7.—The officers of the Board shall be elected at the annual meeting, and hold their offices for one year, or until new ones are elected.

8.—A special meeting of the Board of Trustees may be called by a majority of the officers of the same, due notice being previously given to each member thereof.

9.—Any By-Law may be amended, or a new one added, at an annual meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the Trustees, provided a written notice of the proposed amendment or addition shall have been sent to each Trustee, as much as three months previous to said meeting.

10.—A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

CONSTITUTION, CHARTER AND BY-LAWS

BEREA COLLEGE, KY.

(Adopted July 15-18, 1859.)

In order to promote the cause of Christ, we, Jno. G. Fee, Jno. Smith, Thos. J. Renfro, Wm. Stapp, Geo. Candee, Jas. S. Davis, Jno. A. R. Rogers, Jno. G. Hanson, do voluntarily unite ourselves together to establish and maintain an Institution of Learning, under the following articles of agreement:

Article I.—This Institution shall be called Berea College.

Article II.—This College shall be under the care of a Board of Trustees, who shall receive and hold in trust, all lands, legacies, moneys, and other property committed to them for said Institution, and exercise their trust in the use and disposal of the same in such manner, as shall, in their judgment, promote the highest interests of said College.

Article III.—The Board of Trustees shall elect a President, Vice-President, and Secretary of said Board, from their own number.

Article IV.—It shall be the duty of the Board of Trusts—
teers to appoint the President and Teachers of the College, also, a Secretary and Treasurer of the same, fix their salaries, prescribe the course of study, confer degrees, receive and disburse money, make contracts, and enforce the same; audit accounts, appoint examiners, and transact all other business for the interests of the Institution.

**Article V.**—The Board of Trustees may make such By-Laws as it may deem necessary to promote the interests of the Institution.

**Article VI.**—The persons named in the Preamble of these Articles of Agreement, shall constitute its original Board of Trustees, and new members may be added to said Board, or vacancies therein filled by the addition of such persons as shall be elected members thereof by the Board and sign these articles of agreement.

To these six Articles, two others were added, when the Constitution was recorded in the office of the County Clerk, Richmond, Ky., April 5th, 1866. These are as follows:

**Article VII.**—In case of the dissolution of this Institution, all its funds, real estate and property shall be given to the American Missionary Association of New York City, to be applied under the direction of the Executive Committee of that Association, to its charitable uses and purposes.

**Article VIII.**—This Constitution may be amended by a vote of three-fourths of the Trustees at any annual meeting, providing a written notice of amendment shall have been sent to each trustee as much as three months previous to said meeting.

**BY-LAWS.**

1.—The object of this College shall be to furnish the facilities for a thorough education to all persons of good moral character, and at the least possible expense to the same. To promote this end all the facilities and inducements for manual labor, which can reasonably be supplied by the Board, shall be offered to its students.

2.—This College shall be under an influence strictly Christian, and as such, opposed to Sectarianism, Slavishholding, Caste, and every other wrong institution or practice.

**Definition:**—To be anti-sectarian is to oppose everything that causes schism in the body of Christ, or among those who are Christians—those who have a righteous practice and Christian experience.

3.—In the election of future members of the Board, of a President and Professors, or the employment of Teachers, no sectarian test shall be applied; but it shall be required only that the candidate be competent to fill the office, and have a Christian experience with a righteous practice.

**Definition:**—By prohibiting the application of sectarian tests, we mean to say that in the selection of the members and officers named, we will give no weight in our decision, nor select in view of the fact, that the candidate is in favor of sprinkling or immersion; or demand that he agree or disagree with us, in regard to other theological tenets on which Christians differ.

4.—Any Trustee who shall be guilty of a gross immorality, may be expelled from the Board by a vote of a majority of the Trustees.

5.—The Board of Trustees may appoint a Prudential Committee of five or more persons, who shall transact all business committed to them by the Trustees.

6.—The Trustees shall hold an annual meeting at such time and place as they may designate.
It is believed that this School presents the combined advantages of Literary, Scientific and Military instruction, not to be found in any other Institution in the Southern country. With these advantages, together with the high moral tone of the community, the vicinity of climate, and the ready accessibility North, East, South and West by Railroad, the Board can with confidence invite the patronage of the country.

RELIGIOUS DUTIES.

Cadets will be required to attend Prayer, morning and evening, in the Chapel; preaching in the forenoon, and Biblical instruction in the afternoon on the Sabbath. No pains will be spared in their moral and religious training.

EXPENSES.

For the Scientific Department, the Institution will provide board, lodging, fees, lights, washing, armament, medical attendance, and all clothing, except under-clothes, for $10 for annum.

After the annual examination, a diploma signed by the Faculty shall be granted to each Cadet of the first class, who shall be found to have deserved it, as well by his moral deportment as by his proficiency in the prescribed subjects. Each Cadet receiving a diploma shall be required to pay $5 therefor.

Applications for admission must be directed to the Superintendent at Charlotte, North Carolina.

For further particulars apply for a copy of the Regulations.

