds of the rising generations th most lasting

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impressions of hs public spt & hs benevolence towards the cause of Education.

If you will nt think it presuming too much upon a liberal spt, I shld be gld to commend ths measure to yr favorable consideration & adoption. I feel persuaded tht to a name already honorable in all the walks of Commerce it will add such a luster as no man need despise. You can hardly imagine how great will be its influences in ths respect.

If [therefore] you will permit me to draw for \$300 instead of \$100 - to wh add say \$30 to purchase the Medals for the present yr - it will put our enterprise at once upon tht footing of permanency wh is so desirable

I hope you will not consider ths letter presumptuous but allow th int wh I take in ths enterprise so important to th welfare of the College to be my apology for the earnestness with wh I plead

I remain as ever my Dr Sr
Yr frnd C. C

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March 22/57

Preaching.

Preaching may be classified according to its effects upon the feelings of the hearer; & that is undoubtedly the best preaching that excites the best feeling, or rather that excites the best class of feelings & excites them the most deeply.

Some sermons excite feelings which are hard to describe. We call them dull. They lack appropriateness in subject or they are trite - bring no instruction - the manner & delivery are uninteresting & tame - without unction or earnestness - we cannot follow the preacher & the mind wanders off into reverie, or we become impatient for the close. Where there is no instruction for the head & the speaker has no power to touch the heart, the sermon instead of refreshing the spirits or supplying fuel to devotion becomes a description of patience & we wish the preacher done. Our power of endurance is taxed & we go away not only no better but often times with a sense of time wasted & gone forever. If we determine to profit by the occasion, the profit comes not so much from the fitness or the merit of the sermon, unfolding & applying to our hearts the great doctrines of religion as from the fertility & activity of our own minds in finding out & pursuing profitable topics of reflection. And how many sermons are of this class! Hence no doubt the apathy to a great extent of our congregations. Lord save us from these soporific sermons. Save the people from the inflection of these soporific preachers.

I sometimes hear preachers whose sermons produce in mind a feeling of admiration towards them personally & yet I cannot say that such preachers do me good. With their elegance of manner - their elegant & well turned periods - their fluent speech - precision of language &c. I am quite delighted. I cannot help thinking what an admirable

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sermon that was. What an elegant preacher! How beautiful this or that passage. How correct the elocution &c. & yet when I come to notice its effect upon my heart & conscience, I am just where I was before. The beautiful & transient emotion is gone & the great deep of feeling has not been stirred to the extent of forming me new pious resolve, nor can I see that my principles have been fortified or my religious character strengthened. Things of beauty have passed before me. My taste has been gratified. The motions excited & gratified have been aesthetic & this only. In the Gospel glass my image is the same. For the preacher my admiration is enhanced, but his message is forgotten - my conscience sleeps - the hammer of Gospel truth has not smitten the rock. If I go away from the house of God with increased admiration for religion it is for it as a thing of sentiment - a theory of truth - a system of Philosophy rather than a thing of practice to be incorporated with my own conscience & to become the life of my daily life.

And what shall I say of those sermons - we sometimes hear them - whose good points (if they have any) are utterly lost in the excessive sound & fury with which they are delivered? Experience painfully shows that good thoughts & feelings may be put to flight by undue noise. The ears ring with the commingling of confused noises - syllables & echoes crossing & mixing in inextricable maze - until you can no more follow or appreciate the thread of discourse than you can pursue a train of consecutive thought in the midst of those overpowering waves of sound which roll over you when a heavy bell is ringing near you. How impossible this is those only know who have been suddenly surprised in some Church belfry by the unexpected ringing of the bell. The first feeling is to

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flee for life. All other feelings are absorbed by a consciousness of danger & the necessity of seeking safety. So far therefore form a boisterous delivery adding force to discourse, my opinion is that in most cases it destroys it. It acts like the ringing of a bell. Ding - dong - ding - dong - but the head is not instructed & the language is such that the heart does not recognize it. That impression upon both head & heart which serious & sensible thought cannot fail to make is lost by the feeling that the lungs have more to do with the preaching than the brains. Attention is unavoidably withdrawn from the sense to the sound. When assailed in this way the mind is at once put on guard. We become suspicious, watchful & critical.

A just proportion should undoubtedly be studied between the sound & sense. Every sentiment & thought has its exact quantity, modulation & accent. And this harmony cannot be disturbed or disregarded without harm. It is the preachers art to study & find out this proportion & observe it. Alas how many of us are the sheerest ignoramuses here. The power of preaching depends not so much upon animal labor - a physical excitement in speaking. To have too much voice is as great an error as too little & will dissipate attention & put an audience to sleep as quick.

But what is the true kind of preaching? This is a question hard to answer. It s perhaps safe to say that all preaching is worthless unless it moves either the head or heart. And there is a great deal of preaching that does both, which would not come up to the standard of the critics. Many sermons meet these conditions which require the veil of a genial charity to be thrown over defects of language, style, action

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& manner of delivery. But after all, I consider that the best preaching which most successfully meets the ends of preaching. Is the understanding enlightened by proper instruction in the great doctrines of religion? Is the conscience properly aroused by the application of the Truth? Is the heart melted under the exhibitions of God's love? Are sinners awakened & converted from the error of their ways? Is the name & cause of God honored under the preachers administration & does he carry about him an atmosphere of heavenly influence which makes all who come near him feel that he is a man of God? He who does these things is not only a good but a great preacher - he is a man of God - a man of power & all his defects of manner, voice, style, action, or whatever else ought to be thrown in to the background in presence of these other more stirring qualities. A good sermon should never make the hearer say what a great preacher our minister is. It should rather make him think of himself & startle him with concern for his own preparation to see & meet God.

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March 29/57.

What a profound deep is the human heart. All we can be properly said to know of it is what the line of our individual experience fathoms. I say fathoms rather than can fathom because our power in this matter can be judged & measured only by what we do. What depths of unconscious feeling; & what depths of unconscious feeling. Of what we are conscious, we know, but all else is a dream land. And how strange it is that we can learn these things only by

turning our thoughts inward & holding inquisition upon what passes in the soul. The only way in which to know others is to know ourselves & the only way in which to know ourselves is by the schooling of deep spiritual experience. How can we know another's feelings, temptations, joys or sufferings except as we have experienced ourselves? And how can we know our own capacities either of joy or sorrow - our susceptibility to temptation or the strength to overcome it, except as the emphatic lessons have been forced upon us by what we have individually felt?

It is said that the man born blind can have no conception of colors. The beauty which in so many forms addresses the eye & creates so delightful emotions in us is all unknown to him. The flower is gay, the grass green & the heavens bright in vain ~~to him~~ because he lacks the capacity for these perceptions & feelings. It is all a darksome nothing in which perhaps the flitting forms of a few undigested thoughts may seek to locate themselves, but which the imagination seeks tries in vain to people with even one clear & truthful conception. The use of eyes we can only learn by possessing & using the organ. When we see for ourselves, then & only then can

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we know that seeing means.

And is it not just so with regard to all our sensibilities - the whole sensitive department of the soul? We can know ourselves only as we feel. Who for instance can know the nature of remorse or the power of the soul to endure it without having been ~~the~~ its unhappy victim? The iron must enter our souls to teach us what agony is. Our objective knowledge of the soul's capacity can only be learned in the same way - capacity, I mean to endure this agony. And who can know the joys of the blest except by a delightful experience of them? Some conception perhaps can be formed of these joys, because there is doubtless a similitude between all the types & forms & joy & we may set forth great things by small, but perfect knowledge can come only from thorough experience.

April 6/57.

Last week I have dug & made garden - some peas, radishes, tomatoes &c. - This morning commenced with delightful April showers - wind high - but weather warm. During the forenoon the showers turned into a hard & steady rain - succeeded by hail - till now, 1 ½ o'clock, it is snowing very hard - ground covered about 1 inch & becoming cold with indications of a steady snow all the P.M.

Snow fall about 2 ½ inches

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March 30/57.

Education and Labor.

Analysis of the Subject.

Introduction - relation of Education to Labor - the theme not less important than the relations of Capital to Labor, yet no where considered by writers on Political Economy. Education is intellectual Capital, Money material. Both necessary to the highest forms of civilization

1. Education, the condition & permanent safeguard.
2. of civil liberty.
3. - of individual & social progress.
4. - National character.

Different Kinds of Education.

1. Physical - the proper training & development of the body - under this head might be considered

- (a) Exercises & training proper for Infants & youth
- (b) Food
- (c) Air, ventilation &c.
- (d) Employments
- (e) General laws of Health.

2. Intellectual

- (a) Home Education
- (b) School do
- (c) Experience

3. Moral.

- (a) Direct Religious Instruction
- (b) Reading
- (c) Observance of the Sabbath.
- (d) Associates

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1. Educated Labor - more intelligent than uneducated.

2. - more profitable.

3. - more inventive & therefore a greater source of Individual & National Wealth.

4. - makes Labor respectable - breaks down invidious social distinctions & tends to make society more harmonious & peaceful.

Illustrations

- (a) Labors of Watt - Steam Engine
- (b) - Davy Safety Lamp
- (c) - Fulton - Steam Boat
- (d) - Whitney - Cotton Gin
- (e) - Evans - Locomotive
- (f) - Morse - Telegraph

(g) - of the Geologists in bringing valuable minerals ores, metals, &c. to light.

5. History of the Patent Office establishes an important principle - by far the greatest part of the useful inventions come from those states where the system of Public Schools has been most efficient & successful

Vigor of American Character.

Shown

1. In the rapid growth of population & subjection of the N. American Continent.
2. In its warlike spirit.

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3. In the ability of its statesmanship
4. In the enterprise of its Commerce
5. In the fertility & success of all the inventive arts.

Superiority for the American race may be expected on several distinct grounds

- (1) A new & vast country, so highly favored with soil & climate must exert a highly favorable influence upon development
- (2.) The influences of caste, feudal orders, oppressive customs &c. which cramp the mind & heart in Europe are here removed.
- (3.) Improvement may be expected on physiological principles from a mixture of races or tribes. This is a law recognized in the inferior orders of animals. What a "cropping" of the nations is taking place here!

Educational Machinery.

- a. Common schools - Public
Private
- b. Academies & Seminaries
- c. Colleges
- d. Evening Schools - Lyceums - Debating Societies - Reading Rooms - Libraries & Public Lectures.

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April 20 1857.

How capricious & strange the weather! It has now been snowing & blowing hard all day - the storm driving furiously - no harder storm occurred during the winter. At this hour 12 ½ P.M. there is no prospect of change - spring very backward - buds generally much swollen but leaves not put forth - Peas ~~sowed~~ sown but not up & ground too wet for working.

May 2/57.

At my late visit to the N. J. Conf. at Trenton I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the celebrated Revivalist Rev James Caughey & of hearing him preach three times - 1st at the Salem Church in Phila, Friday evening while on my way, & twice after in Trenton. In appearance he is rather tall & spare in flesh - hair beginning to become gray & in manners gentle, easy & rather careless as to dress. In each of these sermons his theme was Holiness, or "Purity," to use his favorite word.

At Salem he had been holding a series of meetings almost without interruption for about three months & was then on the point of bringing them to a close. At the opening of his discourse, he commenced with an artless sort of apology, saying that "he was almost sorry he had given out the appointment to preach on that subject as he had been quite unable to collect his thoughts together. Nevertheless with Gods help he would preach to them the best he could." - The sermon seemed to me to be very moderate in its power of thought, illustration, argument & persuasion - full of trite common places. But from the Commencement of the service, the crowded

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congregation seemed to be filled with deep religious emotion - a state of feeling very much like what I have often observed near the close of very successful Camp Meetings. A most solemn & earnest spirit was manifest all over the house - the sigh & sob & suppressed ejaculation here & there would catch the ear in all parts of the room. The preacher seemed absorbed in the thought that he stood between God & men & that eternal interest were committed to him. No thought of self - of display - of human praise or worldly ambition was there. It seemed impossible for such things to intrude upon such sacredness - God & the soul were all. It seemed one of those times when the moral triumph of the truth was complete. There was no need of preaching - no call for powerful argument to convince the misguided reason or to overthrow the foundations of prejudice. The heart was everywhere responding to invitations of grace. Nothing was required by a simple talk - the artless simplicity even of a child - to point the way - to hold up the truth & tell the people what to do. The tone of the preacher was subdued throughout & the effect delightful. This was all the more so, because it seemed evident that all this effect was the souls willing homage to Christ rather than the trophies of the preachers extraordinary power

After the sermon, immediately, Bro Bowen (the preacher) said "let us pray" & the whole congregation knelt down & such a prayer I have rarely if ever heard - it was very long - but it was full of faith & power. When done, the audience, I observed, all remained on their knees & Mr. Caughey

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himself kneeling in the pulpit commenced an exhortation - simple in language & spirit - prayer & exhortation conjoined - directed especially to the Christians present who were seeking the blessing of "purity." The audience still on their knees a local preacher followed in prayer.

During this prayer I left, but learned from bro Bowen afterwards that some 16 or 18 professed holiness.

At Trenton I heard Mr. C. before the Conf. on Wednesday PM, & at night, but was not so favorably impressed as at the first time. His preaching power is certainly very moderate & you wonder where the secret of his power can be. It must I think be in his faith. He is no doubt a holy man. He takes God at his word - he believes in the efficacy of the means - he expects fruit - looks for it & in answer to prayer God sends it that the excellency of the truth may redound to his own glory rather than to the praise of any of his feeble instruments.

Mr C. informed me that he expected soon to sail for Europe & “hoped yet to preach the Gospel of Christ in Jerusalem.”

May 5/57.

Started on their voyage to Europe this morning Professor Marshall & wife - in good spirits - morning bright - expect to set sail from New York next Saturday. May God protect them & in due time bring them safely back with health & strength renewed.

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Sept 6/57.

