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(12) 1838

Journal
Dec. 9, 1836 - July 17, 1837
Accounts of traveling circuit
May 8, 1838, Sept 28, 1838 -
two entries for these dates
which describe further travels
as judge

E.L. II

V vol. 2

1835-1838

Lane

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Diaries

CT 275

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Columbus Dec 9th 1835. I wish I could write a little here every day, but it is so difficult to do it, that I cannot promise myself. While sitting in our Consultation Room, it cannot be done without exciting enquiry, & my communications, & feelings are not great. Yet I can begin, and if I do not persevere, there is no paper bettered.

I left home on the first of the month, & came here on Saturday evening, after a cold but not uncomfortable ride. On Sunday I attended meeting at Mr. Brewster's Church, found him with a larger congregation than I had been accustomed to. He is a growing man, growing in intellectual power, & in influence over his people. He has lately had a call for Philadelphia, with \$2,000 salary. His people raised his salary to \$1,000 per. \$500, & he remains. He is wanting in some of the usually & most attractive attainments: has a kind of roughness, & an uncompromisingness in indifferent matters, which he need better be without. I believe an effort was made last spring, to elect a Vestry not favorable to him, from his supposed too rigid adherence to the Cause of Temperance, but it was unsuccessful, & this must in itself have placed him higher than ever with his people.

On Sunday night, I called upon Judge Parish, with Joseph Sison. Poor Parish! I found him on the bed, where he spends most of his time, with an effort to

Keep up his spirits, but not successful - He said he was not so well today as usual. His face was so bound up that he talked with difficulty, but a visit seemed to gratify him. He was, he said, under the cloud today, but his spirits revived with bright weather; He yet hopes his recovery, but is apprehensive that he will sink by the derangement of his general health. He has dieted strictly for 9 months; he has tasted three soups & found he could not bear it, as he has returned to his crackers & chocolate - Last week, at the news of the Van Buren triumph, he said he wished he were well enough to take one more pull. Nevertheless a man kept more like what he has served. His flesh is perforated, as filled with porous flesh, & it is said to be useless to look at. I take it there is no hope of his recovery.

I spent the remainder of the evening very pleasantly with Mr. Wilson & family. He speaks eloquently of the pleasures of the last summer's journey to New England & Canada. He was not pleased with Boston, in which I think him unjust. He was in his company. He went there in company with Dr. Abbott, & is delighted with that acquaintance. speaks of him as of less power & discrimination, fertility of imagination than Jacob Abbott, but of very clear, sound & practical judgment. He believes David Abbott contemplates no more books at present, but he gets the reputation of writing too much.

But his visit to Canada affected him most pleasantly. He considers the prospect in the hills round the mountain at ~~Quebec~~ ^{Montreal} as the finest he knows; - I think that of Cape Breton is better. He went through a part of the Hotel Dieu, as up



March 27. 1837. Left home, & went in a wagon, with 2 horses, his daughter, & 2 young men, who were going to Granville to school. It commenced raining the night, while at Newmarket, it snowed, & was not till Granville was extremely uncomfortable. The last day, one of the horses became lame, & I walked from Buckton to Newmarket, 12 miles, arrived there at Friday at 12 M. I got a wagon, & was carried to Helbron, for a stage at Newmarket, & was in London at 1/2 past 11.

Spent Saturday & Sunday at London, & on Monday, reached Chichester at 2 P.M. in the stage. Tuesday rode in stage to Bath, & found Duke of Richmond at 12 M.

Wednesday March 29. Begun Lent. 4 days were observed, but few sermons, & no sermons. At Chichester, we disposed of all business on the second morning.

Friday March 31: heavy rain.

Saturday Apr. 1. I got up here & rode 10 miles another part of way to Bath, & arrived at 1 P.M.

Sunday, went to a Methodist meeting: nothing to praise fault with but dull. Women very well looking, & not a curl in the assembly.

Monday Apr. 3. Held Court at an hour, & adjourned. I hired an horse, & rode with B & H - & B & H - & H to Bideaway. We arrived at

5 P.M. Just as it commenced rain. The family were as usual. Her is a Universalist, & a good farmer, & an obliging, honest, but inattention man. His wife is a very notable woman, prides herself on her housekeeping, & has the largest abundance of all the common comforts of life, I ever saw. Food enough for an army, & all clean & well cooked. She once strained a pan of milk, & put the cream into another, & gave me to drink. But she is very cunning, & unrefined, talks much, & abuses her husband not a little. It is the very picture of abundance on the farm of a self-satisfied, rich, profane, & unrefined farmer.

In the morning, rain & snow & sleet: we rode to Galesfield in great discomfort. I was very wet, when I came, & I went to a poor house, to sleep B & H. A thorough Aborigine, with a Virginia wife, which is quite best to a poor housekeeper. The day was spent in getting warm & dry, in reading Ch. & papers, & in reading Davis' life of Barr. What a scandal! No Religious principles, the utmost levity in the relation of the sexes, & white indulging in the utmost length of linen-women, profaning the purest devotion to his wife, & children. It does not tell well for the family principles & Education of Mr Jonathan Edwards children, that they produced two such reprobates as Barr & Pierpont Edwards. Does it arise from too much or too little civilization.

I was with Mr. Antor listening to Congressional anecdotes. He fears the Texas question so far as affects the north, has been decided by surprise. That the Law, authorizing the President to ~~recess~~ create diplomatic relations, & his nomination of a Charge, is equivalent to a full recognition. That a vote of the Senate, to ~~recess~~ concede with the U.S. which was taken last fall, & presented an overwhelming majority, will lead to an extension of jurisdiction over them, & they will be a part of us. The effort in extending slavery, & perpetuating Southern influence is much to be deprecated. There seems something in the Southern Constitution, which ~~seems~~ leads to success in Porters, or in the management of men. This effect was manifested in Europe, by the adaptation of the Statute & French to Diplomacy, & the cultivation of Machiavellianism.

There is a large increase of business on the River, & a general rise of prices. Pilots soon the River get \$25.00 per ann. The price of pork is falling, & unusually low, & many will be ruined. & we have reason to fear a very general distress, but I think the great catastrophe is not yet come. The rejection of the Bank Bill, rejecting 38 new ones, will postpone it, one year.

Ap. 5th. A stormy day: rain, snow, & sleet, & much. The Tavern keeper in his abundant

kindness, while trying to dry my shoes, burnt a large hole in one, & prevents my walking; but I have no time. There are no cases of interest. One old man, aged about 60, came to our chamber, last night, & told of his marriage a young wife, who then strangled him in the "unhumanest" manner possible. We have two applicants for admission. One, a Mr. Davis, who has studied with B. Brown, & at the Law School in Cin. - affixes at Piquette, but has no evidence of opinion of sufficient ability. He was in a sad condition, being engaged to be married on the next Monday night. He left for Cin. - & came here, & was examined last night, but the Committee deemed to his learning; - I do not know what they will do; - they have not yet reported.

I find by inspecting the records, that I have been here 4 times: - twice with Br H. in 1831, 1837, & twice with Br Joshua 1833-35. It has always been a pleasant Circuit to me, but now, it looks dull enough for the weather.

Portsmouth Sunday evening, Ap. 9. 1837.

Manifold are the evils of this transitory life, & a few of the inconveniences of the Traveller have been sustained by me, since I wrote in this journal; it is travellers luck, & it must be endured or laughed at. On Wednesday we ~~drove~~ held a solemn doxal Court in Gallipolis, & finished on Thursday morning, by 10 o'clock. We called on Mr. Le Cleary, who had been the

17 Clerk of that Court, either 25 or 30 years, & resigned last year. He is afflicted by a very singular affliction. The fibres exist every part of his body, at intervals, even to his bald pate, but his appetite & general health are good, but his limbs seem to have withered, & refuse to do their office. He sits with them in a chair, & exhibits all his old French cheerfulness. Said he was came here to vote for Harrison, & somebody said it would be as well to bring the dead from the Churchyard, & he replied it was better than to bring them from the graveyard as you do.

On leaving Mr Le Clerc, we saw a steam boat coming down the river. We made haste & got on board the same, a new boat, of the 3^d Class, with state rooms throughout, which is becoming the usual mode of travel. We embarked at 11, & had a fine sail to Washington, at 3 o'clock 48 miles. Spring seemed opening, even peach trees, & small blossoms. The female Mr. New, & by arrangement, disappeared all the business that evening, & it was entered on the journals. Boat was opened next morning at 7 o'clock, & the journals signed. The day was something lovely, was spent by us in impatiently waiting for a boat, but none came. It was exceedingly emergency, as there were no books, & we were confined to a small range by the river. Next day was squally, with clouds & rain. At 11 o'clock a boat came down, but refused to stop. At 3, a boat came up, which we forced was to run to Georgetown, & return; we embarked, partly to avoid the monotony, & partly to avoid the risk of being left. We advanced a mile, when a snow squall

18 struck us, & turned the steam around up stream. & she began to career fearfully. I ran behind, but looking out, I saw what I supposed was all the crew, with Judge Nicholson & the only other passenger, on shore, making fast a small boat line. I heard no steam let off, & I supposed some accident which I could not account for, had occurred, in which all had deserted the boat, leaving me, as I supposed, the only passenger, & as I thought, with the imminent risk of breaking the small rope, & going to sea, in a gale, with a steam boat, under high steam, without any mode of letting it off. I was however soon out, & saw the others equally terrified with myself, but from better reasons. I learned the boat was long narrow, not ballasted, with no people, & in imminent danger of capsizing, which it was not impossible a much dreaded accident on these waters. We held on by the trees, until the squall blew over. After some doubts, we concluded to go on; - About 4 miles further another snow squall of the same severity overtook us, & swept the boat completely out from the protection of the bank, & left no alternative except to cross the river, exposed to the full force of the gale. The Captain was much terrified, & almost lost his self possession, called even the Engineer from the Engine, to stand to him, & to turn the boat, & the position was one of much alarm, but I was not so much frightened as before. We made the southern shore to safety, & again battered the boat to trees. The wind did not cease, but lulled a little - after half an hour, when we proceeded, & reached Georgetown in safety.

11. This is a small poor village town. I noticed the best house I saw, ~~and~~ was built on the line of the street; a fence was run 2 feet in front of that, & a wood pile lay yet more in front, & this was in the very business part of the town.

