

JOURNAL OF A. HERR SMITH

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Abraham Herr Smith

A. Herr Smith was born on Manor Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania on March 7, 1815. His parents were Jacob Smith (1778-1819) and Elizabeth Herr Smith (? -1827). His father was a successful millwright in Pequea Township who died when Smith was young. His paternal grandmother raised Smith after his mother's death a few years later.

Smith was educated at the Lititz Academy and later studied engineering and surveying with Joshua Colt of Lancaster. At some point he assisted with the surveying of the Pennsylvania Railroad from the Big Conestoga to the Little Conestoga Rivers. He also studied at the Franklin Institute and at Haddington College near Philadelphia. While at Haddington he wrote an address on the abolition of slavery before abolitionism became a political tenet. The address was so strongly anti-slavery that the faculty of the college refused to permit him to deliver it. He graduated from Dickinson College in the class of 1840. From there he began the study of law with John R. Montgomery of Lancaster and was admitted to the bar on October 20, 1842.

Smith never married and lived with his unmarried sister, Eliza A. Smith in Lancaster where he conducted his law practice. He was successful financially and was known for his philanthropy and service to the community. He served as a trustee for both Dickinson and Franklin and Marshall Colleges and as a director for the First National Bank of Lancaster.

Smith was active in local politics as a member of the Whig Party, which eventually became the Republican Party. In 1844 he was elected to represent the Lancaster area in the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature for two years. In 1845 he was elected to the state senate and served until 1848. While serving in his legislative capacity he supported making the common school system obligatory throughout the state and a bill entitled "Rights of Married Women." In 1872 Smith was elected on the Republican ticket to serve as a representative in the 43rd Congress. In Congress he supported the civil service bill and a bill to restrict Chinese emigration to the United States. He was known for following his convictions whether in harmony with his party or not. He served five terms in Congress.

Smith died in Lancaster in 1894.

Franklin Ellis and Samuel Evans. History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania With Biographical Sketches of Many of Its Pioneers and Prominent Men. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1883.

JOURNAL OF A.H. SMITH

Journal commenced by A.H. Smith, January 1st, 1836.

Spent New Year's Day in Philadelphia; went to hear the Reverend Doctor Babcock in Spruce Street Church—dined at Mr. Miller's, and in the afternoon visited the Navy Yard, where I witnessed the marines performing their regular exercises; and in such a manner too, as to elicit my highest admiration. In the evening I went to Chestnut Street Theatre, and saw the play Columbus acted, but was little pleased or edified. The characters were miserably personated, and the King's English, (as our language is called) most lamentably murdered. I was however not a little interested, I may say astonished, at the extraordinary performance on the rope by Herr Cline. As a rope dancer I never saw his equal, and think there are few who are able to compete with him. Next morning I took the Stage for Haddington — was much amused at the singular taste of an English lady, who took a great fancy to a pet dog, or as she termed it "a dear little creature", which accompanied an English gentleman. She had resided in the City, I mean Philadelphia, but three years, since she left England, and had truly strange notions about etiquette, & was displeased with the manners of the Americans, which were so repugnant to refined English women.

January 8th, 1836. Accompanied Uncle Smith to the city was safely lodged at Mr. Brower's Red Lion Hotel about 4 in the afternoon. After we recovered from our fatigue, and had warmed our chilled limbs, we visited Sister, who had just arrived the preceding day at Miss Edmonds, and after chatting about an hour upon various subjects—familiar and profound—we left again for our host, took tea, (or rather to be punctiliously correct) milk, and coffee, and went to the C[Chestnut] Street Theater to see what—aye that's the question, not to witness feats of agility, exhibitions of gesture, a display of talents, for the actors had not been favoured by Nature with an exuberance) but simply to while away dull care. The actors performed indifferently, owing to the want of éclat, and encore from the house, which to use the theatrical expression was a "poor one". Mrs. Rosebotham sang a short ditty, which, not to be too hypercritical, was good. So much about Chestnut Street Theatre, when I go again, which I know will not be soon; I will darken a few more lines by delineating the peculiar characteristics of its Actors. Next afternoon I took my seat in the omnibus for Haddington, and arrived there before dark. The Omnibus was crowded, composed of a motley crew, not very intelligent, respectable, or sober. One passenger I concluded was not a member of the Temperance Society; neither had those Societies exercised any salutary influence upon him. I arrived at this incontestable conclusion by inhaling his (or at least part of them) alcoholic pestiferous exhalations. To ride outside with a laconic churlish stage driver, in a cold sleety winter night, having boarded; or wading knee deep in mud with a ponderous load on your back, with a petulant companion at your side, is rather to be booked than to be packed in a Stage with an inebriated Debauchee. I detest them mortally, inasmuch as they

degrade themselves below the level of brutes, which are only fit associates for them. I arrived in my study, took my pen and wrote this short journal.

January 10th was one of the stormiest and most blustery days ever witnessed by me, and our adventure from Haddington Institution to the Mansion House deserves a brief notice. On the 9th of January it commenced snowing and continued until the evening of the 10th. The average depth of the snow was 2 feet; and in the lane leading to the M[mansion] House the snow was higher than the fences. It was truly amusing to witness us paddling, not walking, through the snow; for ever, and anon one would be on his back crying lustily halt! Halt! There you could see one sinking into a mountain of snow, nearly equal to the avalanche of Switzerland; here you would see one dropping under the pressure of a blast, and hailing a modern Bonaparte to assist him; now one would be precipitated into some treacherous pit, exclaiming with the immortal Caesar when he swam the Tiber, "help! help! help me! "Cassius or I sink!"

January 23rd Friday we had a public Debate, to discuss the question: Do the signs of the times indicate a dissolution of the Union? The Disputants were appointed of which I was one; two colleagues and myself advocated the affirmative. Notice had been previously given to the people in this Neighbourhood; the consequence was that the Chapel was crowded with boys, ladies, schoolmasters, professors and caviling critics, who were eager to hear the sage remarks, the puny witticisms, and the keen sarcasms, that were to fall from our trembling lips. I was the third who took the floor. I thought to myself that Demosthenes might have trembled when he addressed the Athenians, and Cicero might have quaked before the Romans, but they were certainly not in a greater dilemma, than I was. For the very first sentence which I uttered was completely perverted by my extreme diffidence. It was, I rise with an unusual degree of diffidence—a diffidence not occasioned from a want of confidence in the justice of the cause I have espoused; but arising solely from a consciousness of my inability to do justice to the subject; instead of which I said a diffidence not arising from my inability to do justice to the subject before me. I however muttered something which gave them an opportunity to cull my meaning. But never did I hear the "King's English murdered" in such a reckless manner by my opponents. Murry was kicked under the table; Blair had to take to his heels; and Hedge, mercy on him! was so ashamed of himself that he did not make his appearance for six months after. Professor Collom sat crouched on his chair, like a mouse under the paw of a cat, doubtless wishing he might be metamorphosed into a fly so that his senses would not have been wounded by our...The ladies sat giggling, and blushing, & with their kerchiefs endeavoring in vain to conceal their ruddy cheeks; and sometimes you might see some with lily white hands and silver cased pencil taking notes; but whether of errors, or some chance cogent & pithy argument I know not. I had taken up the following points: the principles upon which a Republic is founded, are liberty & harmony; spoke of the conflicting sentiments which subsist between the North & South in regard to slavery; the fate of past republics such as Thebes, Athens, & Greece. I adverted

largely upon Catholicism; proved it to be an enemy to liberty proved that the pope of Rome had determined to establish his religion in this republic to the exclusion of all other religions; & that wherever Catholicism had had the ascendancy that liberty was subverted, the natural rights of man violated, and every vestige of republicanism destroyed by havoc, desolation & blood. I spoke 15 or 20 minutes, but all was in vain; the decision was left to the public who decided in favor of the negative. But thought the decision was given in favor of the negative. But though the decision was given in favor of the negative, yet it was admitted by nearly all that the strongest argument were advanced by the affirmative.

Monday, Feb 15 1836. On Friday last we had an interesting & animated debate; the subject was: "Ought those Free-masons who were subpoenaed before the Legislature of Penna[Pennsylvania] have been punished for refusing to testify? The affirmative side gained it, though not without much labour. So interested were the negative, that after the decision had been given, and the society had adjourned, they commenced discussing the subject a second time; and continued at it until after 12 o' clock at night, disturbing those who felt anxious to envelop themselves in the arms of Somnus, & ever hearing an unearthly voice with a tremendous thumping against the partition, crying for silence. But as the negative could not convince the affirmative, all their...was...Yesterday I went to the city; heard Reverend Mr. Cushman at Sansom H and was much pleased: his style is flowing, lofty, & chaste; his gestures easy & natural; but he employs but few. After meeting I saw sister, spoke with her a few moments, took a bit of dinner—and at the urgent solicitation of Mrs. Dagg brought her daughter home in the sleigh. Found Miss D. quite interesting & agreeable. The weather has been colder this winter than it has been for the last 40 years; the thermometer being as low as 17 Degrees below zero, or 49 below freezing point. The earth has been mantled in the habiliments of innocence for two months: sleighing is excellent, at least it was so when I was amusing myself at it. The birds, such as Robins & Crows, are exceedingly domestic; owing to the scarcity of food. Good_Night journal. I seek my repose & give thee, as well as thy hand_maidens_pen & ink rest likewise.

March 1st was ushered in, to use the proverbial phrase, in the form of a lion, and as the old women_ the weather prognosticators _ say, will end like a lamb. My journal shall speak for the validity or fallacy of this, at the end of the month.

Saturday I saw sister & Miss Edmonds; the latter informed me of an affair in high life. Mrs. Pattersons, a lady of great wealth & respectability, having made a party, invited Mrs. Wood the unequalled songstress _ to attend it. She accepted the tendered invitation, and ere they, the ladies who were invited, had expended all their colloquial powers, was called upon by Mrs. P. to sing & play for them. She complied, sung and played one or two tunes, begged to be excused from playing any more that night, politely curtsayed & took her seat. After which Mrs. P. remarked to her, that, she hoped she would favour them with some more music, in as much as she had particularly invited her to entertain her friends.

Upon hearing this, Miss W. rose went to the piano & favoured the company with whatever they desired. All passed off any merrily; the party returned home, applauding the singing & music. The next morning a rap was heard at the door; a factotum stood there with a note in his hand, addressed to Mr. P. It was immediately delivered; who to her no little surprise found it read, "Mrs. P...to Mrs. W for services rendered last evening two hundred dollars!" "High life below stairs" truly. This anecdote was again contradicted in the public papers. Afternoon being fair we paid a short visit to the Miss Watsons; & were very agreeably entertained. They are young ladies of considerable talent, amiable dispositions, and in their manner alomode. Miss Mary & Martha are rather more agreeable than the other two, though my slight acquaintance hardly justifies me in expressing my views.

March 2nd. Through the solicitation of Sister & Miss Dimonds I attended a select concert held by the pupils under the instruction of Miss Dagg. The party was composed of 40 or 50 persons including the pupils. Sister & Miss Dagg performed a duet, called the "Hunter's Chorus", with much satisfaction to the company. The performance was concluded with the much admired price, familiarly known by the title of "Kate Carney, on the Banks of Killarney", & which elicited general admiration. I need only add it was performed by sister. After the performance, refreshments were served, which called into action the services of some of the Gentlemen: I was so fortunate as to be exempted, which I attribute to my being ignorant of the rules of etiquette. I can't say that I realized much pleasure that evening, inasmuch as the Fates designed I should not become acquainted with any of fair sex with whom I had not been previously acquainted. I almost wished myself where the Irishman did, when he stole the hot potato off of the stove, & fearing to be detected by the ladies, who had seated themselves round the table, thrust his smoking favorite down his throat, which almost threatened combustion in the internal reservoir. I was placed between the table (a center table) & Miss P. & Miss D. On their right sat two city ladies, who were as silent as modus neither of them having any one to entertain them, and I having received no introduction durst not venture to offer myself for that purpose. I'd given something handsome to have been endowed with the colloquial powers of Franklin, & would have offered ... to the muses, to have been granted that, if I'd had believed as much in their efficacy as the ancients had. The conversation was alternately, on the weather, sleighing, music, schools, etc, etc.; variety indeed we had, but I cannot agree with pope that it was the "spice of my life". Whenever conversation began to flow, (& it might not be improperly be compared to a small rivulet jutting from a rock,) the keen, penetrating, eyes of some would be turned towards us, & with a knowing wink, and what in vulgar parlance would be called a "sheep eye glance", they would turn to each other, & by turn of the eye the moment of the lips, say to themselves, "He cuts a sorry figure in a party." & thus, ... they would at once put an end to our tête-à-tête. To crown the whole for I may as well as tell how shamefully, "dame fortune" served me. I went out to breathe a little fresh air, and in closing the door, which had a dead latch on, it fell, and I was debarred from the house. After battering at the door and

ringing the bell I was again admitted by the servant; but as the vocalist engaged the attention of the Guests they did not miss me for the short time I had been absent, and so I came off well, though I had been incognito for a short period. I left the company about 11 o'clock, assuring them with high compliments how much I admired the performance of the vocalist and how agreeably I had been entertained; thinking to myself I wish I were at Haddington in my study. The next morning I came out to Haddington in the Omnibus, which has a very appropriate title ("for all"). Our company was composed of two ladies and two gentlemen, one of which, judging from his pimpled nose, which was none of the ordinary kind, his bloated face and his blood shot, humid eyes was a notorious debauchee. He filled the coach with such pestiferous gust, that my olfactory nerve was completely blunted, and my stomach almost moved to cascade. Oh intemperance! Thou bane of happiness: thou scourge of society; thou curse upon man!

March 20th. Snow still continues on the ground; the fields uncultivated; and the feathered songsters of the grove unheard. Though decidedly opposed to the Epicurean Motto "Dum vivimus vivamus," yet I cannot help noticing the cod fish meals we have lately had. Friday appears to be the honored day for an exhibition of the rarity. What the component ingredients of this heterogeneous composition are I will not pretend to tell; suffice it to state that the cod, with butter, potatoes, and a quality portion of condiments, form it, as far as I have been able to analyze it.

It so happened that the fragments which were left at noon, were prepared the next morning for breakfast, having during the night been metamorphosed in to a mixture of potatoes. So admirably had they learned the art of disguising them with potatoes that we would not have been able to discover the deception without applying the sense of tasting, and then with some the worst infandum would follow.

Codfish tough, codfish dry.

Codfish rough, codfish pie;

My mind fails me, the nectar for the Castilian fountain appears to be exhausted and therefore as my pen refuses to write without some stimulants, I will relax it and myself to the arms of Morpheus.

March 26, Saturday, visited Sister. In the afternoon took a walk down to 2nd Street for the purpose of ascertaining from Miss R where Miss M..... resided. But Miss R who by the by is a lady from Strasburg, had left her employer, and had taken boarding at some public house. Her reason for leaving the place we could not learn. Being disappointed in this visit, but not daunted we proceeded on Ist and Chestnut, for the purpose seeing Miss Ellmaker. After considerable walking to and fro, like a shop in a storm, we found the place. A light rap at the bell, announced to the factotum our presence, who hearing our inquiries, with an obsequious air, smiling phis ushered us into the parlour,

There we found Miss E ready to receive us. Conversation soon began to flow; at one time one our juvenal days and youthful friends; at another, about the

advantages and disadvantages of a city and country life. She remarked, "that she loved to be in a city, where she could believe that others existed besides herself, which could scarcely be said of the country. It has often been remarked that people ever love egotism; and in this company I observed it to a great extent. She mentioned that she had been at boarding school seven years, had studied French, but was now ignorant of that language and etc and etc. Though quite agreeably entertained, yet as it was unfashionable to make a long visit (I abominate the tyrant fashion in this respect) we of course after spending fifteen minutes a awful time to spend in the society of the fair, after an absence of 4 years- politely left the room, first however receiving earnest solicitations to return our visit. In the afternoon Mr. P and myself left to return home, but he having some business with the Revd. Mr. G, we stopped, thinking to leave immediately. During our stay, a couple came into become man and wife; and we of course were invited to remain and witness this delightful ceremony, which we accordingly did. It was soon over, a short prayer in the form of a question, which being answered in the affirmative constituted the ceremony. The individuals, who were bound with the silken tie that binds two willing hearts, were country people, of respectable standing and about 25 or 30. Though they had exceeded the age which an eminent writer recommends, yet they were not willing to forego the felicity which they anticipated a marriage state affords. Mrs. L prevailed upon us to stay for tea, after that we marched home, through mud and snow, even and anon in the middle of the road in the mud, and on the side of it in the snow.

April 4th Went to the city, and accompanied sister to Bothoon's Church; where we heard an excellent sermon, but not from the pastor of said church. In the afternoon we visited the cathedral. It was 3 O'clock when we entered the building and we kept until five. I had been informed by a lady, (who I presume had read Todd and had recollected that part which says, "break silence in company by any means") that in this Catholic establishment they were very sociable. The pews open and these holders of them anxious to invite you into them. This was agreeable and consolatory news; in as much as I was apprehensive of obtaining a seat.

