Lane

Diaries
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 Confutation Room, I cannot be done without seeing everyone of my conversancers, & disputers are not great. Yet I can begin, and if I do not perceive, there is no proper dialogue.

I left home on the first of the month to return here on Saturday evening, after a cold but not inconvenient ride. On Sunday I attended the meeting at Mr. Bostwick's Church, joined him with a larger Congregation than I had been accustomed. He is a growing man, growing in intellectual power, and influence over his people. He has lately had a code for Philadelphia, with $2,000 salary. His people raised his salary to $1,000 more, $600, so he remains. He is waiting on some of the Society's most attractive adherents, when a record of stopping, clear uncompromisingness in indifferent matters, which he had better be without. I believe this effort was made last June, to elect a Vestry not favorable to him, from his support too rigid adherence to the Course of Temperance, but it was unanimous upon this point involucating his opposed him where there are even with his people.

On Sunday night, I called upon Judge Parker, with Joseph Snow. Poor Parker! I found him on the bed, where he spends most of his time, with an effort.
But his visit to Canada affected him most favorably. He considers the prospect in the ride round the mountain of Quebec as the finest he knows. I think that of Cape Breton better. He went through a part of the hotel.

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March 27. 1837. Left home, went in a wagon, with 2 Mrs. Wells' daughters, a young man, who were going to Greenville to school. It commenced rain, the night before the rain, it was, in one note to Greenville, was exceedingly uncomfortable. The last days, one of these ladies became lame, so I walked from Burlington to Greenville, 12 miles, arrived there at 12. Mr. I got in wagon, we were received in Denver, made a stage at noon, we were in Lexington at 1/2 past 11. 

Spent Saturday, Monday, at Lebanon, on the morning, reached Chittenden at 2 P.M., in the stage. Tuesday, rode in stage to New York, Jude Northrup at 11 A.M.

Wednesday. March 29. Wagar went to city, left for New York, we were allowed, but not through the city. Arrived, New York, the last, we disposed of all business on the round passing.

Friday. March 30th. Heavy rain.

Saturday. April 1st. I got in house a note 10 miles, arrived next day at Burlington, a train, at 1 P.M. Sunday went to a meeting of a meeting, nothing to write about, but dull. Women very cold looking, no talk in the assembly.

Monday. April 3rd. Held church at an hour, a sleepy meeting. I spoke on horse, a horse, with Br. H. House which is about, 1/2 mile, in Burlington. We came at 5 P.M., bit as it commenced rain. The family were as usual. Their is a woman, in a good humor, as obstinate. Her habit that intention mean. Her is wife is a very noble woman, prides herself on her benevolence, she has the largest abundance of all the common circumstances of life, I ever came. Food enough for some arrows, is all clear, well, and well. She once stood all day, in the rain, while a man put the cream into another; once used to drink. But she is very sincere, very sincere, talks much, can divide her husband, not a little. It is the very picture of abundance on the farm of a substantial farmer, prospering, a successful farmer.

In the morning, rain a snow a sheet, we rode to Galena to meet the dinner first I was very wet when I came. I got in house, to the table Br. H. Through Mississippi, with a foreign wife, which is equivalent to a poor housekeeper. The clew was speaking. Getting warm, a day, in reading, Chauncey, etc., in reading, Davi's life of Paine. What a severe ordeal! No Religious principles, the extremes, the extremes, the selection of the senses, a while, indulging in the utmost length of breadth, men's forming the present elevation to his wife, a child, it does not tell well on the family. Principles reeducation, the education of the poor. Jonathan, Caleb and children, that they produced two mine respectable of Brum, so Pequot Caleb, educes it, in army, for too much of the little instillation.
I was with Mr. Benton listening to some
memorial anecdotes. He feels the Texas question
so far as affect the north has been checked by
that the issue, demanding the President to
create diplomatic relations, his nomination of
a change is equivalent to a full recognition. Had
a vote of the Senate to some considerable with the US
which was taken last fall, a precedent an overwhelming
majority, will lead to an extension of our electors
over them, as they will be a part of us. The effort
in extending slavery, a perpetuating Southern influence
in our must be deprecated. There seems nothing
in the Southern Constitution, which
leads to
success in politics, or in the management of men.
This effort was manifested in Europe by the leadership
of the Italian and French to diplomacy, and the
introduction of Neapolitan alliance.

There is a large increase of business on
the stocks, a general rise of prices. Bills from
the banks get 4% per annum. The price of bread is
holding, as unusually low, we may well believe.
so we have learned to fear a very general election,
but this time, I cannot yet imagine it. The election of
the Bank Board meeting 36 new
ones, will postpone it, one year.

Apr. 5th. A dismal day; rain, more so.
steam, much. The tavernkeeper in his absurd
kindness, while trying to dry my shoes, bent in
a large hole in one, represented my walking; but
I have no time. There are no cases of interest. One old
man, about 60, came to see Mr. Lincoln last
night, it tells of his meeting a young wife, who took
him in the "humanest" manner possible.

We have two applicants for admission. One, a Mr.
Dawson, who has studied with B.W. Brown, at the
Law School in City, assistant at Pithoton, but has
no evidence of opinion on sufficient ability. Has ever
in a bad condition, being engaged to be married on
the next Monday night. He left for City — a new
inside, he was examined last night, but the Committee
denied to his leaving; — I do not know what they
will do; they have not yet reported.

I send by inspecting the records that I have
been here 6 times; twice with B. H. in 1831,
1837, a twice with B. 10 times in 1833-35. It has
always been a pleasant circuit to me, but now it looks
full enough for the weather.

Portsmouth, Sunday evening. Apr. 9, 1837.

Many a time the noble effort therefore lifed must
a sense of the innomeration of the pressed over by me, since I wrote in this journal. It is threatening, but it
must be ended or laughed at. On Wednesday we stole held
a calm stroll until Sunday, a finished on Thursday, Monday
by 10 o'clock. We called on Mr. Lincoln, who had been the
Check of that county, either 25 or 35 years, a remainder
year. He is confounded by a very singular affection. The fever
erupted every part of his body at intervals, even to his silver plate,
but his affection to general health are gone but his limbs seem to
have increased, no relief to do themselves. They rof with them in a
chair, on which all his old French cheeseleft, some he was
carried to vote for William, somebody said it would be
as well to bring the clock from the Charlestown, he explained it was
better to bring them from the goryhelps as you do.

On leaving Mr. Lacy, we saw a steamboat coming
down the river, I not wishing to get on board the steamer,
a new boat of the 3rd class, with state rooms throughout, which
seemed the usual mode of travel. We embarked at
4 p.m., 6 a.m. arrived at Bordentown, at 3 a.m.
45 miles. Spring seemed opening, and people think bloom.