The Captain after his night concluded not to put out in the dark, & was to start at 4 A.M. But not a soul was stirring until 6. We sailed at 7. The water was not squally, but a heavy constant breeze with a fog. As there is not the same difficulty in navigating about which hinders the river, & we came down to Portsmouth at 1 P.M. The accommodation of the boat was very bad. I slept little, was almost frozen, & was wholly out of sorts, & glad to find a comfortable room at Watrous.

I went to Church this afternoon. Mr Sanford, formerly of Medford is settled here, & is comfortably supported. The Church is small. Two families, or old men were the pillars, & were the fathers, the one of 5 & the other of 5 families, viz. Sum & Kessler. These assessed a tax upon the Church going people, who raise \$300 per ann. payable quarterly, & monthly. Mr & Mrs Sanford will keep school, & are doing well, having made a judicious investment in property, & a force of any number yet agreed to. The Church is tolerably flourishing.

Although the town occupies a very commanding situation for business, & does a great deal, its external appearance is not promising. No handsome houses.

The difficulties attending the location of the Canal, & its communication with the river, affect it severely, & I never before so fully comprehended the impolicy of the location; I now believe the complaints of this people are entirely well founded. The original mistake was in crossing the river to Chullicotte. The next mistake was in not recrewing, but in endeavoring to fall into the net of the Suoto, at its junction. The injury to the landing here is great, & I do not think a satisfactory communication with the Ohio can be made without leaving the Suoto altogether, either to the left or right.

Monday, Apr. 10 1837. In Court, engaged in trying "the Christiana corner" case. In which Longham, while surveying in 1797, after being out of whiskey some time, sent one of his hands for 3 gallons of peach brandy, & he and his party, lay by two days, in a drunken frolic, & which they sung, performed, & danced Indian. A corner was made, widely different from the true line, which is likely to deprive (if established) the owner of more than 200 acres of bottom land. It is a base case; - it came out in testimony that Judge Scott had looked up, & pointed out the defect; - an act little creditable to him. He equivocated not a little, in telling a story to the jury, about his son, keeping the Office, asserting that he had no authority to authenticate papers, & but they were produced by Fozers, with his certificate appended. I do not highly estimate the qualities of his mind, & his reserve, his starting, equivocal, temporizing, conditional manner inspires

¹³ distrust. Judge H. says he is a good lawyer. I do not see it. I think he perceives nothing clearly. Mr. Vinton is here. a pleasant & improving companion, but rather slow in the movements of his mind as a lawyer, & too diffuse in speaking. Mr. Deha made a large fortune.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. we continued our journey, without any important occurrence. The butter was so bad, I could eat nothing; - the house is well enough otherwise, but their insects are very, giving even the meats a cheesy taste. Water is capable of keeping a first rate tavern; - but either from poverty, or from some other cause, his house in Portsmouth has been a failure. The building he is erecting is a splendid one; a basement of cut stone, being the very fine sand stone of this vicinity. The apartments very large, & containing several rooms, with bed rooms, within them. But I believe he has exhausted his means, without finishing his house. This must be a fine scene for tavern keeping, a vast number of travellers by water. An evidence of the kind of travelling now is furnished by the small stables of the large taverns.

On Friday before breakfast we found the Steamer Kentucky ready to start, & we embarked & came to Manchester, 41 miles. The morning was clear but windy; we disembarked, however without difficulty, & got a tolerable dinner in

this ancient, broken down village. In the afternoon we got a wagon, & rode with Judge Scott to West Union, where we arrived at 4. There is no collection in the appearance of the town, or country - after leaving the river, it was very barren, & the houses of the town chiefly old & decaying, a few exceptions only. The present winter has borne very severely upon the old residents. Old J. Kiker. Mr. Barnes, & Miss Darlinter. The old General Darlinter remains in health but Feeus left almost alone. He is a fine specimen of the old school, now a septuagenarian, very methodical in his habits, of steady integrity, & a most excellent address. His habits are most methodical: always at his office, within 3 minutes of the same time in the morning, & leaving, extraordinary exceptions at the same hour in the evening. He is said never to have altered but one habit; - about 5 years since he ceased drinking a small glass of whiskey before breakfast. There is not in my acquaintance, a man more worthy respect than he. I believe he is almost the only signer of the Constitution now living. The new dynasty threaten to expel him from office.

Saturday Apr. 15 - 1837. We called the Judge & came, found none ready. Continued our journey, & arrived at Georgetown, & prepared to ride to Georgetown this afternoon.

This afternoon we rode to Georgetown. The road was chiefly dry, but hilly, & across the hills are courses of the creek. The streams are low. It

15 is singular, now suddenly the barren lands of Adams County come to the end; a little after we pass the little village of Secreston, we strike at once upon a very rich elevated upland, with a growth of black ashland - a butternut, & well adapted to the production of grain. The wood show the absence of underwood, which is so remarkable a characteristic of the Maine woods. We came by our set, to the house of the son of T. Fisher at Secreston.

Adams County has been & continues to be the seat of very bitter politics. Hamer was elected by T. Hamer, & since they quarrel, they quarrel with the malignity of brothers. I know not what may be Hamer's character, certainly; but he is talented, sagacious, & probably unscrupulous, in the employment of means. If Hamer is his education saved the world, he has kept the same crop. They tell strong stories here. The residents of the Flat lands, in the north part of the County, call "the swamp", are mostly Jacksonians. At a public meeting, Hamer addressed them, stating among other things, that he never knew a man, who "was indulged in an honest glass of good liquor who had not many virtues, especially, was honest". This meted their capriciousness, & opinion, & they raised a loud cry, of "Buzza for the Woodpecker", as an- bricket, which he has acquired for his red head. I think Hamer possesses more talent than any man, on that side of the question, in our State! He has been, for many years, connected with

the Methodist Church; I know nothing of the present strength or purity of his religious feelings, but I cannot hardly conceive how it comports with his ultra politics. Yet we know that leaders of parties are needed, & worse matters are ascribed to them, than they deserve, & Christianity will lead to the belief, that they are always misrepresented.

Sunday Apr. 15. went to a Presbyterian meeting. This Society has been ruined, within a few years, it is not very large since, when it was said there was not a Presbyterian in the County. He was a plain, common, useful man, I know not his name. His congregation was chiefly from the County & consisted I thought in a large proportion of young men. I suppose, but do not know, if the Methodist is the predominant interest in the town.

I walked down White Oak creek. The banks are very high, & the bottom not good. The spirit of making roads is now afloat here. Work in turning up roads is considerably executed, & three turnpikes are projected, & chartered; one to Cincinnati, is commenced below Bethel, & one from Bethel to Hillsboro' is commenced, but their people are not accustomed to give much to such objects. The representative Leander, on his return from Columbus the other day, was bragging, that the State of Ohio was preparing for internal improvements, under the late Gov. was more adventurous, & the South than north. But they must infuse a more liberal spirit into the southern people

17. to give them this benefit.

Monday ap. 17th. This morning we began to talk
court: the docket presents a large mass of business, some of
which are scandalous & libel. The Medical profession,
usual, are conspicuous, where they break out. Two rival
Doctors, take different sides in politics, & do more mischief
to a neighbourhood, than a doctorying physician; for they
infect the sources of good order, peace, morality, & all
the higher principles. I believe such is the condition of
this community, & that years must elapse, before
the disease works itself clear, & purifies itself.

Thos. Mann comes in this morning. He seems
more tame, & less venomous than heretofore. I suppose
he now considers himself one of the opposition. He
uses the most active efforts against Brown last fall.
He is, & always has been an abolitionist.

Dr Scott is here. A man of great wealth, &
of much respectability in his profession, who early in
life, & for many years, was a gross drunkard, but
is reformed. I believe without any very striking
religious influences. He has a son with him, a lad
of about 12. I am greatly struck with the difference
in his appearance & deportment, from a N. England
boy, of the same grade in life. Dr S. is a gentleman,
his family reside alternately in Lexington & Andover.
But the lad is churlish as a course, & as ungovern-
-able & ungovernable, as any Ab. in the County,
and his manners, & style of eating are exceedingly
coarse & revolting: yet I suppose, that a few

years, will exhibit him, an accomplished gentleman! &
-man, with the Chivalrous bearing of the South.
The polish however of the Southern gentleman, is
generally, rather coarse, after all, rather the civility
of a tavern, or of intercourse with gentlemen, than
of refined female society. As far as this goes, they are
superior to the north, & they cultivate some of the vir-
tues of social life, as openness, hospitality, and a defer-
-ence for others, in a higher degree. But in the strict
morals, & in intellectual cultivation, & in the nob-
-ler virtues, & active virtues, & in long continued
efforts, they are more sustained & active.

Mr Leonard is with us yet. He is constantly
exerting his mind upon subjects quite beyond ordi-
-nary circuit talk, & his conversation is most interesting,
when he can find fitting listeners. He is now reading
Dryden, & bestowing the most judicious commen-
-tations on the beauty of his style, & his fertility of illu-
-tration, & the range of thought in Chaucer & French lit-
-erature, which his prose shows. The subject of his paper,
such as his Essay on Dramatic Literature, & his Biography
of the ancient, as of Plutarch & Lucian, cannot but be
superior, as these subjects have been developed with
so much higher & deeper spirit, mine has none.
Leonard is steadily arriving at the higher Scholarship;
he was not happily born, & struggling with early
difficulties. He was thrown into the lower
-form of society, & became hostile to the lower
principles. He then was an early democrat, but his

19. pursuits, pettiness, impatience, have all conspired to render him alienated from them in life. He still retains his principles in theory, but has no real sympathy with the ignorant, or the low. He lately, he habitually neglects money making, but he has now become an accumulator, striving to become rich, or easy. He has apparently become convinced of some of the leading truths of Christianity, but very far from possessing Christian feelings I do not think there is much sympathy with active life, but rather a disposition to philosophize, or to analyse & analyse the springs of action. If he had been early married, & his affections called forth & expended in the domestic circle, he would have been a very different, & a much more useful man.

Tuesday Apr 18. we continued business. Mr Leonard spent the evening in our room, in a very free conversation, upon the character of sundry individuals. I will be bold with eyes somewhat askance, at the elevation of certain individuals, as Allen, Ginnick, & Woodfield. He says Allen printing bill, at his canvass, was not less than \$1000, but I think he must exaggerate. He speaks in great severity of Allen's immense vanity, & ambition, & says he must make the most of this six years. I think he estimates living, at his full value. Indeed he shows no scruple, in familiar conversation with us. I do not think he can ever gain any confidence of the people.