DIRECTORS

C. J. FOX
JAS. P. IRWIN
W. A. OWENS, Com. of Cadets
H. M. F. ALEXANDER
J. B. KELLY, Inc. of Cadets
JAS. H. CARSON

BOARD OF VISITORS

Hon. JOHN W. ELLIS
WM. EATON, Esq.
Hon. J. M. MOREHEAD
Hon. A. W. VENABLE
Hon. THOS. L. CLINGEM
Rev. C. H. WILEY
Rev. R. H. MORRISON
EDWARD J. HALE, Esq.
J. G. WRIGHT, Esq.
M. W. RANSON, Esq.
Hon. M. E. MANLEY
Gen. C. M. AVERY
W. W. LENOIR, Esq.
Rev. WM. HOOPER
Hon. THOMAS BRAGG
Rev. THOS. ATKINSON

NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY INSTITUTE
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The next session of the Institute will begin on the 1st of March, 1850.

FACULTY ELECT.

Maj. D. H. HILL, Superintendent, Brevet Major U. S. Army (late Professor of Mathematics in Davidson College.)

Prof. Chemistry.

LIEUT. C. C. LEE, Commander, of the U. S. Army.

C. R. EDGAR, Capt. of the Virginia Military Institute. (Late of University of Va.)

Prof. Greek.

C. F. ESTILL, A. M., (Late of the University of Va.)

Prof. English.

COURSE OF STUDIES—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

The studies of the Primary Department are preparatory to the Scientific, and are as follows:

Writing, Spelling, English Grammar, Geography, History and Latin and Greek, so as to qualify for the Freshman Class in our best Colleges.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

Cadets shall be arranged in four distinct classes, corresponding with the four years of study:

The Cadets employed in the 1st year's course will constitute the 4th Class.
Those in the 2nd year's course, the 3rd Class.
Those in the 3rd year's course, the 2nd Class.
Those in the 4th year's course, the 1st Class.

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDIES—FIRST YEAR.

MATHEMATICS

Algebra.
Geometry.
Trigonometry.
Arithmetic.

ENGLISH STUDIES.

Grammar.
Geography.
History.
Rhetoric.
French.
Composition and Declamation.

W. M. McKinney—Prof. French
P. Burwell—Principal Sci. Dept.
SECOND YEAR.

Mathematics.
- Descriptive Geometry.
- Trigonometry.
- Analytical Geometry.
- Differential and Integral Calculus.
- French, Drawing, Composition, and Declamation.

THIRD YEAR.

Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
- Mechanics, Statics.
- Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Hydromechanics, Aeronautics.
- Electro-Magneto Dynamics.
- Astronomy.
- Drawing, Composition, and Declamation.

FOURTH YEAR.

Military Engineering and Science of War.
- Civil Engineering.
- Mineralogy and Geology.

ETHICS.
- Logic.
- Moral Philosophy.
- Political Science.
- Metaphysics.

Theoretical Instruction in Infantry Tactics.
- Theoretical Instruction in Artillery Tactics.
- Composition and Declamation.

MILITARY EXERCISES.

In addition to practical instruction with Artillery, Rifles, Carbines and Muskets, and the usual Parade and Guard duties of other Military Institutions, the Cadets will be required to spend the months of August and September in campaigning in the mountains of North Carolina.

ACADEMIC YEAR.

The Academic year will commence on the 1st of October, and embrace 13 months.

Cadets at the end of their 3d year will receive a furlough of 3 months.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

No one will be received into the Primary Department under 16 years of age, unless sufficiently well grown to be able to perform military duty, or into the Scientific, under 18.

The rate for the Scientific Department will be $200 per annum, one-half payable in advance, the balance in five months.

Terrores in the Primary Department $20 per session of 5 months, payable in advance.

No remission of charges, to those who leave, can be allowed on account of ill-health.

All those belonging to the Scientific Department will be required to board in the Institute, those in the Primary Department can do so if they wish; where they will be under the immediate care of the Faculty, or their work in turn, with some near relative if they prefer to do so. The resident Primaries will be charged $100 per session of five months for board, fuel, lights and washing. They will be expected to pay for their own clothing and uniforms.

The resident Primaries perform precisely the same military duties and are subject to the same rules of discipline as the members of the Scientific Department.

The nonresident Primaries attend one drill daily, but are exempt from evening parade and guard duty.

The Primaries, who will accompany the corps of Cadets, on their Summer campaign, will be charged $20 per month for board, &c.

Those wishing to enter the Primary Department can do so at any time, at the regular rates; those entering the Scientific Department after the 1st quarter will pay $40 per month, for the balance of that half-year.

No Cadet will be allowed to keep any money in his possession, and must turn over to the Superintendent or Treasurer all that he has, before matriculation; nor will he be allowed to make any accounts, except by order of the Superintendent.

No Cadet will be allowed to carry any deadly weapon, under penalty of expulsion; nor will he be allowed the use of tobacco, nor intoxicating drinks in any form.

REMARKS.

The Board of Directors take pleasure in saying that they have one of the largest, most elegant and commodious buildings for the accommodation of Cadets to be found in the Southern country. They trust, as the Superintendent and Commandant are both graduates of West Point, and of long experience in the Army and the business of instruction, that the Institution will be established on a true Military basis. They also state that Lieut. Ogden and Mr. Eustis are experienced and Classical teachers.

It is the intention of the Board to increase the number of Teachers in both Departments, as the patronage of the public may require.

The Institution was granted a liberal Charter by the Legislature of this State, with the power to confer Degrees upon those who complete the prescribed course in the Institute.
MEMORIAL.

ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL,
CATONSVILLE, BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL
FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

FOUNDED 1844. INCORPORATED 1847.

This Institution will be re-organized and its duties resumed Wednesday, September 15, under the direction of its master, who, in 1866, relinquished the Rectorship and accepted the position of Superintendant of Public Instruction.