The journal was made of arrangement dis-
pleased of the brethren that evening, so it was extende
don the journal, Comet was opened next morning at 9 o'clock, so the journal signed. The day was something
however, and spent by us in impatience writing for a
boat, but none came. It was exceedingly eventful,
as there were no boats, so we were confined to a small
range by the river. Next day was equally, with great
assistance. At 11 o'clock a boat came clean, but refused
to stop. At 3, a boat came up, which we forced and
to Davide and return, we embarked, partly
to avoid the rumbling, partly to avoid the risk of
being lost. We advanced a mile when a snow squall
began to cause fearfully. We ran behind, but looking out,
we saw what I supposed was all the crew, with Judge Nicholas
the only other passenger, on shore, making just a small
bow line; I believed we steamed past it, and supposed some acci-
dent which I could not account for, had occurred, in which all
were crowded to the boat leaving me, as I supposed, the only pas-
enger, as I thought with the universal wave of breaking
the small rope, a going to seem in a gale, with a steam
boat, under high steam, without any mode of letting
it off. I was therefore soon out, so sold the other equally
terrible with myself, but from better reasons. I believed
the boat was long, narrow, not balanced, not safe, and
in imminent danger of capsizing, when it and imme-
suant a much checked accident on these waters. We
held on by the trees until the squall blew over. After some
clerks, we concluded to go on; about 4 miles further
another snow squall of the same severity and took
us out of the boat completely out from the precipice of
Bend, left no alternative except to cross the river over
the fully force of the gale. The Captain was much lighted
almost tertia dysentery, called even the engineer to
the engine. It seemed to unswerving to turn the boat, at the
position was one of much alarm, but I was not served
shaken as before. We made the southern shore to
safety, and again battered the boat to trees. The wind
did not cease, but lulled a little after half an hour, when
we proceeded to reach Sagamore in safety.
The difficulties attending the location of the Canoe, or its 12
communication with the river, it appears, I never before
so fully comprehended the importance of the location: I now believe
the complaint of this people are entirely well founded. The worst
mistake was in raising the price to Chippewa. The next mistake
was in not recognizing but in endeavoring to fall into the bed
of the Sault at its junction. The journey to the landing here organized
and do not think a satisfactory communication with the Ohio can
be made without leaving the Sault altogether either to the
left or right.

Monday, Apr. 20, 1817. In court, engaged in
sitting "the claims of canoe" case. In which Long
 dém, while surveying in 1797, after being out of India
some time, sent one of his men for 3 gallons of fresh
brandy, which latter point, by two days, we are
then brought, in which they were sworn to, as
returned Indian. A corner was made, verbally differ
ent from that here, which is likely to decide
established the charges of more than 200 acres
of bottom land. It is a base case: it came out in
testimony that Judge Scott had looked up, April 9,
out the effect - are act, little credibility taken
the equivocation not a little, exerting all the effort to the
jury, about his kin - keeping the Office, asserting
that he had no authority to authenticate papers,
but they were produced by Rogers, with his certificate
appendix. I could highly estimate the quality
of his mind, his reserve, his integrity, his exter-

Although the town occupies a very commanding
situation for business, a does a great deal, its external
appearance is not possessing of handsome houses.
Tuesday, November 8th, 1837. We arrived in Portsmouth without any important accident. The weather was so bad, I could eat nothing; the house is well enough, but the view was not inviting. The building is large, containing several rooms, with bed rooms, written therein. But before he was expected his means without interrupting his course. This must be a scene for travelers, keeping a vast number of travelers by water. An evidence of the kind of travel that was furnished by the small stables of the large steamer.

On Friday before breakfast, we journeyed to the steamer Kentucky ready to start, so we embarked to Manchester, 41 miles. The weather was clear, but rainy; we disembarked, however, with difficulty, as we got a tolerable climate in this country when down town. In the morning we got a wagon ride with Judge Scott to West Unbt, where we arrived at 4. There is no difference in the appearance of the town at the present time. The present winter has been very severe upon the old residents. Old Judge Ruth, Mr. Barnes, a Mr. Darlinton. The old general Darlinton remains in health, but he seems left almost alone. He is a fine specimen of the old school, now a septuagenarian, very methodical in his habits, full of integrity, a beloved settler, and children. His habits are most methodical, always at his office, within 3 minutes of the same time in the morning, and always extremely neat and tidy. He is said never to have altered but one habit—about 5 years since he ceased drinking a small glass of whisky before breakfast. Here is not in my acquaintance, a mean more worthy respect than he. I believe he is called the only vassal of the Constitution remaining. The new dynasty threaten to eject him from office.

Saturday, Nov. 9th, 1837. We called the judges, Lynde, and went to Newbury. Continued to ride to the Georgetown. This afternoon.

This afternoon we rode to Georgetown. The road was chiefly dry, but with a cross the winds on account of the cold. The streams are low.
And so it is, now suddenly, that brave hands of Athens County come to the end, a little after we pass the little valley of Lick Creek. We strike another, upon a very much elevated plateau, with a growth of black walnut and butternut, so well adapted to the production of grain. The woods now the advanced underwood, which is so remarkable a characteristic of the Wayne woods. We came by steamer to the home of the late J. M. Lucas at George Town.

This county has been a continual to the seat of very bitter politics. Hanover was educated by Mr. . He was a hard worker, kind, gentle, with the mildness of brother. I know not what may be his character with certainty, but he is talkative. So cleverly, so prudently and sagacious, in the employment of means. If his education should the world, he has kept the same crook. They tell stories here, the residents of the Flatlands, of the North part of the county, that the “swamp” are much in demand. At a parochial meeting, farmer addressed them, stating nearly other things, that he never knew a man, who “would be indulged in an honest sense of good moral who had not many virtues, especially was honest.” This met with rejoicing, and men, as they raised a loud cry, of “long for the Woodpecker,” a comparison, which he had acquired for his wealth. I think farmers possess more talent than very man, on both sides of the question, in one state.

He has been, in many years, connected with the Methodist Church, I know nothing of the French strength or spirit of his religious feelings, but I cannot doubt, from it, and it is with the utmost politeness. Yet we know that leaders of parties are revealed, whose duties are crucible to their temper, their desires, in the church. There is no doubt that they are always misjudged.

Sunday, Apr. 10. Called to a Presbyterian meeting. The forest has been ruined, within a few years. It is not very long since, when it was said there was not a preach-train in the county. He was a plain, common, religious man, I knew him then. He was converted was, chiefly, from the constant in the church. I thought in a large proportion of names, men I suppose, but do not know of the Methodist interest in the Union.

I walked down White Oak creek. The banks are very high, at the bottom not good. The Spirit of making waters is more abundant here. Work in turning up roads is considerably executed. At three times the year, in projects, I understand, one to Cincinnati, is commenced. Below this, to Pigeon, it is commenced. But the people are not accustomed to give much to such objects. The refrigerator is located in his return, and William. The other day, was bragging, that the left hand of the state for internal improvements until the late laws was more active, as in the southern states. But they must have a more liberal spirit into the southern people.
17. to give them this benefit.