Why does Hamer disguise himself with such

a mysterious head of hair. He shows no signs of candour so that I discover, in any other respect; but his hair is a perfect mass of red fuzz ^{mostly} especially projecting in front. I have heard some talk of his getting his hair so colored, when he first went to Washington, & he succeeded in getting it bright purple. I suspect he lives in a very simple & aboriginal style; his relatives & sitting room are together. I think he has no general education, or systematic learning, but a very excellent understanding of the events of common life. His manner is very formal & ceremonious, & cool. His face shows no symptoms of feeling or passion.

The manners of the Bar, here in our court are very good. The elder lawyers do most of the business, & are uncommonly short in speeches, & the accumulation of witnesses. Martin Marshall, of Augusta, in Kentucky, who has always practiced here, is the nearest approach to a gentleman of the Old School, that I know in the State. Very plain, & a little old fashioned in dress & address, with great coolness, & a simplicity of manner, a little slow & formal. I have heard he is a Secit, but that he espouses his wife's quarrel, with great vigor.

Wednesday Apr 19. we continued business, & adjourned at 5 o'clock leaving considerable business undone, especially the big dispute suit between the & Doctors.

Thursday Apr 20. Started in the stage before day, we walked over that tedious hill, over Dicks Creek, & had quite a pleasant ride. road dry, & quite smooth to Bethel, where we breakfasted. Came to Buttsville

21 Batavia by 1/2 past 10. The weather early promised
rain but became clear. Found a good deal of business;
spent the afternoon in examining papers, & rambling over
the hills & a bottom. Found 4 species of wood, & one
Anodonta. It is said George Beecher is to be married
to a daughter of E. Buckingham of Zanesville, that he
told her friends, he knew nothing about matrimony,
he merely wished nothing but the income; The young lady
consented to marry on the 27th of May, but her mother
being not ~~so~~ going but for her health. She has
not been a long time. It is said Mr Beecher once
undertook to rebuke George for his Abolitionism.
He listened patiently & at the close said, "Now
father, I wish you would tell me what you will to
do, yourself, in relation to this question". I hope I shall
see him, before I leave town.

Cincinnati Ap. 25th 1837. quite an interesting since
my last. It is difficult to write, without attracting notice
of previous questions.

On Tuesday, we sailed out in Batavia, &
ascended a steep at M^y route from the E. Feb
of the Little Miami to Milford, ~~the~~ quite a village
on the main Little Miami. took another 4 hour
stage, & came from the store through Celina,
& Wooster, to Cincinnati. The road entirely good, weather
fine, & we had a pleasant ride. Came to Miami
in Cincinnati at 1/2 past five. Found the street
of the town full of people, & crowds about the Court
House, & an inquiry, & a host of inquiry men in
upon a case, of which as near as I can gather, the
following is the story.

A Miss A. den. of respectable parentage
near Marietta, ~~was~~ aged about 23, lived with
her aunt, a Mrs King, of good character. Miss A
belonged to the 3^d Presbyterian Church. One evening, ~~the~~
Miss A. went out to go to singing school; a man
unknown to Mrs K. came, & inquiring for Miss
A. said he would go in pursuit of her, & must need
not be surprised if she did not return, as her brother was sick
somewhere, & he was sent to conduct her home, a boat being put
ready to sail, &c. Nothing was heard of Mrs A. for
some time after, when a letter came through the P. O.
telling her not to be alarmed, she should be home before
long, &c. - In about a fortnight, she came home

one woman, telling the truth been dragged away by the above story taken to a house, shut up in a dark room, with sorts of violence used. She was confined without light, attended by an old woman, furnished with comfortable food, but one or more men visited her, once. That on that morning she saw the door was left unfastened, as she escaped. She immediately became ill, & could not be produced, & give a more intelligible account. Not much was said about it, but Mrs K. at length requiring the location of the man whom she said had given the intelligence, on murder, the Levi's Seventh Cloth dealers were arrested & examined, & discharged. On Tuesday, we do not know the ground of arrest. On Thursday, the 2 individuals, principals of the Levi's, were taken & are under examination. An immense excitement prevails the community, a mob gathered around the store of the Levi's, but were persuaded to separate without violence. This afternoon the Mayor ordered that the two accused should not be brought out, & they are detained in jail for security. In the afternoon, a band of this was held by the door of the Court House, which is called the Cincinnati Edition of Blackstone. A large crowd again gathered about the Levi's store, & every thing threatened violence. Gen. Little and the Mayor addressed them, imploring them to wait, & promising that they should have justice. A company of soldiers paraded the street, so that at last they dispersed. But the affair has been

deeply discreditable to the officers of the Police, & it seems to have been entirely ~~paralyzed~~ ^{paralyzed} by terror. Indeed Mr. Hammer and Chase say, since the Abolitionists last summer, I am the Mayor so completely lost those virtues, that they have lost their power, & are at the mercy of the Mob.

Apr. 25. Wednesday. - This night having passed without violence. We met in Court, at the usual hour, saw friends. Found four trials for murder. 222 suits. Held Court through the day. In the evening I scrambled through the streets. Found the iron gate of the Episcopal Church open, went into their basement, & found Mr Brooks, addressing a small audience, in a room fitted, I suppose, for a Sunday School room. Long seats in the centre, at the sides, raised pews, each furnished with a chair & stand, as well as low seats. A very good arrangement. He is a very good speaker, in a small room, slow, earnest, impressive. He speaks little above a whisper, & with few but very well timed gestures. I should not think he could raise his voice to be heard in a large room.

Apr. 27. I tried Matthew Horner for murder. He is a lad about 18, low, thickset with a very much unintelligent, & brutish countenance, & seemed uninterested in the

trial. Devoe was a German, who kept a small
a Grocery, a provision shop, on the Walnut Street ~~road~~
about 1 mile from the Court House. Washburne
b a wandering Vagabond, about 40. Davis a fine
c free man, living with his family, about 2 miles
d up the River, & Hoover the black nephew of De-
e voe, living with his mother in the same house, for-
f me an arrangement to rob him. Davis got
g drunk, & being unfit for work, went to bed to
h sober himself. Washburne & Hoover ranged
i around the city, W-brandishing a heavy blue-
j green cut pin an Hoop pole. At 8 or 9, W & H
k went up Deep Creek, met Davis, who had been a-
l wakened by his wife, & consulted how to accomplish
m it, & agreed to murder as well as rob. They
n proceeded to Devoe's, got in under pretence of visiting
o to drink, struck him over the forehead, & fractured
p his skull, beat the back side of his head very much,
q & left him dead, & reflect the house of \$500 or \$600.
r Next morning, blood was discovered, running out
s of Devoe's house, alarm raised. Door broken, & door
t found, sitting in porch, leaning on a chair, stiff
u & cold. A heavy blue gun was found in the
v house, which some one immediately snatched
w like that in Washburne's hands yesterday. It seems
x most providential, that this discovery was made
y so early, as this led to immediate arrest, &
z at the C.P. in Oct, Washburne was tried &

convicted. Hoover selected one bullet. No suspicion
of Davis. Washburne was ~~respected~~ 6 weeks, until
which he made a full disclosure of this & of a great
many other crimes. Davis was arrested, & on being
confronted with Washburne & Hoover, all three
confessed & agreed on their story. But for the leaning
the club, no suspicion could have been directed to these
individuals, but on examining the house, a bloody
shirt, was found, & proof made that his hands were
seen bloody by its imprints, & evidence made to a girl
killing a man. At 11 in the night, a verdict
was found for of guilty of murder in the 1st degree.

In the evening, Judge H. left me, & went to
see Beecher. lecture. I felt the disappointment, but
could not leave Court.

Friday Ap. 28. We tried Davis, & found
a verdict of murder in the 1st degree likewise. As this was
Judge Hitchcock's case, I spent the day at lecture, in some degree.

The pressure for money fills the mouths of all
men of business, & although it is felt here rather in appre-
-hension than otherwise, it is producing its paralyzing ef-
-fects, in discouraging from new business, discharging work-
-men, & leading to sales anticipations. The pork purchasers
are losing money. The wheat holders, from the real scarcity
may not lose. Flour is now \$5.75 per bl. But the
South must be the great sufferer. They always seem to
live, to the extent of their means, or beyond them, & we
have projected improvements & incurred debts, upon

with the continued high price of cotton. But it has suddenly & unexpectedly fallen about 50 percent, & no sales. The most desperate expedients, such as stay laws, are proposed as a remedy, & in some counties, in Minn. & Ill. Sheriffs are forced to resign, to prevent collection. So the M^{ch} Merchants, who feel the hand of Government heavy upon them are considering the propriety of withholding payment of the bonds for duties, & of running the Deposite Banks. I know not how we may get on. I wish I were at home, to see to our matters.

Saturday, Apr. 29. Head ache all day. I "broke into" a case in the morning, went home, & to bed, & layed through the day.

Sunday, Apr. 30.th Before breakfast I went walking, & for 10 minutes in the Syracuse Catholic Church. They were administering the Communion. I went until I got a man Book, that I could understand their service. They did not get one word; but the congregation exhibited their usual appearance of devotion, which might serve as a good example in a Protestant Assembly. But the devotional feeling must be deep, if not false, which is strong enough to constrain an ignorant man to make the sacrifice of intellect, feeling, & pride, which they exact from their votaries.

Utterly disbelieving in the wish of Catholic Ascendancy in our country, I see with pleasure, that the Abbe Mesnager, with a large body of French Catho-

lics are selecting, & even denigrating the authority of the Pope. He is most respectfully named, as a very learned man, & but recently a warm advocate of the Pope.

After breakfast I took a long walk, 5 or 6 miles, & returned about 4 P.M. I entered the German Catholic Church, on 5th Street, larger & more ornamented than the other. Service had not commenced at the Altar, but a Chant with responses was carried on in the Gallery. I did not know in what language, but it was German. The Congregation seemed exclusively German, & ~~was~~ although all wore a military dress, they seemed very poor.

Coming home I found Mr. Hume seated in Judge Barnett's. The latter was violent against the Union Free Schools in town, & that they reduced the tone of education, & as they embraced kids of all sorts, they rather brought down the level, & that the lower class communicated no polish or good principles. I think the inhibition of corporate patronage is not wise. Mr. H. alluded to the development of a doctrinaire or radical spirit, from the instructors, who, being guided by men who assume it for a temporary purpose or are disappointed & adopt it as an unwise recourse, communicate something of a false feeling of uneasiness, or moroseness to their instructees.