The whole active life having been devoted to education, in its various departments, the Rector purposed to adopt the course of instruction and system of discipline which experience indicates as essential to the acquirement of knowledge and the development of capacity and the formation of good character.

The plan of discipline in force at St. Timothy's, as at henceforth, a school of law but strict discipline—no Institution of thorough instruction, in which the plan will be to teach during each session not many things curiously but a few thoroughly; moral discipline being more important to maintain than mere rote memorization.

The Residence—Are large, capable of accommodating one hundred students with the requisite number of Professors and Domestics.

As not more than one-half that number will at present be received, there will be every needful convenience for domestic and academic comfort.

The Course of Study—Will be comprehensive, but so extended through the period of years devoted to academic culture, as to give each branch due prominence at its proper time. It will embrace all the branches of a Classical, Commercial and Scientific course, extending from those appropriate for boys of twelve years, in preparation for college, or the duties of business life. The correct rule of study is to learn one thing at a time, and that thoroughly. Competent teachers will assist the Rector, but not relieve him from the duties of the classroom. Every class which he does not teach will be superintended and carefully examined, thus extending to young and old equal personal attention.

The Moral and Religious Education—Of the family and select devotions upon the Rector. Social, daily evening, and weekly prayers will be said in the chapel. On Sunday the Students and Professors attend divine service in St. Timothy's Church. Appropriate sacred lessons will also be required on Sunday. Under this head it is not necessary to say any thing more positive than that important as intellectual culture and the formation of refined manners certainly are, they are considered secondary to the judicial training of the conscience and affections.

Physical Education—The system of Military and Gymnastic discipline, formerly so prominent and efficient in the Institution, will be introduced as soon as the purchase authorizes the necessary expenditure to procure a suitable equipment. In the meantime such physical exercises will be required as tend to health and muscular development upon certain physiological principles.
DISCIPLINE.—The students are members of the Rector's household, and as such will conform to all the rules of courtesy and system which regulate a gentleman's house.

They will be required to conduct themselves with the same propriety and reserve as when in the parlor, library, or dining-room of their parents; to be respectful and obedient to all in authority; to be kind and considerate to their fellow students.

When these habits prevail and are combined with a reasonable degree of self-restraint, no coercive or violent restraining discipline is required. The plan of government, however, will embrace a close and constant supervision during hours of recreation and study, that, as far as practicable, the ordinary tendencies to disorder and indolence may be avoided.

The Disciplinary Department will be under the direction of a competent master, who will have the care of the clothing and attend to the comforts of the students who are reported by the physician to need to attend upon recitations.

In this, as in all other departments of the school, the effort will be to provide the same care which is given to youth in well-ordered households.

FEES.—The charge for board and tuition for the session from September 16, 1860, to June 24, 1870, including food, lights, washing, and laundry is $550 payable in advance, $175 on the day of entrance and $375 on February 1st.

Music, Drawing, and Modern Languages are extra charges, payable in advance, unless by special contract with the Prefects.

Where students do not furnish their own beds or rooms, an entrance fee of $25 will be charged, for which furniture will be provided, while the student remains at the Hall.

Dues per $5 per annum.

The physician will either charge the usual fee for each visit, or an annual fee of $10, according to the option of parents.

The business of the school will be conducted strictly upon the cash system. No debts will be contracted nor will any supplies be furnished unless the money has been deposited to pay for the same.

The Rector, as guardian of the youth committed to his charge, will disburse all money placed in his hands, either specifically or according to his discretion, but will not make any advances. With the exception of books and stationery, no expense will be incurred without the consent of the parent or guardian first obtained.

VACATION.—In addition to the summer vacation there will be a recess from December 24 to January 2, for those students who wish to spend the Christmas holidays at home.

With this brief announcement, the Rector of St. Timothy's Church and Hall, again enters upon the responsible duty of re-organizing an institution designed for the usual, intellectual, and physical education of youth, upon those principles which the most advanced educational writers have approved, and daily experience endorses. He asks the cooperation of his former pupils, now occupying distinguished positions in civil life, in this effort to restore the prosperity which for many years favored St. Timothy's Hall, and to help him to make it again a home for the training of industries, deaconesses, and deaconesses.

The full plan of St. Timothy's will be developed as rapidly as students enter, or are advanced to the higher classes.

For admission of students, or any information, address

REV. L. VAN BOKREGEN, Rector.

MEMORANDA.

Each student is requested to bring with him a Bible and Prayer Book, a full supply of clothing, each article marked with name in felt, bending, brushes, towels, napkins and ring, and such other conveniences as are essential for restlessness and comfort.

Parcels for the Hall may be left at CUMBERLAND & BROUGH, 202 Baltimore Street, or, if forwarded by Express, at the Columbus Depot, Baltimore Street, near Fulton, in charge of the Conductors.

All damages to property or injury to furniture, by scratching or cutting, will be charged in account. Students are required to set aside the remainder of the session upon which they enter. It withdrawn before the close of the session, no deduction will be made from the term as announced.

Day School and Day Boarding are reserved—this latter, the annual charge is $100; for the former, the annual charge is $120.

They are required to conform to every regulation of the Institution while in attendance.

Recreations are omitted on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday, when visits by parents and friends may be made without interfering with the duties of the students.