We entered the church, tried several pews, and at last found one unlocked into which we seated ourselves. A number of ladies were walking about in the aisle, in search of seats but the pews, (as if they contained gold, or holy water, or an image of a beloved Agnus) were fastened by locks of Vulcan. As our pew was the only one open, becoming ours by prior possession, I assumed to myself, like another Jackson, the responsibility, and asked to accept a part of the pew, which we had found unbolted. More surprised was I when I observed the members coming in walking haughtily to their respective places, bowing scientifically at their pews to the alter, deliberately taking their keys from their pockets, unlocking the doors, and again locking them. Such aristocratic conduct was abominable; it was too mean for an enlightened community. At last however, some possessing a little more friendship opened their pews and the ladies who had been standing for nearly an hour entered them. The ceremony

then commenced by the entrance of six or eight Nuns habited in black true emblems of sorrow and mourning followed by 20 or 30 girls of the same height about 10 or 11 years of age, attired in plain brown merino, with bonnets, not unlike those worn by the Mennonites. These innocent little girls, who were orphans and designed to become nuns, after they had proceed to the end of the aisle, separated, first bowing to the image and candlesticks. Poor deluded orphans. The seeds of Catholicism are sown in their tender minds, which seeds they infamous priest anticipate may become trees, that may prove as deleterious to protestants as the Bohon... is to the inhabitants of Java. If they are not rescued from the hands of those Catholics they will be hurled into vortex of unending misery. To witness the magnificence of the interior of this Church is pleasing truly; but to behold the humiliating state of its members is contemptible. For this very splendor is employed to impress the common and superstitious with awe and fear. In ancient days, when barbarism reigned, when literature was unknown and the sun of religion had not yet risen to disperse the cloud of ignorance and superstition, men were accustomed to worship images. An enlightened age, like ours, we fully hoped would extirpate roots of bigotry and superstition. Ah such reverse! Ignorance the mother of superstitions still sways among the Catholics. Oh morese, temporibus, hominese!!! I returned that evening to the Institution or as it is now called College, not a little fatigued. We are soon to separate; some never to meet again.

April 6th Tuesday, we left Haddington, and arrived in the city between 4 & 5 in the afternoon. At the request of a friend I went on the State House Steeple, for the purpose of viewing the extent & magnificence of the city. As we were winding our way up a long flight of steps, we encountered the man who has charge of the Steeple; and having obtained permission to ascend, we proceeded as far as to the Independence Bell, where he followed us, giving us a description of it, and all the circumstances connected with its origin; its announcing the birth of independence, and tolling the funeral knell of foreign despotism upon which he seemed to dwell with much delight. Having satisfied our curiosity, in relation to the bell we ascended to the top of the Steeple. The scene which presents itself to one on this elevated spot, defies description. The spires and public edifices are seen conspicuously jutting their lofty heads into the aerial and smoky regions; the vessels, with their sails proudly unfurled to the breeze, are beheld ploughing[sic] the noble Delaware; the steamboats_ the monuments of a Fulton_ with their banners floating in the air are seen covering the waters; the public squares are crowded with fashion & beauty; here you may see the loveliness and gaiety of those in their teens; there, the gravity and circumspection of three score. As the sun, to use an unphilosophical expression, was fast moving to the western hills, and seemed anxious to dispense light to our antipodal brethren, we left this delightful spot, found our way again into the street, and amidst the hum of business, with a few valedictory comforts, and a hearty preasure[sic] of the hand, parted. On Wednesday morning took the car for home. Much detention was occasioned from the burden cars being on the road and it was half past ten ere we ascended the inclined plain. The train was long, composed of 13 or 14 cars;

and each containing 12 or 18 passengers. We had 15 passengers including two children – diminutive it is true, but exceedingly responsible. Our company was a motley crew; some merchants, some clerks, some southern planters, with their wives & nurses; all claiming to be individuals of note. The day was cold and blustery; which constrained us keep the car closed part of the time. To travel in car, (or to employ the Latin word omnibus, for all, which is a more appropriate appellation,) with three or four children, in a pleasant day, with the curtains raised, may be born; but to travel, with the same number, during unfavourable[sic] weather, in a closed car, is intolerable. It appeared to me that Morpheus had changed this time & place of embracing the sons of Adam; formerly he infused his sophomoric potions, when the world was clad in silence, and its inmates reclining on downy beds; latterly, the stage coach, or Rail Road car has been chosen, & the shoulders of the more vigilant converted into a fulcrum to support the heads of their neighbors. This evidently was the case with us. For in one corner you might see fellow passenger nodding, in another one reclining; here a lady calling lustily. “I beg you sir to support your head on your own shoulders”; there another crying to her husband, “to take the child and quiet it, so that she might take some rest”. At last however they were aroused from their slumbers. The cars stopped whether by contract or not, I know not, at public house; to which nearly all the passengers flocked to receive some kind of refreshment; some in drinking; but nearly all in eating pies purchased from the young lady at a certain window. It was indeed amusing to see 3 or 4 hundred persons, each of which had a pie of considerable size of part of the time in his hand and the other in his mouth, walking about with as much independence as a fish hawk. Five minutes had scarce elapsed before the bell rang, and each ran to his car & secured his seat. The weather became rather more agreeable, and by consent we raised the curtains on one side. The locomotive with a train of 12 or 13 cars still continues to be a novelty. As it moves, (or to use the feminine gender, as the engineers and agents do,) as she moves along at the rate of 15 or 20 miles per hour, the attention of all is engaged. The ruddy faced rural maiden with her mother flock to the door or window to witness the cars passing; the wood chopper, ceases to raise the ax until they have passed out of his sight; the farmer, as he leisurely turns the soil with his plough[sic], stops to rest his noble animals and take a peep at the cars, and the smiling faces of both sexes; the hammer of the blacksmith, and the saw of the carpenter ceases to be heard until they are no longer seen. Variety we have indeed on the road; and if that were the only requisite for happiness, the traveler on the Columbia & Pennsylvania Rail Road would be superlatively happy. Sometimes passing through an excavation of 50 feet, at other times over an embankment or bridge of 70 or 80 feet. I arrived at my place of destination on Wednesday evening a 6 o clock.

7th April. Yesterday I heard the Rev M. B. Roche, preacher of the New Jerusalem Church of Philadelphia. The service was conducted in the Lutheran Church, which not withstanding the lowering state of the heavens, & the unfavourable[sic] condition of the roads, and the service at the Methodist establishment, was well filled. He delivered an excellent discourse from the tenth

chapter 8 & 9th verses of the book of Revelation; and during the whole time the most marked attention was maintained. As the doctrine was novel to the majority of the people, and as they had heard and imbibed notions exceedingly strange, "yea passing strange", many were induced to attend from sheer curiosity; and among those that did attend were not only members of the Presbyterian, Lutheran, & Methodist denominations, but likewise skeptics, deists, & infidels, men who never frequent the Church but with a view of ridiculing its members, and criticizing & caviling the sentiments of him that officiates. This was the object doubtless of these sapient fools! But the cogent and sound ratiocination of Mr. Roche baffled their designs. This was evident from the favorable report that was subsequently given by them. It was amusing to see them so cautiously examining the books containing the hymns and order of worship of the New Church; first one learned critic took up the book and with a suspicious eye and malign look, hastily glared over its contents and handed it to the next as if apprehensive of being poisoned. He would examine it in a similar manner, then smile sarcastically, look round, turn on his seat, hunch his neighbor, and after having blunted this critical acumen upon it, finally lay it down again. Thus it had to pass through a fiery ordeal, be tested analogically, synthetically, and analytically, and at last result in the detection of no alloy.

April 27th – Went to Columbia, for the purpose of having an interview with Cousin Michael and treasured a faint hope that through him, I might have on with Miss Strickler; but the fates decreed otherwise; he had left C[olumbia] that morning for his brother, and so all my hopes were blasted. I visited Uncle Benjamin's saw cousin Christian's wife, and was much pleased with her. She is amiable woman, and that embraces much, mild and agreeable in her manner, sociable, and possesses a goodly portion of what the Quaker termed the "Root of all evil" – money. They are now enjoying the luxuries of the "honey moon", how long that will continue to shed its benign influence upon them is not for me to determine; but may I hope "esto perpetua". From thence I proceeded to Grand-Mother, whom I found as well as usual, still contented with her situation, and in my opinion lives more comfortably than when on her old place. Yesterday being the 26th, Dr Eshlemen and myself took a jaunt into the country for we live in the town of Strasburg, and visited a number of ladies. We left home at one, and went to Williamstown, designing, to remain there to attend a Concert; but when the time for commencement had arrived, very few persons had come, and so concluded, and very rationally too, what it would, in vulgar parlans, be but a "Slim Con.." So we left that and proceeded on to the "Popular Grove", more appropriately called Willow Grove where we were entertained by the two Miss Watsons, viz. Miss Margaretta and Mary, the other two being in the city. The Conversation was various, and assumed almost as many forms and shapes as Proteus. At one time on the pleasure of matrimony and celibacy, at another of Cicero and Demosthene's talents, which the greater orator; but the most absorbing of all was the rise and progress of love – an exhaustless subject, although almost exhausted by us. Those ladies, possess superior talents, and are highly endowed with all the intellectual qualities requisite, to occupy any station in life. Ease and gracefulness are very conspicuous traits in their

character; and I suppose the Dr. thinks with the poet, or rather could apply his words to Mary. "Grace in her movement, heaven in her eye, and all her gestures, dignity and love." What a melancholy thought, to think that ladies endowed with such preeminent virtues, enjoying so many amiable accomplishments, possessing every quality to render the connubial state blessed- to place man into an earthly Elysium - should be doomed to waste their "sweetness on the desert air". We left that for his – the Dr's Father- there took tea- conversed a far movement with his Sister Martha, who by the by is a very amiable young, small in the statue, but exceedingly pretty, adorned with many desirable accomplishments, of which modern ladies are destitute. At half past six we started from thence, and not yet satisfied with ladies, we hastened on to Miss McWain, whom we found at home, and an agreeable lady she is. During our stay I at least, and I am certain the Dr too, was pleasantly entertained. She is handsome, of middle statue, well educated, not however like some of our modern alamoses, who have their head filled with ideal notions of love, devoured probably fifty dozens of novels, and have all their life time endeavored to be ignorant of the domestic affairs, in order to appear what they would call fashionable, but who possess good sense, converses fluently and has a knowledge of housewifery. The clock announced the hour of eight, and we departed. The moon had all things in silver livery clad, and we rode home much delighted with our afternoon's ride, and the ladies that we saw. Left Strasburg in company with my uncle on Thursday May 12th, and after riding at the rate of 12 or 15 miles per hour arrived in the city about four having traveled a distance of 60 miles in 5 hours.

After tea, went to Walnut Street Theatre to escape the smoke of the "Poisonous Weed" and the effluvia of rum, which filled the Bar Room of our Hotel and it was a respectable one. Mr. Hill was there the distinguished American comedian_ and with out paying him a long, elaborate encomium, suffice it, if I say that if an individual possesses visible faculties, no matter how grave or sedate, he will excite them. As an American he deserves to be liberally patronized by them, and I trust his merit will be duly appreciated. For originality of wit, strange similes, and pleasing conceptions, he is unsurpassed: may he always remain so. Next evening being Friday, and not having finished my business so as to leave town, we went to Arch Street, where the Woods were to take their benefit. Although we were there at an early hour, yet so great was the crowd, that we had to take a seat, or to speak the truth, a stand in the upper tier of the boxes. If I paid to see and hear them – I now would have given double the sum to have been in Market Street, where I would not have been crowded so uncomfortably and would not have heard or seen Mr. & Mrs. Wood. Some persons estimated, the number in the house to be equal to two thousand. Whether this is too high or too low I will not decide, but it appears to be admitted that the ungrateful Fanny never had such an overflowing house. The singing of Mrs. Wood was transcendently charming and habited as she was in white – the emblem of innocence – her long, jet black hair, carelessly flowing in gentle ringlets over her lily like neck –a bouquet of roses in her bosom, she appeared a messenger from the Elysium regions. The performance was about to close, when three beautiful

wreathes were thrown on the stage. They were immediately picked up by Mr. Rough, and one which was white placed upon her forehead, and the other two she carried in her hand. With these she came forward and courtesied{sic} so politely and gracefully, that it would have challenged Venus to have equaled it. After the curtain fell, the house sounded with exclamation of Wood, Wood, Wood, when presently out he came with his lady on his arm, bowed, bowed, and again bowed, and then in a few words kindly thanked the audience, evidently deeply effected, and bid them an affectionate farewell. I left, returned to my Hotel, retired, and in a few minutes found myself in the arms of Morpheus. Saturday afternoon, I accompanied, by special request, the ladies of Miss E's School to the menagerie in Chestnut Street. This is the finest zoological collection in the U.S. The horned horse was new to me, and is a strange individual of the house species being about 3 ½ feet in height, a tail, legs, hoofs, and neck resembling a horse, but a head, with horns of ½ feet in length, which resembles more that of an ox. After having seen the animals, the monkey with his pony was introduced to the spectators, who were amused at his equestrian feats. This part over, the huge elephant came forth and made the ears of his spectators ring with his tremendous yellings. A saddle was then placed upon his back (such as the Indians in Asia use) and being led to high platform, was soon loaded with 10 or 15 children, whom he conveyed once or twice round the ring, or enclosure.

After the arena had been evacuated by his departure, one of the keepers to amuse and entertain the audience, and secure for himself a lasting renown for bravery, entered the cages of the lions and leopards, and among many feats which were recklessly daring, he tore open the jaws of the lion, and thrust his head into his mouth. This was a cold-blooded reckless act. His life was in jeopardy and had anything taken place which would have excited the anger of the animals, his death would have been inevitable. He then took a kid a young child and placed them to the lion which played with them and thus I suppose by this act he intended to convey to the people the fulfillment of the prophecy "The leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion, and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them. But whether this is to be literally verified I cannot say. As I was constrained to leave town at 5 I had to take the ladies home ere the performance closed. I hastened down to Kitenger's and arrived there just in time to get a seat on the outside of the Ominbus. I landed safe at college, first having moored in Haddinton bay – but of what is this bay composed? of waves of dust. I am now in my room, and must soon commence hard study. On Sabbath morning May 22nd I went to Philadelphia, and heard J. B. Perry whose talents were so highly extolled to me by some of his friends. He preached very well and his sermon should now pass without criticism from me, had it not savored so much egotism. But this is a common fault of his, consequently deemed pardonable by his friends; but to me it was intolerable. After service, it not being quite twelve my usual dining hour on Sunday, I walked down Market Street, for what I know not, unless it was to gratify that insatiable passion familiarly styled curiosity; but ere I had proceeded far I was necessitated to ensconce myself behind a victualer's shamble, to avoid being run over by a mob composed of between 4 or 500 men and boys, who were real or feigned

members of the different fire Companies. Such fighting and rioting I had never before seen in the city of "brotherly love," more aptly called brotherly strife. It appeared from what I could learn that the disputes first originated in Grant St., at the Drug house inspecting the right of a certain plug and water privileges, which rights were denied by others, and ended in a general fight. Their conduct was really semi-civilized, and scarcely that. I imagine that I stood in the position before mentioned, about 30 minutes, during which brief period I witnessed not less than 5 or 6 Battles. It was sadly melancholy to observe those deluded pugnacious victims of passions coming forward, their shirt sleeves rolled up, a handkerchief tightly bound round their body, collars unbuttoned and them reeling and foaming like mad men, to engage in a contest which was to decide the rights for which they contended. Though the firemen of Philadelphia are a valuable class of citizens, respected, and honored, the guardians of the rich and poor man's goods – though their services are invaluable and generously rendered gratuitously, yet such conduct cannot, ought not, and will not pass by without meeting ... reprehension. Let the policemen, do their duty; let them be more vigilant, and these riots, would not annoy the peace and harmony of the citizens, and bring into disrepute their character for tolerating them.

It is peculiarly gratifying to know, that the citizens of law and order, discountenances the proceedings of those firemen. But although their efforts may do some good, yet by and of themselves, they cannot achieve their laudable ends. I will say no more on this at present. I met the Miss Rathfons, or rather but one of them, for the elder of the two was married a few days since, as I was returning from meeting; but in as much as I did not observe them until within a yard of me, and as they were provided with beaux, I endeavored to pass them incog. and I had scarcely passed by a step, when I heard the thrilling exclamation of "Why there is Mr. Smith", I give it verbatim et literatim, and I felt my countenance flushed, but passes by as if I had not seen them, or heard their remark.

Saturday 29th May, by request visited Mrs. Dagg, for the purpose of receiving some information in relation to Miss Edmonds. After an interview with her, which took place in a private parlor, a walk in the Ruins, was proposed by Mr. Eaton. The ladies having adjusted themselves, we proceeded for the fashionable resort rendered such by the citizens of the immortalized Haddington. The roads were fine, the atmosphere cool yet pleasant and agreeable, the sun occasionally obstructed by the fleecy clouds, rendered it unnecessary for the employment of the parasol, and as the hands were not yet in use with that instrument, they were employed in culling flowers from Flora's garden, or in botanical investigations; and in this manner we arrived at the Ruins.