All o'clock I went to Dr. Beecher's Church. He was there, in health & displaying his characteristic activity. He has always been a powerful & unequalled sermoner, although it was

entirely in his spirit, was not happy. Judge B. said it was the poorest he ever heard.

I went to Judge Barnett's to dine; we had a very fine cold dinner. A good deal of smoke both, but not much to burn away. Mr. Pinney, the late Minister to Liberia. I feel no objection to his abolition or colonization. He distinctly admits the evils of slavery, & its eventual termination.

In the afternoon we went to Dr Beecher's meeting. we were greatly disappointed in hearing a very ordinary preacher, Dr Wellman, or Wellman, President of some Western College, about 45 years old, tame & common. I found no fault; - I met at home & invited him for common preaching, but I met with nothing but disappointment.

In the evening a hard wind, & rain; - but we went to Dr Beecher's Church, to hear Mr Pinney's statements about the Colony of Liberia. He is a very pleasant man, & speaker, & made a plain, unpretending statement of the condition of the Colony, painted rather "on bean", but carrying truth with it. The condition of the people is superior in his representation, to what I expected. He says he knows several instances, where slaves or blacks, from being set down in Africa without property, become possessed of property worth \$500 in 2 or 3 years. That the new settlements are devoted to agriculture, not trade. That among them, Temperance precepts, & that

there is greater anxiety to educate children, than among the Pennsylvania Dutch. That their influence is spreading over the natives. That no more apprehension of robbery to person or property is felt, than in our own country. That the treatment of diseases is better understood, & health greatly improved. I willingly go with him, in hoping well for Africa, but feel no anticipation of good to the slave here.

Monday morning, Miss Robinson for murder. He was a $\frac{1}{4}$ black; - we therefore excluded black & mulatto witnesses. He was work with others in a Park house on new year's day, & anxious to get through. Vincent, interposed, & preached him, & they continued scolding each other all the morning, when Robinson caught him by the collar, & pushing him back, he fell into the scalding tub; he died about a fortnight after. Robinson proved a very good peaceable character. Verdict, Murder No 2; & I am well satisfied with the Verdict. The case fell to my share, & I spent the day in it. There is a Ladies Fair, got up ~~Tuesday~~ ~~Monday~~ by Dr Drake to finish the Hall of the Cincinnati College. I walked by in the evening; the fountain in the yard played prettily in a stormy & sport let I saw.

Tuesday May 2. Continued to try cases. D. E. Spencer's daughter is married this evening, & I am mistaken; I don't know why I went not, but I felt not disposed; a shower of rain was rising, & upon the

some odd stupor, I will not go. B & H - of course
would not, as I felt awkward. But I am sorry, & I
think it wrong, for it may be the means of extending
one's influence, & of deriving a knowledge of the world.

This afternoon the disclosure was made, that the young lady, spoken of (ante 22) was not abducted, but had occasion to pass a few days in retirement at a Dr's, to save her own reputation, & when she returned, she told this strange story. The disclosure was made by the Dr's wife. He is said to have been in the room, & seen the excitement, & threatening of the poor Jews, without mentioning any thing about it. Was he silent? It is a nice piece of casuistry, ~~to~~ how far she should disclose a professional secret? I think he was not, & that it was his duty to tell.

Wednesday ap- 3^d. Continued to try cases. The
Jews are discharged from prison this morning, & I
suppose they must carry their persecution to the general
apc. In the evening Hammond came in. He showed
a letter he rec^d from Dr Adams, thanking him for his person-
able notice of his exertion after right of Petition, saying he
was the only editor - almost the only man who
encouraged him. The letter filled 3 full sides of letter-
paper, closely written. It was very complimentary
& encouraging - says the next election is the part to turn
decisively upon the slave question.

Although late I went to Mrs Brooks lecture
I found a tolerably well filled room, & an old man

speaking, who acts as a kind of amulet & Reader to Mr B. at a salary of \$500. An Hymn was then sung. & Mr B. rose, & preached a short sermon on the employment & waste of time, exemplifying it in 4 things: 1. lying about too long. 2. reading too many newspapers, & writings of amusement. 3. Reversie or day dreaming. 4. loosing small intervals. He is a most attractive speaker, never repeats, & stammers, speaks low, slow & most impressively. Alluded to the value of this kind of familiar teaching in the lecture room, ~~as follows~~ & concluded with an extempore prayer. Have not yet been at the beginning of his meetings, to learn the exercises.

Thursday, May 4. We commenced business around
eight o'clock, it being the annual Exhibition of the Engine Com-
pany, we adjourned. It was not so unimposing as in 1892
the Company, not all there - as there were not full.
They have an Orator from R. L. G. & a Collection at the
Market. We did not go.

A series of my moment arrived at the last
2 days of the week: we three cases, as usual, & went to bed
three at night. We attended Dr Beecher's lecture in
the evening, he read a chapter in Matthew, & was very
happy in its illustration. He said, & his lecture was without
but a commentary on the sermon.

Sunday morning May 7. Took a long walk on the Hermitter road. In the forenoon, I went to Mr. Brink's meeting. The lecture house is the new street in the West, costing \$35,000.

32. The service was read by his assistant, but Mr. Smith, preached. He is feeble, & the house was too large for his voice to fill it well, but his sermon deserves high praise. The audience was very fashionable in dress & appearance, but small. They have the reputation of considerable piety, entirely from Church, & are distinguished for their public charities. It seems to me from what I know, to be the most promising Episcopal Society in the State.

When I went home, Br H expressed great regret, that I had not heard Dr Beecher, a learned Hatcher, who is somewhat discriminating in his praise, said it was one of his very best. It had a bearing on the present state of the Presbyterian Church, & alluded to the Communion system, which the old school are now practising. I went to his meeting in the afternoon; his sermon was good, but his former hearers said it did not compare with that. Yet then he was a great deal, to remind one of his best manner, especially, that the highest punishment inflicted on the wicked, is to leave them to themselves; & spoke of the time when the condition of the nation & world seemed to be fixed without any expectation of change, & the Hell of the damned committed in part, of the carrying out of the principles, upon which they acted here.

In the evening, I again went to Dr Beecher's church, to see if he preached. Desiring of the Minister to go to Mr Brooks. Seeing a light in the Unitarian

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Church close by, I went. I was seized by Mr Geo. a Unitarian, under the promise that I should hear one of the best Unitarian preachers, in the U.S., Superintend Mr Channing, & Mr Hall. I went in. He was a very beautiful speaker, with the finest voice I know except Clay's, & the great capacity of managing it. His subject was the influence of the spirit, & I should not have been scarcely well known him not on the day, if I had not been watching. His prayer & his manner deserved great praise, & was not offensive in any thing.

Monday May 8. Since the Case City of New York, as 1st Presbyterian Church, to the 1/2 block. The day was spent, & evening came before Mr Brown went to court.

In the evening, we went to Mr Estlin's, a friend & very pleasant visit. Mr Brooks, Dr Aydelet, & about 2 of the best lawyers, including A Wright. We went a little after 8. & came away at 10, & I have scarcely spent a pleasanter evening. The conversation was upon Books, & mostly religious books. The Clergymen promise Abolition work, but spoke of their generally in defect, of putting too prominently forward human means, & efforts, & keeping too much behind, the agency of the spirit.

Tuesday May 9th. Continued Court. In the evening, went with Mr A Wright, & Br H to Walnut Hill, to see Dr Beecher. Found him, his new wife, & Catharine & her 4th son, & a daughter of about 15 at home.

sitting in a kind of back parlour. He seemed true, & not at first specially commendable: His wife a comely woman of fifty seems quite lady like, & sociable; but Catherine seemed to be excessively attractive, & just such a woman as I should have painted for her. She at about 35, plain in face, of good person enough, black hair, without cap, & a most reflective & intellectual face. Her manner seems uncommonly easy, & cheerful, & she broke right into conversation, not indelicately, but without ordinary feminine reserve. Her voice is low, & her manner & tone very pleasant & cheerful. I cannot bring away much of the conversation, as we could not exceed 45 minutes. I moved by her, & found her very ready to lead in conversation. Since Ohio was her home, at least as long as her father lived, & she easily accustomed herself to it. Most of our conversation was of the recent trials for murder, or of the exciting presence of Ser B - who moved near Dr W - & was engaged in a kind of whispering conversation with him. She at length rose & whispered to him. He took her vacant chair, & began a monotonous half-whispered talk with me, & stopped his not calling, - & since he had been completely absorbed in replying to Dr W. "I should have been interrupted or replying to Dr W. but there is a compulsion to be a slave to me down, & after the article in the Princeton Review, I feel it necessary to reply. It is a personal & serious season, & a great many more than I am interested." I said his article would appear

tomorrow, & explain what he considered the misapprehension - difference between him & a quilt. Although I have not brought much away, I feel greatly gratified with the visit. A plate of cake & water with Lemon Juice were circulated - we left a little after nine, & came home by 10. The walk & conversations with Dr W. were delightful.

A great triumph was secured against Ser B - soon after his return last felt with his new work. He went to meeting with her, read the Chapter & hymns, & forgot his prayer & went straight forward to the sermon. He says he was surprised at an impression, that the sermon he was about preaching was the same which he preached last Sunday, & he left the pulpit. In his brief way, went down to his pulpit, where his wife, in a whisper if it were so, & as she could not sell, he sang a long hymn, & returned to the stage last afternoon & sermon, to preach with forenoon.

We came home pretty late; my night was spent & sleep unrefreshing, & I rose tired. This afternoon, from too much business, on Wednesday, May 10th, we continued business, & in the evening I went to Mr Brooks' lecture. It was a preparation for the anniversary, at Westbury - day = 120 or 150 persons were present, & the ordinance of baptism was in the course of administration to an adult female. Mr Brooks' sermon was on the duties of Church Members - the only one, which is to endure for eternity. He spoke of the duties of the

Church, to aid their minister, in various ways; by charitable construction of action, and imputation of motives; by direct aid; - or at least by not opposing. He seemed constrained & humbled, in his action, & excellently suffered under the fear of being too exacting, from his people. His sermon consisted in a selection of prayers, including the confession in the Communion service. The Prayer Book was not needed by the people.