Monday, 13th. This morning we began to call on the doctor; the doctor presents a large mass of business, some of which are outside a little. The medical profession were conspicuous, where they break out. Two rich doctors take different sides in politics, as they were engaged to a neighborhood, there is a respectable influence; for they affect the sense of good order, peace, and all the higher principles. I believe, such is the condition of this community, a third year must elapse, before the disease works itself clean, if it should be allowed to.

The weather is very fine this morning. He was more tame, when venereal than he was before, as he now considered himself as free as an office. He said the next active effort would make him break out.

He is always has been an abolitionist.

Dr. Scott is here. A man of great wealth, of much respectability, is his profession. He is a very life, a man of many years, was a greatchurch and but is reforming. I believe without any very striking religious influence. He has a son, with whom, about 12 or 14, I was greatly struck with the difference. His appearance is different, from a New England boy of the same size at life. L. S. is a gentleman, his family reside alternately in Lexington and New York. But the last is more as a gentleman, one unapproachable, as any A.B. in the country, and his manners, a style of eating are so irregular by course as revolting; yet I suppose, that a few years will exhibit him, an accomplished gentle

man, with the chivalrous bearing of the south. The polite behavior of the Southern gentlemen, is generally more coarse, after all, rather the height of a tavern, or of interference with gentlemen, than of refinement. Female society. As far as this goes, they are superior to the north, so they cultivate some of the virtues of social life, as openness, hospitality, and dependence for others, in an inferior degree. But in the stricter morals, in intellectual cultivation, in the intellectual culture, in active virtue, in long continued effort, they are more sustained in active.

Dr. Leonard is with us yet. He is constant, creating his mind upon subject quite beyond ordinar
y circuit talk, and conversation is most interesting, when he can find willing listeners. He is now reading Ossian, believing the most judicious commen
tations on the beauties of life style, his tendency of illustration, his range of thought in Chaucer's and Shakespearean
ature, which his prose sheets. The subject of literature, such as his Essay on Democratic Education, clear thinking of the correct, as of Plutarch, Lucian, Smollett and the like, as those subjects, have been developed with so much higher a degree of spirit, since his death. Leonard is steadily accruing at the higher scholarship; he was not happy born, struggling with early difficulties, he was thrown into the lower
form of society, in became hostile to the liberal
principles. He then was an early element, but his
9. pursuits, pretensions, impatience have all contribued to render him, elevated, from them in life. He still retains his principles in theory, but there no real sympathy with the upper or the low. He has lately, he habitually neglects money making, but he now become an accumulator, nothing to become rich, or easy. He has apparently been convinced of some of the teaching of the Methodists, but very far from borrowing Christian feelings. I do not think there is much sympathy with active life, or rather a disposition to philosophy, or to analyze the springs of action. I have been very much in his affection, and have felt it, especially in the domestic circle. I have been a very different person now, more useful man.

Tuesday Apr. 15th. We continued dinner. Mr. Chancellor spent the evening in our room, in a very free conversation, upon the character of several individuals. Since he looks with eyes somewhat advanced, at the elevation of certain individuals, as Allen, Grose, a Woodfield. Usually printing bill, at his canvass, was not less than $100. And I think he must exaggerate. He speaks in great secrecy of Allen's immense wealth, and ambition, it seems he must make the most of his years. I think he estimates every at his full value. Indeed he shews no democracy in his conversations with us. I do not think he can ever gain any confidence of the people.

Why does human desire himself with such
Cincinnati, Apr. 25th, 1837. Quite an accumulation since my last. It is difficult to write without attending notice of previous questions.

On Monday, we arrived about 1/2 past seven at the E. J. B. Wells House. Quite a village on the river. Little Vienna to Milford. Quite a village on the river. Little Vienna to Milford. Took another 1/2 hour stage, and came down the Stone Quarries. Celery is a Woodcut, to Cincinnati. The road entirely good, except in the wood, to a pleasant ride. Came to the house in Cincinnati at 1/2 past five. Found the house full of people. A crowd about the main house, and nearly 200 given to inquiry was in the town. A case of which, as near as I can gather, the following is the story.

A Miss Allen, of respectable parentage, near Marlette, about 23, lived with her aunt, a Mrs. Rig, of good character. Her father belonged to the Presbyterian Church. One evening in March, Mr. A. went out to go to singing school; a man unknown to Miss A. came, a stranger for them. He said he would go in pursuit of her, and must need not be surprised if she did not return; I hear brother was not somewhere, so he was sent to conduct her home. A boat being just ready to sail, Mr. A. Nothing was heard of Miss A. for some time after, when a letter came through the P.O. to Mr. Allen not to be alarmed, she should be home before long. I said it might be untrue; she came home.
one warning, telling the crowd the tradesman was about to
leave the store, and that they should return to their homes.

The crowd dispersed, and the street was quiet again.

The incident was later reported to the police, who
investigated the matter.

On the night of the incident, Matthew Tomes, a
well-known local, was seen walking along the street.

When the crowd saw him, they began to shout and
stumble. Matthew tried to calm them down, but his
efforts were in vain.

The situation escalated, and a fight broke out.

Matthew was ultimately able to restore order by
standing as a neutral figure among the crowd.

On the next day, a meeting was held to discuss the
incident. Matthew spoke at the meeting, offering his
perspective on the event.

He noted that the crowd had acted impulsively,
and that their actions were not premeditated.

Matthew urged the community to remain calm and
informed.

The meeting ended with a resolution to establish a
moral code to prevent similar incidents from
occurring in the future.
...contrived: Hoover selected one Levitt. No sign of Davis. Washington was kept in bed six weeks, while the muds of his own room were dug up by the Rovee, Hoover the lackhne of Davis, living with his mother in the same house. Arranged an arrangement to rob him. Davis got a drink: being unfit for work, went to bed to sober himself. Washington, Hoover, ran the name of the city, W, running on a heathly, black and green coat from an horse pole. At 8 or 9, went up Head Street, met Davis, who had been wakened by his wife, committed to accomplish his purpose as well as Bob. They proceeded to Davis, got a under pretense of visiting him. Stood him over the fire, beat the sides of his head very much. Left him dead, rifled the house of $500 or $500.

Next morning, blood was discovered, running out of Davis's house, alarm raised. Door broken in, Deed Jenner, sitting on a horn, beating in a chair: still as cool. A richly dressed man was found in the house, which some one immediately called a hide of Washington's. Heres yesterday. Mr. was most prominent that this discovery was made so early, as this den to communicate a direction at the CP... in fact, Washington was traced...
Saturday, Apr. 29. Heard the all clear. I "teased" the case in the morning, went home, bed, breakfast, through the day.