The Ruins is truly a picturesque, and romantic spot; one designed by nature and art to induce the student to leave the musty folios and seek a retreat in that secure, retired, unmolested spot. It was once a manufactory, but the devouring flame seized it for its victim. Nothing now remains but dilapidated walls, a few tenant houses savoring of great antiquity; a barn, built not according to the Grecian or Italian order, but according to the economical order, stands near a pleasant, pellucid brook, which finds its way meandering round the

projecting cliffs of two majestic rocks. The rustling of the water as it lapses over its abrupt precipices, the pearly bottom, the moss covered stones, the restless eddies, render the spot independent[sic] of the continuous romantic scenery, sufficiently interesting to induce one to retire to it, to while away a few tedious hours. The most prominent part of this lovely spot, is the old manufactory; its apartments, though they tell to the visitor, that the corroding tooth of time has partly impaired them, exhibit much of their ancient splendour. Here and there may be seen the ancient architectural taste; and though it differs widely from ours in neatness, and ornament, yet it exceeds our in substantiability and natural beauty. We ascended the highest cliff - the promontory - which overlooks the whole, there seating ourselves, for it was in circumference[sic] twenty or thirty feet, we listened to the mellow notes of the songsters of the grove, talked of the "scenes of our childhood", permitted fancy to soar aloft, to remove the veil of futurity, and almost conceived ourselves beyond the cares the miseries, and disappointments of terra firma when the hesperian orb, reminded us to leave our elevated spot, and turn our courses homeward. We accordingly descended winding our way round the rock, proceeded to the stream, procured some moss, and arrived again in the village ere the sun had yet darkened this diminutive planet, having enjoyed a very pleasant walk. Took tea at Mrs. Dagg, after which was favoured by a number of tunes on the piano, by the Miss D's, returned home and commenced to journalize.

June___ for all of us are ignorant of the date which may probably be attributed to the state of weather and roads. I have been threatening to go to the city for the last three weeks; but such has been the unfavourableness[sic] of the weather that it has all been in vain. It has now been raining every day for more than two weeks; not exactly very hard, but what weather women would call drizzling, which is more objectionable to me than hard continued showers. Here I am bound down, not literally indeed with chains, but with books, and the unkindness of the watery element; but which modern philosophers would not call an element because they say it is composed of eight parts of oxygen and one part of hydrogen. Though a simple or compound substance, I do not relish so much a time. I have been thinking what a delightful subject for those weather gossips. How they will talk, and talk again, and ponder at the strange weather. Some will say "I thought we would have such a time from the appearance of the moon" others told their neighbours[sic] that "we would have a change because the rosters crowed nearly the while night before it commenced." All believed it would happen, and now wonder like the men around Columbus when he balanced the egg, how they could think otherwise. It is now asserted by some that it will not cease until the moon changes, which fortunately will be soon. Though the Almanac says fair weather, and has been saying so ever since it commenced raining with the exception of ever anon "cloudy", "cool" and "threatening", but what? Why anything but snow in June or July; yet they_the fair ones, and with due difference to their judgement_consult it regularly. No more.

June 11th, (for I can now tell the date, particularly since I have a new pencil). I went in the omnibus to the city. Nothing of interest occurred on our way to the city; unless the circumstance of having 28 or 30 passengers crowded

in and on an omnibus, which was never designed to hold more than 12 or 15, would be considered as such. It is worthy however to observe that out of this number, not a single drunkard could have been selected; a fact which speaks highly in favour[sic] of the salutary influence of Temperance. Let the cause of Temperance prosper in future, in the same proportion that it has during the past, and our land will soon be purged from this deadly poison: its seeds will soon be eradicated, and our coaches be freed from its pestiferous influence. This would be a "consummation devoutly wished", by every patriot & philanthropist of Columbia.

I went to Hale, the broker, who told me that any stock certificate was in readiness in the U.S. Bank, where I might obtain it whenever I desired. I left it, considering it more safe[sic] than in College. He then politely accompanied me to the office of the Saturday Chronicle for which I subscribed, having been authorized to do so by the Sigma Fa Theta Society. During our walk home, the case of Robinson, who was acquitted of the murder of E Jewett was introduced. I remarked that "there was connected with that transaction something mysterious and inexplicable". "Circumstantial evidence was decidedly against him" I said. "True," replied he; "but yet from the character of Mrs. Townsend, and other circumstances connected with her he was willing to deem him innocent:" "though he could not exculpate the lady Mrs. T, and if she did not herself commit the deed, she was at least a particeps criminis." Time and the proverbial maxim "murder will out" will test it. If she did it, and has yet a heart softer than adamant, and her conscience not completely seared, she must reveal the dead; and thus render justice to the young, unfortunate man. In adverting to the prospect of the U.S. Bank Stock advancing, he gave it as his opinion that as soon as money became more abundant, and as soon as they would receive valuable foreign information from the Banks agent in Europe, it would advance, and that rapidly too. Time will also verify whether his predictions are correct. I hope they may be. In the Afternoon scribbled my name on a card with a lead pencil called at Mr....rang the bell_inquired for Miss Rehatfen_was informed that she boarded at Eckerts in Market Street, where I called; but was there told that she had returned home. Her sister Mrs. Barton however was there, to whom I sent my card; but the servant, after an interval of sufficient length to form an excuse, returned with the polite but not plausible apology, that "she was sick, but would be very happy to see me during the evening or the next morning". I think it is verbatim as the servant gave it to me. I did not call again; for if the tale was true, it was not very plausible; if untrue, it ought to have been clothed in more plausible attire, to elicit belief. From what she said, one would infer that she was either able to unveil futurity, or exceedingly ignorant; the latter of which I am most inclined to credit.

At five I took the omnibus; after a ride of two hours, through rain & dust, arrived in H.

June 19th. Accompanied Mr. Jones to his father's _saw the ladies_ took tea, and after conversing with them about matters & things in general, went to the Consort with them. It was held in the German Reformed Church in Manyeunch (Manayunk) the proceeds of which were to be appropriated for the benefit of said

church. The hour of commencing was 9, and it continued until near 12 in the evening. The singers numbered about 30, the majority of which were from Germantown & who had volunteered very generously, their services to benefit that church, which was labouring[sic] under pecuniary embarrassments. A number of Solos, duets, & trios were sung with much applause. The female part did admirable; in short every one acquitted himself in such a manner as to elicit the approbation of all friend or foe. After the conclusion of the first part, a very pertinent and apposite address was delivered, with much eloquence, by some Rev Gentlemen, and whose name I do not recollect. The consort being ended we proceeded homeward, Miss Sarah on my arm, and...her brother's. During the exercises in the house a shower cam up which sprinkled the earth very finely, though it rendered the road muddy. We arrived at their residence about 12, and immediately retired. Next morning attended church_heard Mr. Thomas, who gained the admiration of his auditors, by the happy manner in which he handled his subject. Having dined, the weather being very warm, we took a nap, the custom at fashionable places, so of course I complied with the kind suggestion made by Miss H.

Out napping was however disturbed by a heavy storm, accompanied with much rain; which did no particular injury, except blowing off the top of a fine poplar, and upsetting the flower pots, which I assisted to place upright again. The Miss Jones' are ladies of superiour[sic] minds, of amiable disposition, agreeable manners, and endowed with that ease and grace which render them particularly interesting. Not the most perfect of nature's productions in regard to beauty, yet sufficiently so, and the beauty of their minds, makes ample amends for the transient beauty of features. That so much regard is had to the graceful lineaments of the countenance, regardless of the qualities of the mind, is to be much regretted. Numbers pay more attention to the former, which is temporary and passing & which like the flower is only to be admired when blooming, than to the latter, which is permanent, and capable of affording us that pleasure which can only be enjoyed by cultivated minds. Indeed fashion rules this, like it dos every thing else. After tea, Nathan & myself prepared for home and having arranged the necessaries we departed, not however without assuring the ladies, that in case of rain (for it was threatening) we would return. We had scarce proceeded on our way more than two miles, when it commenced raining & continued until we arrived at home. Not daunted, however, we went on without stopping once on the road; through mud & water, over hill and dale (for there are a good many in that neighbourhood[sic]), & though provided with umbrellas, we were dripping wet. Though the weather was warm and the roads bad on my way over, and still more unfavourable[sic] on my return, yet the pleasure enjoyed, more than counterbalanced the misery which thence originated.

June 21st. Weather raw, cold, and rainy; accompanied with heavy showers, & North-west wind which constrained us to seek out our winter apparel embracing stockings, coats, & over coats, and muffle ourselves in them as though it were in the middle of December. Should it continue so cold for any length of time, we will again be necessitated to erect the stove, in order to have a little portion of caloric imparted unto us. My friend Mr. Jones has been taken ill;

which illness, I have reason to believe, was occasioned from his getting wet, together from the fatigue caused by walking the distance between the two places. I hope he may soon recover. I feel somewhat anxious in regard to his health; because I believe he would not have left his home if it had not been to accommodate me.

June 25th Mr. Jones was visited by his father and sister, who were much gratified in finding him in a state of convalescence. I had not an opportunity of speaking with them, consequently was deprived of an opportunity of apologizing for urging Mr. Jones to return to college that evening through the rain. Yesterday evening we had a public debate. The question discussed was "Was Queen Elizabeth justifiable in the condemnation and execution of Mary Queen of Scots?" Four disputants were appointed, each of whom spoke twenty five minutes; ten minutes the first round, and fifteen the second. Having been elected president some time before, and my term of service not having expired, I was consequently deprived of the pleasure of participating in the debate. Notwithstanding the unfavourable[sic] state of the weather the chapel was very well filled. The audience, as before was composed principally of ladies and students, although some gentlemen from the village and neighbourhood[sic] attended. The professors were seated in the pulpit, and their appearance was almost as dignified as that of the ancient Roman Senators. The debate was opened by Mr. Walter on the affirmative, followed by Mr. Webster on the negative, who was succeeded by Mr. Thomas, and followed by Mr. Hayhurst. It was carried on with much interest; and the abrupt interruptions caused many a hearty burst of laughter. When speaking of the 19 years of imprisonment of Queen Mary, one desiring to know the reason why she was confined so long before receiving her trial, abruptly asked his opponent to answer it, stating "I will give you a half a minute to do it." The unexpectedness of the question so confused him that he could give no answer, or if he said anything, it was not applicable. Another stated that one had declared his intention of addressing himself to the passions of his auditors. Upon which the other jumps up, positively denying the charge. Whereupon the one that had made the charge said "He could not have been mistaken that he did make the assertion at some time or other, whether he was awake or asleep; but as his opponent was much in the habit of speaking in his sleep it is probable that he then heard it." This occasioned a laugh. Historians have differed much upon this question, and have left us at a loss to doubt the justice or injustice of Elizabeth's conduct. Her treatment to her cousin was highly censurable. When the revolt took place in Scotland, occasioned on account of Mary marrying the noted Bothwell, who was universally believed to have been the murderer of her husband Darnly, she fled to England, confiding as it is said, in the fair promise of Elizabeth, that she would be her friend and protector. This was however a crafty stratagem of E. to ensnare her; for she had long been jealous of Mary's beauty & power. No sooner did she set her foot upon the shores of England, _the country in which she was to find protection, that she was seized and thrown into prison, in which she remained 19 years before receiving a trial. For this imprisonment no satisfactory reason can be assigned; unless the jealousy of Elizabeth be

considered one. During her confinement her friends engaged in a conspiracy to rescue her, and elevate her to the throne. In this conspiracy Historians say or at least some of them, that she was engaged. Whether this can be depended upon I know not; certain it is that the conspirators were convicted and all executed. Upon this charge she was arraigned before a court of justice _ rather injustice _ for the jury and parliament were her avowed enemies. She was an independent Queen, and ought to have been tried by her compeers. In her trial it really appeared as if justice with her glittering sword, while performing her nightly vigils on the tower had fallen asleep, and permitted the innocent to suffer through her lethargy. She was not permitted to bring forward any evidence on her side; no papers, no counselor were allowed her. Thus was a defenseless woman treated, tried, and condemned by a parliament that boasts of its justice and equity. Enough upon this. The decision was given by the audience on the negative nearly unanimous.

June 26th. Today an incident occurred at table which gave rise to much amusement. Hash being the prime article on the table, and but little of that or at least not sufficient for so many of us, (and particularly after our appetites had been sharpened by the cold,) the dishes having been emptied a replenishing of them was called for by one of the students. Upon which Mr. Collom came forward and inquired "what was wanting". The one that had called for it, then held up the dish. Mr. Collom said that he had none except what he desired for himself and family; that he desired a little himself; but that if they would have more they should." He then called Sarah _ the maid's name, and ordered her to fill the plate; but no one touched it, having been disgusted with his conduct. The individual that called for the hash, for a long time after, was recognized by no other a name than John Hash. Every student believed that Mr. Collom acted very improperly; and that trifling incident had the effect of lowering him greatly in my estimation. For had he simply said "young gentlemen we have no more provided for you", all would have been satisfied. But to give us such an excuse was pitifully lame; and manifested a total absence of that honour[sic] of which he was continually speaking. What gave occasion to this churlish conduct I know not. "What private griefs he has", I know not; but if any, I think he had better not vent them upon students.

July 3rd. I received a letter from home on the 28th June, requesting me to return home, in order to receive some money due me, from A. Herr. I accordingly next morning walked into the city, took the car & went home in about 7 hours, a distance of 60 miles. Expedition is one of the many advantages afforded by the Rail_Road. Few years ago, if a man had asserted that such a distance could be traveled so short a time, he would have been pronounced, unhesitatingly, a fit subject for the mad_house. Next day, accompanied by uncle, rode to Mylin's, attended to some business, and proceeded on to Uncle Abraham's. Saw Grand_Mother who was unwell, indeed in so delicate a state of health, that I fear'd she would not long survive; but the ways of providence are inscrutable; she may yet live longer than the writer of this journal. In the constitution of things we cannot reasonably expect her to continue very long with us; for she is now near eighty and much enfeebled; though in the full enjoyment

of her mental powers. After dinner, received a check of \$1000 dollars on the F.B. of L., and a note of \$200 payable in 60 days, with 5 percent interest. Returned that day, by way of Lancaster, to Strasburg. The next day went to Lancaster, obtained through much difficulty, of I. Eberman, a draught on the...for \$1100. This cashier of the Farmer's Bank, is one of the most unaccommodating, churlish, men imaginable; no matter how, or in what manner you benefit him and the institution, he never accommodates you in return. He had considerable money of mine for more than four weeks, had the use of it; but when I requested a draught on the Phila Banks, he refused to give it. Saw Mrs. Barton, her husband, who seems to be a fine man, and Miss H., "or the girl with de black ringlets". The bride was exquisitely charming, and in the first fashion attired. Miss H. is not improving much in beauty of mind or in beauty of person; if she would only cultivate the former, the latter would then become more attracting. Arrived in Strasburg that afternoon, called at Mrs. Funk's, where I saw Miss Diffenbaugh, Miss M. & Miss H., after an interview of 15 minutes, left them, and called on doctor E., whom I saw at Mr. Hoovers;_ conversed with him a short time, left him, and saw cousin Jacob Smith, who had come in from the west, to take his mother with him. He had made sale of some articles belonging to his mother, and had intended selling every thing; but when cousin Barbara saw the furniture selling for less than it cost them, she interfered, by saying "that they were too low priced and should not be sold", and thus at once deterred the purchasers from buying. Their object for making sale was to sell off such articles, as would be nearly useless to them in Ohio, and only take a few prime, portable, ones along. When I left home Aunt had determined not to go; but as she is fickle minded, she may perhaps have changed since then. I took the cars on Saturday morning – arrived in the city after 2 P.M., without witnessing anything of importance, except a man who was gloriously intoxicated, endeavouring[sic] to convince one of the Agents who had told him that he was so, that he was perfectly sober, by cursing and damning. It would have been a great difficulty for him to have convinced me that he was not drunk, although he did not stagger. Daily observation proves that liquor was not intended for man; for if taken he ceases to be a man, assimilating himself with the brute. After depositing my note in Bank, I took stage and came home.