I walked home with Pendleton. He says Dr. A. A. was rough & uncompromising, especially in the intercourse with the other Congregation of St. Paul's but Mr. Brooks, though of very rigid principles, for he is a bit of a Calvinist, is all gentleness, in manner & in the happiest communication with those of St. Paul's, at though very Low Church. He says Mr. Brooks says he was a very bad subject in early life, & when not in written vice was a bad one, so ignorant that he did not know pocket Bible, & bought a great Quarto, & carried it home under his cloak.

Samuel Reed at our room, on my return, having spent the evening with Hilditch. He is not part of the Gethsemane; regards them as intriguing, & intrusive. One of the priests, from suspicion of too great intimacy with some of his female votaries, has been sent to St. Colum. Reed said that when he was sick, & likely to die, in conversation, St. W. Pratt promised his R. children to be taken to Church & baptized, without his consent.

When P. - was afterwards seized with the cholera, willing to die in peace, & atone for his sins, as far as possible, he called R. to him & confessed it.

Thursday, May 10. In the evening we went to Dr. Beecher's lecture. about 30 or 40 persons present. It consisted in receding a Chapter in Matthew, & commenting upon it, as he went. It was the transfiguration. He looked fatigued, & was not very happy.

Friday, May 12. In the evening went to a very pleasant party at St. W. Wright's. Dr. Beecher, Mr. Storr, Miss Barnett, etc. & a few members of the Bar: Mrs. Beecher, Miss Catherine - a younger daughter, & a few ladies. The evening was pleasant, & the topics were a song. Dr. B. - came to my side, & talked quite confidentially; - alluded to his difficulties; & his reply, published this week, that he would devote the winter to writing, as this was to be a year of disunion; that he did not believe the Old School would succeed; - that he looked with an insatiable curiosity to see on what ground that of fatalism they would place the controversy. Alluded in terms of contempt to Nettleton; of the necessity, among the Unitarian folk, to keep up the controversy, to quench the consequence; - that St. Haven was the best place of education, more, in our country. That the cause of Unitarianism was practically beyond hope, & the college of Teachers would be a great instrument in it. - some apprehensions expressed for the stability of the Lane Seminary if the old school had a majority.

in the present gen. Amantly.

I spent a most delightful 15 minutes talk with Mr. Howe. He spoke more particularly of his interview of 4 hours with Paulus, at Heidelberg, I believe; who said the great miracle of the N. Testament was how our brains emerged from the Jewish notion of a Temporal King. done; he could explain all the rest; that of the errors of the day, he was "the Recipient not the believer." That Neologism was outgrown, a Mysticism is the crisis of the Day. That the philosophy of Schelling is predominant, a Hegel the present Herophrast. That it was not necessarily adverse to Christianity; that Muller believed it would be merely accidental, of such consequence followed, depending on which harness it fell into. That the Catholic ascensions among the educated are not to the Temporal power, nor as I understood to the Unity of Faith, but rather to a unity of feeling, a common basis of action.

The evening passed away too short for my wishes.

Saturday we continued to try cures. Dr. Brown especially, a house nearly closed the clock. In the afternoon went to Mr. Hammond. I have long wished to see him at home. He lives in one of the out streets, beyond the noise, & where his rural taste can be gratified by a little green. No man of my acquaintance was the witness of so much simple greatness, & such

an utter absence of humbug, a characteristic, and (saying while the one superiority) whose opinions & tastes are so generally correct, disinterested & generous. His house is plainly furnished, but the center table is decorated with a very great variety of animals & ornamental Books. His tea, at the good house of 5, was likewise plain but good. The table rather meagre than otherwise, but a good cup of coffee. His wife is a good looking old woman, of no peculiar polish, but very well behaved. His two daughters not handsome, easily turning conversation, & I think rather showing extensive reading, & domestic intercourse, than very practical conversational powers, or very well nurtured spirits. My talk was chiefly with Elizabeth, the younger, partly upon Mr. Brooks, & partly upon the Over-lam-minism at the Yellow Springs. Mr. Hammond and another sister all novels, which were taken to represent the Indian Characters, especially White of the Woods, which I have not read.

I left Cincinnati, May 18th & came home May 21.

I went to N. E. with Will May 26: & returned about June 25.

July 17. 1837

"Once more upon the water." I left home a horseback. "on an high trotting horse", rode to New Haven, in the afternoon. Next day to Maine where we held court. We finished court on this day in 2 hours; but I remained the rest of the day. On Friday I rode to Bangor. On Saturday, we finished court in one hour, & I rode to McCutchen's, where I write this.

"Head Quarters, McCutchen's village, Sunday July 16th. So Gov^r Lucas dated some of his communications in the Michigan War. It is a very excellent tavern, in a small new town. Although it is about 10 miles further to Tiffin, by this road the quiet, & coolness, & all the surroundings of a good house, & solitude led me to prefer it to a crowded poor tavern in Tiffin or Bangor. I came here excessively tired, having rode 34 miles since 1/2 past 11. No other guest. Weather within is comfortable, & and I ought to be content. I might almost as well go home; but it would have left a deep ride on a hard horse this day, and when I left Bangor, I had no reason to expect any other weather than wet.

How many events have happened since I last wrote in this Book; - ~~not~~ 2 months since. The increased severity of pressure, and pecuniary distress. The suspension of specie payment.

The scarcity of provisions; - development of political feelings. How many thousands have been ruined. How much distress from scarcity of food, & what nominal values of property have disappeared.

It is useful to preserve some memory of these events. Flour has not exceeded \$5. or scarcely \$4. per bush since 1814, except at short intervals, & in accidental temporary, & local scarcity. Last winter its price at New York was \$7. & \$8. A full crop, but the whole crop of wheat, was called into market by the price of \$1.50 per bush, & exported, leaving not sufficient for use here. It has recently risen to \$10 - \$11 - \$12 within some neighborhood, higher. Corn \$1.50 to \$1.75. Oats \$1 & higher, but here they have recently fallen to \$0.75. Thanks to the bounty of Providence, these difficulties are nearly at an end. Never was there exhibited the prospect of so exuberant crops of every thing, except corn, which is improving in no other mode than in backwoodsland. Oats, Wheat & grass are all equally excellent, & every day places millions of bushels beyond risk. The earliest wheat is just ready for the sickle, & some prices will be cut tomorrow.

The subject engages the attention of all.

I found Judge Wood at Maine, in good health, very philosophic upon politics - preferring no hope of ascendency, & wishing retirement next. He revile certain & perhaps most of our political asso-

-center. Judge Swan was there, who "expects to resume office payments" in November. Mr. Wilcox had come to meet our daughters. He is almost a monomaniac on the subject of Banks.

At Bangor, Judge Lovell Wood came to her father. I think unexpectedly. He said at first, he would not go to the Western Missions Committee; but since learning the quantity of business, I think he will go, at least to Hancock.

What glorious weather! ~~It was~~ ^{Up to} last week the weather was rainy. Through that week were occasional showers, but it ~~was~~ was very warm, well calculated to mature grain, & this morning it seems settled, with a gentle east wind, very drying, & quite warm. It is difficult to conceive the extent of good, which 2 weeks of such weather will confer upon the Country.

At 11 o'clock, I went to a school House, opened a small body of worshippers, of the Protestant Methodist; I believe they were disappointed in a Preacher, & were engaged numerously in prayer. One woman acted as a leader, & carried a hymn; at the last line, all knelt, & she named a prayer person, who made a short prayer. This was continued about 15 minutes, through three speakers. I left the meeting, with new evidence, that any communion with a Christian community cannot but add to the intellectual cultivation of the individual. These humble, & uneducated men, at least

two of them could pray fluently & creditably.

I have not spent such a day of leisure as this. No company, & few books, except the Bible. I read among other things, one McClines sermon, & a controversial article, in which he tries to prove, that our Saviour died "for the Church," the corporate body of believers, & each Christian who unites with this Body, unites himself to the benefit of redemption. He thus attempts to reconcile the declaration of our Saviour, as to his dying for the sin of the world, & particular atonement. The Preacher is an Associate Reformed, from Lexington, & it requires a Scotch Moderator to see these create distinctions.

Monday July 17. Breakfasted, & rode to Tiffin. We have 30 cases, & 1 1/2 day of time. We shall hardly begin business. 5 slender necks. Mr. Silliman is here, so is J. H. James, engaged in the Peck Road south. It is another beautiful day, & some crops of grain are fit to cut: another week will remove the scarcity.

I went to Hancock County, & returned home from there.

1838.

May 8th. "Once more upon the waters." Looking back to the last time I have written here, long time has elapsed, & many events have occurred. I have been reappointed a Judge, & am now on my first Circuit.

On Tuesday next 1. I left home, in a wagon. The roads had become dry, & smooth where much travelled, & I promised myself a pleasant time. On the first evening I came to Baynes, but it had commenced raining. Next morning I left. It began raining about noon, & continued through the night. I stopped at Warner, a new & good tavern, 5 miles from Delaware. On Thursday I reached Columbus about 4th part 5, the roads very heavy. On Friday the rain still continuing, I left for Springfield, after reaching the end of the stone road, 23 miles, I found guides of the worst man of mud, but by patience I surmounted it, and came to Vienna, 11 miles from Springfield. Next morning I came to Springfield at 10, the road being stoned but very rough. I was detained until 2, in repairing the wagon. I again launched adventurously into the mud, & came to Fairfield. Next day, (the rain continuing all the while) I came to Franklin, & on Monday at 2 P.M. arrived at Hamilton.

I expected to have found Dr. White's work.

at Columbus, & to have travelled in his company, but found him neither there nor here. Delayed by ~~water~~ ^{weather} & pressure. We have consequently no credit, & there is nothing of course to me, & of much need to my horse. Such travelling I never encountered before, for so many days together. The business here consists of 4 divisions, about 3 collections, & about 7 little ^{other} ^{rich}.

I am now in the neighbourhood of Cincinnati, although no less than 100 miles from Cincinnati are here. The whole talk is of the circumstances of the destruction of the Moselle Steam Boat, the most terrifying accident of this kind on record. The details seem incredible. The Captain's body was thrown ashore, under the Hull of a boat building, without much external injury, but with his bones apparently pulverized. A Mr Wright was thrown ashore & fell head downward through the roof of a house where he sunk as far as his shoulders, & it took so fast, that an eye was necessary to extricate him. One man's body was projected across the river, onto the South shore, as much as $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile! The number ascertained to be dead is about 158, & others presumed to be lost. The greatest loss, probably, was occasioned by passengers jumping overboard, in the panic.