On Sunday, the hours of Divine Service are 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. Parents are welcome as visitors on Sunday, provided they do not detain their sons from Church. Visitors of young friends are acceptable on Sunday, except for the purpose of attending public worship.

The older students sleep in dormitories, while the younger students sleep in dormitories with curtained alcoves. The rooms and dormitories are under supervision, and are not open except during the hours of rest. When, by reason of the cold, students in the rooms is not comfortable, the students have access to a wash room which is heated, and where a servant is in attendance.

On the last Saturday of each month, students are permitted to visit their parents during the week, provided they return to the Hall on Monday morning following. This arrangement is made to prevent, as nearly as practicable, all irregular interruptions of study.

Visits to the stores and village are allowed only when permission has been obtained from the Rector or the first assistant.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The buildings of the Hall have been thoroughly renovated, repaired, and furnished. They are now in complete order and supplied with every requisite for school and household work. So much has been spent, and it is thought that the condition of the buildings and grounds will compare favorably with any Institution of a similar grade.

Parents, guardians, and all persons interested in education, are invited to visit and inspect the premises. The Rector will be happy to show them the various Departments and explain his plans for the organization of the Hall, both as to study and discipline. Such visits can be made, without interfering with class exercises, on any day from 10 A.M. to 12 P.M., or from 3 to 6 P.M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Persons from Baltimore wishing to visit the Hall may take the Franklin Square city cars to the depot of the Columbus Rail Road, from which cars leave hourly, except at 1 P.M.
South Carolina University.

C. J. Babitt, President.

Clariosophic Society.

Friday, June 26th, 1874.

8 o'clock p.m., College Chapel.

Committee on Arrangements

T. McCants Stewart
C. W. Cummings
J. A. Beattie
A. G. Townsend
C. C. Scott

Compliments of the Society
Programme.

PRAYER.
Music University Glee Club.

ORATION.
Hon. Robert B. Elliott.
Music Post Band.

Valedictory.
Walter R. Jones.
Music Post Band.
Presentation of Diplomas by President.

Grand March.
Music By the Students.
Farewell Song, "Under the Elms."
LANCE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY | CONFERENCE, 1852, 3.
Editors Herald and Presbyter: 
DEAR BROTHERS:—The following communication was sent to me two months ago, with permission to use it in any manner in which it might be made to subservie the interests of Maryville College. Since my recent visit to that institution my sense of its importance and value to our Church, and to all the higher interests of Eastern Tennessee, has been greatly increased, and I desire to make the facts in regard to the history and services of the College as widely known as possible. I found there a company of earnest and thorough and capable men engaged, and yet very serious embarrassments, in doing which I must regard as a very great work. Since 1870, when the College was fairly reorganized, forty-three students, of whom nine were young women, have been graduated. Of the thirty-four young men, no less than twenty-four have entered the ministry, or are preparing for it. Seventeen of the number are now in the field—eight of them in East Tennessee. About one-half of these brethren have obtained their preparation at Lane, and I can bear testimony, not only to their fidelity as students, but also to their marked success in the great work they have chosen. One is a professor in the College, and another is pastor of the Maryville Church.

The College deserves sympathy and help, and it greatly needs them just at this time. It is connected directly with the only Synod that remained loyal to our Church during the civil war. It is located in a region where our Church has already taken firm root, and is destined to grow more and more. It has taken and maintained an advanced position as to the education of the colored as well as the white race. Its course of study is thorough; its spirit is eminently Christian. Surely the faithful men who are conducting it, and the body of students there assembled to receive instruction, and the Synod of Tennessee, whose brightest jewel the College is, ought not to make their appeal for substantial aid in vain.

E. D. MORRIS

MARYVILLE COLLEGE, Maryville, Tenn., April 15, 1873.
Rev. E. D. Morris, D. D.: Dear Brother,—For some time I have thought of giving you a sketch of Maryville College—something of its origin, its work, its present condition, wants and prospects, and I now proceed to do so, hoping to interest you in the institution, and, through you, others who may be both able and willing to do something for it.

Toward the close of the last century, there existed in East Tennessee a large number of Scotch and Irish Presbyterian. They first came as soldiers to drive back the red man, and struck with the beauty of the land, and the mildness and salubrity of the climate, they afterward brought their families and occupied the Blue-ridge in the mountains. And coping with difficulties, enduring hardships, and braving many dangers, they planted in this beautiful valley the seeds of Christian civilization. Thus, in a very early period, the Presbyterian faith and polity gained a foothold in this region, and they have over since maintained and exercised a controlling influence.

With these emigrants there did not come an adequate supply of ministers. Among them was a young man named Isaac Anderson, whose father, Rev. Archibald Anderson, settled near Knoxville. This young man at length became a minister of extensive influence and usefulness; as a man of burning zeal and earnest longing for the salvation of souls, he was in the habit of making long missionary tours through all this region, preaching the gospel with great power, driving back in leg cabins and barns, and under the treetops of the woods. Everywhere scattered over these hills and valleys, he found the wandering sheep with no one to lead them to the fold and break to them the bread of life, and he was greatly burdened with the problem, "How and whence is this fold to be supplied with an educated and evangelical ministers?" With this question his mind was grappling, when, in 1811, he became pastor of the church at Maryville.