July 4th- went to the city, not for the purpose of celebrating the day as others did_ but to attend to some pecuniary business, to which, however I could not attend, inasmuch as the Brokers, likewise claimed the privilege of celebrating the day, which gave birth to American Independence. Nothing of importance occurred during my stay in the city. After dinner, which I took at Ritenger's, and an indifferent one it was. I in company with another student, made homewards. As we were moderately walking out Market Street, we were for three successive times accosted by a little beggar boy, who desired some money for his "poor father", who, with his wife and 3 or 4 other children were making for the west. This little manikin was as proficient in begging, as the Spartan boys in stealing. As soon as he received a penny, he would return to the cart, and deliver it to his mother; then hie off to the next individual who chanced to pass by, and whose appearance might induce the belief that he had some money, _make a bow and

take off his hat and then commence with his story. If he succeeded in obtaining any thing he would again return; and in this manner he continued until they arrived at the Bridge, where the Toll gatherer demanded his toll; but whether he received it or not I cannot tell. Those German mendicants, are a perfect nuisance to our hand; and it will soon be filled with them to our sorrow. I returned to H. about six evening, much fatigued and nearly exhausted. The memorable fourth of July is past; and with it many pleasing associations have been brought to our recollection which must again, through, hum and clink of other duties, be forgotten, till again recalled by recurrence of another fourth. The transactions on this day, & the circumstances which peculiarly distinguish it from all other memorable ones, are replete with interest. No bosom heaves more freely, no eye sparkles with more brilliancy, no patriotism is more ardent, no love of freedom more devoted, than on that morning. It is then that memory exhibits in her resplendent mirror, by gone scenes; _ scenes which tried the stoutest heart in which the arm of the patriot and hero was often rendered nerveless; in which too it presents the star spangled banner floating in triumph over the land of pilgrims; a cruel and tyrannical despot subdued by the sons of Columbia, fifty six noble patriots, fearlessly subscribing their names to a document, which act, if they had failed to secure that for which they contended, would have brought them speedily to the block. All these recollections, revived, render the day worthy of commemoration and the firing of artillery, and the marching of soldiers, accompanied with martial music, causes the breast of every American to swell with joy, feeling elated that his feet are permitted to tread the soil of the free and brave.

Saturday 9th – went to Philadelphia _ saw Hale my broker; was informed that no Pennsylvania stock was to be had; urged him to purchase at 40.6 and higher if it could not be had otherwise. Saw Sister, walked with her to Ms, the frame marker_, paid for her frame, returned and in the afternoon accompanied her and some ladies to Camden; promenaded through the gardens; to do which we had to wade through sand, almost knee deep. Camden is much celebrated for its fine gardens, the trees in some of which are natural, in others reared by the hand of culture. To these gardens the citizens, during the summer season resort much, though not as much now as formerly, having others of more note to frequent. Every kind of refreshment can there be had, and no labour[sic] and pains are spared by the self interested gardeners to render the necessary accommodation to travelers. But if indeed they had not Gardens_ of which the citizens are so fond_ to induce them to visit the shores of New Jersey, they would be altogether deserted; for nothing but sand, sand, burning sand, meets your eyes and feet, and the latter are generally imbedded; so that walk where you please you must travel in sand. You could scarcely find a stone the size of a hen egg, by traveling for doz miles. No one, excepting him that has been there, can have an adequate idea of the difference in the soil of Pennsylvania & N. Jersey. In the former, the traveler is annoyed with stones of every variety and description; in the latter, with sand.

Camden is regularly laid out in squares, but little enterprise exhibits itself in it. A small Bank however shows, on at least it is an indication, that the people have some money.

After being considerably fatigued in walking through the principal gardens we went to the wharf to get the boat; but the boat had just gone. We concluded that that we might get on another that was to leave in a few minutes from another wharf; accordingly we proceeded there, but when just within fifty yards the boat pushed off; and we were again disappointed. Not daunted but vexed at our misfortunes, we again returned to the wharf we had left, waited, though not very patiently, the arrival of a boat, took passage, and in a few minutes landed on Market Street; where I left my company, ran up to the Omnibus, which I found was not yet there, but 40 persons anxiously waiting its arrival. I hastily got ready, placed myself in readiness to mount it, which was the position addressed by all of them. The omnibus at length came and such a rush I never before witnessed. The ladies made for the inside and obtained possession, becoming lord's of the creation. The gentlemen managed to get on the top and on the steps. I am disposed to believe we had more than 30 passengers. Arrived safe at Haddington about seven in the evening.

Tuesday Morning, July 12th, went to the city: saw sister, who was very uneasy at my delay; thinking I would not be in, in time to see her to the Cars. Went down street, hired – no engaged a porter without stipulating for the price, to deliver a trunk and a few boxes to the Railroad office – a distance of 4 squares. Charged me 75 cents, though I paid him but 50 cents. Those porters in cities are very much disposed to impose upon persons: and especially upon those who to them appear ignorant of their tricks. Accompanied sister to the Car, saw her start, and then left, and in half an hour returned by way of the Omnibus, to Haddington.

Saturday 16, again went to the city, called with Hale, and was happy to learn he had purchased. Went to U.Y.B. received my dividend, which was 4 per cent on 6 months. Visited Miss Edmond's, attended to some pecuniary business, and left about 4 in the afternoon. Walked in and out of the city – a distance of 12 or 14 miles, in about 6 or 8 hours, not however without being considerably fatigued. In returning I observed the farmers were cutting their grain, some of which, was ripe and some unripe. This is a season, in which grain is not only ripe, but generally ere this cut, and in the barn, or on stacks. But the seasons, like every other thing, are variable; and have been especially so, within the last few years. The grain as a general is indifferent; heads small and the grain light.

Aug, 6th, had an interesting debate on the question "Ought the traffic of ardent spirits be abolished?" This debated occasioned considerable excitement, and was carried on for three successive mornings with great animation. Professor Eaton acted as Chairman at which time and on the above named morning gave the decision on the negative, or rather gave it his opinion that it ought not be abolished. Our opponents laboured long and strenuously to gain their point; - but justice was seated in our and we rode off victorious. We proved to a moral demonstration that it would be unconstitutional for our legislators to enact such a law; for such a law would violate that Article in the Constitution, which says that "men shall be secure in their houses, persons property & effects

against all unreasonable seizures. " We proved that if such a law was passed it would be an ex post facto law; for the liquor is recognized by the government as property, and after the passage of such a law this property would become valueless, and the individual who owns it, if not provided with other resources, would become a bankrupt. And such a law is expressly prohibited by the Constitution U.S.

After the debate had closed the disputants were unwilling to observe that lesson, which the Wise man gives, "bridle your tongue"; consequently they engaged in it with renewed vigor, and sifted the question as thoroughly as a farmer would a bushel of grain which he prized greatly.

Saturday August 20th went to Philadelphia, not however on the Omnibus, but on foot accompanied by one of the students. Called to get my clothes at the tailors; but, as might reasonably be expected, they were not ready, though they were to have been done in the beginning of the week. After inquiring the why & the wherefore of him, for thus disappointing me, and after receiving many apologies, that it was occasioned by his workmen and a number of others, neither of which, as they emanated from men, who in their professional sphere have become proverbial for disappointing persons, I deemed plausible.

Augt 29th. This morning commenced our Examination; the first hour was employed in examining the class in English grammar, and the second devoted to Geometry, upon which science I was examined, and must say, without being guilty of egotism, that I came off without committing any errors. Few persons attended in the morning, about the same number in the afternoon. Between 3 & 4 I was examined on the Greek reader, only having commenced that study 4 or 5 weeks before. This was the amount of today's examination for me.

Augt 30th, between 11 and 12 I was examined in Latin: in the afternoon between 3 & 4 Logic was the subject on which we (a class consisting of 8 or 10) were examined. This was interesting to all, and rendered doubly so, from the happy manner employed by the professor in examining us. He confined us particularly to the doctrine of chances and Syllogisms; and observing that the audience was principally composed of ladies, he took advantage of that; and proposed to the class to calculate the probability of them all being married within a certain time. The solution of this question was awaited by the ladies with considerable uneasiness; and when it was announced that there was so much probability for such an one being married, and so much for another one, they gave vent to their visible feelings, and we consoled ourselves that we had so many chances for entering into the connubial state, and the professor he enjoyed himself for having succeeded in amusing the audience. So we were all pleased. The syllogisms were likewise very interesting. The professor called upon me for a Dilemma. I wrote the following;

The President had to either veto or recharter the U. S. Bank;
If he had vetoed it, he would have incurred the displeasure of the friends
of the Bank;

If he had sanctioned its recharter, he would have incurred the displeasure
of his friends;

Therefore in either case, he had to incur the displeasure of his fellow citizens.

As this was a practical dilemma, all present could appreciate it. Several others were called to write syllogisms. One was requested to write a Sorites; he commenced right, but concluded wrong; so he had no sorites. The professor told him it was incorrect; he contended it was not until he was convinced of his error. The Examination concluded with, an enumeration of the rules of Controversy - a knowledge of which should be possessed by all who engage in disputation for unless rules are observed, disputation is vain, and nought but idle declamation, and truth instead of being made the prominent part will yield to victory, which never ought to animate, exclusively the disputants. The Examination having closed, the audience was respectfully invited to remain, to hear the Rev. M Dennison deliver his poem before the Sigma Phi Omega. The subject was Truth.

He occupied fifteen or twenty minutes in delivering it, and did deliver it in a most masterly manner. His style was pure and chaste, possessing a degree of energy, seldom found in poetry; his conceptions noble, his metaphors and thopes{sic} sublime scarce equaled by Homer and Milton themselves, his arguments cogent and his deductions evident. The poem, in a ... is just such, as we might expect from an adept in poetry and in profound erudition. Yet Mr. D. is but, as it were, a novice on either, when compared with those who have preceded; for his age scarce exceeds 30. Should he continue to cultivate that talent, which nature has conferred upon him so profusely, he will one day become as distinguished as Milton, Young, Pope, or Homer, orbs in the moral heavens – and illuminate a world with his refulgence. The poem was solicited by the Society for publication, but I am not enabled to state whether it has been obtained.

Wednesday the 31st Aug – the day for the Commencement was ushered in with fair prospects; and indeed we were not disappointed in the Afternoon, for it continued fair the whole day and we might almost have said with the poet in regard to it.

“A day so fair, so pure, so bright,
the bridal of the earth and sky.”

There was the hour for commencement; and long before it our ears were cheered with the noise of carriages and horses – a noise which led us to believe that we would have a large and respectable audience – a circumstance which while it was calculated to cheer us, at the same time, occasioned feelings not so consonant to us; feelings arising from a consciousness of our responsible station, and the result to us in case of a failure. At the appointed hour we marched to the stage, being preceded by Johnson's coloured band from the city. Seats, to accommodate about 8 or 1000 persons had been constructed; but instead of that number, 2,000 were present; among which a great number of ladies. A short prayer from Rev. Mr. B. was offered up, after which the performance commenced with the Latin oration by I.P. Abrahams. The different orations were then successively delivered, all engaging the attention of the audience.

My turn at length came – awful time- the last sentence of the orator who was before me was fast approaching- I looked around- the audience was large – in front of me as far as my eyes could gaze I saw none but strangers – none but strangers? Yes one for whom I had some regard, sat before me, gazing at me,

who was not a stranger; and to embarrass more it was Miss I. Behind me sat the Faculty; on one side, the divines, on the other the Board of Managers, all eager to hear what I had to say. My limbs trembling, my countenance pale, may as they said "very pale". I obeyed the mandate which called "Duelling by A. Herr Smith" – resolving with Adams "now or never" – sink or swim" – "live or die". I will "Go a head" I gained the attention, came off with better feelings than I had when I went on. The humorous speeches elicited great applause. Two were particularly interesting; the one, on Phrenology by Mr. Thomas, the other on Custom, by Mr. Jones. I have never heard the subject of Phrenology so successfully ridiculed; and the continual roar of laughter, was an indisputable evidence of his success. He passed off with great éclat. Mr. Jones likewise elicited high encomiums from the audience. The Commencement as far as I could learn gave general satisfaction. It was over about ½ past five. After bidding adieu to the professors, I took the Omnibus for the city, where I arrived about 7 in the evening. Our company was composed of two very interesting ladies, and several gentlemen. The topic of conversation, as might naturally be supposed was the manner in which we acquitted ourselves, the merits of the several productions, and many very learned and sage remarks which as they relate to myself I will not record them for fear of being accused of egotism. I am however convinced that humorous pieces are the most suitable for such occasions; that if they possess wit, and nonsense, and are destitute of a single sound argument, and no matter how the style is they will please. These two ladies spoke highly of the humorous speeches, and applauded the authors. Having taken our supper at Mr. Browers, the next thing to be attended to was how to spend the evening, as we had no books with which one can generally spend his time agreeably, it was finally decided that we should go and see Miss Phillips at the Chesnut{sic} street Theatre; accordingly we went, and found a good house. Miss P is a good actress, and as she is young may one day become eminent in her profession. About 11 we found ourselves in bed, embraced in the arms of Somnus.

Sept 1st. Having partaken of some breakfast, we accompanied Uncle to Dr. Williams, the oculist, residing between C. and M. in tenth street. It being 9 o'clock we were too early, he not receiving visitors before ten; so we left until our time pieces informed us, the hour had arrived when his most gracious majesty, would condescend to have an interview. Upon this hint, we proceeded for the residence of the doctor, knocked at the door, with our knuckles for I suppose it is unfashionable to have knockers in England, for he had none, and he is an Englishman. After knocking some time (I pity my fingers yet) a very delicate lady, with green spectacles on, one of his patients I suppose, came to the door. She without waiting for any inquires, for I presume she concluded that we were nearly blind, or that our eyes were very bad, and that we of course wished to see the doctor, invited us upstairs. We ascended the stairs, were ushered into a room, in which I suppose were between 20 or 30 persons, from the girl of fifteen, to the dame of 80; a great number of which were patients, as I afterwards learned. The Dr. being a stranger to both of us, we would naturally look for him among the crowd. My eyes soon, lighted upon a man of about 5'9", rather corpulent though

not unfashionably so, fine noble countenance indicative of a man of learning – keen penetrating, or rather as a certain author says a gimlet eye; in fine his whole person was calculated to prepossess one in his favor, As yet we could not speak with him; he being busily engaged with his patients, whom he had arranged in a direct line on chairs, with their heads back, and their hands pressed on their temples. He then applied some liquid composition to their eyes by dropping a drop into each eye. After they had remained in that position for about five minutes, he ordered them to leave.

As he had but few patients at that time, we found an opportunity to speak with him. He invited us into another room, in which he had some female patients, said he had but five-nay but three minutes to spare, and that we should let him know what we wished. Uncle then told him that he desired him to look at his eyes, at the same time stating that he had been afflicted about 6 months, and during that time had been much troubled with the tooth, particularly with his eye teeth, and intimated that probably if the tooth were remove, his eyes would become well. The doctor looked at his eyes, then at his person, then at me; and finally said “ your eyes are very bad, - the disease is deep- but if you will become my patient{sic}, I will cure you.” The he calls to a lady in the other room to come forward, ... state in a few words to these gentlemen, pointing to us “what he had done for you.” He has “said she,” relieved me so much, that I am scarcely able to express myself upon the subject.” “Just tell in a word” said the Dr. how you were” and how you are now”. “Well“ said ”she, I was nearly blind, unable to read, and came here with a guide three weeks since. I am now able to come and go without a guide. And can read a little. This harangue finished he began to inquire into the pecuniary state of Uncle, not directly of course (for this would have been a gross violation of politeness;) but indirectly by asking such questions as these: as “I suppose you are a farmer? – you from L. County?” These being answered satisfactorily, and doubtless being elated with the prospect of a fine haul, he then rapidly inquires, as if he had but ten minutes to live, whether I understood medicine, fearing that if I did I might analyze his medicine; for Uncle had told him he could not remain in the City the requisite length of time, and as he said it was unnecessary for him to remain, if only the medicine could be prescribed regularly and be kept from the hands of a physician.

Being satisfied upon this, the next thing said he you must know and I give you but three minutes _ “ John, calling to his servant “Seat those ladies – “and “that is” he proceeded,” you must know my terns which are fifty dollars a month and cash. “ I said “he keep no books.” “If you agree to that, I will receive you as one of my patients, and on no other terms.” Fifty dollars, fifty dollars!! Thought I to myself, and I think Uncle thought so too, and bidding him good morning, giving him however this to console himself, “that we would think about it” And truly we have been thinking about it; but not about giving him ten guineas but thinking how he was imposing upon the Citizens of Philadelphia. So much about the oculist to the king of France, is he has it upon his door.

Sept 2nd we left the city in the cars, and went along pleasantly and expeditiously until we came to Mr. Lewis’ _ a distance of 16 miles from Philadelphia _ where the grate of the engine fell out being burnt through. Not

having another in readiness, they had to return to the Inclined Plane for another engine, which detained us 2 1/2 hours. During this detention some of the passengers, left the cars, and amused themselves by promenading into the country; some walking up and down the rail-road - and others sitting, eating, drinking and chatting in the Bar Room - for the land-lord had provided himself with sufficient of drink and provision - while others were entertained with the feats of a coloured man with a rattlesnake which he took out of its cage, and handled with as little fear as a lady would a favorite pet dog. The snake was in length about 2 feet, and in circumference 6 or 7 inches - had nine rattles. I had often heard of individuals handling snakes, but had never seen it done, and therefore I took more interest in it than I otherwise would have done. The engine having arrived we again proceeded. During our delay I recognized a young lady from Vermont, with whom I had some slight acquaintance, who introduced me again to a female friend of hers from the same country. In their company I spent the time very pleasantly - they being intelligent and interesting. To meet with friends, when traveling, and particularly unexpectedly, is one of the greatest sources of pleasure. Such a meeting call, to mind pleasing bygone actions, and the mind dwells with peculiar pleasure upon those scenes. We parted with considerable regret. We, Uncle and myself, arrived in Strasburg, a short time before night not so much fatigued as we expected to be.