Sunday, Apr. 30. Before breakfast I went walking, as far as minster in the |||same Catholic Church. It was administering the Communion. I went in. Under the roof, that I must understand their service. I 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 pure, where so strong enough to constrain us to remain in church. The sacrifice of interest is a sacrifice, which they expect from their voluntary.

While in herefore, in the men of Catholic Church. I was surprised to see with pleasure, that the Abbé Medrano, with a large body of French Catholics
very

entire in His spirit, was not happy. Judge P. was

it was the poorest he ever heard.

I went to Judge Beard's to dinner; we heard a

very wise and learned story. A good deal of nice talk

but nothing of any importance. Mr. Primey the late

minister, Governor of Liberia, he has no objection

to the abolition of colonization. He distinctly admits the

evils of slavery, as it eventually terminates.

In the afternoon we went to Dr. Beecher's house; we

were greatly disappointed in hearing a very ordinary

preacher, Dr. Wellman of Wellesley, President of the

Western College, about 47 years old, a very common

man no fault. I might have preached him for

common preaching, but I met with nothing better

appointed.

In the evening we have a new, but we

went to Dr. Beecher's Church, to hear Mr. Primey's

statements about the colony of Liberia. He is a very

plausible man, a preacher, a man of great faith, a

preacher of a genuine spirit, he painted the

condition of the colony, painted a picture of

the condition of the people in the plantation, to what

I expected. He says he knows several instances,

where slaves or blacks, have been set down in

Africa without property, have been made quite of

the negroes, they are educated to agriculture and trade.

Most among them, Temperance societies, etc.

there is greater anxiety to educate children, than

among the Pennsylvania Dutch, that their influence

is spreading over the natives. That no more application

of slavery to Spain or Portuguese is felt, them in own

country, that the treatment of paupers is better

understood, and that greatly improved. I will go

with him, in hoping well for Africa, but feel no an-

anticipation of good to the slave here.

Monday morning, we were Reuben for member.

He was a true black; we therefore excluded black as

mulatto witnesses. He was much with others in a

parlour on new year's day, as we now do, to get through

Vitamin interpreters preached him, as they continued

to make and get out all the meeting, when Reuben,

called him by the colour, & proceeding him, back, he

fell into the scalding tub, he died about a fortnight

after. Reuben poisoned a very good peaceable char-

acter, Wilt place, Number No. 2. I was well

satisfied with the Wilt place. The case fell to my hand,

and I spent three days in it. These are a large for sale,

up Thursday. A new by Dr. Drake to finish the

Hall of the Cincinnati College. I walked in the

evening, the plaster in the main floor fallen, in a short

time, don't let it IT ruin.

Thursday, May 2. Continued the cases. O. E.

Spence's daughter is married this evening, so I

write; I don't know why I went will, but I felt

not disposed, a shower of rain was rising, and the

weather was not favorable for a walk.
speak at all. And I feel I must not do so. I felt awkward. But I am sorry, think it wrong, for it may be the means of spreading one's influence. Servicing a knowledge of the cause.

This afternoon the silence was made known, when the young lady, who (ante. 22) was not abducted, but had occasion to pass a few days in retirement at a Dr's, to save her own reputation, to what she related, the tale of her strange story. The silence was made by the Dr's wife. He is said to have been in England, and seen the excitement at the hearing of the poor man, without mentioning anything about it. Was he right? Is it a wise piece of carrying on this hideous deceiver as a professional secret? I think he was not, and it was his duty to tell.

Wednesday, af. 3. Continued to the case. The Jews are discharged from prison this morning. I suppose there is some change in the government. In the evening Humbert came in. He showed a letter he had received from E. Anderson. According to his former notice of his opinion of the right of Peterin saying he was the only authority, I cannot mean the only man who encouraged him. The letter fulfills all rules of letter paper, clearly written. It was very complimentary as regards what the next election is. It is just to turn it into your speech upon the subject question.

Thursday, af. 5. Went to Mrs. Brooks lecture. It was a tolerably well filled room, and old man speaking. Who acts as a force of an assistant. Replied to Mr. D. on a letter of 30th. An Answer was then given, in which Mr. D. rose, and preached a short sermon on the unimportance of time, exemplifying it in 4 things, by two or three persons papers, a writing of unimportance, 3 Revenue or clay clayware 4. A small interval, the most important. Never repeat a sermon, speaks lower, is most impressive. Adduce to the value of the biennial jumble. He is speaking of the lecture. He concluded with an enthusiastic prayer. I have not been at the beginning of his meeting, because the weather.

Thursday, May 4. We commenced business usual. Is it being the annual subscription of the Eastern Literary Society? We sell bound. It was not as usual, as 1823. the Company, not all there, so these there not well. They read an Oration on P. Hoff, as Collector at the Market. We did not go.

A event of any moment occurred at the last two days of the week. We tried cases, as usual, in court to be tried. At night we attended Mr. Bucker's lecture in the evening. He read a chapter in Matthew, he was very happy in his illustration. He read on his Lecture was nothing but a commentary on the sermon.

Sunday morning, May 1. Took along walk on the Schuyler road. In the forenoon, went to Mrs. Brown's meeting. The Minister was in the house, the Hudson's in the West, concluding $35.00.
The service was read by his assistant, but his speech, preach-er. His voice was too feeble for the voice to fill it well, but his sermon deserve-knew praise. The audience was very lively in clerical appearance, but and large. They have the reputation of committing pretty, critical, legal Church, are distinguished in their public charac-ter. It seems to me from what I know, to be the most stimulating Christian event in the State.

When I went home, Br. A. expressed great regret that I had not heard Dr. Beecher, a famous orator, who is somewhat discriminating in his praise, since it was one of his very best. I had a letter in the present State of the Presbyterian Church, attached to the Connexion system, which the old had are very practical, etc. I went to his meeting, etc.

The afternoon; his sermon was good, but his prayer was not so good. I went to his meeting, etc.

In the evening, we went to the Extreme Church to the South. The Clay expedition was very pleasant. We went to the Extreme Church, etc.

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sitting in a kind of back parlour. His family tree, or not at least especially considerable. His wife is a comely woman of fifty, seems quite healthy, of considerable, but Calhoun appeared to be excessively attractive, a past record a woman as I should have painted for her. She is about 35, pale, in face, of good figure, and pleasant, with black hair, white teeth, calf, and most reflective intellectual face. His manner seems uncommonly easy, cheerful, in the breakfast room, not infelicitously, but without ordinary demureness or reserve. Her voice is low, in her manner is tone very pleasant, a cheery, I cannot bring myself much of the conversation, as it will not exceed 15 minutes. I moved by her, at some length to lead in conversation. Since that early instance, at least as long as her better heredity, as the earth accented herself to it. Most of her conversation has often recited truth, in number, or the exciting matter.