At first he appealed to the North for men, but could induce none of them to come to this distant fold. He then approached the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina or Princeton Synod, and solicited them to send a man. What came About the year 1817, Rev. William Smith, pastor of a church in Franklin, Ky., who had heard much of the zeal and labors of Anderson, and seeing in him a man of great talent and usefulness, in his work, visited and spent several days with him on his way to his old home and friends in Hollis, N. H. With earnestness and enthusiasm these two kindred spirits talked over and discussed the ways and means of securing an adequate supply of ministers for East Tennessee. The plan agreed upon was that which, on returning to New England, should present the matter to a number of churches and induce them to take young men so as to come down to East Tennessee and live and study in the families of some of the old ministers. Dr. Alexander was to take two, and Drs. Henderson and Collins two each. They were to be boarded and educated free of all expense to themselves, and the idea was that by the time they would finish their studies, they would become so well acquainted with the country and the wants of the people, as to be able to come down to East Tennessee and live and study in the families of some of the old ministers. Dr. Alexander was to take two, and Drs. Henderson and Collins two each. They were to be boarded and educated free of all expense to themselves, and the idea was that by the time they would finish their studies, they would become so well acquainted with the country and the wants of the people, as to be able to come down to East Tennessee and live and study in the families of some of the old ministers.
In Western North Carolina were a few "hobble churches," organized and served by the Rev. N. S. Sawtye, D.D. He walked all the way from New Hampshire to Maryville, became a member of the Anderson family, and there prepared for the ministry. But this plan of securing an adequate supply of ministers had the disadvantage that the young people who were sufficiently numbers could not be induced to come to this part of the country.

In the fall of 1835 the church was not the man to submit to difficulties and disappointments. Try, try again, was his girt. He was fired with a vital conviction that there was no possible way to supply this need with an educated, evangelical ministry but to educate native youth right on the ground. Our ministers must be the sons of the soil, trained here for the work, was his grand idea. And in this grand and practical thought he was in advance of both Finney and Beecher. To him the solution of a great and perplexing difficultly, but it was still hard work.

In the autumn of 1835 he presented a plan for the organization of a theological school to the Synod of Tennessee, which was dashed back at Maryville. The Synod adopted the plan, assumed control of the Institution, and named it "The Southern and Western Theological Seminary," which was afterward charted by the General Assembly of the Synod of Maryville College. So much for its origin.

SPIRIT OF THE FOUNDER.

The motive of the founder may be best stated in his own words: "Let the pastors and managers of this sacred institution propose the glory of God and the salvation of man purchased by the blood of his only begotten Son as their sole objects. On the subject of slavery he had taught that it was 'a great moral, social and political evil. Through his entire life he was distinguished for his patriotism and love for the Union."

In April he writes to a friend in Kentucky: "The Union is the only safeguard these States have against civil discord. The Union is the hope of the world, and promise, under God, to break down civil and religious tyranny." For thirty-eight years Andrew Jackson was the honored and able President of the Institution, and during this period more than one hundred and twenty thousand hours of the gospel, beside hundreds of educated men in other professions, were found and trained against apostasy and sedition throughout East Tennessee, and also across the Southwvst and the Northwest. During these years the institution was beset with difficulties and trials. In the midst of poverty its work was carried forward by prayer and faith and unremittable toil. It made no laws in the world; was too poor to publish a catalogue till it was thirty-eight years old. Quietly it did its work, and achieved good results.

SCHOOLS.

It is interesting to note, as an historical fact, that during the late civil war the people of East Tennessee were notably divided, as all other parts of the succeeding States by their love of liberty and patriotic devotion to the Union, which no persuasion, no deprecation, no scoff, could induce them to abandon. This fact is the result of the teaching and influence of Maryville College. There is no reason, except this, why the mountainous parts of the State should not have been as loyal and patriotic as East Tennessee, and there is no other reason why the Synod of Tennessee and its colleges have been the only Synod in all the South to resume, after the war, organic relations with the old General Assembly.

During the war, the work of the Institution was suspended, and its buildings were occupied in turn by both armies, and so damaged as to become unsafe, and therefore unfit for further use. The Library of 5,000 volumes was badly damaged, many of the books being mutilated, and many scattered to the four winds. Of the funds of the College, amounting to only $16,000, two thirds were lost. In short, the war left Maryville College in ruins; and it was not worth, at the close of the war, in real estate and funded by $7,000. Some of its oldest and best friends thought it dead, beyond the power of resurrection. But it was not so finely extinct. In the autumn of 1866, the Synod of Tennessee met and resumed. Reid related to the General Assembly all the circumstances, and the question was asked, "What has become of Maryville College?" Nothing could be said, not only the present history and a noble record, and that was about all. But all concurred in the opinion that such an institution as Maryville College, as useful as it had ever been, was, it was, reformed, that the College was opened as early as practicable, and that an appeal be made to the friends of Christian learning for help.

Now to be brief: It was re-opened for instruction in 1866, with one professor and an attendance of thirteen students. Effort after effort was made to secure money to rebuild. Sufficient it is to say, that about $70,000 were obtained, with a beautiful college campus of sixty-five acres was purchased, and three substantial and commodious buildings were erected. We have a fine chemical and philosophical apparatus, costing $2,000. For college purposes and for the present, we have all the accommodations we wish. We now have four professors and two assistant teachers, and last year we enrolled 164 students.

We feel that God has been with this College, and that he still remembers the prayers and labors of those who founded it. We feel also that we have no endowment. We have not the means to meet our current expenses. On this item we are now in debt about $16,000—a burden too heavy for us to carry, and we sometimes fear it will crush us. But this is all the debt we owe. Our property and buildings have not an insufficiency of one dollar upon them.

