

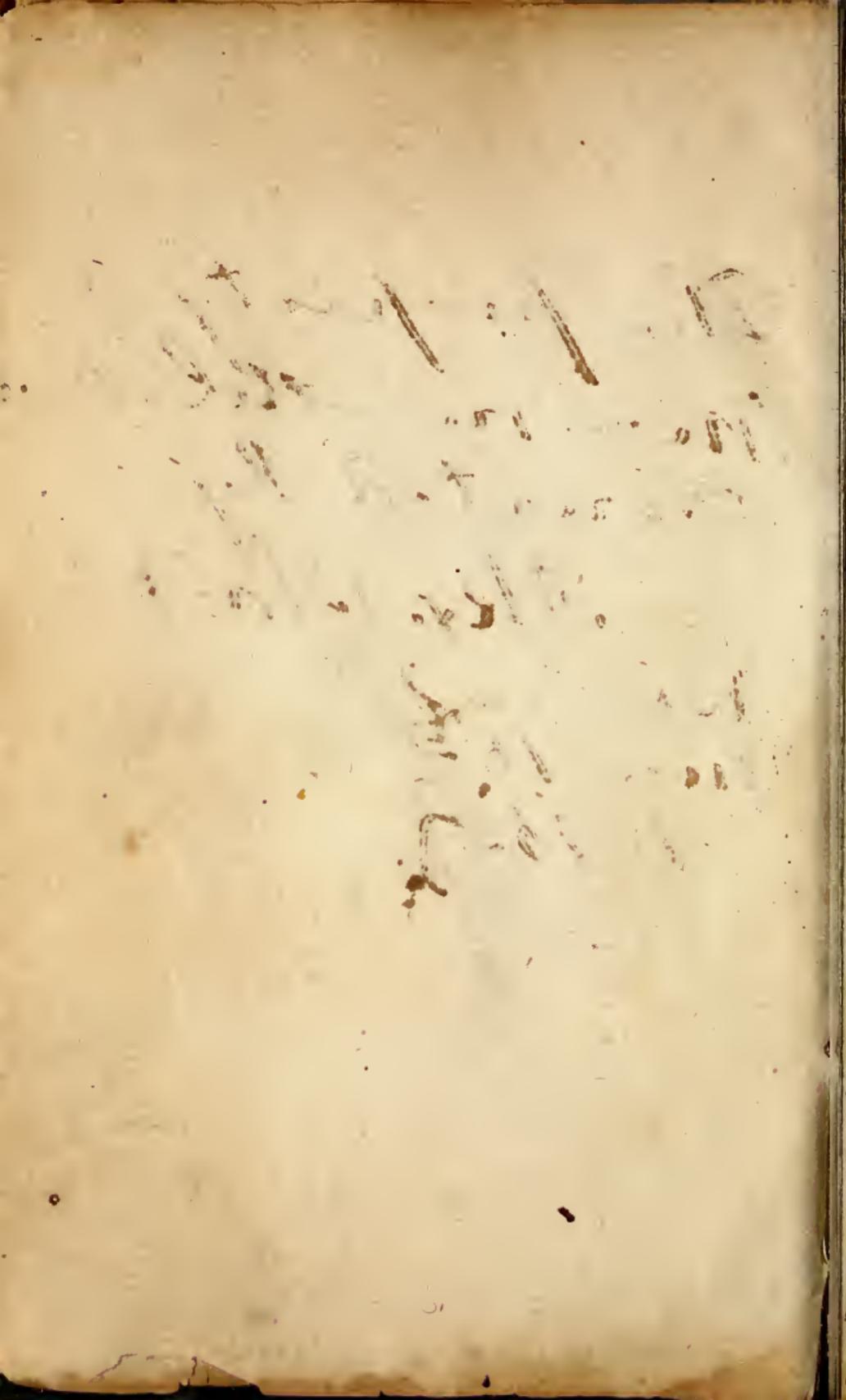
Mr. Robert Esay Rairie

1st [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

Alex. Blair's

The property of  
Monmouth College  
Donated by  
Alex. Blackie

Boston  
June 16<sup>th</sup>  
1876.



1835-

Agreeably to an appointment from the Committee of Missions of the Associate Reformed Synod of the West, I after making some necessary arrangements, left Cincinnati, on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of April for St Louis, Mo. During night we had a pleasant passage and reached Louisville Ky, (a distance of 145 miles) in 12 hours.

On the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April, I for an hour or two had an opportunity of surveying the city. Here "the rich & the poor meet together," and man sells man, for money.