Dr. B — has moved near N. W. — he was engaged in a kind of whispering conversation with her. She at last rose to whisper to him, he took her arm, showed and began a mixture half when heard talk with me, she replied for not calling. I have been engaged, completely all he was replying to Dr. B. — I should once have thought of replying to Woman. But there it occurred to her to have been with him, so after the natural in the14mm. Recurse, I feel it necessary to reply. For a personal reason, a great many more than I now interested.
Church, to aid their ministers, in various ways; by charitable contributions of action, and in the administration of mercy, by direct aid, -- or at least by not offering. He seems to contain no principle in his actions, or excellently suited under the sense of being two existing, from his people. His success constitutes a selection of prayers, including the confidence in the Christian service. The Preacher Boke was not needed by the people.

Walked hence with Randelton. He says the folly of the people, especially in the interference with the other congregation of Baptist, but in 1830, when of very rigid principle, for he is a bit of a Calvinist; it is all gentle, in common with in the support on the association with them of Israel, of the very deep Church. He says the Dr. Wittenberg he was a very broad subject in subject, a which not certain were uncharitable, so iniquitous that he declared pocket Bible or brought a great Revival, a carriage from at home under his clock.

H. Randel at our room, in my return hearing about the evening with Dr. B. -- He is said of the Cattler's, regarded them as intriguing in intrigue. One of the priests, from suspicion of too great intimacy with some of the female visitors has been sent to Moore, Read said that when he was told, in which to see, in conversation, Dr. Platt promised his P. children to be taken to Church a-baptized without this meant.

When P. was afterward, seized with the address, wishing to die in peace, a stoop in his seat, as far as possible, he called R. to him, we must take it.

Thursday, May 10. In the evening we went to Dr. Beecher's lecture. About 30 or 40 persons present, it consists in reading a Chapter in Matthew. A commutation upon his was he went. It was the commencement. He looked fatigued, it was not very happy.

Friday, May 12. In the evening, went to a very pleasant party at M. Wright's. Dr. Beecher, Mr. Stowe, Judge. Randel, etc., a few members of the B. -- Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Catherine, a young daughter. Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Winn, the messenger was pleasant, a the evening was a song. D. B. came to my table, declared quiet confidential, alluded to his difficulties, in his reply, published this week, that he desired to write the Manual, to write, as was to the character of the man, that he, did not believe the Manual of women's sees. - that he looked with an unresolvable curiosity to see on what occurred that affection, they could place the controversy. Allowed in term of contempt to the month of the necessity, to keep up the controversy, to question, conscript, -- that if Haven, was the best place of education, were to be our country, that the idea of education was the underpinning beyond hope, the idea of teachers would be a great instrument in it.
in the present year. Ammon.

Here a most delightful 15 minutes talk with Mr. Grove. He spoke particularly of his interview of 4 hours with Palud, at Kedderburg. He says, who with the great miracle of the IV Testament, was how our being emerged from the dark: Notice of a temporal day done; he could explain all this. There was a spirit of the day, he was the recipient, not the believer. That Neologism was outgrown, a Neologism is the name of the day. That the philosophy of Schelling is predominant. I hope it the present Neologism. That it was not necessarily adverse to Christianity; that Malthus believed it would be merely accidental, of such consequence.

He seems deeply on what he says, it felt into that the Catholic accords among the educated are not to the temporal power, nor as I understand the limits of faith, but rather to a unity of feeling or common basis of action.

The evening Prince offers too much for my wishes.

Saturday we continued to try cases. Dinner especially, a breakfast, nicely placed the clerk. In the afternoon went to Mr. Hamilton. I have been wished to see him at home. We went in one of the out streets behind the woods, where his rural taste can be practiced by a little house. No man of any acquaintance can be with the mixture of so much terrible greatness a fast

I went to NE with Will May 20. 26th.
July 17 - 1837

"Once was upon the river," I left home on horseback, on an early summer day, low to relieve, in the afternoon. Next day, to Berne, where we held court. We finished court on Thursday in 2 hours, but I remember the rest of the day. On Friday I rode to Burrows. On Saturday, we finished court in one hour. I rode to McCutcheon, where I write this.


O'ke—very excellent dinner, in a small new room. Although it is about 10 miles further to Buffalo, this road, the quiet, cool, and all the accompaniments of a good horse, so solitude led me to prefer it to a crowded hotel. The road was 5\% in 25 miles. I came here expressly, having 30 miles to go in. No other guest. Weather warm. Comfortable, and I ought to be content. I might almost as well go home; but it would have left a long ride on a hard horse. This town, and when I left Burrows, I had no reason to expect any other weather than wet.

How many events have happened since I last wrote in this book? In 2 months have the increased severity of pressure, and pecuniary distress. The suspension of specie payment.

The security of provision, development of political feelings. How many thousands have been viewed, how much cheaper from security to want, nominal values of property have disappeared.

It is useful to preserve some memories of these events. Flour has not exceeded 50c a barrel. Since 1519, except at that interval, a considerable temporary or local scarcity. Last winter it was 40c a barrel, was $1 - $2. A few accused, but the whole crop of wheat was called wild, market by the usual price of $1.50 per bushel, except in the market, not sufficient to use here. It has recently risen to $1 - $1.50 - $2 in some neighborhoods. Higher corn $1.60 to $2. Oats $1.50 higher. But here, they have recently fallen to 70 - 75. Thanks to the bounty of Providence, these difficulties are nearly over. Never was there exhibited the prospect of so extravagant crop of every thing, except corn, which is unknown, except in the last year of the recent war.

O'ke. Wheat is green. Corn and oats are all equally excellent, as every other place. Wheat is much higher, and when I left Burrows, I had no reason to expect any other weather than wet.

The subject engages the attention of all. I standbridge with the Mexican. The good health. Very philosophical upon politics, preferring no hope of aristocracy, urging the retirement of all. A wide circle of perhaps most of their political ass
tions, I might even say a clear of science as this. No two or two of them can serve to me so manfully.

I have not spent much a clear of science as this. No one among other things, one of those serious, if a controversial article, in which he has intimated that one cannot please "for the Church," the corporate body of believers, a real Christian who writes with this Body, without injury to the benefit of reformation. He thus attempts to reconcile the declaration of our Savior, as to his Dying for the sins of the world, to particular accounted. The Preacher is an Associate Referee, from Dismen, as it requires a Scott, that preaches to see these acute distinctions.

Thursday, July 17. Breakfasted, to rode to Tofts, in the Horse, 30 cents, in 1½ days of time. We shall here begin business. 5 o'clock. Said at the Schoolhouse, so I. St. James, engaged in the Rev. Revere said. He is another beautiful city, a some crops of grain are fit to cut: another week will remove the scarcity.

I went to Wyoming County, returned home from the scenes.
1838.