That our debt may grow no larger, we have cut down current expenses to $5,500 a year. And this has been done by all the expense in salaries. We are not on high salaries. We are doing instructive work. College halls are at the lowest rates, and a number of our students are too poor to meet them. We labor hard to give a good education to our students. As to our expenses, you yourself and the Faculty of Laws will certify. You have had better students. Perhaps in no institution of equal grade is there such a combination of excellence, thoroughness and good accommodations. We plead for adequate means to do our work. We ask for more.

Are there not millions of like faith with us, whose sympathies and means will aid them and enable them to extend help to Maryville College? Proletarily yours, T. J. LAMAR.
ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
Pacific Theological Seminary,
AT THE
First Congregational Church.
OAKLAND.
Tuesday Evening, May 11th, 1886,
AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
Programme

1. Singing—Selections .................................. Male Choir

2. Scripture Reading and Prayer.
   Prof. Israel E. Dwinell, D. D.

3. Singing—Selections .................................. Male Choir

4. Address—“Developing Power of true Moral Purpose.”
   George Hubert Merrill

5. Interlude—Organ

6. Address—“Fruitage of the Bible.”
   Major General O. O. Howard

7. Singing .............................................. Congregation

8. Confering Degrees .................................. Prof. J. A. Benton, D. D.

9. Singing .............................................. Congregation

Benediction

The next study-year of this Institution will begin Wednesday the first day of September, 1886.

All who think of entering are requested to be present the very first day.

Let none remain away who are really “called.”

Aid from the “Seth Richards Scholarship,” the “Cornelia Richards Scholarship,” the “Edward Smith Scholarship,” the “Margaret Crocker Scholarship,” the “Mary Crocker Scholarship,” the “Holbrook Scholarship,” and the “Thomas H. Lamson Scholarship” will be furnished to those whose necessities may seem to demand it—so far as these scholarships are not appropriated.

Any who need a year or two of preparatory studies may pursue them in the Academy adjacent.
STATEMENT FROM BEREA COLLEGE.

While the paper concerning the position and tendencies of Berea College, to which Gen. O. O. Howard and others have given their names, is not addressed directly to the Officers or Trustees of the College, it yet affects the interests of the Institution in such a way that we have deemed it wise to give it our most careful consideration. As a result we unite in the following statement:—

1. We regret that these friends did not consult with us before action was taken. Having only an imperfect acquaintance with the position and work of the College, they seem to have obtained an exaggerated impression of certain influences which they deprecate.

2. We enclose copies of the charter, constitution and by-laws of the College, so that all its friends and supporters may clearly understand its principles. These have been enunciated and published repeatedly since their adoption in 1859 and 1866.

3. We find it impossible that final action can be taken on the suggestion contained in the paper till the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees in June, 1892. We desire however to recognize the propriety of giving due consideration to the suggestions of donors and other friends. We therefore readily refer the paper to the Trustees whose duty it is after full consideration, to select as members of the Board those who will faithfully carry out the principles of the College. We have no doubt that the Trustees will be glad to find such among the donors or other friends.

4. We request that in the meantime all further agitation in the line of this move shall cease. We are earnestly solicitous that the Institution may in no way be crippled or tramelled in its great, unique, and important work. Our venerable brother, John G. Fee, is himself most strenuous in maintaining that Berea College should not be held responsible for the utterance of his principles as set forth in his Autobiography.

We need only add that any communications or suggestions that may be made to the authorities of the College or Board of Trustees, will receive the most courteous, candid and careful attention.

Wm. B. Stewart, Pres.  
John G. Fee,  
J. Burdett,  
S. G. Hanson,  
P. D. Dodge, Sec.  

FRANKLIN ACADEMY.

Westward the Star of Empire takes its way.
The first four acts already pass.
The fifth shall close the drama with the day,
Time's noblest offspring is the last.
—Bishop Berkeley.

From the day our sagacious forefathers founded Harvard College to the present, America has been preeminently a land of schools. The common school has leveled all distinctions, and the Academy and College have carried on the work step by step climbing the ladder of enlightenment. From the day that Harvard College opened its doors, step by step the hand has been dotted with institutions of religious instruction in which moral and mental training go hand in hand, building up great centers of religious thought whose influence reaches out in all directions and down through all generations. To-day we call your attention to one of the youngest of the great sisterhood of Christian schools, Franklin Academy, youngest in years but already rich in Christian converts.