Reached home in safety with all my family on the 3^d inst after an absence of six weeks & a half. One visit to Maine has been exceedingly pleasant, the children all enjoyed it very much especially in Cumberland among their countless cousins, we have all been favored with excellent health & we are all now home again in safety & ready for school & all other work for which I desire to record my gratitude to Almighty God.

I note the following particulars

1. Visit to my old friend Chs Deake in Brooklyn of two days - nice time - Sunday morning attended Dr Bethune's Church. His house of worship is lighted from the roof - too somber - must I think exert a depressing influence upon the feelings. The notion of “dim religious lights” or any other such helps to devotion is gammon. The Dr is a graduate of Dickinson - his sermon was rather moderate - evidently smitten by the Dog Star, tho the day was quite cool. Evening attended Dr Kennedys Church heard a stranger. - Ward Beecher's Church closed. - Monday, went out to Greenwood Cemetery - what a beautiful city of the dead - more than 30 miles of carriage drive through it.

2. Tuesday reached Cumberland & had a joyful meeting with father & mother in their new home. Here spent the most of the time

3. Attended Commencement at Bowdoin College for the first time. Day very rainy until about 1 o'clock - found Rev C. L. Allen & Chs W. Morse - stayed with Morse. Was strongly impressed

with the respectability of the performances though not one of the graduates came up to the point of elo-

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quence. The programme contained the names of thirty-eight speakers & only two "excused." Of course the commencement was a terrible bore - the audience kept from 10 o'clock A.M. to 5 o'clock P.M.!! To relieve the tedium long music was given after every sixth speaker when the audience stood up & such as wished went out & came in - house not full, in consequence, no doubt of the rain in the forenoon. President Woods wore the black gown & scholastic cap, & the graduates as they came onto & left the stage were careful to bow to him; all which bows he as carefully answered. Looked into some of the students rooms some of them hard cases but generally commodious & nice - with a bed room adjoining - Society Libraries not equal to those of Dickinson nor have they so nice rooms for them. - Thursday A.M. heard Prof Harris of Bangor before the Phi Beta Kappa. - P.M. returned home.

Met at this Commencement John S. Abbott Esq. my old teacher who supplied the place of Master Purinton a short time in the Portland High School. - he is bro-in-law to Rev Chs F. ~~Abbott~~ Allen & lives at Norridgewock Me. - saw also John S. C. Abbott - "Napoleon Abbott" as he is called - the man who writes so many books - he resides in Brunswick - Took Commencement Dinner with the students & officers - a poor dinner for such an occasion - after dinner several speakers & a good time - the only time I think in which I ever heard speaking after Commencement dinner. At Middletown, the speaking is done at the Alumni

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reunion in one of the Society Halls.

4. Went to Montreal (in company with Prof John Johnston of the Wesleyan University) to attend Convention of the American Association for the advancement of Science - had a delightful time - was entertained by John Mathewson Esq. in whose family I found warm-hearted friends. His carriage daily was at my service - drove all around the city - around the Mountains - ascended the Mountain - visited the Water Works - the Cemetery -the French Cathedral &c. - Attended meetings of Convention - the "Promenade Conversation," welcome given by the ~~Hist~~ Natural History Society of Montreal to the Association & at which the retiring President of the Association read a very long, highly scientific & deeply uninteresting speech - very few persons paying attention to it. It was Professor Hall of the Geological Survey of N. Y. My opinion is that all such speeches should be read on such occasions like legislative bills in certain stages of their passage, that is simply by their titles.

Could not stay through to enjoy all the meeting of the convention - on Sunday A.M. preached in the Meth Church in the Western Suburb ("Griffintown") - at night in Great St James St M. Church - this house is immense - has two tiers of galleries & will hold 3000 people - organ & choir gallery behind the Pulpit & this in the end next to the Street. For the first time in any life I was here dressed in bands & gown. Such is the usage in this church but in no other in Canada. I objected but they told me it was one of their institutions. Rev Mr Gumly

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is the pastor - a lovely man. Monday morning started for Portland - Canada is a far better country than I expected to find it - & the people whose hospitalities I enjoyed (through the kindness of Rev Henry Cox, Pastor of the Chestnut M. E. Church) I love very much. Made the acquaintance at their house of Rev M Jenkins of Phila - also of Dr Hoy of Racine Wis. whom I shall be happy to meet again.

5. The only thing in our vacation programme which we failed to accomplish was our expected visit to Dr Stone of Brookline. He must have been absent from home as wife received no answer to her letters. During all our stay in N. England the weather was cool - with frequent rains. Though not so genial as in these parts I am persuaded that the N. E. climate invigorates & gives more power of endurance & labor than this or farther south.

Nov. 14, 1857.

The first snow of the season came in a "flurry" to day at about 12 o'clock M. & continued about one hour. Thus far the Autumn has been pleasant - many fine days & the work of Church Building is going with good prospect of getting under roof before winter sets in.

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Nov 15/57.

We have lately had in College an interesting revival of religion in which I think twenty two have made a profession of religion. It occurred in consequence of Gods blessings on special prayer meetings held during the last two weeks of Oct. Among the converts was my son Charles who I think was truly converted on the night of the 26th (?) of Oct. Though a child, just entered upon his eleventh year, I trust the Savior has called him & made him a child of his. On Sunday the 1st inst with eighteen others, he was publicly received into the Church as a probationer. May God preserve the lad & enable me to bring him up for his service. Oh that he may be a good & useful man. I put these dates on record because if faithful to his profession they will no doubt be interesting to him in after years. God grant that the older children also may be speedily converted & gathered into his church that they may grow up therein & thus ripen for heaven.

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Gal I. 24v. "And they glorified God in me."

God glorified in the conversion of sinners.

Can you add to the glory of the Sun? How much less can we add to the glory of G. of wh the Sun is but a shadow? But this is in an absolute sense. In an accommodated sense it is possible for G's creatures to glorify him. It's said "whoso offereth praise glorifieth G."

To glorify G. is to exalt by name & character so as to excite in the minds of men sentiments of reverence, adoration, fear gratitude admiration obedience &c.

1 G is glorified in his works. As we admire a house but give to the builder more honor than the house itself - so in the glory of creation we see & adore the hand of the Great Builder.

2. God glorified in man - his greatness, learning power &c.

3. G. glorified in the atonement - a scheme in which justice & mercy unite to save the world. Redemption a greater work than Creation

4. G glorified in the salvation of sinners - this puts to the means the seal of success

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Dec 31, 1857.

Hail to the year just now expiring. It is the last evening of the last month of the year. What a time for prayerful reflection. Busy memory views back & gathers up the fading recollections - some of joy & some of sorrow. Probably no one comes to this point & thinks of the expiring of the old year & the coming in of the new, without feelings of sadness in view of errors & follies which can never be recalled. The year will not be lost if it leaves behind it useful lessons deeply engraved on the heart. And who is there who is not willing to learn? If we turn over & read carefully the varied chapters of experience brought by the gliding year, we must be stupid indeed, if we fail to gather up salutary teachings to aid us in the year to come. How little that is useful have we accomplished - how many mistakes have we committed - into what errors of judgment & action have we run - what pain or injury inflicted where we intended perhaps to give pleasure or to do service. For myself I never can find cause for self complacency. I never think of the past without feeling how little I know & how little I can do. How ignorant in knowledge - how lacking in practical wisdom - what need of Divine influence Father in Heaven, forgive the sins & follies of the year now gone. Overrule them that no harm may come to others or to thy cause by any act of mine & give me grace to enter upon the new year with courage & hope - with steady resolution to the faithful to every trust & diligent in every duty. Give me more of thy love - more love for thee - more for thy people - more love for truth & so enable me to live that if the year now coming in should

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prove my last on earth, I may depart hence with joy & not with grief. Amen.

January 18/58.

During my absence in Balt. Narcissa & Mary made profession of religion in the town M. E. Church - it must have been the first week of the year. I thank God that they have been enabled thus to give their hearts to the Savior in their early youth. It is a good beginning of the new year & the right step for their time of life. O that they may continue steadfast in the heavenly calling & adorn the doctrine of God their Savior by well ordered lives. Narcissa, Mary & Charles - the three oldest - are now I trust receiving those decided impressions which will set their characters for virtue & give the cast of piety to all their future lives. May God bless them & keep them

through all the slippery paths of youth. I am more anxious that they should grow up strong in Christian principle than in any thing else. No education or personal accomplishments can ever compensate for the absence of this. The possession of this will add a grace to everything else.

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Feb 7/58.

Missions.

I am invited to preach one of the Missionary sermons at the approaching session of the Balt. Conf.

The Christian lives for two objects - 1st to make sure his own salvation & 2nd to contribute what service he can towards the building up of the Redeemers kingdom on earth.

1. His own salvation is to be sought in the regenerating effect of true Christian faith upon the heart & in attending to all those duties which promote personal godliness. Christ must be the Law - holiness the aim. Sin must be cast out & the world overcome until the sentiment of supreme love to God & equal love to man reigns supreme. This evidently will be a crucifixion of self, with all the lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the eye & the pride of life. Such a Christian knows what salvation is - what the love of God is - what heaven is. Such a life can never be an empty blank or a painful recollection. On the contrary it will be fragrant with grace. Viewed in itself it is marked with the symmetry of moral perfection. Beauty beams in every part. Such a man deserves to be called "a child of God." As seen by others how pure & heavenly is the influence which he imparts. The life of the good man is ever a sermon, falling, not in audible words, upon the ear of the sinner, but in silent power upon his heart. It is a constant testimony for God - it reproves every form of ungodliness - appeals to the slumbering conscience - & keeps alive the thought of that dread accountability which is the center & end of all human concern & which the sinner is to prove to forget.

2. But the Christian is not allowed to be a

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mere negative. He must not be satisfied with the attainment of his own salvation. To say "now that my salvation is sure, this is enough" would indeed be to exhibit that very spirit of selfishness which it is the aim of godliness to expel. A supreme love which begins & ends with self is no part of the Spirit of Christ. His life was a mission to save others - even the chief of sinners. None were too low to receive his notice - none too vile ~~not~~ to share his pity. For them he made the sacrifice of heaven - toiled, taught, preached, traveled, reprov'd, exhorted, suffered reproach, persecution, infamy & death - sacrificed all - withheld nothing. No influence for good could go out from himself that was not imparted. His strength, his patience - his love - his wisdom - his example, the power of his holy life - the strong yearning of his Divine nature - the resources & attributes of the Godhead in him - yea, even his life all were poured out - nothing was reserved -

the sacrifice was complete - he gave himself with all its Divine fullness to save a perishing world.

And this is the Spirit wh he left in the church - he “gave himself for an example,” that we should go & do likewise. The Christian is essentially a stranger & pilgrim here. He is not at liberty to incumber himself so that his march may be impeded. He is also a servant, to serve his Lord - to serve his cause, to serve even the meanest of his disciples. He is a soldier to fight. Christ demands valor, fortitude, zeal, sacrifice - even our lives - if needed - nothing may be withheld. No service is

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too dangerous or too hard to be encountered by us with gladness. We too are stewards. What bounties the Master hath committed to us. Are these ours? Has he indeed made you a pet & poured wealth, honor, ease & luxury into your lap because you are a special favorite? What are these special claims on which you found the delusive idea of the Divine partiality to you? Are you more holy - more prudent - more intelligent - more attractive & lovely in his eyes? No. He has committed the things of life to you as a steward & in their proper use make proof of your fidelity. Whoso hath abundance of this world’s goods & seeth his brother have need & ministereth not to his necessities - how dwelleth the love of God in him?

Can we roll in wealth & see God’s creatures our brethren perish with hunger?

Can we rejoice in the light & impart not to those who sit in darkness?

Can we embrace the salvation which the Gospel brings & make no effort to carry it to those who are perishing?

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Feb 9/58.

Bishop Waugh.

The sad intelligence has reached us to day that Bishop W. is no more. He died this morning. It is two weeks yesterday that he dined at my house during his late visit to Carlisle. He was then in his usual health, though from his advanced years & increasing infirmities, it was evident his stay on earth could not be long. He was cheerful & happy as usual, entered freely into all topics of Conversation & at the close of the dinner turning to my wife, he said “Sister if agreeable we will sing a verse before we rise & then join in prayer.” He then commenced singing the Doxology - “Praise God from whom” &c. to the tune of Old Hundred & then we all united with him in prayer - such a prayer as few men like him can pray - so full of the unction of Christian tenderness & faith - so full in its comprehension & yet so special in application to the case of all present. He prayed in particular for me in my responsible position - for the young men under my care - for my wife - for the children, especially those who have lately given their hearts to Christ &c. We were carried as into the more immediate presence of God & felt that it was a blessed

interview. But this good man is gone - gone forever - his last sermon was preached in the M. Ch in Carlisle the evening (Tuesday) following the day he was at my house - Jany 26/58. The last sermon that I heard from him was on the evening before. It is not unlikely that his labors in the Pulpit here were the cause of the attack of sickness which has thus ended his labors. But he was a shock of corn fully ripe & ready for the Masters use.

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Good Texts & Subjects

Necessity of Divine Influence. Zech 4c 6. Not by might nor by power &c.

The Little Success of Christs Ministry. Rom 10:21. But to Israel he sth All day long hve I stretched out my hands &c.

Christ the Only Savior. Isa 45:22. Look unto me yr God.

Neutrality respecting Christ impossible. Matt. 12:30 He tht is not wth me is vs me &c.

The Scriptures the Light of the World. Ps 119:105. Thy words a lamp to my &c.

Internal Evidences of Revelation. Ps 138:2. For thou hast magnified thy wrd &c.

The efficacy of Divine Faith. Ps. 119:130 The entrance of thy word gvth light.

The use & benefit of the Scriptures. Ps. 19:10, 11. More to be desired are they &c.

Against rash censuring & judging. Matt. 7:1. Judge not that ye be &c.

The reward of honoring God. 1 Sam 2:30. For them tht honor me I will &c.