May 5th. "Once more upon the water." Looking back, to the last time I have written here, conforme he elapsed, a many events have occurred. I have been repeatedly a judge, & am now on my first Circuit.

On Tuesday, May 1st, I left home in a wagon. The road had become dry, a very wet where much travelled, & I promised myself a pleasant time. On the first evening I came to Buggs's, but it had commenced raining. Next morning, May 2nd, it began raining about noon, a continued through the night. I strolled at Warner's, a very good hotel, 5 miles from Delavera. On Wednesday I reached Colchester about 1/2 past 5; the road very heavy. On Friday the rain still continued; I left for Springfield; after reaching the end of the stoned road, 23 miles, I found quite of the west men of mud, but by patience, I plodded 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 adven-ture, & into the mud, came to Fairfield. Next day, the rain continuing all the while, I came to Franklin. I came Monday at 2 P.M. arrived at Hamilton.

I expect to have found Dr. Hutchins.
at Columbus to have traveled in his company, but
I was here instead there was here. Delivered by King
Powers. We have consequently no court, as there is
value of lecture to me, as much before as my
horse. Such traveling I never encounter before for
so many days together. The brevity here consists of 4
discourses about 3 collection. About 3 litigation with.

I am now in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, although no less here than Cincinnati am here.
The whole talk is of circumstances of the destruction of the Norville Steam Boat, the most extraordinary
accident of this kind on record. The details seem
incredible. The Captain's body was thrown under the Hull of a boat building, without much
external injury, but with his bones apparently pal-
ecayed. A Mr. D. Wright was thrown where a fell head downward through the roof of a house
where he much as far as his hand, a street to
just that an axe was necessary to extricate him.
One man's body was projected across the house
onto the South shore, as much as a mile.
The number as ascertained to be dead is about 120, a
other presumed to be lost. The greatest loss, probably,
was occasioned by passengers jumping overboard in
the panic.

The various Whig sentences are subjects
of great rejoicing. The poor democracy have not
had time to terrorize once before, before they were
stunned by another. To say it seems probable that
the legislature of Virginia are entirely wrong, as the
Regency have not this whole city of St. Louis. The
new election in Missouri is more certain as both
parties claim the victory.

Mr. Elizabeth Vance seems to meet with
matrimonial difficulties. When I speak of the sen-
te, he went to the 8th uterine convention, he
found a young lady worth about $40,000. His politi-
cal reputation, so her estimate. The want of oppor-
tunity to leave the utter misery of his previous
character needed Counting every. He brought his wife
home in August 1830. He immediately embar-
ked actively in the canvass leaving her at the
Tavern. She returned to Baltimore through mild
in Cincinnati; he spent the winter in Columbus returned to Frederick, at length unusually placed
her in May 1837. They were placed towards an-
other. While he was at Columbus last winter,
she went to see friends in Cincinnati (Mr. Ramsey
highly respectable) so announced her intention not
to return. In negotiations by her friends, they offer-
ed to give him $10,000. If he would not molest
her again the chances of a divorce, but he
refused. She then prepared her Bill for divorce
on the last ground which a female could
be pecuNiary to bring forward, which is yet further
in the want of time to try it.

The backwoodsmen of this season is a
very subject of complaint about half the corn is
planted, but none vegetated. There was never so
better previous of wheat, or more plentiful.

May 9. Judge Hildreth came not, so I rode
to Lebanon, to find him. The roads continued to be
continually muddy, but with time a patience I came
through. He was detained by high water at dinner.

Judge Grincki came in, in the evening, in his
wagon, unable to cross the little Missouri at
the usual route to Chillicothe. They did not reach
Bourbon. The time of Williams for Missouri continued 4½
cups, 5½ days. In the letter, the Peter
creek to have made a fair case, but much of

We remained at Lebanon until Saturday
morning, when we rode to Wilmington. Rain has
ceased, but the roads are becoming very cattough
through. We crossed the little Missouri by the ford
of the Chillicothe road, as you have through the note
in the next word, one of the largest in Ohio. The wells
and streams seem to have made a fair case, but much of

who has the largest collection of antiquities. Nevins. Many
eyes, potter, arrow head, spear head, a peculiar
ornament found in the mounds. Many were in Driscoll
attitudes, among others the complete sketch of
"Sparrow" of a parvre, shown by the Osage, in an
attack upon them, bequah, porche, teetee bag for
precious, shield, spear, sec, and his scalp. The
scalp consists of the whole upper part of the head, as
long as to include a little of his ears, which is com-
tically covered with a full head of growth of hair
as much as two feet or 1½ feet long. Sake an air
more. Chevelure. I never before see.

Our socket in Wilmington, 40 or 47 cases,
the accumulation of two years, was finished, by the
forbearance of the Legislature, in 3½ days. We had a
heavy hand upon us, so the Chippewa suffered
some. Mr. Bush in June, the spread stimulus of
brumine there, who is under its second. For he has been
the purchaser of low rent, so is losing their. It is ap-
nealed that the low he refusal this time to rent is not
less than 1000, which he is very little able to bear.

We took the tea at St. Charles, the Cheeks, with
nealy all the Pan. Bells was there, so his part took
in entire corner and. He took a piece of nice
sponge cake upon his plate with a fork, by the
side of his Chicago, cut off a muttonful with his
knife, buttered it, cut it, so in that way.

The women lay down, the men lay down on their own, and were revived after a short time. The prophet prayed. They then emerged from their circle. Mr. R. does not believe they were spirits; they seemed cheerful.

They went on down stream, finally turned off, separated, and took ship on the Missouri. They made an effort to bring the whole community over to them. An agreement to hear each other's views was made; the pilgrims all went out to shake hands, so they got the first views. The Prophet remained in the stream in a wagon, juggling, as it were, to get off for him to hear, but he kept his men away from the preacher, communicating as he said, the spirit.

As soon as the preacher finished, the Prophet directed his people to take up the line of men, in all four, leaving the Shakers, ashamed of being reached, a little surprised to stone them.

On Friday we came to Hillsboro, in the rain; roads still muddy. We remained until Monday. The time passed leisurely. The Presbyterians held a communion service, something like a presbyterian meeting. We held services on Friday evening, and on Saturday, and Sunday. I did not attend until Sunday, when it was very crowded. The minister was Mr. Steele, English, Old School, Aboledin, who made quite a conspicuous figure in the last Sacred Assembly. He is in subsequent newspapers Benjamin...
The evening closed beautifully, but we awoke in the morning with rain. We rode to Washington, so great much business. I found Lennard here asleep, but nothing in particular occurred. We dined here in the evening, and he gave me an invitation to spend the night at William Creighton's. He found the inconvenience to which he might object him. We rode to Bloomington. A brief of documentation in the Desert, a very neat, well-painted, clearly looking town, where a good Baptist minister pleased himself years ago, made the head quarters of temperance a Abolition. No more covert tagetes could be presented, theirs being between the town of Washington.