Five years ago on the wild open prairie of southern Nebraska, a band of devoted men and women, men and women who stood by the birth hour of Oberlin and Denmark Academy, trusting in God to bless their endeavors opened a school for the religious training of their children. The news spread abroad and young people flocked to the infant school. No sooner had the students gathered for the first term than a powerful revival broke out, 18 rising for prayers at one time and nearly every student was converted. Aside from the godly number who came here as Christians there have been over 125 hopeful conversions in four years. Such rich rewards in the heart of heathenism would have made the whole church glad. Is it the victory any less because won in our own land and under our own flag? Does it awaken no patriotic fervor to see the grand New England ideas of the Fathers pushing west to bless new lands? Father Dresser, whose labors among the churches had been so abundantly blessed, went out to solicit funds, and his earnest words, noble faith and zeal, were richly rewarded. The first building, 36 feet square, and two stories high, was ready for use a little before the new year of 1882. Then a small dormitory was built, and in less than
two years proved entirely inadequate to our needs. Every term from 50 to 80 students have been in attendance and the last catalogue, June, 1886, chronicled 128 for the year. And this in the still far west, open prairie all around us, the homes in our village still unanted. Many of our brightest and most promising students are from the soil homes of our pioneers and they know what they come to school for. Rev. Harrison, who refused an offer of twice his present salary, that he might come here and help push on this great enterprise, says: "I cannot forget the first visit I made to this school. The recitation rooms were well filled with scholars, giving the closest attention to study, as if to improve every moment and opportunity. They were very poorly clothed and could not do otherwise, but I never, before saw a company of young people in such dead interest. I do not know of a school east or west, where more honest work has been done on the part of both teachers and pupils. The classes today would be an ornament to any institution. The world will hear from some of them." These young people are going out as teachers, as ministers, or to found Christian homes, and their influence will be felt all over these regions. We do not plead for "paper institutions," for something to "boom" up real estate. We plead for one of the most eloquent and impressive facts of this century. For an institution which has just begun to live, and which is a strong factor in this mighty west.

Our necessities are increased that one year ago there were not funds in town enough to supply the students, and another building became imperative. Rev. C. S. Harrison, toward whom his people feel all the reverence of the old New England times, surprised everybody by digging a big hole up near the Academy. "What are you going to do there," the people enquired; "I am laying the foundation of a new Ladies' Hall, God wants the building and if he wants it it must come." In spite of the fears of the timid and doubts of the incredulous he raised the money, $8000, and built the finest building in the Republican Valley. It will forever stand as a monument of his energy and devotion to Franklin Academy. The hall is 60 x 90 feet with four stories and 34 rooms. Now we can freely say, come one, come all, and when this is full, please God, we'll build another. We work on in the certainty of His approval. He has given us rich assurance that to those who pray in faith believing, their prayers shall be answered.

But we have needs as great as these already met. Our present faculty, three gentlemen and three ladies, are working upon the lowest possible salaries, but such is the enthusiasm the work arouses that all are ready to sacrifice to the last degree. To meet these needs we must have an endowment fund. It is the only basis of permanent success. We ought to have an endowment of $25,000, and we have faith to believe it will come. There are hundreds of God's stewards, who are waiting to know that their investments will pay. To such we offer no more experiment. You are sure of a compound interest at a high rate at that.

We need books for our library. The departments of biography and history, and general literature are deplorably deficient. You can hardly send us a book that will not meet an immediate and pressing want. The demand for books is increasing day by day. Boys of the Garfield stamp and girls with seeds like Mary Lyon feel the need of wider research and we feel it incumbent upon us to meet it. We need and must have a Trust Fund, a sum to loan without interest to needy students. Every term our hearts are wrung with compassion for students who can not go on for lack of means. We must have a Fund from which we can loan to them and trust in the Lord that our bread thus cast upon the waters will come back again after many days.

Franklin Academy is located in the town of Franklin, Franklin county, in southern Nebraska. The town has grown up around the Academy as a nucleus and has not now and never has had a salon. The moral sentiment of the place is in marked contrast with that of most western towns. It is situated on the main line of the B & M., between Kansas City and Denver and draws students from all the region of southern and western Nebraska and northern Kansas. It fills a need in all this region. The Academy is under the auspices of the Congregational church, but is non-sectarian in policy and has in its classes today, students from the Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, Christian and Catholic churches.

Please read our statements. We don't beg. We dig and quarry rock well enough. We just want to impress on you the blessedness of this for investing some of the Lord's funds.

REFERENCE

REV. A. F. SHEWELL, Omaha, Neb.,
GEN. O. O. HOWARD,
San Francisco, Cal.,
PRES. J. H. FAIRCHILD, Oberlin, O.
JUDSON SMITH, Sec. A. M. Board,
Boston, Mass.,
PROF. H. K. EVANS, Grinnell, Ia.,
L. J. MANATT, Chancellor,
Lincoln, Neb.

Your Fellow-worker in the Gospel,
C. H. BYR, A. M.,
(Class '82, Oberlin College.)
Prin. Franklin Academy,
Franklin, Nebraska.
FRANKLIN ACADEMY.

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Please read our statements. We don’t beg. We dig antiquity rock well enough. We just want to inform you of what a blessed chance this is for investing some of the Lord’s funds.

Reference:

Rev. A. F. Sherill, Omaha, Neb. Your Fellow-Worker in the Gospel,
Gen. O. O. Howard, C. H. Dyke, A. M.,
San Francisco, Cal. (Class ’82, Oberlin College.)
Pres. J. H. Fairchild, Oberlin, O. Prin. Franklin Academy,
Judson Smith, Sec. A. E. Board, Franklin, Nebraska.
Boston, Mass.
Prof. H. K. Elson, Grinnell, In.
I. J. Manatt, Chancellor,
Lincoln, Neb.
A PLEA FOR THOROUGHNESS.

BY JANE LANGLEY,

Teacher of Methods at Hampton Institute.

It is difficult for a teacher to realize, when instruction upon a certain point has been given, no matter how carefully the thought of the lesson has been prepared, that only a beginning has been made. The impression may be good, yet it is only an impression, and often a weak one, until by some means it is firmly fixed.

A child of strong, ambitious nature, or one thrown continually with persons of studious habits, may gain this deepened impression without outside aid. But in most cases the teacher must consider this fixing of facts in the pupils mind as part, and a very important part, of his work.