The Profitableness of the Gospel. 1 Tim. 4:8. But Godliness is &c.

Consequences of neglecting the great Salvation. Heb. 2:3 How shall ye escape &c.

The Gospel demands & deserves Attention. Mark 4:23. If any man hve ears to &c.

Man admonished by Inferior Creatures. Pro 6:6. Go to the ant, thou &c.

The demoralizing Influence of bad Company. 1 Cor 15:33. Be not deceived evil communications &c.

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Little things make up the character. Luke 16:10. He tht is faithful is tht wh is least &c.

Obedience necessary to Salvation. Rev 22:14. Blessed are they tht do hs commandments &c.

Duty of confessing Christ. Matt. 10:22, 23. Whosoever [therefore] shall confess are &c.

The joy of a clear conscience. 2 Cor. 1:12. For our rejoicing is ths &c.

The efficacy of Prayer. Gen. 32:28. And he sd Thy name shall no more be called &c.

Insufficiency of Morality without Godliness. Job 9:30-33 If I was myself &c.

The wise man wise for the Future. Deut 32:29. O tht they were wise &c.

Duty of improving Religious Advantages. Matt 13:12 For whosoever hath to him &c.

Preparation for Death. Matt 24:44.

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Oct 27/58. Copy of letter sent this day to Rev F. A. Savage Agt of Central College Mo. See his letters on file.

D. C. Oct 25/58

Rev. F. A. S. Dear Bro, Yr letter of th 21st of Sept hs for some time been under careful & prayerful consideration with an anxious desire on my part to decide wisely in a case of so much importance. It is now time for suspense to give place to discussion & I take my pen this morning to let you know the result.

It is not a small honor or privilege to be called to lay the foundations of a prestigious Educational enterprise in a new & growing state like yours. The plastic condition of soc with you may now be molded into permanent forms. Th foundations now laid will of necessity determine its future edifice. I am not less susceptible to the attractive influence of a salary much better than my present one & also to th fact tht th West probably offers many more openings for the settlement & thrift of a large family

But th point of your letter in wh th gretst difficulty lies is doubtles tht in wh you refer to th delicate subject of slavery & ask me to explain my position. To relve th ? as much as possible of its embarrassing aspects you put it in ths form. "Can you in good fth change yr relation frm the M. E. C. to the M. E. C. S.?"

You are Agt for a Col whose usefulness & success must hve their basis in the confidence of th public & I honor [therefore] tht prudence wh wld seek to protect it ~~from~~ vs. every damaging influence. But as it is very possible tht yr views & those of the frnds of the Col. in Mo. may differ from mine on ths subject I am glad th ? is put in ths stage of the correspondence. As I wld seem to seek yr suffrages by concealing my connections on ths or any other moral? so it wld be

grtly disagreeable & embarrassing to me if after I hd accepted an office I shld find th community around me suspicious of my orthodoxy & & [therefore] distrustful

From 1838 to 1852 I ws a member of the Holston An. Conf. & Pres of E & H. Col as you are probably aware. Th conservative sentiments of old Methodism wh prevailed in tht Conf. both among prchrs & people on the subj. of slav. were cordially my own. Then slv ws acknowledged to be “a grt evil” & th prayer & hopes of good men were directed to its “xtirpation.” The pendant silence in reference

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to it wh ws dictated by respect for the xcited condition of th public mind, ws not construable into approbation of th system, so long as th voice of th Church in her solemn councils ws lifted up vs. it. I never doubted tht th teachings of th Fathers were correct or tht the doctrine & discipline of th church were correct on ths subject. I cherish the same convictions still. If the M E Ch S. hs changed front on this subject grt ? & now gves in her adhesion to th new lights of D Smith & others to wit that slv is “not a moral evil” - tht it stands on the same Divine authority as the family” - tht it is “right per se” - is “not to be absolved but maintained “&c., of course I reject all such teaching & could not consent to place myself in any position where my assent to it wld be xpected or by implication, assumed. Whilst I adhere conscientiously to the old Meth standards on th vexed? I still cherish th largest charity towrds my brethren of the M. E. Ch S who are involved in it & towards many of whom I hve no feelings but the warmest friendship & respect. I never discovered tht my opinions differed from those of my brethren of th H. Conf. or th people generally & wth th same liberty of opinion wh I enjoyed in in Va & the doctrines of the Ch as they then were I could hve no difficulty in answering yr ? in the affirmative. But yr ? indicates to me a known sensitiveness of th public mind on ths subj. in Mo. wh wld in all probability render it undesirable for ths correspondence to proceed further. I shll not however take the less int in yr success. I hope & pray tht yr inquiries may be directed to the right man & tht “the great & effectual door wh is opened unto you” may introduce the most salutary influences into both Ch & State.

Wth grt respect
I remain Yr obt svt
C. C.

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Dec 6/58.

Last night preached my first sermon in our new church from I Sam. 2c. 30v. “For them that honor me I will honor” - congregation small - the walking being very bad & the rain falling - but had a good time & hope some good seed was cast into the ground.

I have never preached in a house that made a more elegant & delightful impression from the pulpit. Every thing that meets the eye is calculated to make a strong impression upon a

cultivated taste. The room appears large - the echo (which I feared) is hardly noticeable & in a full house, not at all, & the lights in the ceiling are perfectly delightful.

“Thy chosen temple Lord how fair
As here thy servants throng.”

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Copy of a Letter sent to Rev J. W. Barnett Financial Agt for Jefferson City University. See his letter on file.

Dick Coll Jany 17/59.

Rev J. W. B. Dr Bro, Yr letter of the 11th inst ws duly recvd in wh you put the inquiry “whether the guarantee of a liberal salary & the prospect of increased usefulness wld be suffic to induce me to accept the Presidency of the Jefferson City University” &c.

This, my dear bro, is a grave question & one wh I could not decide without a much better understanding of th case than I hve at present Th notices of ths enterprise wh apprd in the Ch Adv & J. & the speech of Gen. Gardenhise &c. attracted my attention at the time & were read with much int, chiefly I suppose in consequence of the boldness of the movement & the outspoken free-soil sentiments of the speech.

I cannot flatter myself that I could take the place of the lamented Dr. Berry, or that I am th man to lay hold of such a work & give it success vs. the opposition wh I suppose must be waked up by it in Mo. Nevertheless if you & th frnds of the Un. hve hd yr attention directed to me as a fit person, permit me before answering the main question to ask for information. Wht my decision might be in full view of the case, I do now know. I hve long hd a desire in view of my large family, at least to see the West & perhaps settle there. The following questions wll indicate the points on wh information is solicited.

1. What is the present condition of the Un., in lands, money, & other property
2. Hve buildings been erected for Un. purposes - & if so how many & what their character?
3. What is the popular feeling in Jef. city towards the enterprise & wht in the State generally?
4. Has the Un. in any form been opened for instruction - if not when are things expected to be in readiness for this?
5. Is the Free Soil population in Mo Strong enough to afford a good patronage for such an Ins. & what the prospect for students?

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6. What the position & prospects of the M. E. Ch in Mo - does it embrace a good share of the intelligence & with from what support of such an Ins. must come & what the temper & power, politically & socially of the M. E. Ch. South?

7. What salary can you guarantee to the Pres. of the Un. & when will he be wanted & what services will he be expected for some time, to render?

From the above you will see what I want. I wish to know whether there is a substantial basis [therefore] in Mo. on which you (or we - the M. E. Ch.) can stand & work with good success for the present & triumph in the future. Some of my queries will not admit of a very definite answer. You can only express your opinion but an intelligent opinion always has a reasonable basis. Any publications which you may have made, setting forth the plans, prospects & condition of the enterprise would be of service to me.

I shall be happy to hear from you at your convenience.

Very truly yours
C. C.

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Table

Showing the No. of Students in Dickinson Col. since 1834.

Year	In College	In G. Sch.	Total	Administration
1834	21	70	91	Durbin
1835	59	117	176	“”
1836	102	133	235	“”
1837	114	83	197	“”
1838	102	102	204	“”
1839	108	85	193	“”
1840	102	51	153	“”
1841	109	58	167	“”
1842	84	43	127	“”
1843	104	41	145	Emory pro tem.
1844	97	42	139	Durbin
1845	97	44	141	Emory
1846	101	40	141	“”
1847	121	80	201	“”
1848	158	55	213	Allen pro tem.
1849	149	42	191	Peck
1850	116	41	157	“”
1851	111	65	176	“”
1852	108	48	156	“”

1853	124	79	203	Collins
1854	147	101	248	“”
1855	178	71	249	“”
1856	130	56	186	“”
1857	135	59	194	“”
1858	138	53	191	“”
1859	124	41	165	“”
1860	133	35	168	“”
1861				
1862				

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Acts VIII.5. Then Philip went down to the city of Samaria & preached Christ unto them.

Subject - Christ the substance of Preaching.

Preaching the divinely appointed means of saving the world. When the world by its wisdom knew not G. says St Paul (1 Cor 1.21) it “pleased G. by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe” - not the “foolishness” that is properly such, but what the heathen philosophers called foolishness; it so appearing to them in their self conceit.

Preaching may be described as of 2 sorts, 1st that which is “foolishness,” property so called, or false preaching. And 2^{dly} true preaching, or tht wh is the wisdom of G & also the power of G to the salvation of them tht believe.

1. Th txt clearly intimates wht is th character of true preaching. Ths it does, by presenting “Christ” at once as the all-absorbing theme, & by silence, placing all other themes in the back ground as not embraced in the proper sweep of the preachers commission. The subject naturally leads us consider the distinctions between true & false preaching.

If Ch. be the great theme of the Pulpit - the Alpha & Omega of Gospel preaching, it is evident tht preaching is essentially false which fails to present him in some way or other as the great central thought & hope of the sinner. All preaching [therefore] is wide of its mark & condemned as unworthy, which aims at the gratification of human vanity or to answer in any way the ends of earthly & carnal ambitions. Is it true preaching for the preacher to preach himself with a view to public applause - that his senses may be regaled by the grateful increase of flattery - tht “all men may spk well of him?” Is tht true preaching wh seeks the pulpit as a theatre

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where reputation & consequently, social & public influence may be won - things so congenial to human ambition? Is that true preaching where the preacher brings forth new things & old, not from the treasury of the Lord, but from the treasury of human philosophy tht the unlearned may receive profound impressions of the richness of human learning & the luster of learning be thus

reflected upon himself? Surely Learning, Philosophy, eloquent Speech & the robes of the Ministerial office are not sufficient of themselves to make the Gospel preacher.

I do not of course underrate any of these powers. Learning & Philosophy as the hand-maids of religion have often thrown a light along the dark paths of life & explored the mazes of error. They have put weapons into the hands of Truth & dealt the most sturdy blow vs. the enemies of Ch. They are, in proper hands & in the proper time & place, of indispensable value to the great work of building the Kingdom of God. But true learning is always opposed to pedantry. It's always subservient to the cause of Truth. Never brought forth for vulgar display. Never works in the service of a vain ostentation.

And what shall we say of that preaching which aims only to tickle the itching ears of the crowds, gay & thoughtless, who throng the house of G? There is much of this sort. It prophecies smooth things. It is framed in elegant sentences - abounds in tropes & similes studiously framed by the rules of rhetoric, drawn from all the scenes of nature & art - is full of rainbow tints & gay flowers - is in short a complete banquet to be admired when presented, & remembered for its sweetness and beauty. If it speaks vs sin Gs thunders vs the guilty sinner are softened into gentle whispers vs sin in the abstract. If it notices prevailing vices & fashionable

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follies they are vices & follies that do not so intimately affect the congregation addressed. It is easy to condemn wickedness in its grosser forms because the guilty parties are absent. It is easy to denounce vice in the abstract because no one is guilty of that sin. It is quite another thing to declare the whole counsel of G. To explore the iniquity of the heart & prove the festering sore until the seat of corruption is fully reached - to show to all their guilty & deplorable condition in the sight of G & lead them defiled & helpless as they are to Christ as the only power that can warn & heal them.

So far as the New Testament gives any light upon the subject matter of Apostotical preaching, the burden of it was Christ. When Philip went down to Samaria it is said "he preached Christ unto them." And when the apostles departed from the presence of the council, they daily in the temple & in every house ceased not to teach & preach Jesus Christ." (Acts V. 42.)

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March 13/59.

Returned yesterday from the session of the Balt. Conf. at Lewisburg, Va., bishop Baker presiding assisted by bishop Ames. Going, stopped with Rev. B. Arbogast at Staunton & baptized his little "Cora" - a sweet child - preached in Staunton on "He that is not with me is against me" - subject "Impossible to be neutral in religion" - being Court week, I had the privilege of preaching to many members of the Bar, & strangers from the country. Tuesday morning (March 1) 18 in company with Arbogast took Car (a passenger Car attached to the freight train) for Jacksons River, 60 miles distant & reached the river at 7 o'clock in the evening! The train made frequent long stops - engineer & hands sat down by the road side to chat. Comfortable indolence seemed

the presiding spirit of the road. Wednesday (the 3^d) took stage for Lewisburg at ¼ before 7 A.M. & reached L. at 11 ½ A.M., thus consuming nearly 17 hours in making 39 miles! roads, of course, in most desperate condition.

At Conference had my home with Joel McPherson Esq, (father of Sam M. McP.) with whose family I passed a delightful week. Never have attended a session of any Conference with better enjoyment. Went out 6 mi into the country & spent a night with Mr R. Stuart (father of J. S.) & had a delightful visit. They seemed to enjoy it so much in consequence of my relation & Joseph. May God sanctify Joseph's untimely death to their everlasting good. Sunday night preached in the Presbyterian Church on the "Sovereignty of God." Going to & returning from Conf. had a good view of Monticello, near Charlottesville. Made a pleasant call on our return at the "White Sulphur Springs" - a beautiful spot - no wonder

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tht the fashion & wealth of the South assemble there to pass the Dog days. The water is not equal to that of the "Chilhowie Springs" in Smyth Co, which can be reached at once by R. R. whereas those of the White Sulphur require 30 miles (I think) of staging.