On Tuesday morning, it rained again. But we rode to Mr. Creighton's to breakfast. He is a bachelor of 24, educated at Amherst, is an Episcopal man, a most excellent man, cultivating his father's farm at the Narrows Spring. He has a family of children, hardly his house, a decent little house, a better breakfast. He was not met. He is an enterprising in Bloomington, a steady, friendly uncle in the Mohawk, I am greatly surprised at the extent of influence. The road is nearly ruined between Washington & London, in the former month, consists of thousands of acres. Every of Good acres. Washington & of 5000 or better land. Burdine was a pasture of 2000, in which he feeds cattle, none among them, a mean green hay or grain. except in deep snow, his cattle.
in the spring with purs for last ever.

We rode to London in a heavy rain. The

day was made up by preaching; we rode 20 miles
and finished a satchel of 42 cases. They were many
collections. We approached the land of overtrading.

On Saturday, May 26th, we rode to Springhead,
and stayed overnight. On Sunday, in the
afternoon, we went to Mr. Gulliver's meeting. Dr.
Jones was the preacher. He was very much
accused to亲爱的，are about to build two new ones.

The Old Church takes most of the wealth, but the new one
(or, of course, the most active). We spent the remainder of
the week reading about this controversy, a necessary
piece. The Prince of the proceedings, by a member of the
MR. "B" has been published by Mr. Oblik. He argued
as to the illegality of the occasion by the last Canvasser,
seems conclusive. The unduly controversy paralyzes
the effect, distinguishes the talent, destroys the usefulness
of both, during its continuance.

On Friday evening, we rode to Mr. Allen's in the basement of the Queen. On Saturday
afternoon, there was a meeting preparation to the Common
room of Whitmanley. About 30 were present. Only six
people were present. The congregation in the Common
room was estimated to about 50 people, of which
not more than 5 were not. The congregation, as
its leader, was Allen. It was not more than 50. It was
have a very good dinner, that. He is a good writer,
and scholar, but not a good reader or preacher. I believe
there is not much wish to change him, although some
of the congregation are wondering after a more popular
speaker. In the afternoon, the church was filled after
bed. In the evening, I walked to the side of a
Lutheran Church, where Mr. Winter was pre-
chewed in German. He spoke clear, in distinct and
an entirely English emphatic voice. I could

Sept 28th, 1836.

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 engage wagon for week in Lebanon, & the 11 days in which I was buried in one circuit, Lebanon. I went through the debate, expecting to return here Friday, but Mrs. Hite married being ill, I was kept on. I do not wish to relate any yearly incident, all common, yet worth writing, such as

1. Notice of a man who died. He was buried about 10 weeks.

2. The Mount Vernon Cemetery burying place.

I proceeded to the event of the day. Yesterday we left Mulberry at 10, a ride to Zoar.

About 10:00, a number of persons in the village of Wirtzberg, gathered themselves into a kind of religious company, characterized with what they seem about them, as acted out the following interview, as near as I can judge from the hundred words taken in English.

They say the Preachers hold in it too one who is to pay a salary, then elect their teacher, then among themselves. They hold no other belief in them than of the spirit. They do not celebrate the communion, holding (if I understand it right)
that an individual, who in any common report vividly calls to mind our favored Deceit, mightly celebrates it. They believe a Trinity, and I believe the reconciling efficacy of the Spirit, a future punishment, but consider the future state not unalterably fixed. Yes! Yes! that there are many abuses of the good; as that the statutes, Socrates is progressive. They claim the knowle

Some time between 1809 and 1816, they made a contract to purchase 100 acres of land in Connecticut, to settle together, but on applying to the King for the requisite license, it was refused. They had agreed to pay $50,000. This refusal, in the respects, was utterly effect to make some of their soldiers gave rise to their resolution to remove to America. They left their home.

The spring of 1815, embarked at New York, so often a passage of 27 days. During which they put into what they call the holiday for a month. They landed at Philadelphia.

I have read Mr. Ware's of Springfield, say, that on their arrival, the Quakers, having a resemblance between their religion and that of Christianity, took them under their protection, and received them, supplied them with food, etc., in a manner in which land is fertile for their wants and their attention was made to some hands.

On the North side of Pennsylvania, but no good title could be made. Some persons then offered them a thousand of about 500 acres, for $15,000, which they finally purchased in the month of December. Mr. Ware, a prominent of them. In some cases, either from false pretense of conformity, to Quakers, or some extraordinary conduct, in relation to their society.

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 translation. The Latin is an address to the Sun, and the English an address to Mary.

**TONS AD REFU MARE.**

Orose, ave a me forma,

Vulna una te facit,

Jubem quemque amori,

Leves cor me depletionem,

Hymen promptu.

Mihi his vesas an no se,

As humano eribit.

O let mecum marito to,

Or Eta, Beta, Pl.

Alius piano more meteocrix,

Mi incesare morte,

Inferior mea aere is bane,

Tolent me urocor.

Ah me! ve a simul, virum uenerit,

Hic et arandum vos,

Historicus.

Hec red hunc xevem amago

Mi mi xevem mast

O cantu redicit in melo,

Hibernus arid.

A veri venter heri si

Mih i resolvit in,

Totius olet Hymen am

Accepta toniura.

**TON'S ADDRESS TO MARY.**

Oh Mary, have a sigh for me,

For me, you Tony true,

I am become as a man dumb—

O let Hymen prompt you?

My eye is not so any sea,

As you may know here;

O let me come, Mary, to tea,

Or eat a bit o' pie.

Ais! play no more merry tricks,

My aorv well you know,

If fear I am your heart is bane;

Tolent me your feet,

Ah me! ve are a silly sty,

To stand you vinen thus;

I hate you am a random sex,

Ill luck I only curse.

You said, you vixen, I may go;

My misus, Mary, stay;

O can't you read it in my eye?

I am in a great aye.

A very very he blygh,

My eyes resolves is daw,

To the east of Hymene come—

Accepta Tony true.
that an individual who in any manner represent
variously calls to mind our favorite Seals, would
celebrate it. They believe a Trinity, I believe the
renunciation of the Spirit, it forces punishment, but consider the future state not unalter-
able.

| times | Convulsions | 70 |
|       | Dropsey   | 30 |
|       | Head,     | 02 |
|       | Breast    | 11 |
|       | Disease of heart | 01 |
|       | Brain     | 01 |
|       | Lungs     | 01 |
|       | Stomach   | 01 |
|       | Diarrhoea | 01 |
|       | Debility   | 01 |
|       | Epilepsy  | 01 |
|       | Effusion on lungs | 01 |
|       | Fever, Typhus | 01 |
|       | Puerperal | 01 |
|       | Scarlet   | 01 |
|       | Carried over, | 26 |

By order of the Board of Health.
SAMUEL P. MARKS, CL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State of the Thermometer.</th>
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<tr>
<td>9 o'clock. 12 o'clock. 3 o'clock.</td>
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<td>June</td>
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RATES OF DISCOUNT IN PHILADELPHIA.