Thursday 6th Sept. left for Middleton. Walked over to the Burdenhand Tavern, on the Rail-Road, there to take the cars for Columbia - but the Fates had decreed otherwise - we were ten minutes too late - they passed within sight; and we were left behind. "Sad business!" said we. But what is to be done? Either wait for the night-line, or walk home, or walk to Lancaster. We decided upon the last - marched off - and arrived in Lancaster by four in the afternoon. From this place (about 6 in the evening.) we took the Burden cars, and were safely, though not pleasantly, lodged at the Inclined Plane in about an hour after our departure from Lancaster. We then marched on foot to Columbia, took lodging at the Washington Hotel - and next morning took the boat for Middleton - where without anything of note happening, we arrived a little after one in the afternoon. The scenery along the river is really beautiful - and to an admirer of nature's works, it cannot fail to excite the noblest feelings.

The morning we left Columbia was unusually fair: and foretokened a lovely day: in this we were not disappointed. The eastern orb had just risen, and was gilding with gold, the tops of the stately oak and lofty pine. The white bubbles on the watery expanse, ever varying, the rocks, whose peaks project above the surface of the limpid stream, the mountains on each side of this noble river, which bears upon its bosom the rich products of the Keystone state - to the southern marts, covered as they are with verdant bloom - the rugged and almost inaccessible cliffs, upon which the eye longs with rapture, all these are calculated to impress upon the traveller the fact that sceneries exist in our own, our native Pennsylvania, which are not surpassed, if equaled by any in the Union. The improvements are another source of pleasure to the Pennsylvanian. The Canal is in successful operation, and though the revenue is not as large as was anticipated, yet it is such that we cannot complain. Our business being finished

with Mr. Clammon, we proceeded to Mr. L's – who keep a public house in Middleton, obtained lodgings and the hour of nine having arrived, we retired, so as to be in readiness for the three o'clock stage. We were shown into a small square room, containing three beds. I was about extinguishing the light, when inadvertently pushed the bed quilt to one side: when lo and behold! – mirabile dictu! – I beheld a tremendous – what? Flea, snake, or tom-cat? No, neither, but a bed bug!!! An animal more terrific to me, than the U. States monster to General Jackson. What was to be done? Alarmed and terrified I jumped into bed: but here I remained but a short time. Out on the floor, with a bedspread, I was next. No rest found I there however. Another bed was vacant, to which I then fled; and upon which and the floor I spent four hours; but sleep, gentle sleep, never to my eyelids came. Morpheus refused to embrace me in his arms, and the only companions I had were those unmerciful bedbugs. Bad luck to them! May they never prosper for thus having tormented me. At three in the morning took stage_ arrived in Columbia in time to breakfast_ thence took the cars _ and in about two hours after were landed at the Burden Hand[sic]; from which place we walked home.

Sept 17th went to Lancaster, and attended the Lancaster County Lyceum Meeting; but was little pleased or edified by the lectures that were delivered. Mr. Damant read a lecture on caloric, which by the way was not inappropriate as the thermometer indicated a temperature of not less than 80°, but which temperature placed us in such a state, that we were not anxious to listen for two hours to a discourse on it, or rather on heat. As a lecturer he is quite too effeminate, unless indeed he confines himself to the females exclusively, his voice is as delicate as his person, and when he speaks, it is in such an affected manner, that one is almost forced to leave the room or throw open the windows to inhale fresh air. In his appearance he is a perfect dan[d]y – if those biped beings admit of perfection_; three or four rings grace or rather, to speak more correctly, disgrace his fingers – and number of innumerable all conspire to form a dan[d]y - but not a lecturer to the genus homo. He was succeeded by Mr. Thomas, formerly a dentist, who read a lecture on astronomy; but even this, though the subject was sublime – yet from the peculiar manner in which it was treated was dull and vapid. Very few persons attended; and the greater number of those that did attend were from Strasburg; which was very well represented in the literary province. The Lancastrians manifested very little interest in its behalf; but with this apathy on their part, is nothing new, especially when an exertion, to advance literature is demanded. I saw Miss R., conversed 5 or 10 minutes with her, and then left. She is not as intelligent as her sister, nor even as amusing; though she fondly hopes to make her self such, by an affected egotism.

Oct 3rd made a visit, accompanied by sister, to Aunt Shank. Staid over night – were pleasantly entertained, and left next day notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, for Mrs. Johnson in Marietta thinking to return that afternoon. But in this we were disappointed. The fates had ordered it thus; and their fiat was obeyed. After having delivered my horse and cab to the knight of the augean stable with many directions relating to his keeping and security, we proceeded to Mr. Johnson's where we were kindly entertained. We had scarcely

been there more than an hour when the clouds began to assume a dark appearance; the sky was ominous of something; and sure enough – in a few minutes it commenced raining and continued, without intermission the whole afternoon. Being wearied with driving, I retired early, indulging the hope of a clear and pleasant morning, as fondly as a doting lady awaits the return of her lover. But wonderful to tell, in the morning, instead of a fine clear morning, we had to our astonishment__what? Why a rain, haily[sic], snowy one! It continued alternately, snowing, hailing & raining until one in the afternoon. We were much solicited by Mrs. I. to spend another day; but being anxious to return in order to prepare for returning to College, we declined the kind invitation.

Friday, Oct 4th, left home for College, arrived in Philadelphia about 4 in the afternoon. In the evening saw Power the Irish Comedian, who is no discredit to his country. He is certainly, the most natural, original comedian, that has made his appearance on our stage for many years. May he find, as he assuredly will, that the Americans are not insensible to true, genuine merit. They know how to appreciate it; and they will appreciate it. On Saturday went to Haddington; but not to enter College; for it, contrary to my expectation, was no longer there, it having been removed to Germantown. I took tea, or coffee, I know not which, at Trembel's, but lodged at the College building in my own bed, from which I had been absent more than 5 weeks. Next day being Sabbath, did not go to town, but remained in H. and spent the evening at Mr. Abraham's, where I was very kindly entertained. Monday morning went to Germantown, _saw the College and the buildings intended for our reception, of which I formed no favourable opinion.

Heard from Mr C. and others; that the Germantown people manifested considerable opposition to the Haddington College being established there, _said that the G.Board had no power to transfer that property to others, and believed that the Baptists came there with the intention of proselytizing. The opposition, however, I believe is confined nearly if not exclusively to the canaille, _ a circumstance which only tends to augment the friendship of the friends of Haddington College. The learned with the exception of one Presbyterian bigot, are all in favour of the College. Tomorrow I intend having my bed, trunk, & etc conveyed over. What likelihood there is of my remaining there I cannot tell. A few weeks will decide. To leave behind the scenes, which never failed to give pleasure and comfort, I exceedingly regret. Fair walks, lawns and wood adieu! Ye streams, along whose pebbly shore, I often rambled, in whose pellucid waters I bathed, shaded delightfully with the tall and spreading Beech, and over whose surface I skimmed with a Highlander's swiftness, when nature had clothed you in the habiliments of innocence, I bid you farewell! The trout and golden coloured salmon may now move unmolested. The treacherous hook will no more be an enemy; for it will ne'er be presented, baited, to them by me. Ye rocks which often formed a rostrum, on which I prepared for the approaching commencement, and ye woods to which I oft directed my steps, and through which I reamed, fearless as the mountain boy, _ I bid you a long a last farewell!!! The few inhabitants _ and they were few indeed _ with whom I became acquainted, I now wish farewell! May smiles of prosperity meet them, wherever

they are; and may they be honoured with an Institution, and with students, who may be deserving of their patronage.

Saturday 8th Oct Had my goods, chattels etc., conveyed to Germantown. Found a place to lodge my..., in one of Mr. Colloni's room, in which I am still remaining. How long I cannot tell. I learned that very little opposition was existing in Germantown. The fact appears to be, that the story of the opposition was greatly exaggerated by the Haddington people. Indeed so fearful a tale was told me, that I really felt a diffidence to come here. In Germantown it was said, that the people were licentious, immoral and vicious. Epithets, of the most opprobrious nature, were heaped upon them; and they were represented as such vulgar people, that no virtuous or moral person would associate with them. Haddington, on the contrary was represented as a most favourable situation for a college; for locality, for healthfulness, and beauty of scenery, it was said it had no superior. These lavish panegyrics, upon a place which possessed no advantages, for that which they designed we should establish there _ a prosperous College _ proceeded from selfish feelings. Poor selfish beings! They fondly hoped that we should sacrifice our own interests in order to promote theirs. It was not because they felt interested in the prosperity of the College that they spoke in such high terms; but because their secular interest would have been promoted by its continuance there. In the evening of the same day, went at the urgent solicitation of Revd. H. G. Jones, with him to his house, where I spent the evening very pleasantly. Saw the Misses Jones, whose merits are more developed, as the intimacy is increased. No more,

Oct 9th accompanied N. Jones to Philadelphia, road in the Rail Road Car to it, and stopped at R's. Took dinner. But here an incident occurred which must not be passed by unnoticed. An individual who was seated opposite to me at table, happened to be a moderate seized gormandizer; and as his feats... novel an interesting, a few words respecting him. A roasted fowl was placed between us, which was speedily carved by the gentlemen opposite me; who after helping us, two in number to a small share of it, took nearly the remainder to himself. This he soon devoured, and subjected it to the action of his gastric juice. "Waiter", he cries with a sonorous voice, have you any beefsteak?. "Yes Sire", was the obsequious response. "Bring me a piece, well done, with a good quantity of the dressing. The obedient factotum obeyed; and returned with his plate richly laden with the quintessence of all food. The tall Gentlemen, for his was not less than 6 feet, with his masticators in good order, soon emptied the plate. He espied a cooked fowl, at the middle of the table, for which he, sans ceremony, dispatched the servant, who in a minute had it before him. The lackey was not disposed to leave the whole fowl before him; so he remained as if with the intention of returning the plate with the remainder. But he soon found it was all over with the fowl. That which was left, was not worth returning. The man _the tall man_ had nearly vacated his plate, when he observed at the extremity of the table a dish containing something_ which he took to be onions; and accordingly, called to the gentlemen at that end, "to forward those onions". The gentlemen, who were called upon, and even those who were not, looked all about for the much desired article. But they looked in vain. No onions were to

be found. The reply there...was, that "there are no such vegetables on the table." "What are those white, roundish, potato like things," he inquired as if he was not to be baffled. "Those", was the reply "are Turnips"! "Immaterial immaterial" said he; send them down; and down they came; of which he helped himself very copiously. He ordered, the servant to change his plate; which being done, he provided himself with a good quantity of celery, which after preparing with various condiments he devoured in a short time. Pies came next. But oh! Here I fail. The scene which followed defies description. Piece, after piece, was eaten until no more remained on the table. I left the table resolved to make an account of the transaction, which to me was so novel.

Nov 13th went to Philadelphia, heard Dr Babcock, who is really a noble speaker. His ideas are generally original, and clothed in the best language. Sometimes plain & simple, at other times high and sublime. The ceremony of baptism, was performed, which was a interesting sight, rendered especially so, from its being the first I ever witnessed. The baptismal fount is a place of 12 or 15 feet in length & 6 or 8 wide in front of the pulpit. The water is 4 feet in depth; and is the pure hydrant. The subjects were two ladies, one of who was 17 or 18, judging from appearances; the other's I know not, for I was not near enough to see her. They sat on the front bench opposite the fount habited in white, with large gowns of the same colour, though of a different material, hung over them. Owing to indisposition, the doctor did not perform the ceremony; it was therefore performed by a fellow divine, whom however I knew not. He led one lady at a time into the fount, and placing her nearly in its center, pronouncing some words out of scriptures, he immersed her backwards, raised, dried her face, and leading her out, she disappeared through a back door, and attendant female, having thrown a cloak over her, and accompanying her. This ceremony will do well enough in summer, when a bath is acceptable; but in winter it is rather a cold operation. Yet it is not dreaded; and eminent physicians have pronounced it to be productive of salutary effects. And besides, if the ceremony is at all observed, it ought to be done by immersion; for that is now admitted to be the meaning of the word baptizo in Greek, both by friend & foe. If it is the ancient mode, and the one recommended in the Scriptures, it ought to be adhered to; and if it is adhered to, no season of the year can operate as an objection against its observance.

Nov 19th Having been sometime in Germantown, and as yet having recorded nothing concerning it, or its inhabitants, I shall say a few words about both. First then the place, viz. Germantown, shall deserved to have a brief notice. It is situated 7 miles from Philadelphia, and 3 from Manayunk_ with rail road communication between it and the former place, contains between 5 and 6000 inhabitants of whom a good number are Germans, or the descendents of Germans, as the name itself implies, and is 3 or 4 miles in length. The place is memorable for many revolutionary adventures, - adventures which will ever interest the descendents of patriots. Here many a noble son of freedom fell a sacrifice at her shrine; many a hero, who had unsheathed the sword, to defend the fair and the brave, here fell in defense of Liberty's cause. It was here that the Star Spangled banner floated proudly and the eagle of freedom hovered joyously

over the brave. Here too is the place, rendered memorable on account of the illustrious deeds of Lafayette _ a name, associating with it every thing which is just, brave, and virtuous; --a name, which while an American heart shall beat, will ever be remembered, with grateful, holy, heavenly feelings. But though in the prime of manhood, when he here distinguished himself, yet he now exists only in remembrance. He lives not to enjoy the spontaneous effusions of gratitude, which emanate from freedom's sons. No. He too is no more! The Moor's dark angle _ death, has pierced him with his dart. He sleeps on the wine clad hills of France! Peace to his ashes, and honour to his memory!

"Oh long may the banner of liberty wave,
O'er the land of the free, the home of the brave."

Of the inhabitants, I as yet can say little, not having enjoyed their society. All I know is by report; and as I do not place much confidence in her veracity having tested it by sad experience, I shall write little about them now. The female society is respectable, and is what might be called good; so bear in mind, says madam Report. Not being favoured with that noble mien, dignified air, and handsome person, rarely lavished upon mortals, I expected to pass by unnoticed.

The ladies I felt assured would have nothing to do with me, unless I could command a fine face – a modern sine qua non in order to ingratiate oneself into their good favour. Not so however, I ought to have remarked that here there is a number of churches of different denominations too numerous to enumerate, not "too" numerous to mention", as every American cryer says. "Though dame nature withheld her gifts to me, yet she could not, or at least did not, prevent Cupid from shooting his darts at the hearts of certain females,

This winged messenger, so Dido called him, and she surely knows him well, was actively employed with Miss W... She had seen Mr. Jones and myself once or twice in church – the place of seeing and being seen – and had observed us with such a bewitching smiling countenance and with such black sparkling eyes, which spoke more than words and gestures possibly could, the we possessing a good quantum of vanity – (a commodity not very rare with both sexes_) inferred from the premises which she had laid down, if not in words at least in deeds, that she really was in love with one of us. But with which one no one could tell. Each endeavoring to give the honor to the other. It passed on so for sometime; when an invitation being given to Mr. Jones by Mr. W to attend a party at his house, removed the curtain at once. She was in love fair reader but with whom? With Mr. J of course you will say. But you are in faux pas. Not with him? With whom then? Why if you will not think it egotism, with myself!! Oh love! Mighty love! Who can define it? Who analyze it? Who resists its influence? None! It leads with its silken cord the peasant in his cottage and the king on his throne. " The dusky maid of the western wilds, feels it as keenly, as the fair one that promenades our eastern emprium. The son of the tropical clime, and he who skims the polar seas alike are subject to its power. No wonder then, if so universal that a lady, just in her teens, and constitutionally romantic, for such we all are, more or less, should fell its power. So it was. I was a stranger in Germantown, known only as a student; but it mattered not. She had seen me, and verified the doctrine that love was involuntary. A party, as I said before, was

given, and I...his father being intimate with her's was invited. It was her wish that I should likewise be present. Her father at first objected; said that "he did not know my connections." This she answered, by saying that "I associated with Mr I...., and therefore must be respectable, his respectability being admitted." He then, to gratify his daughter, fondly loved, consented though with evident reluctance. But the note inviting Mr I...was already written and sealed, and her young brother was just on the point of going. Not wishing to trouble her, father, was engaged in study, to write a second note, she was at a loss to know what to do. Fertile in expedients, as woman ever is, she requested her brother to give me a verbal invitation. The billet directed to Mr I...came to hand. He read it hastily, reread it, and then told the waiting bearer, he would attend. But said he, as he left, "be sure, (and these were his own words,) and bring Mr. Smith along". "be sure", he repeated, and have him with you." This information was communicated to me; but my invitation not being embodied in the billet, I could not attend for fear of obtruding Mr I...went at the appointed time. He was kindly, very kindly, received; but she whom he represented as amiable, angelic, divine, though as attentive as modesty would justify, yet so far, was she under in the influence of love, that she immediately inquired why I did not accompany him. He made some excuse; but what I know not. She then wondered if he thought I would come, if she would send up her brother. He told her he thought not; but she might try. Her brother came, knocked at the study, and came in; and being young and unacquainted with the rules of etiquette, in the midst of 5 or 6 students, exclaimed, "Mr Smith you are wanted down there." Engaged deeply in study, at first I did not heed him, thinking he was jesting; but he repeated it and I soon found it true. The students looked "nonutterable things". I told him, circumstances over which I had no control, prevented a compliance. Evidently, sorry at the refusal he left. She, in the meantime, as I...informed me, was in fidgets, wondering whether I'd come; now anticipating the pleasure of an interview, and then the reciprocity of her love. He informed her, I could not come. "Tis strange." She said, "tis passing strange, tis pitiful, tis wondrous pitiful." She wished—but what? that she knew the cause of my refusal. The evening was passed as the evenings in such occasions, usually are, in various amusements such as eating nuts, drinking tea, dancing, playing, chatting, & making love. The fair ones were anxious to make a tender impression upon the minds of those they loved, and thus they whiled away the hours of night. Dull care was cheated; and old father Time sat in the corner unheeded.