Met in Va. quite a number of old pupils - McElfresh - R. R. Agt. at Jackson's River, Dr. Harman, at Covington, Mr Robinson from Athens Ten. & Rev W. W. Weil from the Holston Conf. with whom I had a long talk about old times. He said my "leaving Emory & Henry was matter of deep mortification to almost every body in that part of the country." - It appears that another Society difficulty has occurred at Emory & Henry in which some 54 students left. This but a few weeks ago.

Traveled yesterday from Balt to Harrisburg in company with Gov Geary - of Kansas Memory & had a good deal of talk with him about Kansas affairs. He is about 30 or 35 years of age, of splendid person & no doubt a man of great nerve & courage. The nation owes him a great debt for his prudence & courage in the general pacification there It is due to him & to the history of the country that a faithful history of Kansas & especially of his administration should be written.

Sunday June 5/59 -

A brilliant cold day - frost last night - prospect of a more severe one to night. I am sitting in my study (4 o'clock P.M.) by a good fire.

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Copy of Letter to Governor Packer

Dick Coll Dec 7/59

To his Excel Gov Packer

Dear Sir, At the interview had with you last week in company with Prof. Johnson & Rev. J. A. Gen, our conversation as you will recollect, turned upon the condition of the Colleges of Pa & reasons for the States returning to her ~~assure~~ former policy of extending to them pecuniary aid. You were kind enough to express yourself as favorable to the proposed application to the Legislature & to say that after you had had time to reflect upon the subject, you would let me hear from you further in relation to the ~~subject~~ matter.

Since our return it has occurred to me that it would perhaps be of service in examining the question, if I would throw together in writing, as briefly as possible a few of the arguments which support the application proposed. To do this in the limits of a letter, I perceive will shut me up to a bare expression of the results to which my own mind has been led in the case but with you this is all that is necessary.

1. It may be assumed as an undeniable fact that all the Colleges of the state are in need of pecuniary assistance. This is the case with Dickinson. We are greatly embarrassed for the want of funds, & I find by correspondence with the other colleges that such is the case with them.

2. As all these institutions derive their existence from the state & are rendering service to the state in education her sons no reason can be assigned for Legislative preference. The assistance sought should therefore be given by general Act, subject perhaps as formerly, to conditions depending on the usefulness of the College, & this could be tested by its patronage.

3. That class of our citizens who are interested in the success of the Colleges, if not in numerical majority, are, nevertheless, very numerous. They also represent a large proportion of the wealth of the state & contribute largely

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therefore to the taxes from which the public schools are supported. It is right therefore for the Legislation in appropriating their funds, for public instruction to have some regard for a class of schools in which they are so largely interested.

4. Our colleges, I think, are indispensable to keep up a supply of competent teachers for the different grades of schools. They stand at the head & give tone & character to all the schools below them. If but few of their graduates are found in the Primary Schools, they are found everywhere else, rendering the state even greater service as teachers of the Seminaries, Academies, & High Schools in which all the better class of teachers for the Primary Schools obtain their preparations. These teachers must have the advantage of Academic instruction to a greater or less degree, or the Primary Schools will sink below that level of respectability which the credit of the state & the public intelligence demand.

5. If it be said that the want here referred to can be supplied by Normal Schools, my answer is that N. Schools are properly schools for teaching the Art of Teaching & their sphere is therefore exceedingly limited unless they expend it so as to assume the functions of the College or the Academy. In such a case they invade the sphere of schools already established & are therefore unnecessary. In my judgment the very best Normal School is the College or Academy where the

superior learning & experience of the teachers enable them to introduce the best methods of instruction. The pupil who goes out from them to become a teacher naturally adopts these methods & thus all the grades of schools below at once receive the benefit of them

6. The reasons wh caused the state to depart

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from her ancient policy & withhold all pecuniary assistance from her colleges have long since ceased to exist. While the public revenues were inadequate to the public expenses without the most stringent economy, ths economy ws cheerfully submitted to, although the retrenchment ws made to bear upon a branch of the public service, the least able perhaps to sustain it. But this is not now the case. The great material prosperity of the Commonwealth hs filled the treasury & there is no lack of means.

7. I will add in conclusion tht the amount wh would probably satisfy all the colleges of the state - say \$20,000 - would be insignificant in comparison with the sum which the Legislature annually appropriate to the cause of general education.

I will not disguise from you tht I am solicitous wth regard to the degree of personal favor wh you may give to th proposed measure. If you can give it your support & would go so far as to refer to it in your annual message commending it to the attention of the Legislature, it would give us great encouragement. But if a sense of public duty shall require you to tell me tht the undertaking must not expect your support, I shall feel tht we must let it all drop. I can but say however, that I think an act appropriating aid to the Colleges as proposed would be a popular one. It would meet the views & interests of all sects & parties.

I shall receive it as a great favor if on receipt of this you will drop me a few lines & let me know how the case stands. Yr ans. will enable me to decide whether to pursue the matter further or not. In the mean time I remain

Very respectfully,

Yr obt svt C. Collins

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Dec 15 1859.

Just returned from the Funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson wife of Prof Wilson. She died yesterday morning at about 1 o'clock of Consumption. She was a beautiful woman and beautiful even in death. So beautiful a corpse I think I never saw before. She was lovely also in character - cheerful amiable, refined & pious. Her end was serene & full of glorious hope. Her departure though long expected was contemplated with pleasure & though so young (about 26) & bound to life by ties of husband & two helpless children, yet with St Paul she seemed to have a desire to depart & be with Christ which is far better. Thus death has made a second breach upon our little

College circle in the short space of only three months. Truly we do not lack for solemn lessons. May God enable us to learn & profit by them.

The address of my cousin Mary E. Hewitt Stebbins is No 10 W. 19th St N.Y - 2 doors W. of 5th Av. Her husband Russell Stebbins does business at 152 Chambers St.

The address of my cousin Mrs Caroline Clark is Locust Dale Madison Co Va, care of Geo W. Clark Esq.

Charles Deake Esq - 3 West Baltic St Brooklyn

Mrs. Howland - 84 W. 14th St N. Y.

John K. Stayman 59 Hollins St Baltimore.

[Page Break]

March 8. 1860.

Returned yesterday from attending Balt Conf. at Winchester. While there boarded with Philip Williams Esq, an Episcopalian & a truly Christian gentleman. His wife is a sister of Dr Dunbar of Balt. - an accomplished Christian lady. I am happy to add them to my list of friends & shall be most glad to meet them again. Cordial in their manners, generous & elegant in hospitality, they devoted themselves to their guests & made our stay with them very delightful. On Sunday I preached in the Episcopal Church! Such liberality of sentiment towards other Christian denominations, I have not found among the Episcopalians any where else. It is their custom in W. when any body of Christian ministers meets there, to open all their churches to them. What a beautiful contrast to the hide bound exclusiveness of the High Church Party elsewhere.

Stopped to dine in Charlestown with N. S. White Esq who took me & Dr Dunbar around to see the sights. Great is Charlestown. Hereafter it will be found on the maps. Went into the jail to see Stevens & Hazlett under sentence of death. Wretched men. Stevens is a hardened infidel with no penitence for his crimes & he has imbued his companion in guilt with the same spirit. May God have mercy upon them. Was sent on by Mr White to Harpers Ferry in a private conveyance.

[Page Break]

[Copy of letter sent to Rev S. Watson D D Memphis. Ten]

D. C. March 12/60

Rev S. W. D D Dr Bro, Yr letter of the 3^d inst ws duly recvd, also a copy of the last yrs catalogue of the State Female College near Memphis.

Yr letter presents a grave question & since its arrival I hve endeavored to give th subj. both earnest & prayerful thought. When our mutual frnd Rev G. M. Everhart ws here a few weeks ago he spoke of yr Fem. Col. & th decease of its late Pres. & th condition of things consequent therein &c. & desired me to allow him to write to you in reference to my taking chge of it. In reply I stated tht I knew no suffic reason for leaving th position wh I now occupy, but tht if the way were so opened tht as a Christian man & minister I could see the path of duty in tht direction, I shld be willing to go. I added also that in my opinion - an opinion strongly supported by the tone of the So Press, the mad raid of John Brown & th conduct of hs abettors at the N. hd so incensed th So People - & justly too - that I doubted whether I or any other man from the N. could now command th public confidence there to such an extent as to justify my leaving an established place of honor & tranquility here & embarking hopes & fortunes in tht enterprise. His ans. ws tht I ws properly a Southern man, tht my reputation hd been made at the So. tht my children were born there, tht troops of frnds were there & tht my going to M. wld be looked upon as a return to the So., tht I would be cordially welcomed &c. Tho in th general th above views may be correct, yet in view of th facts of recent history, the apprehension expressed by me is I think natural, & I shld wish before taking any important step in tht direction, to know yr opinion in the case standing where you do & knowing intimately tht class of the public who would be th natural patrons of th school, I shld confide more in yr judgment than in my own. To you as a Christian bro. I hve no objections to saying tht my best friendships & strongest attachments hve ever been in the So. & tht this induced by considerations of honorable place &c. to take the position where I now am, yt ever since my arrival, I hve found my tastes & feelings far more congenial with the So then with things as I find them here. More than ths it is not necessary for me to say.

My position here is both honorable & elevated enough to satisfy a man

[Page Break]

of my ambition, but in view of the prices of living wh rule here, I find the support scanty for such a family as mine. I may [therefore] in all frankness, say tht if induced to leave D. C. to the chge of a school of young ladies, the hope of increased pecuniary compensation & the prospect of making something for my family would be preponderating motives. But all this is merely preparatory. Before saying more I wish of course to gain full information. Bro E informed me that the Col in question is a private enterprise, the property of its late Pres. & encumbered with a debt of about \$25,000, for wh it wll be sold at auction in June next. Tht wht is wanted is a purchase of the right stamp, who will assume the whole responsibility of its purchase & management & who while making it a 1st class Col. will conduct it with a view to the same class of patronage & on the same general principles wh hve marked it thus far.

I shll be glad to hear from you on the above points. If thse statements are correct, please let me know all you can about the terms of sale, wht payment down, will be required, wht time allowed on the bal., the installments, & whether there is reasonable probability of my finding such aid in ths as business men often require

I notice wht you say of my "visiting M. & seeing for myself" This I must do, of course, before committing myself to so heavy a business transaction. But the time is very unfavorable as the

Col is now in full blast, & we shall have no recess till after Com in July. I suppose however tht the time between yr visits to Nashville & Buffalo will be the interval in wh I can most conveniently accomplish it. But of ths I can judge better when I hear from you again. In the mean time give me all the information necessary for the full possession of th case. If any engraving or picture of the Col hs been made I wll thank you to send me a copy

I remain very respectfully & truly

Yr bro in Ch
C. Collins

[Page Break]

Copy of 2^d Letter to Rev. S. Watson D. D.

D. Col March 29/60

Rev S. Watson D D - Dr Bro Yr favor of the 21st inst inclosing letter of W. V. Porter Esq was duly recvd.

As the invitation wh you extend in reference to the State Female College “ has interested me quite beyond my original expectations, I have made up my mind to make a flying visit to Memphis in order to see the College for myself & judge of its prospects on the spot. There are many things which I shall wish to see & know, which can be known only by being on the ground.

I therefore waive all further inquiries for the present & wish now only to settle the time of my visit. It is indispensable that I see you & if possible, the other gentlemen who have control & I must [therefore] time my visit to yr convenience or your convenience must submit to my time. In yr previous letter you stated that you would need to meet the Gen Book Com in Nashville on the 3^d Monday of April, but tht from tht time you wld be at home till the 1st part of May. The 3^d Monday of April will be the 16th. I can slip away from home a couple of weeks about tht time as well as any previous to the middle of July & can probably reach Memphis by Friday or Sat (20 & 21st) following. Write to me whether this will suit you & I will make my arrangements accordingly

I remain ~~Yrs~~ very truly

Your bro in Christ C. C.

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May 9, 1860.

On Monday the 7th inst got home from Memphis. Distance to Balt 108 miles - to Washington 40 m - to Lynchbg 178 m - to Bristol 203 m - to Knoxville 130 m - to Chatanooga 110 m - to

Memphis 309 m = total 1078 miles - time from Washington as advertised to M - 52 hours - actual time 55 hours

I had a delightful & successful trip. The contract entered into with the State Female College to the best of my judgment is full of the promise of the most beneficial results. I contemplate it with much satisfaction as placing me in a position of usefulness probably not inferior to my present post, while the rewards in a pecuniary way will be vastly greater. Add to this, exemption from the present annoyances & the prospect of laying a firm foundation for the prosperity of my family

[Page Break]

Copy

D. C. May 12/60

Wm. K. Porter Esq

Dr Bro, I arrivd home safe last Monday & now having got somewhat thro the pile of business wh hd accumulated in my absence I turn to the important ints of the State Female Col.

1. As xplanatory of my present position here, I shld state tht I hve given notice of the Trustees & Fac of my unconditional resignation of th Presidency of D. C. in July. This commits me fully to the State F. Col. without regard to a contingency wh we supposed possible though not at all probable, of some 3^d party at the sale coming in & by overbidding becoming the purchaser of Dr Starks int & thus defeating or embarrassing th arrangements entered into between me & the Bd of Trustees. I shall proceed to put all my business into shape with a view to removal as soon as possible after Commencement & th probabilities are tht I shall reach Memphis with my family somewhere between the 5th & 10th of Aug. ~~Providence permitting I shall then be on th ground & better able to protect myself vs. adverse contingencies shld~~

2. In view of ths it hs apprd to me best on the whole tht th day of sale shld not be fixed so early as we agreed upon. If it meets yr approbation let it be deferred till some day after my arrival - say the 18th or 20th of Aug Providence permitting I shll then be on ground & better able [therefore] to protect myself vs. adverse contingences shld any such arise. Please [therefore] in advertising to hv the day of sale fixed wth a view to ths & advise me.