The various Whig schemes are subjects of great rejoicing. The poor Semourians have not

had time to move from one shore, before they were stumped by another. To say, it seems probable that the Legislature of Virginia are entirely Whig, & the Regency have lost the whole City of Albany. The new election in Mississippi is more doubtful, as both parties claim the victory.

Mr Eliza Vance seems to meet with many matrimonial difficulties. When Speaker of the Senate he went to the Baltimore Convention, & found a young lady worth about \$46,000. His political reputation, & his ~~entire~~ ^{own} the want of opportunity to learn the utter inanity of his personal character made courting easy. He brought his bride home in August 1830. He immediately embarked actively in the canvass, leaving her at the Tavern. She returned to Baltimore, ^{soon} through friends in Cincinnati; he spent the winter in Columbus & returned to Hamilton, & at length became reconciled to her in May 1837. They came back towards autumn. While he was at Columbus last Winter, she went to her friends in Cincinnati. (Dr Ramsey highly respectable) & encouraged her intention not to return. In negotiations by her friends, they offered to give him \$10,000, if he would not molest her, & give him the chance of a divorce, but he refused. She then preferred her Bill for divorce, on the last ground which a female could

be pers needed to bring forward, which is yet pending for the want of time to try it.

The back ward run of the season is a great subject of complaint. about half the corn is planted, but none vegetated. There was never a better promise of wheat, or more planted.

May 9. Judge Hitchcock came out, so I rode to Lebanon, & found him. The roads continued to be extremely muddy, but with time & patience I came through. He was detained by high water at Vernon.

Judge Grinnick came in, in the evening, on his way home, being unable to cross the little Micmac at the usual route to Chillieth. They did not near finish business. The trial of William for Murder commenced 4 1/2 days. Stairs Drove, 2 1/2 days. In the latter, the Pet- is said to have made a fair case, but much of

We remained in Lebanon until Saturday morning, when we rode to Wilmington. Rain has fallen, but the roads are becoming dry although rough. We crossed the little Micmac by the ford on the Chillieth road, & passed through the notice of ancient work, one of the largest in Ohio. The walls we should think are now 15 feet high. I did not seem to get the extent from inspection being ill. For the two last nights I have had the asthma, & was then suffering under a violent headache, which gradually left me.

At Hamilton, I visited Mr Mc Donder room.

who has the largest collection of antiquities. I know. Many axes, pestles, arrow heads, spear heads, & the peculiar ornaments found in the mounds. Many more Indian ~~antiquities~~ articles, among others the complete dress of a "Pawnee" of a Pawnee, stolen by the Osages, in an attack upon them. leggings, porches, leather bag for provisions, shield, spear, &c, and his scalp. The scalp consists of the whole upper part of the head, as low as to include a little of his ears, which is completely covered with a full thick growth of hair as much as two feet or 1 1/2 feet long. Such an immense Chevelure, I never before saw.

Our docket in Wilmington, 40 or 45 cases, the accumulation of two years, was finished, by the forbearance of the Lawyers, in 3 1/2 days. We had a heavy hand upon us, & the Chambers suffered some. Mr Bach is, I fear, the grand stumblor of business there, & is retarding its records. For he has become the purchaser of law suits, & is losing them. It is apprehended that the loss he suffers this term in costs is not less than \$500, which he is very little able to bear.

We took tea at Strickle, the Clerk, with nearly all the Bar. Bach was there, & his first taste in eating amused me. He took a piece of nice sponge cake upon his plate with a fork, by the side of his Bacon, cut off a morsel with his knife, buttered it, & eat it, & in that way

dispatched several pieces of cake, to the vice of him.

On Wednesday evening, I visited Jacob Carpenter, an old, & most respectable Quaker, who lives $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile out of town. He & his wife are worshiping Joseph John Gurney, the brother of Mrs Fry, now on a visit here, at present in Philadelphia. Jacob C. says the Friends support a school for blacks in Wilmington. That Thomas Hobbes, a Presbyterian keeps up a Sunday School for blacks. Which Abolitionism rages here, in this region. That the Presbyterians, as a body, of both schools, are promoting it.

Mr Ross says the Shakers are fast dwindling; - that much of their work must now be done by hired laborers. He saw "The Pilgrims", a body of Fanatical religiousists, who passed through this country about 1820. They never washed, & used no forks, nor knives or forks, but dipped their hands in their dishes. The old ~~the~~ Prophet kept up a monomany to himself, pretending it was an unknown language, as spoke not to strangers. Some of the others were verminous. They had no faith, which they seemed to have except obedience to their prophet. Nothing could be more disgusting than their appearance. Fattish & full of vermin. One night he saw, what they represented to be a kind of ordination, or consecration of gifts, to certain men & women.

the women lay down, & the men laid down on to them, & remained 10 or 15 minutes, the prophet praying. Then they changed places. Mr R. does not believe they were licentious. They seemed cheerful. They went on down stream, & finally stered out & separated, on an island on the Mississippi. The Shakers made an effort to bring the whole community over to them. An agreement to hear each other preached was made, the pilgrims all went out to Shaker town, & they got the first winings. The Prophet remained in the street in a wagon, pretending it was unlawful for him to hear, but he kept his men engaged passing to the preachers, communicating, as he said, the spirit. As soon as his preachers finished, the Prophet sweetened his people to take up the line of march, & all fled, leaving the Shakers ashamed at being overreached, & a little disposed to stone them.

On Friday we came to Hillsboro, in the rain; roads still muddy. We remained until Tuesday. The time passed heavily. The Presbyterians held a Communion season, & something like a protracted meeting had been held. Service on Friday evening, on Saturday, & on Sunday. I did not attend until Sunday, when it was very crowded. The minister was Mr Steele, English, Old School Abolition, who made quite a conspicuous figure, in the last General Assembly, & in subsequent newspapers & discussions.

On the evening of ^{Saturday} ~~Sunday~~ evening, a great out-
 in prayer. I went towards it, & found what I had long
 Service to see, & negro meeting. A young black, in a
 full suit of Methodist Communionals, was preaching at the
 top of his voice, with violent articulation, in a small
 unfinished wooden meeting house. I could not get a
 very distinct view of the audience. Not many visible
 but a repetition of the common place vivifications &
 threatenings, of sinners: a kind of alternate parallelism
 one sentence inviting, & the next minatory. He now
 wept & wept earnest, cried, & sobbed, &c. & at
 length stepped nimbly, & in his natural voice, exclaim-
 ing, "perhaps my brethren, you don't want to hear your
 minister cry: maybe you think crying don't do no
 good: - but my brethren, don't you remember the Prophet
 Isaiah, who says, (in ~~concord~~) "Cry aloud, & shouter."

On this day we rode on, the rain having
 continued: we passed the first creek in safety, but
 were stopped at Lee's Creek. We turned aside from
 our direct road, & went to Leesburg, to spend the after-
 noon & night. A wedding was in the course of cel-
 ebration, that evening, & a kind of Chauntain
 was given there. Among other miscellaneous but-
 tresses, was one called a Dumbbell, made
 as was said by some kind of leather, I believe,
 stretched like a drum, over a hollow keg, which
 seemed to me to excel all other contrivances to
 "make night hideous".

The evening closed beautifully, but we awoke in
 the morning with rain. We rode to Washington, &
 found much business. I found Leonard here again.
 But nothing in particular occurred. We finished business
 on Thursday noon, & had an invitation to spend the
 night at William Creighton's. I feared the inconvenience
 to which we might expose him, & we rode to Bloomingbury.
 A kind of "Desert in the Desert", a very neat, well
 painted, & newly looking town, where a good & worthy
 minister planted himself years ago, & made the head
 quarters of temperance, & Abolition. No more cer-
 tains could be presented, than between this
 town & Washington.

On Friday morning, it rained again. But
 we rode to Mr Creighton's to breakfast. He is a bachelor
 - of 24, educated at Athens, is an Episcopalian,
 & a most excellent man, cultivating his father's farm
 at the Willow Spring. He has a family of blacks keeping
 his house, & a cleaner house, & better breakfast, I have
 not met. He is an enthusiast in Breeding Hacks, & I think
 he fairly belongs to the Noble. I am greatly surpri-
 zed at the extent of inclosure. The road is mostly paved
 between Washington & London, & the farms mostly
 consist of thousands of acres. Swin is the largest, of
 6000 acres. Northampton is of 5000, & better land.
 Buffinbarger has a pasture of 3000, in which he
 feeds cattle, never removing them, & never giving
 hay or grain, except in deep snow, & his cattle

54
in the Spring with pun for fast ones.

We rode to London in a heavy rain. This day's work may be braced upon: - for we rode 20 miles and finished a docket of 42 censes. They were mostly collections. We approached the land of overtrading.

On Saturday, May 26th we rode to Springfield, & found ourselves snug at Warden's. On Sunday in the forenoon, we went to Mr. Gulliver's meeting - a young man, but a good preacher, & in the midst of a personal season. He preached in tears, & his congregation were deeply attracted, & many interest likewise. In the afternoon, Mr. Paine preached, the English Springfield minister. His congregation was small, & apparently little used to the service, & ill accommodated. They are building a Church. I judge there is poor encouragement: if the congregation I saw was an average specimen. But he is a very good reader & preacher.

On the evening of Monday, we visited Mr. Anthony. A small, neatly domestic wife. Two daughters, & a rather good girl, fell to my share. I think it is one of his family, but the tone of his education is not high.

On Tuesday morning we rode to Venice. & remained until Friday. Nothing of importance occurred, except more rain.

Friday June 1, rode to Dayton. & found the tavern kept by Jackson & Co. formerly of Haver. Here the Presbyterian & Methodist are the

great subjects of discussion. The Church here have agreed to divide, & are about to build two new ones. The Bible School takes most of the wealth, but the new are (of course) the most active. We spent the remainder of the week, in reading about their controversy, & examining papers. The Review of the proceedings, by a member of the "N.Y. Bee" has been reprinted by Mr. O'Brien. His argument as to the illegality of the Ex-communication by the last Convention seems conclusive. This unhappy controversy paralyzes the efforts, distracts the talent, & destroys the usefulness of both, during its continuance.