The species of life is embroiled on the spot, but
a passage of 97 days, during which they put up
Holidays for repairs. They landed at Philadelphia.

I have been in the vicinity of Springfield,
and say that on their arrival, the Quakers living
there are enemies to their religion, though
they own, as considerate men, other objects of
their own, so considerate them with protection.

On the North line of Pennsylvania, it was not
expected that would be made. Some persons there offered their hatchet
of about 500 acres, for $10,000, which they finally
purchased of a man in Philadelphia in December. Mr.
Smith was a man of fortune, and took
considerable care in relation to their
safety.

They remained here one year, each holding
their property separately. They then decided to write
call their receipts in one common stock to live as near the
family in marriage, the government of-Christian faith,
-epidemic in separate houses would continue. No nicker
was the last man who entered to their arrangement.

Bricklayer was a friend of mine, who was
-advanced factor. I know not. His general intelligence
was so decided in advance of any of the next, that
the whole undertaking lies from the first central
view. He is settled in the country. King of mites,
but the colonists say, he is there, brother, yet their
kill. After once seeing the books of objection, which
were exchanged between him, a little boy, about
14 years old, who caused the road. Further hand
in NE corner, I set him down as a man of the
mind-plant feeling. He was elected to the President
in 1841. He has seemed to regulate all the affairs
better in a minster as well as theologian. He was occupied...
The best farms from the first are but lately built, and not complete a year or two before.

They now have 6,000 acres of small, open fields, some 30 miles in circumference, enclosing a wide

The March 1st is of the first increase in fertility. I do not know the extent cleared. They have 12

and a half in 65 cattle, I cannot know their other stock: an old building, with 100 yards

in general work, a sawmill, grist mill, a carding machine, a new grist mill over the current,

250 feet long, costing $25,000, built of brick with the most recent equipment, and above a level of

feet long. The whole is 4 stories high.

Their style of building has depended on their ancestors' times. At first they commenced with wood, then brick, next such as were built with squared logs. Next frame; they have now two large, well

built white frame houses, besides smaller frame buildings. The large white frame house is

and the other recently erected, 1/3 of which is brick. The Dutch taste is very antique. It is of very solid

and is adorned with windows. The windows are heart-shaped.

The room is lined with beams and has a large room at the lower part.

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

The remaining houses are not

by less, squarer. 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 the barns are covered with tiles, made here, as

precedes their houses, white, common, louvered, or otherwise.

The style of arch is rude, a natural result of circumstances, yet convenient, as in all parts is found evidence of much attention to many ordinary comforts. Most of the houses have chimneys. Their space being is, of course

next a centarium, a great number of equestrians just about 8 inches large at top, 10 or 12 deep, to

their widths. Their better is of course good. Their B are louvered, which seems to be of late erection. is

the very pride of many. These are at least 3

public fountains, brought from a spring about 2

miles, so there are a large number of pumps on a strong sewer near the model, but kept in good

order. I saw a team of oxen, yoked by the head, not by yokes, but each bearing by

steep, leading to ahedan of stones placed on

the top of it, opened with heart-shaped

openings for windows.

Then the other by a threshing machine, which 9 men & 1 woman tended.
a large portion of their unmammied women are

loosened at one of the new white frame buildings,

near the large stable. These are assigned to the care

of women & girls. A leading theme. I consider it

characteristic of young unmammied men here &

whether men were heard. The cars are driven
to this yard, creeks running under the cars of

Heck yesterday evening & came together.

About this same time, 25 calves of this year

came in from the east side under the

cars of the yard at 14. Their stables are made

of needmam. Each man is equal in

authority or all the individuals for cleaning are

always kept near in their pens. Indeed the gift

of coffee to needmam seems here (as among the

Shekars, or perhaps among the Cooperatives) to

be maintained throughout. Boars for hay, no

stalls) stables for tools; no stables for women;

there is just a stable; ranges of stalls

occupy the lower part of the barn, the floor inclines
so that no moisture can remain. The floor consists

of the stable as the men are scored, as clean

as a horse flies, because of the flies, it is tied by the head. In

weaves neatly plaited men of bran or sheets of paper

that are placed in the menas. A stone pavement

remains on the barn. Which are situated

in a hollow space; above, they are crowded

with hay in the center of the square. A piece for

the deposit of manure is convenient. The stables for

the calves is arranged nearly nowhere. There is no division

of stalls, but each is tied, a bed of litter covers the

whole.

The extent of the dinner of labor I cannot
tell. They have a tailor, ship, tailor, blacksmith, stone

cutter, weavers, knitter, cloth or weavers; maker, potter, gardener, storekeeper, turner keeper, etc.

I saw an old woman on this Saturday afternoon, taking

the street, in front of the church, on heels of meeting

places, which is occupied by women, to work up. Another old woman, a two young girls

were bleaching shoes, of which not less than 30 pairs

lay in a basket before them.

They keep a school in the Loreto; I believe on Sunday evenings. Besides without a

kind of Sunday school, teaching not religion only, but

gography. A call the arts of social life. He has a

banister running by his window. His people

are all white. A very few strong women are

about the tavern.

The appearance of the people indicate

nothing except a slight job, sluggish materialism. Plant.

The men are curiously clean,

but in whole shabby, without any respect to

continence. In fit. The women generally
Life seems to pass in two modes only, either in

tort or rest from toil. Each seems to measure his
appointed tasks 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
at nearly their last settlement, they lost in them by
lightning. Each of their long houses has from two to

several, so their long houses have force.

Their produce are, potatoes, clover, corn from

two farms, from one to two, each of from

one to three. Brick, tile, very nice common pottery,

lumber, some salt for a year; coffee, flour,

sockings, shoes.

Their garden contains 4 acres, with a stream

40 by 15. Plants in the year which are

very flourishing, but not many kinds. Large Orange

flowers here in full bloom, from 6 to 12 feet high.

The several kinds of berries are other common

exotics. They have good apples, trees of which line

the fence, and their poultry in the fence runs. They have 2 small

constrictors, a snake about 4 feet, of some common,

not near as good as Mr. Sluy's. They abound in

butterflies, in miscellaneous plants, but none view at

this season. Every house in the village has its

shovel of geranium at the window, some of which

are very large and beautiful.

They are stoves generally for heating their
Flora. 1837.

Martin burnt (Firicole) between Jackson & Pike. Meal 31.


Peaches in box on shelf, in melter pieces.

A p. 27. Among (sa) Apples begin to bear leaf.

A p. 24. quite a more than in potter.

25 Redides on the table: at Cincinnati.

May 2. Apples trees in flower et

2. Litar in Honey.