3. I suppose you will advertise the sale also of the Furniture, Piano, &c. at the same time. Or if you & bro Watson as Executors prefer it, I will make a proposition to buy them at private sale. Let an inventory be taken & on my arrival I will purchase at half the prime cost. Considering the 2 yrs use to wh the things will hve been subjected, th rapid waste of many of them, the size of the purchase & th large discount at wh 2^d hnd furniture usually sells, I think ths a very fair offer.

4. I wish also to call yr attention to a point wh ws suggested by Mr McGeher, at his house, the evng before I left. He thought it ws yr opinion tht the Court shld be asked to decree the sale of

the whole property & not Dr. Stark's int only. In my negotiations with th Com of th Bd of Trustees in yr

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office you will recollect tht ths point ws fully discussed, & there was general acquiescence in th view tht "Dr L's inst only could be sold, as if the whole were sold it wld xpose th other party to loss of their vested rights." As by contract & subscription, I hve become a party, & also in prospect, the purchase of all the stock, you will see tht ths? is one of deep int to me. I cld not [therefore] gve my consent to any arrangement wh wld render is possible for the College to pass into other into other hands. My feelings in ths matter may be clearly seen with fact tht I hve committed all my worldly means to ths enterprise, & surrendered an office wh ws every thing to me & my family. No Court, I presume would, or could, decree the sale of the entire property, without the concurrent request of all the parties concerned, & as one of them, for the reasons above named I must object to such sale in the most decided terms.

5. The last day I ws at the Col, I called th attention of Dr McAnally to a very bad leak in the roof of the main building. The ceiling of 1 of the rooms under it is becoming badly injured - also the cornice on the South side. I wld respectfully urge tht the Constructor be required to repair the place without delay, or tht the Trustees hve it done & the cost filed as an effort vs. hs lien. In its present state the building is becoming seriously damaged.

6. It seems to me tht the present Collegate yr shld not be allowed to close without th publication of th usual Annual Catlge This will be xpected by th students & th public. My reason for alluding to ths is tht in conversation with Prof Laughlin he xpressed a doubt whether the Catlge ths yr wd be published is as much as the estate of Dr S. wld have no int in it. It will be a pity to omit so important a publication for such a reason especially as the profits of th yr will fully justify the expnse. As Prof L. I presume will not publish unless directed by the Bd or the Advisory Com. I wld respectfully call attention to tht point & ask tht the proper direction may be given.

I shll endeavor to hve the Faculty for the nxt yr fully organized & my circular & advertisements ready for issue by the close of the session.

Please let me hear from you in reference to the above. In the mean time I remain

Fraternally & truly yrs C. C.

[Page Break]

May 12/60

I have this day written to M. Scavey & offered him \$350 pr yr & his wife \$250 pr year to go with me to the State Female College - he to devote his time in assisting in the business of the Boarding Dept & when not otherwise employed, aid me in my a/cs - she to act as house keeper in relieving Mrs C. of her chief cares in that line. Also on a/c of the love I cherish for her Mother, I

offer to his daughter Helen all the privileges of the College if she wishes to pursue her studies & qualify herself for some high post as teacher - she being permitted to render some aid if wanted in teaching in the Preparatory Dept

Copy of 2^d Letter to W. K. Poston Esq.

D. C. May 28/60

W. K. P. Esq: - My Dr Bro - Yr letter of the 22^d inst ws ~~du~~ly received to day & I hasten to reply to its principal point.

In regard to yr proposition to ask the Court to decree the sale of the entire property of the State. F. Col. for the sake of settling the int of Dr Starks, I must say tht I cannot see things as you appear to see them. If Dr S. hd been a large stockholder in any other joint stock concern - a R. Rd for instance - & hs estate ws to be settled, a sale of the entire stock of the Co. wld not be thought of, nor would any Court withhold the means of settlement on such a condition. Why the sale of the whole stock in ths case shld be insisted on, is more than I can see, unless such sale ws xpressly stipulated in th article of agreement entered into by Dr S. with the other parties.

Among th reasons for th sale as you recommend, you say tht none is "more forcible perhaps than this, tht if they made th decree for sale is easily obtained at the first term of the Court, a consummation devoutly indeed to be wished & yet one wh may be defeated if opposing interests

[Page Break]

represent him before the Court, I see not how this "clash" can arise unless it comes from yrslvs. And ths I take to be impossible after the arguments wh you hve entered into wth me. You gave the distinct promise (as I recollect & it ws a part of the basis of the stipulations entered into between me & the Trustees) tht the Court shld be requested to decree the sale of Dr S's int only. The same thing ws clearly understood & xpressed between me & bro W. When he ws here a few days ago, I referred to my correspondence wth you on th subjct & he renewed the same declaration, adding tht he & the other parties who hold the deed of the land wld not consent to a sale xcept in the way that I as above, state our agreement.

Now whether it would make any difference as affecting my ints in th case I cannot say. But as the rights of equity do not demand the sale in the manner you propose, & as I see, or think I see tht my rights would be placed in jeopardy I can never consent tht the Court shld be asked to decree the sale of th whole property. Besides the reason for ths decision which are personal to myself, I hve already entered into engagements with other persons whom I xpect to aid are in the administration of the College, whose ints & welfare wld be gravely compromised by any disturbance of the contract wh I hve entered into wth the Bd.

Hoping tht you will yet concur wth me in the force of these reasons & tht there will be no delay in obtaining the decree I must leave the matter in the hands of the Board. I hope there will be no delay, as the putting up of the other building is a matter tht I hve much at heart & wh I hope to see accomplished in th course of th year. If space & time permitted I hve many things wh I wld

like to say, but they must be deferred for the present. Hoping ere long to be with you & to enjoy more intimate relations I remain

[Page Break]

Copy

D. C. May 29/60

Rev S. Watson, Dr Bro, I recvd a letter 2 or 3 days ago from bro W. K. Postin in wh he repeats th opinion tht th entire property of th State Fem Col shld be offered for sale & requests me to leave th question to the option of himself & Mr. Mc Geher. I send a reply to tht letter ths morning wh I desire you as one of the Executors of Dr Starks estate to see a xpressing more fully my views in the case than I shall be able to in ths letter. With my present light, I can never consent to the proposed arrangement.

1. Because it is contrary to the preliminary understanding & agreement on wh my contract with the Bd was made. I shld not hve entered into tht contract on such a basis. The plan of offering to sale the entire property was talked over in the negotiations with the Committee & rejected as untenable & objectionable. Ths ws my understanding of it & it ws on ths tht I acted in entering into the agreement, so that I cannot at this stage, consider the ? as an open one.

2. I can see no reason for selling the entire property. It is not demanded by usage or equity. If Dr S. hd held stock in any other joint stock company - a R. Rd for instance - as I sd in my letter to bro P. the sale of the entire stock of the Company would never be thought of, nor would any Court demand such a thing as the condition of settling his estate. Why this shld be demanded in ths case, is more than I can see.

3. Bro P. intimates tht unless th sale of the entire property be consented to, it may produce "a clash" of ints at the outset wh will prevent the issue of a decree of sale by th Court at the first term!" As you & he are the Executors & [therefore] the only parties to represent Dr S.'s estate before the court I see not how such a "clash" can arise. I hve the utmost confidence in you & him tht th agreements between us both verbal & written will be carried out in good faith. You will recollect our conversation on ths very point.

4. Indeed ths view of th case is the only one compatible with the written contract. It provides for payments to be made according to the requirements of th decree to be rendered &c. providing for the mechanics living upon the int. of Stephen G. Strks in the grounds & buildings of the State Female Col." &c. No other int than Mr S's ws for sale in the mind of the contracting parties

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So important a change would to my mind, be to change the contract on a point endangering my ints & I cannot of course consent to it. It possibly wld not make any difference as bro P. thinks but while I see or think see in the plan proposed that my ints might be put in jeopardy I must insist on th carrying out of original plan according to the stipulations I hve embarked my ints too

fully in the enterprise to consent to any increase of risks. Besides I hve entered into engagements also with others whose welfare will be greatly compromised by any failure now.

I xpress myself wth earnestness in these matters because there must be no "clashing" of views or ints or misunderstandings now. Trusting tht bro P & myself will yet see eye to eye in this matter - as I am assured that you & I do - & hoping soon to be with you in more intimate relations I remain

Fraternally & truly yrs C. C.

May 30, 1860.

I have this day offered to Rufus E. Shapley the place of Professor of Mathematics & Natural Science for the next year in the State Female College - Salary \$500 & [found?] - board washing, fuel & lights - the 2^d year if he continues \$700 - & afterwards \$800. This offer accepted.

May 30/60.

Replied to Miss Ursula Cashman - stating that I cannot promise a room to each teacher - cannot promise a place to her sister Mrs Hatch this yr - probably may be able to do it hereafter - wish my teachers fully to identify themselves with my ints - that the work can be arranged so as to teach such branches as she may prefer - teachers to hve superintendence of the girls by night by visitation - if with these facts she will come, I will pay her \$500 per year & [found?] - wish an ans. immediately.

Care of Dr Marks (Barhamsville) Columbia S. C.

[Page Break]

May 30/60.

Wrote to Prof J. Hoffman that I will comply with hs request to defer his decision until he comes North in July when he will come & see me. - Had previously written offering him continuance of his place at the same rates as before, viz \$1500 per year, board for himself & family not included.

Copy.

D. C. June 2/60

Rev S. Watson: - Dr Bro, tho I hve written you several letters lately, I now write again more especially in reference to a teacher of vocal & instrumental music in place of Miss Johnson When you were here, you xpressed th opinion tht perhaps yr sister Mrs. Dr Watson would consent to take tht position for a year. As the lady to whom at that time I hd offered it, is compelled on a/c of feeble hlth to decline, I am now unembarrassed, & the object of ths letter is to ask you to see Mrs W. for me & engage her services if she is willing to take the place. I have

entire confidence in your judgment & commit the negotiation to you. As Miss J. receives a salary of \$400 & her board, it occurs to me tht Mrs W. would not wish to come into the Ins. as a member of the College family & therefore tht some modification of the contract will be required. Please ascertain definitely whether I can obtain her services & at what salary & let me hear from you. Till then I will take no further steps for a teacher in that Dept.

Very truly yrs C. C.

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Copy of Letter to M. Seavey Esq.

D.C. June 4/60

M. S. Esq, Dr Bro, Your letter of 30th May came to hand on Sat th 2^d inst. I am glad tht you & Mrs S. are disposed to accept my proposition on conditions within my power to satisfy.

1. With regard to Helen's "board," I included that in the offer of "all the privileges of the school." I shall wish to give her an opportunity to complete her education & to qualify herself in the best manner for a place as teacher. She can hve th best of opportunities in th Collge for acquiring proficiencies in both the solid & ornamental branches & all without cost. All I shall ask is that she hear a few recitations in the Primary Dept. if I find there are not teachers enough without it. If she makes herself a good scholar, after her education is completed I will give her a salary & a place in the Col.

2. As to the 2^d condition, "advancing the 1st yrs salary to pay the expense of moving yr family," that I will do with pleasure. I shall want you to reach there about the 1st of Sept. as the school will open on the 15th. I will send a draft for \$150 about the 1st of Aug which will be the time tht we calculate to leave Carlisle. Please [therefore] consider the engagement closed & make your arrangements accordingly

In the mean time if you want any further information please write me.

You will naturally inquire for the best route by wh to reach Memphis. My xpense last summer enables me to speak. - You can go down by R. R. to Chicago & thence by the All Central to Cairo & there take steamer to Memphis. Or you can go down to the Junction on the Milwaukee & La Crosse R. R. & thence over to La Crosse & there take steamer down to St Louis, where you could take another steamer any day down to M. This latter route I think you wld find cheapest, easiest & best though it wld commence more time. But you will hve a plenty of time to inquire into these things. I am anticipating my new business

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& home with a good deal of pleasure & also the having yourself & ~~wife~~ family as fellow laborers

Very truly C. C.

Copy of Letter to Miss H. M. Hunt.

D. C. June 4/60

My Dr Miss Hunt,

I am rather tardy in corring wth you but many cares must be my apology. The obj of ths letter is to inquire whether it is yr wsh to continue in th Col for th next year? If so it is my desire to retain you & on the same salary as you are now receiving. - In this connection allow me to say tht th brief acquaintance formed with you on my late visit to the Col. made the most favorable impressions as to yr efficiency as a teacher & yr lady-like qualities in general & these impressions are confirmed by th reputation given of you by others. I shll wish to hear from you in reply to ths without delay, as in th event of your declining, I must hve time to look elsewhere.

The advent of a new administration will necessarily make some chnges in th Faculty. All th teachers now employed will hardly xpect to the continued, but I hope no one will receive the impression tht I make changes in consequence of a want of confidence in their qualifications. Such is by no means the case. On the contrary it wld afford me much pleasure to continue the present corps of teachers entire if it suited my arrangements

I shll be gld to hve you communicate with me freely on any subj. pertaining to the arrangements for th next yr. Indeed my distance from th scene of action & want of acquaintance wth the particular wants of th Ins. will make it especially desirable to recve counsel from those who are on th spot

Very truly yrs C. C.

[Page Break]

I note the following Memoranda of Salaries now given at the State Female College, as liberty to be useful for future reference - given by Prof Lauglin at my late visit.

D. Lauglin A.M. Prof Anc Lang, Vice Pres \$1200

J. W. Stewart A.M. " Math 1200

Mdmille S. Lambert French & Music 600

(her predecessor Mdmll Opperman \$550)

Miss H. M. Hunt Lit Dept 500

" M. J. Johnson " " 400

" J. P. McAnally " " 400

" M. M. Johnson Governess & Lit Dept 500

Professor J. Hoffman, Instrumental & Vocal Music 1500 *

Mrs Vigus Oil painting &c. \$50 per mo, 3 days per week.