On Friday evening, was an Episcopal meeting by Mr. Allen in the basement of the Church. On Saturday afternoon was a ~~pre~~ meeting preparatory to the Communion of Whitmanley. About 30 were present. On Sunday morning was a full congregation, & the Communion administered to about 50 persons, of which not more than ~~less~~ ^{twelve} were males. This congregation was collected, & the Church built by Mr. Allen, who must have a very good business taste. He is a good writer, & scholar, but not a good reader, or preacher. I believe there is not much wish to change him, although some of the congregation are hankering after a more popular speaker. In the afternoon, the Church was thickly attended. In the evening, I walked to the side of a Lutheran Church, where Mr. Winter was preaching in German. He spoke slow, & distinct with an entirely English emphasis & cadence: I caught

50 many of his words, & could almost say I could under-
stand him.

I hope I have not spent an unprofitable day. My
time for a few days has been rather given to the Presbyterian
Controversy, & it affected both my temper & feelings, un-
happily. I have felt it a relief, to get within the walls
of our own people.

Sept 28th 1838.

I know not why I have so neglected
my journal. I have been on the circuit the whole
time, since last writing in it, except 5 days to exchange
wages for hire in Seneca, & the 11 days in which
Circuit was held in one Circuit & Seneca. I went
through the Rescue, expecting to return from Portage
but Mrs. Whitehead being ill, I was kept on. If I
do as I ought, I should visit a good many incidents,
all common, yet worth mention, such as

1. notice of the numerous deaths. It has lasted
about 10 weeks.

2. the Mount Vernon Circulation of Young Wives.

I proceed to the events of the day. Yesterday
we left Millerburg at 11, & rode to

Zoar.

About 1809, a number of persons in the
Kingdom of Wittenburg, gathered themselves into a
kind of religious community, dissatisfied with
what they found about them, & acted out the follow-
ing tenets, as near as I can find from the book last,
who talks broken English.

They disdain the Priesthood, hold in it too one-
rous to pay a salary. They elect their teachers from
among themselves. They hold no other bap-
tism than that of the Spirit. They do not celebrate
the Communion, holding, (if I understand it right)

that an individual who in any manner report
vividly calls to mind our Saviour's Death, worthily
celebrates it. They believe a Trinity, & I believe the
renewing efficacy of the Spirit, & future punish-
ment, but consider the future state not unalter-
ably fixed by Death: that there are many
abodes of the good & bad, & that the state after
Death is progressive. They deny the lawfulness
of War.

Sometime between 1809 & 1818, they made
a contract to purchase 1000 acres of land in
Hartenburg, to settle together, but on applying to
the King for the requisite licence, it was refused.
They had agreed to pay \$37,000. This refusal, &
the repeated vexatious efforts to make some
of them soldiers, gave rise to their resolution
to remove to America. They left their homes in
the spring of 1818, embarked at Antwerp, & after
a passage of 97 days, during which they put into
Halifax for repairs. They landed at Philadelphia.

I have heard Mr Wadsworth of Springfield
say, that on their arrival, the Quakers, bearing
some resemblance between their religion & that
of their own, & considering them rather objects of
Christianity, took them under their protection, &
relieved them; supplied them with food, &c. &
by assisted in finding land suitable for their settlement.
Their attention was first directed to some land

on the North line of Pennsylvania, but no good title
could be made. Some persons then offered them the tract
of about 5000 acres, for \$15,000, which they finally
purchased. & left Philadelphia in December. Mr
Wadsworth complains of them, for some reason, either
from false professions of conformity to Quakerism,
or some dissipated conduct, in relation to their
purchasing of

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him. He is settled on the country. King B. writes
but his colonists say he is their brother, not their
King. After some severe trials of affliction, which
were exchanged between him, & a little boy, about
8 years old, who crossed the road, & put his hands
in B. Wadsworth's, I set him down as a man of the
kindest feelings. He was elected their Presider
in 1820 & he has seemed to regulate all their affairs
similar as well as theologues. He has composed

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Literary Curiosity.

The lovers of the pure, as well as the searchers
of the classics, will be amused with the following
precious bit of dog Latin, and its ingenious trans-
lation. The Latin is an address to the Sea, and
the English an address to Mary.

TONIS AD RESTO MARE.
O Mare, seva si forme,
Forme ure tonitru,
Iambicum an anandum,
Olet Hymen promptu.
Mihi his vetas an no se,
As humano erobli;
O let mecum marito te,
Or Eta, Beta, Pi.
Alas! plano more meretrix,
Mi ardor vel uno;
Inferiam ure arte is base;
Tolerat me urobo.
Ah mei ve ara scilicet,
To laudu vimen thus;
Hiatu an arandum sex,
Illic Ionieus.
Heul sed heul voxen imago
Mi misses mare eta;
O cantu redit ia mihi,
Hibernus arida.
A veri vafer heri si,
Mihi resolves indu,
Totius olet Hymen cum,
Accept a tonitru.

TONY'S ADDRESS TO MARY.
Oh Mary, heave a sigh for me,
For me, your Tony true,
I am become as a man dumb—
O let Hymen prompt you!
My eye is vet as any sea,
As you may know hereby;
O let me come, Mary, to tea,
Or eat a bit o' pie.
Alas! play no more merry tricks
My ardor vell you know;
Ia fear I am your heart is base;
Tolerat me your beau.
Ah mei ve ara a silly set,
To laud you vimen thus;
I hate you as a random sex,
Ill luck I only curse.
You said, you vixen, I may go;
My misses, Mary, stay;
O can't you read it in ray eye!
I burn as arid hay.
A very vafer here I sigh,
My eye resolves in dew,
To tie us, oh let Hymen come—
Accept a Tony true.

that an individual who in any common report
vividly calls to mind our Saviour's Death, with
celebrates it. They believe a Trinity, & I believe the
renewing efficiency of the Spirit, & future punish-
ment, but consider the future state not uncer-
tainly fixed.

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say, that on their arrival, the Quakers, being

some resemblance between their religion & their

own, & considering them rather objects of

curiosity, took them under their protection, &

Convulsions.....	0	7
Diarrhoea.....	1	1
Dropsy.....	3	0
Head.....	0	2
Breast.....	1	1
Disease of heart.....	1	0
Brain.....	1	0
Lungs.....	1	0
Stomach.....	1	0
Dysentery.....	1	0
Debility.....	0	2
Epilepsy.....	0	1
Effusion on Lungs.....	0	1
Fever, Typhus.....	2	0
Puerperal.....	1	0
Scarlet.....	0	2

Carried over.....26 23 Total.....84

By order of the Board of Health.

SAMUEL P. MARKS, CH.

State of the Thermometer.

9 o'clock. 12 o'clock. 3 o'clock.

June	14	50	56
"	15	65	64
"	16	63	75
"	17	69	76
"	18	69	72
"	19	62	70
"	20	63	69

RATES OF DISCOUNT IN PHILADELPHIA.

the spring of 1818, embarked at New York, & after
a passage of 97 days, during which they put into
Halifax for repairs. They landed at Philadelphia.

I have heard Mr. Warden of Springfield
say, that on their arrival, the Quakers, being
some resemblance between their religion & their
own, & considering them rather objects of
curiosity, took them under their protection, &
relieved them; supplied them with food, &c. &
assisted in finding land suitable for their settlement.
Their attention was first directed to some land

on the North line of Pennsylvania, but no good title
could be made. Some persons then offered them thirteen
of about 5000 acres, for \$15,000, which they finally
purchased. & left Philadelphia in December. Mr.
Warden complains of them, for some reason, either
from false profusion of conformity to Quakerism,
or some dissipated conduct, in relation to their
preaching ability.

They remained here one year, each holding
his property separately. They were considered to unite
all their property in one common stock, & live as nearly the
family as marriage, the government of discipline, & the
residence in separate houses would admit. As much
was the last man who consented to this arrangement.

Brimley was a School Master in Haverhill,
of good German & Latin education; whether he has
advanced farther, I know not. His general intelligence
was so decidedly in advance of any of the rest, that
the whole undertaking has from the first centered in
him. He is settled in the country. King is minister
but this colonist says he is their brother, not their
King. After some years the books of affection, which
were exchanged between them, & a little boy, about
8 years old, who crossed the road, & put his hands
in Brimley's, I set him down as a man of the
kindest feelings. He was elected their Presbyter
in 1815, & he has seemed to regulate all their affairs
secular as well as theological. He has composed

500 the best house from the first & the one lately built, & not yet complete is far in advance of any other.

They now have 5500 acres of land, lying on the Muscogee river, comprising a water-lake, & is of the high average fertility. I do not know the extent cleared. They have 100 cows & heifers, 65 calves, & I do not know their other stock; an old gristmill, with 4 new ones, for general work, a sawmill, pulping & cutting machine; a new gristmill over the canal, 250 feet long, costing \$45000, and provided with all the most recent appliances, among others a Conductor 175 feet long. The whole is 4 stories high.

Their style of building has depended on their circumstances. At first they commenced with small log cabins, next such as were built with squared log, next frame; they have now two large well built white frame houses, besides smaller frame buildings. The large, well built, frame house, & they have recently erected 2/3 of 15 inches; house of five wide front north brick; the Dutch house is very unlike. It is of a very steep roof, & adorned with windows. The windows are greenish. The door is toward the large end, & the house front opens on a hill.



I think it looks well - the scheme is worth remembering.

The remaining houses are most by logs, squared. They have 8 or 10 barns, in different parts of the village, several of which are as much as 100 feet long. A large portion of their buildings are covered with tiles, made here, especially their barns, with, common houses, & out-houses.

The style of architecture is rude, & without real taste, & grace, yet convenient, & in all parts it shows evidence of much attention to many ordinary comforts. Most of the houses have mud walls. Their spring house is, of course, need, & contains a great number of earthen pots about 8 inches deep at top, & 10 or 12 deep to "set" their milk. Their butter is of course good. Their Bake house, which seems to be of late erection, is the very pitch of purity. There are at least 3 public fountains, brought from a spring about 1/2 of a mile, & there are a large number of pumps on a strong, coarse, but modest, but kept in good order. I saw a team of oxen, yoked by the head, not by the yokes, but each drawing by straps leading to a cushion of straw placed on the forehead, & covered with leather breeching. There were threshing by a threshing machine, which 9 men & 1 woman tended.