In all subjects and through each year of school life, from the presentation of the first simple words to the more difficult lessons, the essential points must be reviewed, repeated, and presented again and again, until the impression is so deepened that it is really a part of the pupil's mind.

In the teaching of the words of first reading books, after the form of the word begins to be somewhat familiar, it should be used over and over again in connection with other words and in statements both oral and written. Also it should appear in lists of words to be used as drill exercises, until both the form and the idea are so well known to the child that it can use them readily in intelligent language.

In teaching the word "white," for example, draw from the children such sentences as these:—

"My paper is white."
"Snow is white."
"The wall looks white."
"I see a white flower."
"I have a white dress."
"Mary has a white cat."

As the children give these sentences, write them on the blackboard and have them read by the class. They may
HAMPTON SCHOOL RECORD

A series of meetings in behalf of Hampton has been arranged to take place as per following schedule. The Quartette, Mr. Fitch, Jesse Hill, and either Dr. Frissell or Mr. Turner will appear in each case to tell the story of the work and endeavor to interest the people.

Sunday Jan. 23. 7.30 p. m. Philadelphia, North Broad St. Presb'n Church, Rev. Chas. Wadsworth, Pastor.
Monday Jan. 24. 7.45 p. m. Phila. Woodland Presb'n Church, Rev. J. Stuart Dickson, Pastor.
Wednesday Jan. 26, 7:45 p.m. Walnut St. Presb'n Church Phila. Rev. S. W. Dana, Pastor.
Sunday Jan. 30, 7:30 p.m. Brooklyn, Lafayette Av. Presb'n Church, Rev. David Gregg, D. D. Pastor.
Wednesday Feb. 2, 8:00 p.m. N. Y. City, Brick Presb'n Church, Rev. Henry van Dyke, D. D. Pastor.
Thursday Feb. 3, 8:00 p.m. Plainfield. N. J. Crescent Av. Presb'n Church, Rev. Wm. R. Richards, D. D. Pastor.
Friday Feb. 4, 8:00 p.m. Brooklyn, N. Y. First Reform'd Church.
Sunday Feb. 6, 8:00 p. m. Church of the Ascension, (P. E.) Rev. Percy B. Grant, Rector.
Wednesday Feb. 8, 8:00 p.m. Newark, N. J. North Reform'd Church, Rev. D. Sage Mackay, Pastor.
Wednesday Feb. 9, 8:00 p.m. N. Y. City, Madison Av. Reform'd Church, Rev. A. E. Kittridge, D. D. Pastor.
Thursday Feb. 10, 8:00 p.m. Morristown, N. J. 1st Presb'n Church, Rev. John Macnaughton, D. D. Pastor.
Friday Feb. 11, 8:00 p.m. Brooklyn, Clinton Av. Cong'1 Church, Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, D. D. Pastor.
Wednesday Feb. 16, 8:00 p. m. N. Y. City, Madison Sq. Presb'n Church, Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, D.D. Pastor.
Friday Feb. 18, 8:00 p. m. Brooklyn, Central Cong'1 Church, Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D. Pastor.
A THOROUGHLY
French & English Home School
FOR GIRLS.

MADAME HENRIETTE CLERC and MISS MARION L. PECKE will open on the
Fifteenth of September, at 4114 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, a French and
English Boarding and Day School for Girls, where it is designed they shall
receive thorough teaching and good personal care.

Madame Clerc taught for five years at the Packer Collegiate Institute,
Brooklyn, N. Y., and for the past five years she has been at the head of the
French department at St. Agnes School, Albany, N. Y.

French shall be taught in such a manner that Madame Clerc will warrant
not only that her pupils shall read and translate the language, but that in two
years they shall speak it with as much ease as English.

The pupils will be obliged to attend a French service once a week. English
will be spoken only during recreation hours, and at the English recitations.

As the number of pupils is limited, it is desirable that those wishing to
place children under their care should apply at the earliest opportunity.

Especial attention will be given to Music and Painting, both of which will
be at professor's charges.

The school will furnish all the necessary books for scholars, for which $5
a year will be charged.

TERMS:

Boarding, including washing (not exceeding one dozen pieces), English,
French and Latin, $300 a year, to be paid as follows: $100 on entering, $100
the First of February, and the remainder on the First of June.

Tuition for Day Scholars, under twelve years of age, $80. Over twelve
years of age, $100, to be paid semi-annually in advance. Address,

MADAME HENRIETTE CLERC,
OR,
MISS MARION L. PECKE,
4114 SPRUCE STREET,
REFERENCES.

Madame Clerc and Miss Pecke, refer with pleasure to the following gentlemen, many of whom have had daughters under their care:

The Hon. Judge Learned, Albany, N. Y.
Mr. Geo. Weaver, 162 State street, Albany.
Prof. A. Crittenden, M. A. Ph. D., Packer Col. Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Prof. D. G. Eaton, M. D., Ph. D., Packer Col. Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr. H. Sanger, Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr. A. W. Morehouse, M. A. Clinton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr. C. L. Woodbridge, 320 Broadway, New York.
The Hon. Judge A. Briggs, Philadelphia.
Dr. C. N. Peirce, 1017 Green street, Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. Yarnall, West Philadelphia.
Rev. E. A. Renouf, Keene, N. H.
Prof. Henry Coxe, L. L. D., Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.
Rev. Wm. G. Farrington, D. D., Bloomfield, N. J.