Miss A. K. Johnson, Vocal & Ins Music (guitar) 400

" N. M. Taylor, ½ income of Dpt. Of Waxflowers &c. & Board.

W. W. McAnally, Steward \$500, from Christmas till the last of June & board of 8 persons

Mrs. J. T. Hyer, Matron \$200 & board of 2 daughters.

*All of the above officers excepting Prof Hoffman receive their board also, including washing, fuel, & lights.

June 6, 1860.

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Copy of letter to Miss U. Cushman.

D. C. June 7/60

My Dr Miss C. Yr letter of th 3^d inst came to hand to day in wh you make th proposition to substitute Mrs.Hatch, your sister for yourself The reason of my offering the place to you ws not because of any difficulty in getting teachers but because of my personal acquaintance & the acquaintance of my family wth you, & the blf ~~that~~ in consequence tht the place wld be mutually pleasant & agreeable. Mrs H. I doubt not is all tht you represent her, but being a stranger you will see that she cannot meet th conditions which prompted my offer to you.

As yr indecision hs embarrassed me not a little, keeping others also in suspense, thus preventing me from completing my Faculty & as your letter speaks of spending a year in Phila, I feel bound to say tht I cannot spend any further time in negotiation. I must therefore terminate the suspense by withdrawing my offer.

I remain as ever, yrs truly C. C.

[Page Break]

Copy of Let to S. Watson

D. C. June 8/60.

Rev. S. W. Dr Bro

Yr letter of May 31 came to hand 2 or 3 days ago. Ere ths you hve doubtless received mine of the 2^d inst requesting you to engage Ms. Nannie Watson for the Music. I wrote you also about the same time requesting advice respecting Mrs Morgan & Miss Pickett for the Depts of Oil Painting & Wax flowers &c. In a day or 2 I hope to recve yr replies.

For the French I am in negotiation for a lady born & reared in Paris & hope to be able in a few days to report success. If I find it impracticable to fill up my Faculty list soon, I think you hd better not delay the publication of the Catalogue. While it would doubtless be for the advantage of the College & myself, to have the new Faculty announced in it in extenso, yet it sticks me tht all the substantial advntgs of such announcement will be secured by putting in a conspicuous paragraph, informing th public of my election & stating tht immdtly on the close of my duties

here in July I expect to remove with my family to open the next session at the usual time &c. & that the most efficient arrangements are in progress to fill all the parts with teachers of the greatest skill & experience. Put in something like this with such additions as or modifications as you & Prof L. may think proper & let the Catalogue go to press. This appears to me at least as the best way. I do not see how it is possible to have the corps of instruction full vs the time when it will be necessary to print & I therefore write in haste to say so. I think you had better print at once.

As soon as possible I will prepare a Circular, giving the Faculty in full & send on to Prof L. to get it printed that it may be just in circulation.

Very truly yours C. C.

[Page Break]

June 9/6

In reply to her letter wrote to Emma Blankenship Morven Amelia Co Va, that I would be pleased to receive references & testimonials. If the latter not [und?] can be sent back if desired - salary \$400 & [forceed?] - music not required.

Copy of Letter to W. K. Porter Esq

D.C. June 11 1860

W. K. P. Esq.

Dr Bro, Yr letter of the 4th inst came duly to hand on Sat the 9th inst & this reply will leave by return mail this (Monday) morning.

From yr letter I have a fuller appreciation of the case than before. If the sale of the whole property in the way you propose can be so arranged as "in no manner to affect my interests," for the reasons set forth in yr letter I must yield my consent to it. Without discussing the matter further I agree [therefore] to refer the question to the Trustees who will I am sure adopt such measures in the previous as they deem compatible with their contract with me.

It is of paramount importance that Dr Stark's interest should be settled at once, as nothing can be done towards putting up the other wing till this difficulty is out of the way. The erection of this building I am exceedingly anxious to here accomplish in the next 12 mos.

I thank you for yr suggestions respecting the policy to be by which I should be governed in the selection of teachers &c. & shall always be glad to have yr counsel. In such a change of administration considerable change in the teachers will be unavoidable but I shall obtain as many as possible from the right side of the line.

Very truly yr C. C.

[Page Break]

June 12/60

Wrote a long letter to S. Watson, saying that I would make no engagement of French Teacher until I hear further from him about Mrs Henderson - also approving his making an engagement with Miss Taylor Dept of Wax Flowers &c. - also giving reasons in full for not continuing Professor Stewart & giving my programme as about as follows

1. C. Collins Pres & Prof Min Sci
2. D. Laughlin V. P & Prof B. Lit.
3. R. E. Shapley Prof Math
4. M. M. Hunt Lit Dept.
5. - - French &c.
6. J.M. Seavey Lit Dept.
7. - - Lit Dept.
8. H. N. Collins Governess

10. J. Hoffman Prof. Music
11. - - Drawing & Painting
12. N. Watson Music &c.
13. - - (French) Music &c.
14. N. M. Taylor Wax &c.
15. Marcian Seavey Esq. - Steward
16. Mrs Seavey - Stewardess

I asked S. W's advice as to filling No "7" either with Miss Mahon or Miss Ingerson, the lady whose testimonials he forwarded from Columbia Ten, saying that my feelings inclined to the latter. Also stated that in the above, 4 are members of the present Faculty - tht Mrs. Vigus would have been retained had she not declined - & that 9 of the 13 teachers (if the French is included) are expected to be taken from those now at the South

Also stated that I wrote yesterday to W. K. P. & agreed to refer on conditions the question of sale to the Trustees.

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June 13/60

Wrote a long letter to Prof Laughlin in reply to his respecting the scholarships issued by Dr Starks, directing him to day to those holding that they will be honored whenever presented. Adding that an arrangement about these can be made between me & the Trustees - that if Dr. Starks received the proceeds of these scholarships their amt. would constitute a claim against his estate which can be seen to hereafter. Also gave him full statement of my views & plans - also programme as given to Dr W in previous pages.

June 15/60

Wrote to S. Watson saying that I approved his having engaged Mrs N. Watson as teacher of Music for the next year at \$600 without board.

June 16/60

Wrote to Prof Laughlin - sent him this morning dispatch requesting him to engage the three Miss Johnsons for next year at their salaries now pd - wrote him more fully - also requested him to offer Mrs Henderson \$800 pr year as teacher of French & Music - & if she cannot be obtained for that to give \$850 - also informed him of the engagement of Mrs N. Watson.

June 18.

Recevd dispatch from Prof L. informing me that the Misses Johnson accept my proposition.

June 19.

Wrote to Miss H. M. Hunt informing her tht I have yet recvd no ans to my letter of June 4 & requesting her to send dispatch immediately.

[Page Break]

June 22/60

Wrote to Mdmelle E. Parelle, box 698 P. O. Nashville, stating that her application is too late, I having but two or 3 days ago written to Memphis to engage a lady there - tht her qualifications appear to be just what I want - that the engagement for this yr does not suit as I want the French teacher to board in the College family - that I shall be glad to hear from her next year in April or May - that her salary is \$550 with board washing, fuel & lights = to \$750

June 25/60

Wrote in ans to S. Watson, giving reasons for retaining the Misses Johnson not to disturb the engagement with Mrs Watson for whom I think there is ample work in the Music Dept - Miss Kate J. working over hours & Prof H. being compelled to classify so much - That I will write to day to Miss Clark of Athens Ala. &c. - also that I will see Mr Shapley when he returns to Carlisle in reference to the purchase of Mr Scudders lease - asked him to send promptly full information about the school &c.

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Copy of Letter to Miss M. A. S. Clark.

D C June 25/60

Miss M A S. C.

I am in recpt of yr letter of the 19th inst as also of a letter from our mutual friend Mrs Childs, recommending you for th Dept of Oil Painting & Drawing c&., in the State F. Col. at Memphis, also stating \$500 pr an & board as your terms, teaching 6 hours pr day.

As I hve not yet made an engagement for tht Dept, I hve concluded on Mrs. C's recommendation to ~~yr~~ offer th place to you on th terms above named. It is likely tht the No of pupils will not require yr full time in those branches. The teacher of the past yr hs given only 3 days pr week to them. But from yr own letter as well as that of Mrs C. I understand tht you are qualified for work in the Lit Dept & the rest of the time can be filled up there.

I will [therefore] consider the engagement closed. The Fall Session of the Col will open on the 15th of Sept at wh time or a few days earlier, I shall xpct all the teachers to be present. My xpectations are to reach the College (with my family) about the 8th or 10th of Aug If you spend the summer in M. I shall anticipate th pleasure [therefore] of meeting you & making yr acquaintance some time before the session opens. Please let me hear from you in ans. to this that I may be assured that we understand each other correctly. Very respectfully yrs C. C.

[Page Break]

Copy of a Letter to Rev Thomas Applegate

State F. Col Aug 31/60

Rev Mr Ap: - Dr Sr Yr note of yesterday ws duly recvd

Of the "arrangement" to wh you refer I know nothing, but will take the earliest opportunity to refer yr letter to the Trustees. If the arrangement can be contin'd under the new order of things they will doubtless communicate with you

For myself personally I cultivate the next liberal sentiments towrds all denominations of Christ, while for the doctrines teachings & history of the Prot Ep Ch I cherish especial respect

With grt esteem, yr obt svt C. C.

Sept 4. 1860.

This morning at about 2 o'clock my wife gave birth to another daughter - a large & finely developed child. Thus my responsibilities multiply. I look to God & pray for wisdom & strength. Oh that I may be able to train this one (as well as the rest) in the nurture & admonition of the Lord. An immortal soul thus committed to my training in the nearest of relations! Awful is the thought even of the possibility of its ruin through parental unfaithfulness. God forbid that such should be the case.

June 9 1861

“Lily Greenwood” was baptized in the College Chapel by Rev Samuel Watson.

died Jany 19 1862.

[Page Break]

Copy

State F. Col Feb 5/61

Miss Mary P. Otis

Whn I saw you last week I stated tht I would address you about this time. As the difficulties then in the way have now been removed I am prepared to make more definite proposals.

What I am chiefly seeking is instruction to the Painting Dept & the French. There will be pupils in oil & water colors drawing, crayons &c. Under the late teacher, ths Dept hs not been sustained & I am specially anxious to obtain the artistic skill & enthusiasm necessary to bring it up to the desired point of credit. The French it is likely would require something less than ½ yr time - th rest would be required for Painting & Drwng. You understand wht is wanted in such a school.

If you can give satisfaction in these branches I have decided to offer the place for the next session at the salary named - \$200 & bd. If you are willing on these terms to accept, please notify me immediately by mail (so that I may know what to depend upon) & come to the College by Friday or Sat. The new Sess. will com. tomorrow & your services will be needed by Monday. The train reaches M. by 1 o'clock P.M. If you can send me a time saying on which day, Friday or Sat. you will be at the “Worsham House” I will provide a conveyance for you to the Col. without xpense The Col is about 2 m out of the city - P. O. Greenwood.

Let me hear from you if possible by Thursday

V. Resp C. C.

[Page Break]

Copy

Feb 27/61

Miss J. H. Simmons, Yr letter of th 8th inst hs been under consideration for several days. Its allusion to my old friend Everhart brings up pleasant recollections & his testimonial to yr qualifications is entirely satisfactory

As we hve a few more Music Scholars than the present corps of ~~music~~ teachers can instruct perhaps it wld be good policy to obtain another teacher at once. I wish to know [therefore] whether you wld be willing to com. an engagement (if wanted) by the 1st or middle of April, & also whether you are prepared & willing to instruct a part of the time in the Lit Dept should the number of Music Scholars not be enough to fill up the time. The time is six hours pr day.

The salary that I am giving in this Dept is \$400 pr year & [forend?], a rating board at \$20 pr mo., \$600 per year. I am able to get the best of instruction at this price. Please say whether I can obtain your services at this salary

Very resp C. C.

[Page Break]

Copy

March 11/61

Dr L. B. Sheffey Dr Sr Yr let is at hand. I hve made up my mind to offer an engagement to Mrs Curtis if she can come immediately, but I cannot give the salary named - \$700. Yr recommendation of her & tht of Mrs Childs are suffic to satisfy me of her qualifications & I think arrangements can be made fr the bd & schooling of her son tht will be satisfactory to her. Our Sess (of 20 weeks) is now ¼ gone. Ths [therefore] but a short time to th end of th yr. I will gve Mrs C. at the rate of \$650 per yr counting th bd (of teachers) as we do here at \$20 per mo. Or what is the same thing, I will furnish bd, washing, fuel & lghts & fursd room & gve a salary of \$450 per year. This is \$50 more than I am giving to any of my lady teachers. She can come at this for the bal of th yr & if she is pleased & I am pleased it will be my wish to retain her another yr or any length of time tht it may be her pleasure to remain, &c. Tho ths salary is a little less than she hs heretofore recvd, th chngs wh hve taken place in th condition & business of th country within th last 6 mos require tht salaries should be reduced. The most of our schools hve greatly fallen off in patronage. This school is suffering with th rest [therefore] I hve not so many boards by about 20 & the no of day scholars is not equal to that of last sess. Another & suf reason for nt giving more is that I have not at present music schols enough to give full employment to another teacher, & I shall not be likely to hve ths sess. Nevertheless I should xpct her to come under the engagement to teach 6 hours pr day if needed

We have an xcellent Classic School for boys near us wh my sons attend kept by J W & J D Stewart brothers. Prof J. W. S. is one of my teachers giving his sermons to the Col. He keeps a Bd house & boards Prof Hoff & his family - also some of his schols. It would be a very good school & bd place for Mrs Cs son

If Mrs C accepts ths offer (wh I wsh you to communicate) I desire her to come immediately. If she does not, I will

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thank you to send word immediately as I shall take one of 2 or 3 applicants here wh are asking for the place I thnk Mrs C would find this a very agreeable situation

Give my very kind regards to Mrs S.,to whom Mrs C desires to be kindly rememd &c.