52. A large portion of their unmarried women are
boarded at one of the new white frame buildings,
near the cow stables. To each is assigned the labor
of milking 5 cows, & tending them. A considerable
number of young unmarried men live at
another of the new houses. The cows are driven
to the yards, each morning, under the care of a
Herd - yesterday evening 65 came in together.
About the same time, 55 calves of this year
came in from the east side, under the
care of a girl about 14. Their stables are made
of neetman. Each morning, each stable is swept,
& washed, & all the instruments for cleaning are
always kept near in their places. Indeed "the Sift"
of order & neatness, seems here, (as among the
Shakers, & perhaps among all Co-operative Societies)
to be maintained throughout. Bams for hay, (no
straw), sheds for tools, & carts, stables for animals,
I have just visited the cow stables. ranges of stalls
occupy the lower part of the barn, the floor inclines
so that no moisture can remain. The floor, & sides
of the stall, & the manger are scooped, & as clean
as a house floor; a body of ~~old~~ litter was laid for
each cow, who is tied by the head, & a
small neatly piled mass of bran & shreds of pump-
kin are placed in the manger. A stone pave-
ment surrounds the barn, which are situated
in a hollow space; above, they are covered

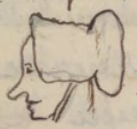
53 with hay. in the center of the square is a place for
the deposit of manure, & compost. The stables for
the calves is arranged nearly similar. There is no divi-
sion of stalls, but each is tied, & a bed of litter covers the
whole.

The extent of the division of labor I cannot
tell. They have a tailor, ship, tinner, blacksmith, stone
cutter, weavers, knitters, clock & watchmakers,
potter, gardeners, store-keeper, tavern-keeper, &c.
I saw an old woman, on this Saturday afternoon, baking
the street, in front of the church, or hall of meeting,
which I think is occupied by spinners, & ~~weavers~~ ^{reders}, on
week days. Another old woman, & two young girls
were bleaching shoes, of which not less than 30 pairs
lay in a basket before them.

They keep up a school in the winter, &
I believe on Sunday evening Barnes instructs a
kernel of Sunday school, teaching not religion only, but
geography, & all the arts of social life. He has a
Barometer hanging by his window. His people
are all whigs. A very few stray newspapers are
about the Tavern.

The appearance of the people indicates
nothing except a dull fat, sluggish, contented,
animal plenty. The men are coarsely clad,
not in whole cloth, without any regard to
workman'ship in fit. The women generally

54
retain their natural den, chemise with long ears,
a coarse grey skirt, with broad straps over the
shoulders. Their heads, even of the young 10 year
old girls, have hair combed stiff back, & covered
with a close fitting calico cap, or kind of bonnet,
close before, with a kind of swell behind. Never



before have I seen such entire absence
of personal attraction; such utter
darkness & stupidity; skin blackened
by pellil labour & countenance as testifies of amara-
tion, & persons without the least effort at decoration.
There is no exception to this among those green up,
& I have seen but one little girl, about 5 years of
age who appeared to possess any female features; a few
boys among the men are bright, & well looking.

I believe amusements are nearly forbidden.
They cultivate music, but for religious purposes only.
In walking one evening, I heard singing in two houses;
in one a number of female voices united in a
song or hymn; in the other, two females sang
a time, in two parts, & a number of others ~~sung~~
joined in a second time as a chorus.

To a stranger, there seems a want of
salubrious stillness, on week days. No dogs, or
animals, or poultry except swine, are seen in
the streets, no loaves hang about the corner, &
no distilled spirits are sold within the precinct.

Life seems to pass in two modes only, either in
64
toil, or rest from labour. Each seems to pursue his
appointed task in silence, & to disappear when the
work is done.

Nearly every building of any size is furnished
with one or more lightning rods. I have heard that
at nearly their first settlement, they lost a town by
lightning. Each of their large houses has four or five
Sooters, & their large brick hear fire.

Their products are, provisions, i.e. iron from
two furnaces, iron from 2 mills, each of 4 rows
of stones, brick, tile, very nice common pottery,
linen. (some sells for 1/- or per yard) Scurper, flannel,
stockings, gloves.

Their garden contains 4 acres, with a fence
about 45 by 15. Plants in the garden are
very flourishing, but not many kinds. Large Orange
& Lemon trees in full bearing, from 6 to 12 feet high.
figs, several kinds of geraniums, & other common
plants. They raise good apples, trees of which line
all their fields in the fence rows. They have 2 small
vineyards, & make about 4 bbls of wine annually,
not near as good as Mr. Ely's. They abound in tulips,
hyacinths, & lilacaceous plants, but none there at
this season. Every house in the village has its
share of geraniums at the windows, some of which
are very large & beautiful.

They use stoves generally, for heating their

56
apartments. Their cooking fireplaces are raised
about 2 1/2 feet, & look very like a blacksmith's
fire, without the bellows. Another form of cooking
consists of a low furnace like that of a potash
kettle, in brick, upon which a plate of iron
forms a top, perforated with holes to admit
pots, & other utensils. Potash kettles set in brick
are frequent about these yards. Their cookery is
generally coarse & greasy; their bread totally
& their puddings, (which are large as a plate)
are excellent.

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...loquacious report on the substance of the
...remarks of each speaker, using the precise
...words upon the main points touched—the
...years and nays upon all important questions,
...and concluding the volume, after the ad-
...journaling, with an Index for reference, a
...great deal was done towards giving an ac-
...curate parliamentary history of the pro-
...ceedings of one of the greatest and ablest
...representative assemblies in the world; an
...assembly on the deliberations of which the
...destinies of the free institutions of this
...country depend for their maintenance; and
...therefore, in some degree, freedom through-
...out the world. Our original plan extend-
...ed no further than this epitome of the de-
...bates, with the proceedings; but at the
...last session we added an Appendix, to con-
...tain all the fully reported speeches, as pre-
...pared by the speakers themselves for pub-
...lication. This extended the work from a
...single volume of 342 royal quarto pages;
...to two volumes, making, together, 1184
...royal quarto pages. These we have fur-
...nished to subscribers at the price of one
...dollar for each volume, both or either to
...be furnished, through the mail, as they
...fall from the press, in sheets, and charge-
...able only with newspaper postage, varying
...from a cent to a cent and a half a sheet.

This we hold to be the cheapest work
...ever published, whether the labor and ex-
...pense of getting it up be considered, or
...the cost of future issues.

THOMPSON MADDOX, Administrator.
OCTOBER 10, 1836. 17-4p

J. KERRANS,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public
that he continues to carry on the
Tailoring Business,
in all its various branches. He receives
regularly the quarterly fashions from the
east. His attention to his business, and the
execution of his work, he trusts, will con-
tinue to gain him a liberal support from
the public. His shop is near Wm. W.
Clark's Steam mill, Lewis township,
Brown county.
JULY 26, 1836.

Jacob Brose,
RESPECTFULLY informs the
citizens of George-
town, that he has purchas-
ed the smith-shop
near the Presbyteri-
an meeting-house,
from Mr. JOHN RALSTON, where he intends
to carry on the



SMITHING BUSINESS
in all its various branches. His experience,
and attention to his business, together
with his various services, will

RESPECTFULLY informs
of Higginsport and vicinity
is on Waters street, two doors
by's store. Their long experi-
various branches of the
TAILORING BUSI-
together with their determi-
commodate all those who may
favor them with their custom,
hope, procure them adequate pa-
JULY 30, 1835.

Guardian Sa-
IN pursuance of an order made
by the Court of Common Pleas of Bro-
w, Ohio, at their October term,
shall proceed, on the premises, a
day of November next, between
of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock
said day, to sell the following re-
lying in Pleasant Township, Geor-
town, Ohio, one hundred acres of
more or less, the heirs of William
— Beginning at a beech tree in
— line of John's survey, and
west corner of Walter's
survey; thence south 89 and 7/8
degrees east 134 poles to a
west corner of

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.
The difficulty between France and several of the Swiss Cantons, is likely, by late news from that quarter, to be amicably settled, and so will the appearance of fire so lately manifest between them, end in smoke. So it will probably rest. The world must have something to talk about, and politicians may as well descend on the probabilities of a war between the Swiss and French, as between other nations.

TEXAS.
All appears to be calm in Texas—nothing like fighting. The farmer is again resuming the ordinary concerns of life, and the mechanic is again in his shop. A short continuance of the present state of affairs in that quarter, will cause the sword to be bent into the ploughshare, and the spear into the pruning hook.

The following result of the Presidential Election, in this State, is taken, from the Western Hemisphere. Allen, Coshocton, Crawford, Fayette, Holmes, Jackson, Lawrence, and Licking counties, each returned polls-books from one or more towns

as a prisoner of war. Also, of his usage to Gen. Adrian Walluber, under the word of honor of Gen. Houston, and the not giving up one Mexican prisoner. He also protests against being placed in a narrow prison, surrounded with sentinels, and suffering all the privations which absolutely render life insupportable, or tend to hasten death. Measures will probably be taken shortly for Santa Anna's release. A large ransom, it is said, will be required, and guarantees for the recognition of Mexican independence, upon the part of the Mexican government.

[Saturday Chronicle.]
FRENCH VIOLATION OF OUR FLAG.
We extract the following from an English paper:

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 21.
A circumstance has occurred at Smyrna which may disturb a little the renewed harmony between France and America. On the 14th the American brig, Bannan, loaded with Turkish produce for Boston, set sail, and got down and at night, when

are ordered. by packed and the first mails— Those who have paying otherwise Master's card shall be a sufficient notes of any species received.

Couriers. Our edito who will insert a copy contain ed with a pen, weekly paper in

THE OREGON. will be furnished twice a week

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Flora - 1887.

Willows first show green. Chelidoniae Mch 27. Salix Babylonica
Elm (Ulmus americana) Mch 27. Scuto. bottom, above Chelidoniae
Marten birds (Korunko) between Jackson & Pike. Mch 31.
Acer Rubra. Swamp. Pike Jackson. & on River. Mch 31.

Peach. Burlington. Apr. 7. on bottom.

Narcissus & Hyacinths. Portsmouth. Apr. 10. in border.

Sargassum cancellata. Apr. 14. Woods in Adams County.

Claytonia virginica. Apr. 15. do.

Apr. 15. Anemone virginica & Thalictrum. Burnsville.

Peaches in bloom in reflection, in sheltered places.

Apr. 25. cherries. Apples begin to show leaf.

Apr. 26. quite a snow storm in Baltimore.

25 Rushes on the table. at Cincinnati.

May 2. Apple trees in bloom at

3. Lilies in bloom

Elaine, Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio.

... from poor's. From one of more (awp)
... set sail, and got ...
... Providence for Boston, ...
... when

... from poor's train one or more few
... set sail and for
... produce for Boston
... when
... issue, or paper