Dec 4th, attended a lecture on Grammar, delivered in the Chapel by Mr B. The system was Brown's,and..., which signifies trunk and branches. He had two maps, on which were drawn, various figures such as watches, shoes, bonnets, architectural diagrams, of every order, trees with branches —(if there be trees without them)—and odd figures and nondescripts, as a horse with five legs and a horn on his forehead. These were symbols of our language. We have 9 parts of speech he has but two, which he calls, the trunk and branches. From these he says all the others spring. These parts fit and have a capacity for each other, just as the...has for the mortis. Every part is represented symbolically. The prepositions, moods, and even gender are exemplified by characters. A

bonnet represents the feminine gender, a hat the masculine, a hat and bonnet common and some thing that resembles neither – is intended for uncertain gender – which fourth division we do not recognize. Though strictly speaking we have not neuter gender, yet custom has sanctioned the use of that made, word it now used to signify no gender. The Novels have similar figures. The subjunctive is indicated by the Rainbow because it is contingent and uncertain whether we will have performed an act; --our performance or nonperformance often depending upon the state of the weather –and the weather depending at least apparently so, upon the rainbow. This system was introduced by Mr Brown, and was intended to supplant Murry – he being too too incorrect, too unphilosophical. A more philosophical, less complicated grammar, say they, is needed. Let it be returned, says this lecturer in the ship innovation to Great Britain, from whence it emanated; and let Mr Murry receive thanks for his labour, but requests nevermore to present the...with another grammar. That there are errors in the old system, is a truth so manifest, that to deny it would be supremely ridiculous. But to condemn it, 'ere we have a better, would be equally absurd. Those which exist are insuperable obstacles; and unless language should become immutable, will continue so. It is easy for one of ordinary abilities to detect errors in the productions of the most refined and able scholars; though I may or may not be able to produce any thing of half, nay, one twentieth the merit. So with Brown's system. He may have detected many errors in the old one, yet evidently has not given us one which will obviate them. And why should we lay aside the old unless the new is better? Would such a course be wise? Would the...on a boisterous sea, though in a frail and bilged vessel, tossed to ad fro, by the contending waves, consent to leave it, to trust to a floating spar? Not as long as the vessel was floating. And yet these innovators, would fore sake of interest, require us to leave the old system, and cleave to theirs, which is nought but a floating spar. Justice demands that I should say that their system might do for children quite young, and just commencing rammer; because knowledge is more readily communicated to them, through the medium of symbols, than by another mode. He did not enter minutely into the system; --that would have would have taken too much time – and might have given...sufficient knowledge concerning it; and thus have defeated his design – the foundation of a class. His lecture was evidently written, from the difficulty he manifested in delivering it. After he had harped upon the errors and contradictions of Murry, and his predecessors, cotemporary and successors, he took his seat, having first said that f any were present who would wish to receive lessons, they should manifest it. None however came. No sooner had he finished speaking, and before he had yet taken his seat, the spirit moved a Quaker lady to forth. Mirable dictu! She rose and having laid aside her bonnet, thus as Virgil would say, from her placid...began: "In the beginning & & having quoted 5 or 6 versus, she proceeded to expatiate upon some parts, and then more directly directed her remarks to the necessity of attending to improvements of the day –adverting in a very delicate manner to the advantages arising from the new system which the lecturer had elucidated to them.

Friday December 23rd deserves to be noticed; for the evening of this day will long be remembered by the students of Haddington College _ even perhaps when they shall have ceased to...the capacity of students, and shall be moving in spheres widely different from what they not anticipate. Yes he who may one day lead the multitude by his eloquence, & sway the destinies of the nation, will reflect with pleasure, on the transactions of this evening. It was a meeting of the Sigma Phi Theta Society which renders this evening, and events which transpired interesting. We had determined to hold a public debate __ the...object of which, was to please the Germantown people; and if they should be pleased, they would manifest more interest in our welfare. The Question was _ “Are the mental abilities of the sexes equal?” This question was of such a nature as to interest the ladies _ exactly what we desired _ their interest being essential to our prosperity. Four discussed it and in a masterly manner each side contending so manfully that it was difficult for an unbiased mind to decide which was the better one; and under this difficulty each one laboured, for but few voted. Some perhaps through a tender regard to the feelings of the ladies, for use had a great number present, refused to vote, others because they were unable to decide which deserved their votes. I am sorry however to record that it was decided on the negative. A decision like this certainly meets not my approval...Not because it was decided on the negative; for the arguments on this side may have been more powerful than on the other, and as a decision had to be given according to the merits of the arguments advanced it may in this respect have been correct. But according to the merits of the question a different decision should have been given. This decision had a powerful influence upon the feelings of the females. Their expectations had been excited during the debate; lively and cheerful they were confident of success __ but when the decision __ the fatal knell was given a great change took place. Though this slur is so frequently hurled at them, that one might imagine it would have produced no effect, yet it caused a sudden and manifest depression of feelings. To counteract this our forethought had provided a remedy. And this was simply to conclude a witty a ludicrous speech. For this purpose one of the students committed one of such a stamp to memory, which student was one of the speakers. Having finished his speech, he stole out of the room unobserved, disguised himself in the...of an old farmer. Entering again unperceived, or if seen not recognized by any, he seated himself in the corner among the spectators, where he remained until his opponent had finished and until the decision had been pronounced. “Then rising he asked permission to say a few words. This was denied by the President, who called him to order. Upon which I rose and begged that the society would grant that indulgence to the gentleman which he desired. Made a motion to that effect, which was carried unanimously. He then came forward and gave us such a speech in the ludicrous as I have not heard or read for many a day. Becoming animated he threw off his over-coats, in such a natural manner, that none, but those acquainted with the trick could have detected it, and continued in such a strain that the house rang with peals of laughter. Seldom has an actor left the stage with more éclat; never a student. So perfect was, who is he? Where is he from? &&. If there was a depression of spirits with the females an account of the decision, this most apt

climax and final of the performance, made a correspondent hilarity; and gained for its author universal esteem. It has afforded a most admirable topic to the gossiping community; and many fair tatter has saved her brain from generating strange and monstrous storys[sic], while this continued novel. But its novelty must soon cease; and then it must share the fate of all sublunary things. Perhaps the remarks relative to this subject, and particularly such may be elicited from the ladies, may form the subject of a subsequent journalization[sic].

Saturday left Germantown about 7 1/2 AM, _ walked to the inclined Plane, and up it, which I generally do, took a seat, and arrived at Semon place, much earlier than usual; which was owing to the regularity of our traveling, rather than to the velocity that not being more than 15 miles (-the limited maximum-) per hour. Another hour and a half found me comfortably lodged by my Uncle's coal store stove - a sine qua non - in cold weather. Many inquiries concerning different things, in Germantown, in College, about myself, and others, were of course made, and answered in due form. In the evening visited cousin, who as usual was pleased to see me.

Sunday -went to church, or to meeting as it is familiarly called; -heard Mr Anderson, I beg pardon, I mean the Revd I.B. Anderson, who though not so correct a speaker, murdering the King's English occasionally, yet being ever animated is not uninteresting.

Monday nothing of note - was kept in the house all day owing to the rain.

Saturday, (nothing having occurred deserving of record on the days intervening), I visited Dr Steel's, and in the evening attended a party at Mr Stoners. The misses G's attended and the misses B's and a few of the Strasburg ladies. The evening was amidst ice-creams -cakes -(indispensables during the Christmas season, -) and apples, and ladies, I mention them last being the most important, spent very agreeably. Miss Groff, the younger, though rather modest is an interesting girl, but this quality does not in the least detract from her, on the contrary it is emphatically what the Greeks call it in woman-an ornament.

Monday walked to the rail-road, and waited for the cars; which soon after arrived. The agents saw me standing with my valise in my hand and concluded that I was bound for the city. Each one, and there are a good many, before the cars had stopped rushed to me & put the usual interrogating whether I was bound for the city. I answered in the affirmative. "I have a good car" all answered at once. One expatiated on the comforts of his car, another on the beauty and size. All wished to have me, yet one only could. At length I entered one which from its external beauty I judged must afford internal comfort. I was not disappointed. A stove _ a most comfortable -coal-stove one placed firmly in the center warmed the room; and rendered it as comfortable as our Dr Nott, filled with the products of Lycoming Valley, does our parlour at home. The introduction of stoves is certainly a great improvement, and is another evidence though not a striking one, of the march of intellect. Twenty years back such an idea would have been chimerical; and the individual who would have advanced it, would have been deemed a fit subject for the madhouse. But times have changed; that which was once considered impracticable, is now found to be with apparently little labour[sic], and expense, quite the reverse. Nothing particularly deserving

of note occurred on the Road excepting the animated discussion among three gentlemen, in reference to the Texian question. One was advocating the Texian cause, the other two opposed it, it was continued a long time until the gentlemen were obliged to separate and give place to other passengers coming in. Entered the city about 5 o'clock, which was too late for the Germantown car, and then staid[sic] over night, and went to Chesnut, saw Miss Ellen Tree – who is emphatically a star. She performed Juliet, in Knowles play of the Hunchback, and though a difficult character, she sustained each part with unusual skill. To this the long and continued shouts of the house testified. I have just read that a duel was fought between two bloods in England, concerning this very Miss T. It appears that one of the gentlemen spoke disrespectfully of her and her acting, which of course was a great insult to the other, who was a devoted admirer both of herself and her performance, and therefore sent the other a challenge, which was excepted. They met the next morning at an early hour, exchanged shots, but neither were wounded. So of course their honour[sic] being redeemed, a reconciliation took place. “Oh judgement[sic]!, reason, whither have you flown. Alas! Now folly sits upon your throne!”

Saturday nothing of note _ or if forgotten it :-not having had leisure to journalize.

Jany[sic] 10th, at the request of Mr I. Visited Miss Watson, of whom a few remarks. Seven was the hour appointed for me to make my debut; and it was with feelings, singularly peculiar, which cannot be delineated on paper, and can only be conceived by those who have experienced such, that I spent the interval between five and seven. We started, arrived at the door. Knocked:-now my heart began to throb; _were ushered into a parlour[sic], superbly furnished, and into the presence of Mr & Mrs W., and the two daughters. Mr W, as well as Mrs W, are very intelligent, talkative and sociable, and evidently spared nothing on their part to entertain us and to make the evening emphatically a social one. Miss W (for the other one as being too young to receive company), is a pretty, intelligent, and amiable young lady, bordering on 18, of refined and polished manners _ possessed of the polite and now almost indispensable accomplishments, such as music, French, and I believe drawing. What proficiency she has made in the domestic branches of ancient education _ unknown in our days of refinement, or if known only considered as gross anomalies and innovations, I am not prepared to answer. But I doubt not that she is familiar with the most essential points of that ancient and almost forgotten system. Being my first visit, we did not stay late. Before however we parted, I was honoured[sic] with the sight of some rare antiquarian specimens. Among these most deserving of notice, was William Penn's Chair, and a box made of part of Columbus' house, and of the Elm Tree, under which Penn formed his treaty with the Indians. The chair differed somewhat from our modern furniture, though not as much as one would suppose, its back was made of oak, as well as the legs and crosspieces _ and stained and varnished so as to resemble mahogany, in height as near as I could judge it was five feet _ allowing 3 ½ from the seat. The seat was made of rush. By request I sat on it _ which, considering that it once belonged to a man eminent for his first negotiations with savages

who fearlessly roamed through the forest _ negotiations which were maintained inviolable as long as he lived _ was truly an expected honour[sic] In such a light was it viewed by Gen Lafayette, who when in 1825 he visited our shores, hearing that such a chair was in the possession of a gentlemen of Germantown sent for it, and is said almost to have shed tears as he sat in it. But he likewise is no more! Death lives a shining mark", and such was he. The box, as mentioned above, was made of part of the timber, of the house in which C. resided, and of part of the Elm. It was made by a mechanic in Germantown; and is praised highly by the family. Having partaken of some few nuts we parted, with an invitation to call again, and not at all disappointed in the family to which I was introduced.

Wednesday, Jany[sic] 22nd 1837. On this evening a most grand sight was seen in the heavens. About 6 1/2 I was called into an adjoining apartment by one of the students, to observe what he then supposed to be a fire at a distance, and the rays to be reflected on the clouds. But observing it a few minutes longer convinced us, it was no earthly but a heavenly fire _ a nothing else than the Aurora-Borealis. A little after six, as before mentioned, the north western part of the horizon, began to grow bright, extending about 5 degrees horizontally, and running towards the zenith about 20 degrees:- then gradually by spreading in southeastern course the light illuminated one half of the heavens. To describe it is vain; as well might the limner attempt to portray the hues of the rain_bow, as for me to essay to delineate the splendour of this night. The colour of the light differed much from that of former Northern Lights _ times a light pale red, anon the colour[sic] of artificial fire, then varying into a deeper hue, and thus continually changing. About 20 minutes past 8 o'clock, the arch, to employ the words of another, broke into the open columns, moving slowly & regularly to the zenith, where it perfected its radiations round the Pleiades, the center of the hues being a short distance from that constellation. The sight now presented was awfully sublime. The center of the circle was in the zenith, from which regular formed columns, similar to those observed when the sun is attracting the water, were seen extending to the horizon, and emitting a thousand coruscations. The moon was shining brightly and the heavens were studded with innumerable stars; yet so bright was this light, that it suffered no diminution from their effulgence. The snow on the ground assumed a most lively lurid hue _ being completely illuminated with the light _ a circumstance which added, greatly to the splendour of the Aurora Borealis. At was not inferior if not superior to the falling meteors. If that was splendid, this was doubly so. Many doubtless were alarmed, especially among the superstitious and unlearned, and attributed this phenomenon to a manifestation of the displeasure of Deity. Some conjectured, perhaps that this was an evil omen, sent to admonish us, some that it was indicative of war. They were guilty of what logicians call, *Mon causu pro causa*. One gentleman, beholding the phenomenon, conceited that he saw soldiers marching in platoons! What will not the imagination conceive? This man was evidently alarmed, and was naturally led to picture to himself such objects.

Saturday evening went to the Post_Office _ met Miss W. did not however recognize until she spoke, accompanied her as far as the corner _ found her very

interesting and communicative _ talked of the aura Borealis, its unsurpassed brilliancy compared it with the falling metiors[sic] then changed to sleighing for there was snow on the ground _ expatiated on its pleasures and woes _ and then what? Why stopped, with a tip of my beaver, and a polite courtesy from her.

Sunday Feb 12th by request accompanied Mr Hayhurst to the city, attended Sunday school with him, in Spruce Street _ was introduced to Mr McCloud & others and was much pleased with the scholars and the plan upon they are instructed. Heard Dr Babcock twice was pleased with his discourses, though not as much as I was with Mr Cushmon's, whom I heard in the evening at Dr Brantley's church. Went to dine, to tea, to lodge, and to breakfast, at Mr Reed's, to whom I was introduced by Mr H. Found this to be an exceedingly interesting, intelligent, and sociable family _ was much pressed to call again, with which I shall doubtless comply. Here was made acquainted with an amiable lady Miss Hill, and Miss Bouseer (_spelt innocently I have no doubt for it is French,) equally so, who is cousin of Miss Nancrede. Accompanied this latter one to church, and then home to her house, where I was introduced to her sisters, whom though not Venuses in beauty, were yet exceedingly good company. Ten found me again in Mr Reed's parlour[sic], gathered around a cheerful hearth, chatting and eating apples. Morpheus next laid claim to me, wrapt[sic] his arms around me, in which I comfortable reposed until ½ past seven.