C. C.

Let Mrs C come in to Memphis & if she arrives by the noon train she can take hack & drive out directly to the Col. If she arrives by the night train she hd better stop at the G. H. & come out in the morning We are 2 mls out I send a Catalogue for Mrs C

Sept 1, 1861.

This is the Sabbath - a calm & pleasant day inviting prayerful meditation. The vacation has nearly passed & soon we must resume the work of the school. But for the insane & bloody war now on hand there is every reason to believe that the school would be as full as last year. How monstrous the thought of subjugating all these great states by force of arms! Did Lincoln & his supporters take into consideration the difficulty & impossibility of this Herculean job? It reminds one of the story of shearing the wolf. Have you considered the difficulty & the danger of the operation? "No," says the madman, "but it is my right to ~~do it~~ shear him & I intend to do it!" God grant that the madness which now rules the hour may be relieved by returning reason. What power is able to restrain this storm of wrath? Alas the sky is yet thick & angry with clouds.

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January 25/62,

Miss M. C. Pelot, Yr lettr of the 17th inst ws duly recvd - It wld gve me th grtst pleas to accede to yr wishes in th matter of salary but for the present distress I shld do it without hesitation. Th war however has greatly reduced the school & I am not giving full salaries, to any of my teachers this year. We are all working fr a living this yr, in hopes th school will come up agn as soon as our public troubles are ended & then th former salaries will be given. I write however make this proposition. I will give the \$700 allowing me to rate this board at the same rate as in Columbia - that is \$30 per mo. I think I stated in my former let. tht the teachers here are charged \$5 pr week. Hereafter they will be charged 50 cts pr weekfor washing. This will make the dif between here & Columb \$80 for the school year. I will gve as above stated for th next sess, & if the school comes up again to its former prosperity or as soon as it does, I will give an advance of \$100 per year on the salary

I shll be very glad to have you wth me on a/c of the "nice things" tht others say of you as well as the beautiful impressions made by yr letter. If you accede to these offers please inform me immediately & make yr arrangements to come as soon as yr present engagement expires. I shall want you to do some teaching in the Dpt of Drawing & Oil Painting

I remain &c. C C

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Feb 5/62

My Dr Miss Pelot; I wrote to you Jany 25 in reply to yrs of the 17th, making certain propositions with a view to obtain yr services this sess. As no ans. hs yt bn rcvd I fear th the letter did not not reach you or has not yet.

Our sess hs commd & wth th increase in the number of pupils there is a considerable increase in the number of classes so tht I stand in need of another teacher. In my last letter I made a proposition wh I hoped wld be satisfactory, tho not a direct acceptance of yr offer. On reexamination of th case, as there is not much difference between us I hve concluded to accept your offer. If I understand you th offer is for \$700 per yr, less the board wh I infrmd you wld be \$5 per week, My wish is to hve none but teachers of the 1st class & on this a/c I accede to yr terms. If ths is satisfactory, please inform me at once & come so soon as your present engagement will permit. This I understand from yr letter will be soon after the middle of the present month. From all the we hear from you you may expect a cordial welcome

Yrs very truly C. C

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April 17, 1862.

This is my birth day - 49 years old! Never before did this anniversary come under circumstances so depressing. I feel sad indeed. My beloved country in the midst of a fierce & bloody civil war - an invading army thundering at our gates & expected at Memphis every day - all business ruined - famine & starvation prices for all articles of necessity - my school melted away to almost nothing, so that I am even now in doubt whether economy does not require me to close it - two of my children sick & Charley absent, serving in the army & of course exposed to the most fearful perils. What direful calamities & when will the end be? Who could have realized twelve months ago that one short year would bring us to this? Oh God, pity us in this awful condition & send deliverance. As yet no light appears. The clouds are indeed thick & dark & it seems as if the wave would go over us.

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Aug 10/62.

This is the Sabbath & a bright beautiful day it is, with the mercury standing at 91°. This would be oppressively hot but for the delightful breeze. We had preaching in the Chapel to day at 10 o'clock - three quarters of the Congregation being Federal soldiers of Col. Pughs regiment now encamped in Mr Fords lot. The are good listeners & behave well in church. So long absent from houme & deprived as they are in camp of all religious privileges, no doubt the opportunity to

hear preaching is a real privilege to them. May God bless these opportunities to their spiritual good & enable me faithfully to declare the truth unto them

How sick my heart is of this dreadful war. Merciful God dispose all hearts to peace. Sometimes I wish we had never come here At present all is ruin. The South is ruined - business is ruined - my school is ruined. I can collect nothing of the large amount due me & no prospect of being able to get even a neighborhood school in Sept. Sore trouble shuts down over me like night - I am enveloped on every hand - covered - mystified. Father in Heaven, help. Send deliverance from these awful troubles. Especially protect me & these whom thou hast given me that we may come safely out of this awful storm.

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Nov 27, 1862.

Died on the 19th inst at 3 ½ o'clock P.M. at the house of Jos B. Somervill, Haywood Co. Ten. of Typhoid fever, after a lingering illness of four weeks, my oldest daughter Narcissa Collins, aged (had she lived to the 24th Dec prox.) twenty years. It is with a sad heart that I make this mournful record but my feelings prompt me while the event is fresh to put on paper not only the fact & time of her decease, but also my testimonial of her worth. She was no common child & my heart surely bleeds at the thought that she is gone from us forever.

1. In her childhood (I think when about 14) she gave her heart to Christ under the preaching of Rev R. Chambers & shortly after joined Emory Church Carlisle. From that time, though embracing the most giddy age, she was in my best judgment maintained a consistent Christian character & adorned the doctrine of God her Savior by a well ordered life. She carefully read her Bible - committed to memory many of its passages & marked & studied especially those passages which abound in consolation to the afflicted. She was ever ready to do what she could to promote the Redeemers Kingdom - was a teacher in the Sunday School at Greenwood & took much interest in her class. When brought therefore to a sick & dying bed, she was not a stranger to the enjoyment of religion. Her mind was not distressed by the awful consciousness that a preparation to die was then to be made. She felt & said to her mother that she loved God & was not afraid to die if such were his will. Doubtless she earnestly wished to live - for this is nature, but her heart bowed without dismay in submission to the will of God. She felt that a power - a "mansion" in Heaven awaited her, prepared by her Savior who had gone before.

2. I was with her from the Saturday previous to her death & her mother from the Tuesday before. Her disease was malignant from the first & all the efforts of medicine to produce a remission of the fever were without effect. It seems to have made a steady advance

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without even a check. When I reached her she was under the influence of opiates, & was kept so the most of the time. This state of things of course permitted but little conversation. She was glad however to see me & expressed the great satisfaction which she felt at having her father & mother both with her, adding how much she loved us & that she had never before so fully

realized our worth. After my arrival, though the Doctor expressed words of encouragement, & hope clung obstinately to the expectation that her fine constitution would triumph over the disease, yet there was something in her symptoms which kept us in an agony of fear. Her mother sat up with her till 3 o'clock A.M. the night before she died & at that time called me to take her place. I could but notice the symptoms of extreme & increasing debility & while I watched over & looked upon her suffering face, hope almost died within me, though I did not think her end so near. About 7 o'clock the most alarming symptoms suddenly developed themselves. Two successive hemorrhages from the bowels in quick successive occurred in one of which she fainted. It was evident that nature was giving away. Death was already setting his seal upon her. Under the application of the most powerful stimulants she rallied - warmth & color returned to her face & she continued comparatively easy, though her breath became short & labored. She exclaimed several times "Oh it is so hard to breathe. At about 3 o'clock P.M. she seemed to come out of the stupor in which she had been lying & the consciousness of her situation to flash upon her mind. She called Dr Ware to her bedside & said "Doctor, am I dying?" He answered with candor, "Yes Miss Narcissa." This seemed all that was necessary to settle her mind & turning to her mother she bade her farewell & sent her farewell message to the children at home bidding them to meet her in Heaven. She then asked for the XXIII Psalm to be read & as soon as I had done this she asked for the XIV of the Gospel by St. John. These lessons so full of consolation being ended, she kissed her mother & then me good bye & ~~the~~ the work of preparation seemed complete. Without a word more she turned on her

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back & extending herself at full length with great dignity seemed to prepare herself for the awful struggle which she knew was now at hand. Her vigorous constitution could not easily yield to Death's giant grasp. For a few minutes there was a mighty conflict. Life & Death were contending for the victory. But soon it was over. The vital spark - the soul of my noble, first born child was gone. The spirit had ascended to God. Oh the unutterable agony of that hour. Heavenly Father, so do thou enable me to live that I may meet my child in Heaven.

3. It is proper here that I should express my estimate of her character. Though not gifted with the brilliancy of genius she was decidedly talented. She had a talent for almost every thing to which she gave her attention & her mind was cultivated to a degree far beyond what is customary with young ladies who are considered highly educated. Of her Music Professor Hoffman stated that she possessed as perfect a knowledge as any of my lady teachers last year. She had a sweet voice & played with taste & expression. Indeed the singing of Narcissa & Mary together was charming - a delight not only to my family but to the neighborhood & all who heard them. In prose composition also she excelled. Her thoughts seemed naturally to mould themselves in graceful language & harmonious periods. So marked was her talent in this respect that the compositions read by her in the meetings of the Phrenokosmian Society the year before graduating never failed to excite surprise & admiration. She sometimes indulged in verse, though this she kept concealed from me. After her death her mother showed me some graceful verses addressed to Mrs Shields which I shall copy for preservation into a subsequent part of this book. To sum up all in few words, her mind was richly stored by study & reading In her intellectual development she was every thing fond parents could wish & prepared to move with honor in the best circles of cultivated society

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4. She excelled likewise in Domestic virtues. There was so much maturity of judgment & such a sense of responsibility that we always felt as safe when important concerns & cares were committed to her as if we still had them in hand ourselves. This trait of her character was remarkable from childhood. In this particular indeed she seemed never to have been a child. She was devoted to the good of the family. No sacrifice seemed too much for her to make for the general good, & it was always made without complaint. Although we have been sadly disappointed here in the matter of society & she had learned in Carlisle to appreciate the value of good society, she never murmured. Though this cruel war has brought temporary embarrassments at least by the breaking up of the school & the running away of the servants she cheerfully applied herself to house hold work ready to do anything to aid the family in getting along. Indeed, seeing my pecuniary embarrassments she was ready & anxious to do something to aid me & several times proposed to engage in teaching - even wrote to some of her distant friends where she supposed her services would be acceptable & proposed to teach. She was indeed a model daughter. To her mother her death is a crushing blow, for as she expressed it "she was more than a daughter - she was at once companion counselor & friend" & no other child - no other earthly object can supply the place of the lost one. We have been, notwithstanding the general ruin wrought by the war, a happy family among ourselves. Misfortune in business has overtaken me but it had never beclouded the sunshine within our happy family circle & I did not realize until she was gone how much of our happiness was due to this beloved daughter. Her presence was always a light & a joy, & her practical wisdom an element of strength to us all. I feel that one of the most precious charms is removed from my household.

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5. I cannot cease this record without speaking of her value in the sick room. Indeed wherever there was sickness or suffering she was an angel of mercy. She seemed to have a soul of sympathy for all who are in distress & a ready capacity to render valuable service. Last winter when here was such fearful morality among the soldiers at the Oberton Hospital she spent many nights there ministering to their wants. In this good work she never wearied & her services became so apparent that, (as I am told) the surgeons paid her the compliment to say that "she was worth any half dozen of the nurses" & that the sick men preferred to receive their medicines from her rather than any other. The excellence of her character in this respect was still more manifest by the fact that she became to the sick & dying, also a spiritual counselor. As she sat by their bed side she embraced the opportunity to read to them the Scriptures & to point them to the savior as their only hope of Salvation. I thank God for this noble trait of my daughter. I thank God that she was enabled, though so young, to make her record in this respect on high. This is certainly one of the elements of "pure religion," & enables me to feel that while she was so useful on earth, her soul was by this means ripening for Heaven. Lovely child, we are parted for a time & the Providence is dark & mysterious indeed, but I trust we shall meet again. Farewell, but not forever!

6. In this sad bereavement there is a lesson which may God grant me (& all the family) grace to learn. Heavenly Father So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom for in such an hour as we think not the Son of Man cometh. Alas I never thought that Narcissa would die before her parents. Hope had ever pictured for her

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a long life. But now with what painful emphasis is the uncertainty of all earthly expectation enforced upon us. I feel that new ties draw me away from earth. My selfishness & worldliness are rebuked. May the "chastening" yield the "fruits" which Divine Mercy doubtless intended. While I tremble beneath the rod, help me, O Father, meekly & confidingly to kiss this instrument of correction & to say with the Psalmist "though thou slay me, yet will I trust in thee."

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Dec 20/62

I think it best to preserve a copy of the following order of Gen. Sherman in reference to the removal of the Hospital from the College. I took it from the original

"Head Quarters Division Army of Tenn
Memphis Sept. 27, 1862.

J. W. Bullock
Lieut. Commandg Hospital:

Endorsement on application concerning Dr Collins' Private Property.

Referred to Dr. Dirby. Private property not needed by the U. States should be sacred.

I am fully of the opinion that the Hospital out there is badly placed - too far out, & prefer it to be removed to the State Hospital (Post Hospital) & the Post sick can be provided for elsewhere by surgeon Hartzhorn."

Signed "W. T. Sherman
Maj. Gen. Comdg."

"Official J. H. Hammond
A. A. Gen."

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Oct 30, 1863.

Died on the 21st of July last at about 8 o'ck A.M. my venerable father. Though the sad intelligence came by due course of mail I have had no good opportunity till now to make such a record of the event as I desired.