Saturday. In the evening in company with Mr I. & H. called at Mr Watson's. Found the family all at home, Mr W. likewise who is always at home in the evening, unless in case of absolute necessity enjoying the comforts of his family. The two ladies & their mother were gathered around a fire center table, on which 3 or 4 books were carelessly lying open, one or two the productions of Mr W. himself. Near them, were two of the younger children, enjoying themselves with an old favorite _ kenned...Opposite on Penn's cushioned chair sat Mr W., who I judged was meditating, contemplating, or ruminating something, but what, as I make no pretension to divination, I cannot tell. A brilliant hearth added cheerfulness to the already cheerful circle. The evening was spent pleasantly: - the ladies, talked, as usual, their quantum _ sang and played on the piano _ were applauded :- the old lady, (if that be a roper epithet by which to distinguish a...lady with grown up daughters) - conversed freely about the cheerfulness of a grate fire _ changed to churches & in Ministers, _ thought Mr R's forenoon discourse a very good one, but not to be compared to the evening one judged that Mr R. read the prayers in a superior manner:- to which I silently acquiesced, though I thought differently at the time. But there is no disputing with a lady _ and more especially when the matter in controversy cannot be mended. The old gentlemen _ for I do not wish to be partial to the lady _ therefore I have given him that appellation _ talked of olden times, when men wore yellow breeches _ & broad brimmed hats, and women wore short gowns of linsey, and muslin caps _ when the bussing of the spinning wheel was heard instead of the piano expatiated on antiquities and concluded by inquiring concerning the News of the days &. As the clock struck ten, according to prior arrangement, Mr I. Proposed walking to which we immediately assented.

Sabbath

Walked to the City in company with a number of students attended Dr B's church _ was pleased with the discourse, dined at Mr R's, and in the afternoon, to accommodate him, taught one of the classes in Sunday School, but with what credit to myself or the pupils I cannot say. Though a useful and delightful employment situated as I am, I could not engage in it. In the morning when going past the Roman Catholic church I observed a peculiarity of the Catholics, which deserves to be noticed. I observed each one when walking to raise his upper lip and thus expose his teeth. By this I recognized every one to be a Catholic, and to satisfy myself more I watched them until they entered the Chapel. In the afternoon came out in the car.

Tuesday April 4th, sister & I went to Lancaster in Lawrence's carriage, and about ½ past 12 entered the car for Columbia, and after pressing our Uncles by hands, for two were present, soon were out of sight of Lancaster. In 40 minutes we reached the Inclined Plane, and in forty more were in the Washington Hotel, by the side of a comfortable grate. Descending the Inclined Plane, a circumstance occurred, which might have endangered the lives of many. After the train, or rather part of it, had nearly descended the bottom of the Plane, the agents not observing other cars on the same track at a distance below, left the cars run, good humouredly saying "let her sail"! let her sail". Whether she heeded their advice or not I cannot tell; suffice it to say that she did sail, and that most swiftly, until she came in contact with those in front, when a most concussion was the result. No injury done, or damage sustained. The agents laughed not very loud 'tis true, but sufficiently so to be heard by the indignant passengers. Such conduct is culpable in the extreme. Left Columbia in two hours for York – distant 11 miles – and arrived at Mr Bachman's early in the evening, with whom we...the following day, were treated most kindly, and walked through the town and visited several families, the ladies of whom visited us again in turn. We did not become acquainted the alumode or bon ton of the town, some of them being absent; others indisposed, and a few had taken to themselves husbands. With those that visited Mr B's I was not much pleased; some though highly respectable, were not intelligent, and therefore could not please; others denied of the sine qui non, though somewhat intelligent, could not entertain us, for those who laboured[sic] to captivate with their riches, maintained such a constant clatter, that their voices drowned the delicate tones of the modest and unobtrusive. Topic of conversation was as varied as the company; now something on marriage, then a remark about this lady and that gentlemen; and then a run upon a lady of that place who received the addresses of ex-governor Wolf's son. With such remarks the evening was spent; and when the hour of nine arrived ardently wished by me – the remaining three ladies left, whom I had to accompany home. In a short time I returned and after each one had expressed his opinion of the assembly, for on such an occasion all claim the privilege of criticizing, we retired.

Thursday morning left for Baltimore, fare \$4.00. The road between York & Baltimore is exceedingly mountainous, no variety meets the eye of the traveler, - unless indeed that be considered such which arises from one will be longer than another. In building the same monotony exists. One house differs very little from

another – being built of logs, hastily thrown upon each other. The barns, are stables as they are more properly called, exhibit a very novel appearance. Some are of such a singular character that one is at a loss to determine for what they were intended, having their roofs partly covered with straw, shingles, and boards, and some almost without either. Indeed but few fine buildings are met with; except in villages, and occasionally one may see some stately mansion rearing its turreted chimneys; but these are rare indeed. And should the traveler inquire, as he most assuredly would if he is half as inquisitive as I am to whom these mansions belong, _ he will be told _ to slave holders. Seven miles from York we passed through Strasburg – a small but brisk place – exhibiting the signs of stores, some new, others old, of towns which were numerous. York County joins Maryland _ 17 miles from York; which is distant from B. 40 miles. On the same about dusk we were landed at Baltzhoover's, where immediately cousins John & Abraham met us, who after pressing us by the hands most affectionately, for never was there a meeting with warmer hearts, accompanied us into the parlour[sic], or into a parlour[sic], for there are many, where a similar affectionate interview was experienced by them and sister. In the evening, being much fatigued by our ride, I retired early, and occupied, by urgent solicitation, the room of our cousin's. I slept with Abraham, or to speak more correctly I slept very little, but talked much, ceasing not before 3 in the morning. The most important topic of conversation which engaged our time and attention, dare not be mentioned or recorded in a journal which is not kept under lock & key.

Friday. Spent greater part of the time at the...house, and in the evening visited the Museum. Bought a ticket, in conjunction with cousin Michael, who I ought to have observed before was in company from York, and would be in company the whole tour. Some little hope animated our breasts, that perhaps our ticket might draw a prize, nay perhaps some calculations were already made how the money might be invested, but all these fondly cherished feelings were unmoved by the announcement of the clerk, as he called, in a stentorian voice that it was a blank. We left the office with our pockets minus one dollar _ resolved never more to purchase in that office, and perhaps in no other.

Saturday. Morning rainy _ wrote home, walked to the wharf and back. In the evening visited Crook's, where we met some company, two gentlemen and two ladies _ both sisters _ one married _ the other single, the latter one is truly an interesting, beautiful, and accomplished young lady, possessed of nearly if not all the modern accomplishments _ embracing French, music, on the guitar. Harp & piano, all of which instruments she plays most admirably. In her manners she is sociable, in her deportment dignified, in her disposition amiable. Of riches she has sufficient and in beauty she has few excel her. But no more. Next morning I, in company with sister & cousin Abraham, called upon her, when it fell to my lot to gallant her to church. But of part of this pleasure I was deprived, for some one was at her house before we came, who, though evidently not desired by her, as I was subsequently informed, walked on one side and I on the other. Thus she was ably defended though perhaps not ably entertained. I at her request took a seat in her pew; e took one behind. No sooner was meeting over when he again stepped up on one side and I on the other _ neither one being disposed to

relinquish his claim; so she again had two gallants, homeward, at least, as far as my residence Baltzhoover's. In the afternoon called, that is Abraham & I, at Mr Bromwell's to whose family I was introduced. Entered in a cheerful, social conversation with Miss B., whom I am happy in saying is an exceedingly interesting and amiable lady _ endowed with excellent mind _ beautiful in the extreme _ possessed of modern accomplishments and last, though not least, is worth considerable of the "Root of all Evil." The afternoon was spent very pleasantly and no regret was experienced in visiting this family. Sociability is I think characteristic of the Baltimore ladies a quality calculated to elevate them much in the estimation of strangers. A...about Baltimore. This town is noted as much for its irregularity, as Phila is for regularity, the streets crossing and recrossing each other, where ever convenience required _ regardless of beauty. It is located on rather a hilly spot _ some streets descending so much, tat it is impossible for wagons loaded to ascend. No public buildings of importance are in it; one or two monuments, and the city springs are the only attractions which it affords. It very much needs public squares _ such great ornaments to cities. Ladies have no promenading street, except Main, or Market, and these are generally blockaded with boxes, and bales of various kinds. It is rare to see a lady walk the streets unless the weather is very favourable[sic] _ should it be damp or cloudy their delicate feet trip not along the streets. In fashionable dress they equal the Philadelphians, in sociability they are superior, but in having inclement weather they are inferior. But I fear I grow tedious.

Monday

Took car for Frederick _ at which we arrived about 1 P.M. The Rail_Road winds beautifully along the meandering..., following it to tits source; and then by an inclined Plane of 6 miles _ up which the cars drawn by 4 beautiful greys to each _ it takes nearly a direct course to Frederick. The scenery along this stream is noble and picturesque. At Ellscots Mills we break fasted _ fare 50 cents. Frederick is 63 miles from B. From the former place, passengers going westward, take the National Road _ which is macadamized, but in a manner much superior to our roads. The stone is limestone, but very small, and solid; and the road is as level _ in reference to the stones and ruts, as a.... When the traveler leaves the car at Frederick 4 or 5 porters meet him, culling loud enough to awaken the dead, "any baggage, any baggage"! If answered in the affirmative, one immediately demands your checks _ (small numbered pieces of tin given at B. where similar numbered ones are attached to every trunk _ with which he waits until he hears the numbers he has, cried out, when he steps up and demands the trunks. Thus he proceeds until all are obtained. Though there are hundreds, and I might almost say thousands of persons here at this time anxiously looking for their baggage, yet very little confusion attends such a distribution of trunks, boxes, band-boxes carpet_bugs etc. The introduction of checks obviates all difficulty, and the whole work moves on smoothly. No trunk is delivered, unless the porter, can show a similar check to the one on it. A man generally stands in the car, and yells aloud No 8, 14, 16 or whatever it may be, which call is responded by some one, here, here! Entered the stage for wheeling

_ road comfortably as far as Hagerstown _ when an accession of passengers, crowded us rather much. Frederick & Washington Counties are considered decidedly the best in Maryland, the former is celebrated for its wheat productions, and the latter for its yielding various grains. At Frederick we dined and in a short time left. Our company was composed of persons _ until as before mentioned it increased to 9 when we reached Hagerstown _ being composed a Baltimorean[sic], a gentleman from Washington by profession a black-leg, as I subsequently learned, two gentlemen from H. bound for Missouri, a coloured[sic] girl and a merchant from Memphis, Tennessee. This together with sister, cousin Michael, and myself made up the company. A fine team of boys hurred us a long at the rate of 9 or 10 miles an hour. Little conversation was held for the first few miles except occasional remarks suggested by the appearance of some novel object; and then silence would again hold her scepter over us. Dusk brought us to a stopping place, where we took supper. Fare 50 cents. The supper being finished we seated ourselves in the stage for night, some preparing themselves for taking their maps in it, but we not accustomed to recline our weary limbs on such couches, prepared little for it, thinking that we would not be able to rest; and in this we were not disappointed. We were awake nearly the whole time, while the others were wrapt[sic] in balmy sleep. Towards morning, being not a little wearied by our ride, we rested some. The scenery on a beautiful morning along some parts of the National road is beautiful indeed. One scene particularly so. We had rubbed our eyes, nodded to one another, lifted the curtain, when the driver stopped, and told us that there was a hill of a mile in length, and asked if any wished to walk. A number of us, to recreate our limbs, and to ease the horses, stepped out, and never did we behold a more glorious prospect. Fair Aurora had just risen from her saffron coloured[sic] bed, and was illuminating the hills with her bright beam, the smoke from a few scattering huts, was curling beautifully along the sloping hills, and here and there was seen the cow boy winding his way leisurely homeward; and now too might be seen the country maiden paling her shining cows, and then with steady steps making her way to the rude but neatly built cottage. Some songsters from the surrounding grove, added cheerfulness to this already lovely spot, by their melodies. The vegetation had already made some advancement; the forest trees were clothed with thin, delicate, verdant.... The sky was clear and of an azure hue, and not ever the moving of a leaf disturbed the serenity of the morning. An hundred hills, were at once within the reach of the eye. Never did I behold a more lovely sight. It was a landscape for a painter. This was seen on Tuesday morning, and...the commencement of this day's journal. Nothing of interest occurred or worthy of note on this day. Breakfasted in Cumberland, Washington County, attempted to dine at a tavern, for 37 ½ cents a piece _ but could not. In leaving Frederick, 3 stages went in company with one another, each being loaded with 8 or 10 passengers. Accordingly when we arrived at this dining house, an agreement was...into by them not to pay more than the before mentioned sum. If they obtained dinner for that to stay, if not to go on to a public house in Petersburg, Somersette, Perma, and take an early supper. The latter was determined upon, the land lord, not being disposed to comply with their wishes. The house in

Petersburg is kept by a German Pennsylvania lady and here we received the best meal we met with...we had left Baltimore. The fare was fifty cents as usual; but I would rather have paid that for such a meal, than a bit for those we had. But travelers must not be too particular. Impositions they may expect, & they will assuredly suffer by them. Having again proceeded, and having closed the curtains, in a short time the golden sunset and radiated the heavens with his effulgence. Exhausted from loss of sleep and wearied by traveling, we determined to enjoy some repose. With little ceremony, therefore each one commenced nodding, and in a short time all were enjoying the sweets of Somnus. Sweet balmy sleep! Oh those great and potent ruler, how gladly art thou hailed by the weary traveler! In...embrace all dull cares are forgotten! With thee, the anxieties of this petty world are swept down the oblivious river of Lethe. But why this? Stop...

Wednesday. Took breakfast in Washington _ which was tolerable _ and arrived in Wheeling about noon. Being dusty, wearied, and fatigued, the afternoon was spent at the U.S. Hotel. In the evening we took a short walk through the town, but were little pleased, it being like Pittsburgh dark and...and smoky. It is quite a business place _ and somewhat noted for its manufactories. Opposite the town is a large island of 300 acres in extent, composed of the richest soil. It is now owned by the Virginians, who have built a small town on it; though it was formerly claimed by the... About 9 in the evening we left W. in the steam boat, William Wirt, which had arrived about 7 ½. I had entered our names early in the afternoon, expecting to secure births. But I obtained only one, & that was for sister but not without great difficulty. We had none, expecting mattresses spread on the floor with a blanket. A great number of passengers were on this boat.

Thursday. Having rested on mattresses, the previous night, at an early hour we were we were roused by the boys, who were preparing for breakfast, by making births _ removing mattresses, & sweeping rooms. This occasions a great bustle among the passengers; some are seen washing others shaving, one brushing, another blacking; and so on until each one's toilette is finished. When the breakfast bell rings, or the bell for any of the meals an amusing scene follows. About 3 minutes before the bell announces the readiness of each meal, the ladies are seated; but so eager are some men to get to the first table, that ladies often have a difficulty in being seated, unless the clerk interferes, & secures seats for them. Fifteen or twenty minutes before the bell rings, gentlemen seat themselves opposite their plates, from which they do not move until the servant sets the chairs to the table when they stand immovable behind them, with one hand on the back of their chairs. The tables generally filled with a great variety of meats but no vegetables grace it except the swate favorite of the Emerald Isle. And this too is seldom prepared in a palatable manner; though served in divers ways – sometimes, boiled, other times roasted, & fried. As mentioned before, the table was crowded with plates containing a small portion of meat – prepared in sundry modes, and of every kind and quality _ on each, from the tender roasted pig, to the round, fat shoulder. Much policy and art are displayed in serving the table in their manner; for it is crowded as before stated,

with large plates with but little in them, thus giving an appearance of abundance. But they gain nothing, for as soon as one is emptied, the call is immediately to replenish, which is not neglected. It is really amusing to see the servants carry from 5 to 8 plates at a time, & with as much ease and dexterity as some eastern one's would 2 and 3. After...the servants who attend at table are generally small boys, white, from 10 to 14, with the exception of the steward who is grown. So then at table, instead of the passengers calling out Tom, Dick or Harry to serve them, the cry is nothing but _ "boy bring me that dish": "I say boy, that ham"; "look here boy, that brandy": or "boy, boy! Are you deaf? That gin". The water on the boats is common river water, dipped out as occasion may require. It is of course as a general thing muddy; and a chick sediment was often found in the bottom of our...cups & saucers. To remedy this, many have recourse to the Gain, wine, or brandy bottle, giving the water most assuredly a different colour[sic], but at the same time rendering it worse than in its natural state. The evening is spent in various amusements. No sooner is the cloth removed, than preparations is made by each one to spend the evening as he likes best. Some are seen playing at checkers, some at back_gammon _ and by far the majority at cards. In these games amusement is most generally aimed at, though too frequently money is the stimulus which puts them into action. These amusements are continued until 9 o'clock, when a bell rings _ which is the signal for stopping.

Friday, Entered Cincinnati __ a city claiming and nightly too, to be Philadelphia in miniature _ stopped at Longstreets _ whence we started for Lebanon on the following day. Cincinnati resembles Philadelphia more than any of the western cities; its streets are regular, and its houses well built and not a few in the richest in the richest style. The greater number of the citizens are Germans _ either emigrants or else American born. The waiters, and poters, at the house we stopped at were Germans __ though it was one of the first houses in the place.

Saturday _ having obtained a coach with a span of noble grays, and having mounted the driver on the box, we proceeded on to Lebanon, where, after considerable difficulty owing to the bad state of the roads, we arrived about 8 o'clock _ having made 30 miles since 11 o'clock. Next morning we visited our cousins _ whom we found living happily. Having partaken of some breakfast, we soon after started for Cincinnati _ leaving sister with cousin Martha.

Sunday __ saw Dr Groff.

Monday _ started in the steam_boat 'Frontier for Peoria.

April 18th _ stopped at Louisville, a large flourishing business like city _ laid our regularly, and inhavited by eastern people _ either from New England or from the middle states. "Kentucky is a slave state, as is well known, and yet the eastern people, who are violently opposed to slavery, have settled in it: and hence the town is inhabited principally by those. Their practice does not harmony well with their theory. At this place we took on board five of the Cherokee Indians. They were attired in fashionable style, gentlemanly in their deportment, and spoke the English with correctness and fluency. They were returning from Washington where they had been to solict redess, for certain

grievances, which they had endured, had gone on protest against a treaty formed by the commissioners of government with certain unauthorized Indians; by which treaty lands with 30 or 40,000 were transferred to government for the small sum of 5 * 6000. The Cherokee nation is composed of 18 or 20,000 persons, who are distributed over certain portions of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. It appears, as far as I could learn from those Indians that those who formed the treaty, had been appointed by about 5 or 600, while the remainder – were strenuously opposed to the measure. But government, considering the Indian Commissions fully authorized to form such a treaty, and to dispose of their own and their Constituent's lands, made it; and when once ratified, it seemed as unalterable as the laws of Medes and Persians. This, those five who had been on to Washington experienced. They spoke in sever terms, of the President _ Gen Jackson _ intimating that so bitter and crud was he, that like Caligula, he wished the Indians had _ but one neck. That he might dispatch them with a single blow. In reply to the interrogatory, which I put to them, what they would do if they received no relief? "I was said what can we do"; emphasizing the particle can particularly. "Our number", said the one with whom I was speaking, for although all could speak _ English, yet one was move proficient than the others, "is small"; "our people are weak". "But" _ and the ringing of the bell for dinner prevented the sentence being finished, and deprived us of hearing in words, what doubtless was in thoughts _ that they would be revenged, if they had means. Many by this treaty will be compelled to leave their...land, to bid adieu to the graves where repose the bones of their sires, and spend their remaining years, be the many or few, in the wilds of the western forest. To leave the land of our forefathers, and go to an unknown... is no easy task; and he who performs it, performs not with out giving vent to irrestrainable[sic] tears. But the grief is rendered indescribably greater, when after a long series of years have occasi0oned many bright and glowing actions to...under one's notice, one is leave forever the land the spot on which he first drew breath. Such is the case with the Indian.

One mile below Louisville are the falls; which are very rough, and often impossible, on account of the numerous rocks, which may be seen during low water; at which stage of the water, boats take the canal, constructed some years back. Stationed pilots are placed at these falls, who, for the accommodation of captains and pilots, ...their boats over, for which of course they receive a handsome fee, for in this country no one works, without being well paid. At these rapids or falls there is a fall of 22 feet in a mile. The water being high, we passed over them, not however without apprehending some danger, as we were all ordered on deck which in Western boats is where the cabin is in Eastern ones. Though the decent is rather dangerous, yet there is so much novelty and pleasure connected with it, that the danger is risked by nearly all. A lover of nature will here have an opportunity present of indulging in his favorite pursuit. The abrupt turns, and whirls, and back currents, the warmy[sic] waves rolling 6 and 8 feet high, creating chasms of an of an equal depth, and willingly seeming to bear the puffing steamer, are calculated to impress the traveler with no ordinary feelings. The scenery around is unusually fine and pleasing, though not

particularly noted for any of the works of nature, saving the falls, blending cities, farms, groves, & extended plains. The following cities are about 2 miles apart and may all be seen descending the falls; ...Louisville, Portland, Shippensport on the Kentucky shore; _ New _ Albany, Clarksville, and Jeffersonville on the Indians side. Each of these towns are flourishing, some more than others, especially Louisville, of which I have already said as much as the...of a journal will allow, and New Albany.

April 20th. Vegetation more advanced than about Cincinnati peach trees blooming. This was near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, which we passed in the night going out, but in day time returning; and which junction is remarkable not for the expanse of water, but also for the singular line which is formed when the waters meet. The Mississippi is always muddy, below the Missouri, and the Ohio clear, unless when rendered otherwise by heavy rains. A regular line, not straight, but rather curved, is to be seen from one edge of the river to the other; here indeed perhaps the muddy water finds its way a piece up the Ohio, and its water, again as if to resent the injury wishes in on the Mississippi, and marks the track by its purity, which soon changes _ commingling with the other.

To observe this apparent unwillingness in the two waters to mingle with each other, was truly interesting; and with a philosophical genius, combined with a portion of moralizing, one might form not only the caption of an essay, but also the materials themselves. But the swift winged bird, our boat, was soon beyond this union, not of many waters, but of two; and deprived me of viewing its longer, and put an end to my speculations, which if it had not been done, they might have been recorded, and thus have either, rendered the readers of his journal very learned, or have caused them to think this author was very unlearned. So for fear of the last being deceived, the fates ordered otherwise.

21st. On rising this morning found ourselves at the shore, on the eastern side of the Mississippi, laid up, or by, to make use if a steamboat phrase. We all left the boat, ladies excepted, and scoured along the shore, entering here and there a little hut 18 by 20 ft, staring and looking, and being stared and looked upon again, in return, by way of compliment, when tired, we again returned to the boat, which was now ready to sail, and was making manifest preparations, by firing, blowing off steam, and ringing, to the latter of which most attention is paid.

Before leaving however the Captain, bought a dozen or two of buffalo fish, which had that morning been caught, in a small bough_ a narrow opening into which water when in a high stage enters. These fish had entered when the water was high, but were not able to find their way back, when it fell. In size they equal the shad, but are a much inferior fish, the meat although white, being unpleasantly strong. The name derives its origin from the resemblance of the head to that of a buffalo, which resemblance, if there exists any indeed, is so slight that no one would be justifiable in giving that name, from such a resemblance.

A[pril] 22nd. Saw a flock of white swans, standing on a sand bar, washing their beautiful plumes, which would have vied in whiteness with the far famed Parian marble. As we approached a gun was discharged, which put them to

flight; but flying to another sand bar, a short distance off, lit again, flying to another sandbar, a short distance off, lit again. Much of the land on both sides of the Mississippi is liable to be over flowed, and the soil for many miles is purely alluvial, as soil so well adapted for growing corn, (to make use of a western word,) but which owing to its frequent inundations, is rendered unfit for cultivation. Cotton wood _ a tree being some resemblance to our poplar – is the most common – along rivers, and in low lands is the only kind found. It grows tall and straight, and is when split of a white yellowish color. Islands are generally covered with these trees, which in a few years from a tender twig grow up to tall trees, and though not so deeply rooted as the oak, yet proudly defy the storm. The dwellings along this River, are nothing but huts, of from 18 to 20 feet; with a few rough hewn planks answering as a roof. These huts may been [sic] seen on the edge of the river, with naught but a dense impenetrable behind, and vast expanse of water before. The traveler is at a loss at first to conceive how these tenants of the forest got here, as access from either way, save by water, is impossible; and then how do they subsist? The pilot, on being asked, how they came there, said very significantly, that they “grew spontaneously”. They make a subsistence by hunting and fishing; and make, in addition to that a fortune by selling wood to boats passing and repassing.

The wood cost them but little, and sometimes even nothing, as much of the uncultivated land along these western waters has not been surveyed, and government not paying any attention to it, every one claims a right to it, and accordingly disposes of it, as though legally authorized. It is in this way that many who have gone westward with nothing, & with perhaps less than nothing, have become affluent. Living in the forest, retired and lonely, their expenditures would be comparatively small, while their income would be immense. It requires no dealing with familiar Spirits, to tell how such became rich. “To make money” says the old proverb “ is no difficulty to keep it is”. Here, no temptation exists to spend money but every facility for keeping it. Wood brings from 3.25 to \$4.00 per cord. The boat stopping to wood, we availed ourselves to recreate a little, and took a stroll up the river, where we saw a small log hut, which sans ceremonie, we entered. We were met by a half grown colored girl at the door, whom after looking about the room, and reconnoitering every thing closely, we asked for a cup. She gave us one, and pointed to a well a few yards from the house, inwardly rejoicing that we had left the room. The water was bad; the well being too near the river. When I was returning the cup, another opportunity presented of taking a view of the interior of the hut. As I entered a white woman, pale and emaciated, raised her head from a bed on which she was lying, and beckoned me to come in, as I was about to retire fearful of intruding. I did so; and on inquiry learned that she had been sick for several months, and attributed her indisposition to the effluvia rising from the decomposition of vegetable matter, and the constant heavy fogs from the river.

The bell of the boat announcing its readiness to depart, our conversation was cut short, and hurried off to give heed to its signal. Near this is New Philadelphia. This town is in Missouri, which is a slave state; - a circumstance which will very much retard its onward progress to improvement. Saw a deer a

short distance from the shore; but seeing us in turn soon secured itself among the under wood, and defied pursuit.

April 23rd. This day was rendered pleasant by viewing some of nature's grandest scenery; and witnessing the contest between art and art. The latter consisted in a race between our boat and another called the Susquehanna – boat much superior to ours in make and power, having two engines and eight boilers, while the one on which we were had but one engine and 4 boilers. Though placed on such an inequality, remarkable to say, our Captain ventured to run, thinking that to be vanquished by the lion is not disgrace, but rather a credit for having dared to encounter the King of Animals. But we were of course beaten, not however without considerable firing. However much we may tremble, when on land, when we think of steamboat racing, strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that this fear is seldom manifested by us when on water. Contact with danger seems to lessen our fears & apprehensions; and that which we at first dreaded with perhaps just grounds, now from its familiarity, ceases to occasion alarm. This is eminently so in Steamboat racing. Though a few may exhibit symptoms of fear, yet the far majority evidently seem to delight in that which really endangers their lives. And that I may not be misunderstood, I conceive myself bound to throw my weight of influence in the scale against the dangerous, and reckless practice of racing. Of the evils resulting from it, my limited time and space will not allow me to speak; perhaps indeed toward the close of the present journal, a few words may be said about it. The bustle, during a race, the running to and fro of the passengers, the engineers cry of "fire her up", and the imperative sound of "trim boat" from the Captain, mingled with the occasional ringings of the engineer's bells to direct the pilot, - and the varied faces of sorrow and gladness, as each boat alternately passes the other, is calculated to fill the mind with feelings peculiarly singular. A more mortifying circumstance can scarcely happen than to be on a boat passed by another. As we were passed, not a little mortification was occasioned by one of the men throwing out a rope towards, intimating that if we seized it they would drag us along. This launch of the rope was of course accompanied by shouts and cheers, waving of hankerchiefs and hats, in the former of which the ladies took an active part, in the latter men and boys. The most of this cheering however is done by the passengers – the crew seldom if ever taking part. Of the picturesque scenery a few words. The scenery along this part of the river Mississippi, consist chiefly in high projecting rocks, of various forms, and appearances. Some so singular, as almost to induce the belief, if we had the least foundation, that they were cut and carved by the polished hand of art. It requires but a common stretch of the imagination, to conceive some of those rocks, excavated and fashioned as they are, to have been castles and halls and towers, which have constituted the groundwork of many a tale and favored legend. To gaze upon these, brings to mind all that the Poets have sung of Nature's grandeur. There is a native wildness and beauty in them, that far transcends any of the most finished productions of art. Difference in their forms has led to a variety of names, by which they are recognized.

To several of the most prominent I will allude. The Devil's Tea Table is a large circular stratum of rock, about one foot in thickness and 12 in diameter, placed, (apparently as if by art,) on a pedestal of considerable height: - the whole rock much resembling one of our modern center tables, but differing in the uses to which they are applied; his being used as a tea table, while ours is designed for a literary one, upon which books of a beautiful exterior are placed, with naught but trash in the interior. A few miles farther down, as if the presiding genius of this neighborhood, is another rock, called the Devils Bake oven, which resembles our old fashioned bake ovens - having a large opening in front, with a body of corresponding bulk in the rear. Rumor says here he bakes, and eats at the former place - being distant only 3 miles. A family is said to have resided in this oven during one summer; so we are naturally to conclude that no baking was done there then, and if he took of any kind of refreshment, it must have been procured elsewhere. Another one, and the last I shall mention, is the Grand-tower, situated very near the middle of the stream, perfectly circular, & in height about 30 or 40 feet, with a surface of nearly an 1/8 [?] of an acre. It is not known whether the one from whom the others derive their names, has any control over this; it is however believed not, and the reason given by the knowing ones is that he would be too much exposed - this rock being as already remarked of a perfectly level surface. The Captain told some good 'ons about these rock and their visitor; but as he is not a very popular individual, I forebear to record anything relating to him.

Entered St Louis in the morning about 10. o'clock. Having received information from the Captain that we should not leave it until the following morning, we ushered forth into the noted city - the oldest in the western country.

The buildings are generally one or two stories high, streets narrow, some unusually so: pavements liable to the same objection, obliging one oftentimes, if in company of another, to walk in the street. This defect does not exist in that part of the city built by the Americans, - appearing only in that built by the French, who appear to have been very parsimonious with their land; else why their pavements and streets so narrow? But this seems to be peculiar to the French.. If their minds are so narrow and contracted as their streets, they are of all men most to be despised. This however we find not to be the case, - for none are more frank and generous, oft' times generous to a fault. This city now numbers about 13,000 inhabitants, who are indeed a heterogeneous mass - some being Germans, some French, and some English, and some of neither. Saw a number of ladies promenading, who were dressed splendidly, and who possessed that beautiful, but seldom found color, poetically called brunette. This happy blending of the white and brown, so highly extolled by the romance writers, and so much admired by the bright votaries of Venus and her winged son Cupid ever closely clinging to her with filial fondness, is partly natural and partly the effect of climate. In point of business and commercial enterprise St Louis stands next to none in the west. She is emphatically the Emporium of the West, which Philadelphia is of the East. She constitutes a depot for all the western States. Thirty steamers

were lying at the wharf ready to sail. The manners of the people of cities and countries remote from each other vary exceedingly. I cannot help here remarking about the singular and Spaniard like custom, which prevails among the people of Western towns, of carrying arms. So general has been this practice, that few are now seen, from the lowest to the highest, who do not wear weapons, of some kind or other – varying with the business or profession of the individual, and being influenced more or less by that kind in use in his own State. The Southern, for example, uses the dirk cane, the Kentuckian the sword knife – and the Missourian the Bowie and pistol; while the tar has suspended from a leathern belt, which passes round his body – a huge butcher knife, which though sometimes encased, is more frequently exposed, dangling from one side to another, and giving as little concern to him as the Silver toy does to the innocent child. If a Western or Southern man eats an apple or whittles – the latter being always done when anything of a whittling nature is to be had – he uses the dirk-knife or bowie. That such a custom should prevail is much to be lamented, that it is countenanced by the respectable argues a most lamentable state of morals. With them lies the power to reform society; but this cannot be effected by secretly practicing what they condemn in others. They tell the poor man in vain to lay aside his knife, when they use though privately the silver hilted dirk. 'Tis as absurd, and equally as futile, for one to dissuade the drunkard to quit the bowl, when he sees you under the influence of a milder cordial.

Left St Louis, at the time appointed by the Captain: not however at the first appointment:- for if we had it would have been a miracle of steam-boating – and the attention of the people would no doubt have been directed to it by the good editors of the place, as a most singular phenomenon, predicating upon it a speedy reformation in honesty and veracity. But it was the fourth – and off we sailed.

After passing up the Mississippi some 18 or 20 miles, we saw the muddy Missouri empty into it and give it that color which it carries into the gulf. Above the mouth of the Missouri, the water is clear – resembling much our common spring water. The Missouri, though generally considered a tributary of the Mississippi, and I conceive without much ground, is not by any means inferior to it, being larger, capable of being navigated to a greater distance, and its water is more boisterous. The American Fur Company established at St Louis, trade in this river, in the fur business, and send up boats to the distance of 2800 miles. It is a wealthy company, and monopolizes all the trade. The tongues and hides of buffalo are the stable articles. It is said in 1831 100,000 of the former were brought to St Louis. The traders give in barter to the Indians knives, blankets, & beads, which are rated at ten times their legal value.

A few miles up this river Alton is situated – a site not well suited for building, though in a proper neighborhood for a town. There are two towns of this name, one called upper Alton – being about 2 miles north of the other – which is termed lower, on the bank of the river, and which is the business doing

part. Population of either between 2 & 3,000 – It is the embryo rival of St Louis – and may one day become the full grown giant.

We next stopped at Newport, on the Illinois River, to unload some freight. This town was completely surrounded by water – and many of the houses stood two feet in water. But lest it surprise, only bear in mind that there were but 6 or 8 houses in the whole town. We sailed to the storehouse in the steamboat. The Captain called the place Waterloo; but we suggested that it be re-christened and its name registered as Water-high.