He was born Aug 30 1779 & was accordingly 83 yrs 11 months & 10 days old at the time of his death. Well stricken in years & bowed with many infirmities, his departure has been constantly expected, ever since the stroke of paralysis which came upon him two or three years ago. The letter which brought the intelligence says "He passed away very peacefully Tuesday morning (July 21) about 8 o'clock. He has been gradually failing for a number of months & we have felt that he could not be spared long, but we know that death to him is only the entrance to eternal life & we would say God's will be done." Though spared so long such a breach in the family circle cannot be made without a pang, yet I cannot find it in my heart to grieve that he has at length entered into his rest. I feel that he was fully ripe for Heaven & know that like St. Paul, he has long desired to depart, feeling that to do so would be far better than to linger here when his day of usefulness was past. It is long since death has had any terrors for him & the language of his heart I doubt not has long been "Come Lord Jesus & come quickly." According to the best of my information he made a profession of religion in 1805, in Portland, about the time of his marriage & then joined the Methodist E. Church of which he has continued a consistent member ever since. Throughout his long life to the best of my knowledge he never swerved from high Christian principle, all his dealings & intercourse with the world being regulated by the Divine Law. He was a man of decided convictions & firm purposes & hence his religious life when once settled upon was uniform, consistent & free from vacillation. The necessities of his family during the most of his life doomed him to severe

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industry & hence he found but little time to enrich his mind by reading or to cultivate the social virtues, yet he was always happy in seeing his children happy & all that was in his power to do in order to give them the advantages of education & opportunities for improvement he cheerfully did. Through God's mercy for the last twenty five years he has had every comfort necessary without wringing them from the hard hand of toil, & leisure also to give his mind to religious enjoyment. During this time his soul no doubt has been ripening for those higher joys which are reserved in heaven for the faithful. But he is now gone! Earth to earth - dust to dust. His soul washed in the all-atoning blood & lifted from earth by angel wings I trust is now in the Paradise of God. May it be my happy lot to meet him there

Mother died 1 year, 6 mos - 14 days after father.

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Copy of a Letter addressed to Gen. W. T. Sherman, which I think best to preserve as it may be of use hereafter if I should press my claim on the Government.

"To Maj Gen W. T. Sherman
Commanding forces of U. S. Memphis

Sir: - Feeling greatly oppressed in my rights of person & property by the late order which required me to surrender my home & residence known as the State Female College for Hospital purposes, I would respectfully apply to you for redress. This order was so much in violation of the orders issued by your predecessors in command here & also the orders of the War Dept. as well as the spirit of justice & moderation which govern the U. S. that I am forced to the conclusion that the case was not understood & I therefore respectfully ask a hearing

1. The property known as the S. F. Col. is not public but private having become mine by bona fide purchase at a Chancery sale in 1860 as the records of the Chanc Court of the city of Memphis will show & to which reference is respectfully made.

2. The property does not & never did in any manner belong to the State of Ten. nor has it ever received benefactions from the State to the amt. of one cent. It was originally built by a Joint Stock Co. which broke down from want of means & after the death of the principal partner was sold out for a settlement as above stated.

3. I would further state that I have not in any way, directly or indirectly been engaged in any act of rebellion vs. the U. S. but have in all respects demarked myself as a loyal, peaceable & law-abiding citizen & have been earnestly opposed to the whole secession movement from the beginning until now. If any doubt exists on this point let the case be investigated. I therefore of right claim from you as the representative of the Government here, to be protected

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in my property as well as person.

4. While I shall admit that private property in emergencies may be taken for public use, I think it cannot be truthfully claimed that any emergency then existed or has since arisen to justify the breaking up of this large & flourishing institution of learning. No battle, no sudden calamity - no increase of Military Force at this place had occurred to demand that new hospitals should be fitted up. On the contrary & as evidence that the College was not needed for a Hospital the place has only been used as barracks - none of the men sent there are under medical treatment & their uniform testimony to me has been that the taking of the Col. for this purpose has been an unnecessary as well as a gross violation of private rights.

5. I would further beg leave to say that if the case of this property is absolutely needed by the army both the Cons. & laws of the U. S. require that adequate compensation should be allowed. But this has not been done, nor has any receipt or vouchers been given as required by the orders of the War Dept. for the large amount of my furniture & other personal effects which have thus been seized & appropriated to the public use.

6. To add to the aggravated wrongs of the case, I would further state that orders have been issued by Dr. R. N. Dirby, the Post Surgeon denying me access to the College & forbidding the removal of my formal effects, including the wearing apparel of myself & family - my family groceries, my books & papers, my Piano & other appurtenances connected with the Music Dept of the Col.

- & all this though the rooms in which they had been locked up under the promise of protection have been broken open & rifled of their contents.

I forbear to comment on such treatment - but leave it to yourself as a high minded & honorable gentleman to characterize it by proper terms. I address the government in your person. I claim protection & the redress of these wrongs. I ask & claim as follows,

1. That the Col. be restored to my possession - if this is deemed incompatible with the public service, I ask

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2 That "adequate compensation" be allowed & that this be paid me monthly in advance in accordance with the military which prevails at this place in other cases.

3. I ask also that receipts & vouchers be given me including invoices of all articles taken for public use as required by the orders of the War Dept in such cases.

4. I ask also permission to remove all articles of private property not included in said invoices & that access to the College be allowed me for this purpose. Furthermore as it is not possible for me to remove the Libraries, apparatus, & heavy furniture to any other place of greater safety I ask that there may be permitted to remain under your protection in the rooms where they are now stored."

I have the honor to be very respectfully
Yr obt svt C. C. Pres. & Proprietor of the S. F. Col"

Memphis Sept 23, 1862.

Nov. 27, 1864.

Forrest's raid into Memphis was Sunday morning ~~June~~ August 21, last. I put this on record at this late day to preserve the date. The firing on the Camp of the 130th Ill. Hundred Days men commenced about ½ an hour before daylight. We were roused out of sleep by the shooting - immediately got up & dressed & got the children all up & dressed as soon as possible. Soon saw soldiers carrying a wounded soldier through the College yard - went & opened the College & he was placed in one of the front rooms. Soon the Yankee soldiers fell back from the Camps of the 130th Ill Inf & the 3rd Ill Cav behind Weavers & came into the College yard. All was confusion No enemy could be seen but the firing was brisk all around Capt Castle with a part of his men some marched into the

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yard & ambuscaded behind the fence towards the Lane gate, firing through the fence. It was now dawn - I heard Maj Paine forming his men in the rear of the stable. They & Capt Castles men, & men from the 6th Ill Cav in the rear of the Col. came into the buildings & fought from the

windows. The rebel firing was now from the woods in front - from Weavers hill & from the direction of Lees & Montgomerys - in fact the College was the focus of a semicircle of fire. For an hour or more the bullets rattled like hail against the walls & windows of the College & boarding house. At about 7 ½ o'clock Forrest commenced shelling the College. One shell entered & burst in my family room - two struck the front of the Col & one the Wash house. It seemed now absolutely necessary to get wife & children away. We went out through the back way & passed down to the rear through the Camp of the 6th Ill Cav & did not stop till we got to the house of Mr. Green over the bayou. By this time the Yankee batteries on the Hernando Road commenced to play & they dropped their shells with such accuracy that Forrest drew off his guns from their position at Fords & Bonners & ordered a general retreat. His firing ceased about 8 o'clock AM & by 8 ½ o'clk the fighting was all over. What a ghastly sight those five dead rebels at the College gate exhibited - all shot through the head. Two Yankee soldiers were killed (I am told) in the College yard - I did not see them. One was mortally wounded (by name of Glen) while shooting from the 2^d story end window of the B. H. - Col John Wood of the 130th Ill Inf was lying sick in one of the corner front rooms - five minnie bullets entered his windows. Thank God no one of my family injured - no one of the neighbors was hurt. The number killed on both sides I have not been able to ascertain.

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Feb. 26, 1865.

Another sad record - my venerable & beloved mother is gone to the Spirit world - she died on the 4th inst (Saturday) at about ¼ past 3 o'clock P.M. after a very short illness. Being on a visit to her children in Portland & at the house of my sister Olive she was taken very sick in the middle of the night (Friday) but felt no alarm as she had often before had similar ill turns. In the morning a physician was called in who administered remedies & she became somewhat relieved & easy. But it is evident that death had set his mark upon her. She appears not to have suffered much - was seated in an easy chair before the fire & was inclined to sleep - at about 2 o'clock P.M. my sister Mary having come in, observed a striking change passing over her countenance, whereupon she was laid upon the bed & in a little more than an hour without speaking further her soul was released from the body. Thus has passed away the most affectionate of mothers & one of the best of women. Long will her memory live in the hearts of her children & all who knew her intimately. Had she lived till the 21st of March next she would have been 78 years of age.

She gave her heart to God in early life - about the time of her marriage, under the ministry of Rev Joshua Taylor & joined the Methodist Church in Portland. From that time until her death, she lived in the enjoyment of religion, finding in it her constant solace in affliction & sorrow, & her daily support amidst her labors & trials. Though she died without being conscious that death had come, & therefore left no expression of her prospects in presence of death, yet I have the utmost confidence that her pure & happy spirit has gone to be forever with the Lord. In the depth & sincerity of her piety, I have the utmost confidence. She was a true Christian. She ever lived as in the presence of God & all her intercourse with the world - her business & her domestic relations seemed to be ordered under a sense of accountability hereafter. She seemed

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never willing to say any thing or to do any thing which she would be unwilling to meet hereafter.

She was a woman of uncommon enterprise & energy of character. To her, the children are all mainly indebted for whatever of respectability & honor we have reached in life. She kindled our ambition - inspired our hope & rallied our flagging energies. Her mind - unlike father's - seems never to have given way to despondency. No matter what difficulties arose the fertility of her resources always had some expedient left & to her chiefly is due the possessions of which have rendered the condition of the family so comfortable for so many years. I have often regretted my distant residence & consequent inability to enjoy more of her company & especially of late years, to contribute more to the comfort of her declining years. But of this she never complained. It is all over now. She rests from her labors. The home of which she was the central life is home to me no more. The bond which still kept the family together is alas broken, but the many blessings bestowed upon her children & her many prayers in our behalf still linger to comfort us. May we still live together in love & so live that when our task is done on earth a joyful meeting may await us in heaven. Dear Mother, farewell. On earth we shall meet no more, but I trust that we shall see each other again. No tears, no sighs, no toils or troubles shall mar the joy of that meeting & may God in his mercy grant that all the family may be there.

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Sept 9/66.

When in Portland, July last, I went out to Cumberland with bro Colesworthy to visit the old home once more & especially to visit the graves of our now sainted father & mother. Behind the old Church which so beautifully looks out upon the sea & all the scenes so familiar to my childhood, in a little square neatly enclosed by iron posts & chains lie the sacred remains of Father & Mother, my oldest sister Mrs Jane Seavey also of Hannah Elizabeth who died at about 17 years & Elizabeth Amanda who died in childhood. Father lies on the right with white marble headstone on the top edge of which is the word "Father." By his side on the left is mothers grave with a similar stone, on the top which is "Mother." Next to her is sister Jane, then Hannah & then Eliz Amanda, each marked in like manner by the white marble commemorating the name & age of the sleepers below. It was mournful to thus stand above their sacred dust & think over their virtues. My heart bled & my eyes suffused with tears. But in the midst of it all there was a sacred peace - a calm Christian assurance that they had died well & were henceforth with the Lord. Father & Mother like shocks of corn, fully ripe, had been spared to a good old age & saw children & grandchildren & even great grandchildren. With peace, comfort aplenty abounding in Gods blessings, they were, notwithstanding, watching for the voice of the Master, & when the heavenly call was heard, were glad to go. Blessed themselves in living, a blessing also to their family & all who came in contact with them, they have gone I doubt not to be still more blessed amid the throngs of the blood washed in heaven. May it be my happy lot & that of all their children to join them there.

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Memphis April 18/72

Rev D Wiley - Dear Sr, I have been intending for some time past to communicate with you in reference to the "Collins Prize fund for excellence in English Composition about which some correspondence passed last year between me & Prof. Longley & myself. Although the suggestion came from him yet the project I suppose had your approval as well as that of your worthy colleagues in the Faculty. With this understanding I acceded to the request of Prof L. to establish such a fund being influenced there to not a little by his suggestion that a reasonable sum of money applied in this way would be greatly useful in giving success & proficiency to that important branch of College training & that it would come with special fitness from me as a testimonial of abiding interest in an institution which received so large a share of my early labors & which has never ceased to enjoy my love.

I now send to you (by Express) for the purpose above indicated a bond of the City of Memphis for \$500, having about 25 yrs to run bearing interest at 6 percent payable semiannually (either in Memphis or N. Y.) which I desire you to present from me to your Board of Trustees as a perpetual fund, the annual interest of which to be applied by the Faculty in the shape of a Gold Medal (or medals) to encourage among the students excellence in English Composition.

You will see that I have cut off the coupons for the next July int. in place of which & the previous one I send \$25 which is all that can be realized for the int. this year. This is a consequence of the neglect of the City Government to provide for the payment of the last Jany int & the probability that the July coupons also will not be paid. I have but little doubt however that this sort of security, will

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in a short time become as good as any now on the market. Next year when you want the money, perhaps you had better cut off the coupons & send to me to be cashed. I will do the best possible for them.

As to the particular application of the money I leave it largely to the discretion of the Faculty. The thought was in my mind that the object sought could be best promoted by establishing a first & 2^d Prize - the 1st in the shape of a Gold Medal worth from \$18 to \$20 & the 2^d a Silver Medal into which the balance of the income could be put. My recollection of such matters is that the delicate task put upon Committees of award in such cases could often be relieved if they had a 2^d medal to bestow in cases where the question of merit was not easy to decide.

But it is not my wish to tie the hands of the Faculty in any way. I give the fund with pleasure with full confidence in the Faculty that it will be administered for the best good of the College.

Be kind enough to express to your Colleagues the sentiments of respect & friendship with which I am

Yr friend & obt svt

C. Collins

To Rev E. E. Wiley D. D.
President of Emory & Henry College Va