Persons of all shades of colour  
are here discovered, from a jet  
black, to the pure white. Some  
of their public buildings are  
handsome while a few at least  
appeared delapidated. The  
population is said to be nearly  
15,000. The plan of the City is regu-  
lar and pleasant, yet the  
site is low, and I think often  
unhealthy. Nearly opposite  
to the City, the falls of the  
Ohio, obstruct the navigation.  
Here for two miles a variety of  
Islands appear, while the bed  
of the River is a continued bed  
of Limestone. After writing &

posting a letter to my parents,  
I left Louisville about Noon.  
We spent nearly four hours in pass-  
ing the Locks of the Canal (4  
in number,) by which Boats pass  
the neighbouring rapids.  
This delay was caused in  
part by another Boat having  
entered immediately before  
us, and partly by the employ-  
ment of slave for free labour.  
The same amount of manual  
labour, I feel persuaded  
could have been done upon a  
similar set of Locks in New  
York State in little over half

about two millions of dollars.  
Our Boat (about 200 tons) paid  
eighty dollars three locks, or 4 gates.  
At 4 P. M. we left the Locks &  
with steam and current moved  
at about 12 miles per hour, pas-  
sing some small towns and  
villages such as New Albany.  
24<sup>th</sup> of April. We passed the  
mouth of the Wabash and  
Shawnee Town. On the North  
side of the River, we passed,  
and saw a cave in the huge  
rocks, which occasionally form  
line the shore, in which a band  
of River pirates had formerly  
lived, by murdering the crews;

and robbing the Boat of oars  
descending the River. After receiv-  
ing the Wabash, the Cumberland,  
and the Tennessee Rivers, the Ohio  
becomes more majestic, and  
probably nearly a mile wide.  
The Banks are generally either  
bold prominent bluffs of rock  
or low alluvial bottom which  
frequently overflows. The cottage  
system, tho' far in the rear grows  
by rails generally, as the style  
of architecture on the Banks  
of the River in this region.

During the morning of the  
25th we experienced one of those  
sudden storms not uncom-  
mon

on the Western waters which  
alarmed some of our passen-  
gers not a little. at 5 A.M.  
I had a view of the "Father  
of Waters" the majestic  
Mississippi as we left the  
mouth of the Ohio, and entered  
the muddy waters of the Con-  
tinued Mississippi and Mis-  
souri. Our course and progress  
now changed. Instead of 12 miles  
per hour down we could make  
but six up, so much easier is  
it to move with the current.  
Truly this is a dangerous stream  
Trees of the largest size, partly  
sink or are perpetually assailing

the changeable current in in-  
creasing the dangers of navigation  
we still continued to have Stoney  
upon our left hand; for several miles  
we legalized Character in Miss-  
souri. This River is in some respects  
in contrast to the Ohio, especially  
in its ever varying currents.

It is much more rapid in its mo-  
tion and when breaking through  
the heaps of driftwood, and  
islands of sand, it presents no  
friendly appearance to the Boat  
man. In our passage up we pass-  
ed a few paltry French villages  
such as St Genevieve in Mo.  
On the Ill. side we passed the

American bottom which is  
so filled with the poison com-  
monly called the Milk sickness  
in the Country that few persons  
have the courage to reside on  
it. From the Mouth of Ohio to St  
Louis is called 200 miles.

Having obtained repeated as-  
surances from Captain Butler  
that I should have liberty to  
preach on the Sabbath, I for the  
first time continued my jour-  
ney upon the Lords day, but I  
do not think I shall often per-  
petrate the same Crime.

26<sup>th</sup> On Sabbath three was lan-  
ding and relanding of pas-

Sengars, shipping and lashing  
bright, taking wood on board  
for the passage, and altho' there  
was more order than on some  
other Boats yet it was <sup>a</sup>sinful  
scene. At 10. A.M. I agreeably  
to intimation preached in the  
cabin to which as many of the  
deck passengers as pleased to  
attend were invited. From the  
noise and jarring of the Boat  
which were increased by the fire  
men designedly to annoy us, I  
found it hard to address my  
audience. Among the deck pas-  
sengers a Moravian who atten-  
ded afterward expressed

great Satisfaction at the in-  
struction communicated. He ap-  
peared to be among the poor to  
whom the Gospel is preached.  
Some others appeared attentive.  
I did not much admire the  
meanness and duplicity of the  
Captain on the occasion. I had  
great difficulty to prevail upon  
a member of the Associate Ch.  
who was a passenger, to lead in  
singing. His unwillingness arose  
from a dread of the crime of  
intercommunion, or occasional  
hearing. The remainder of this  
Sabbath ran to waste.

About 2. P. M. I was called

by the clerk to the Cabin door  
to speak to some deck passengers  
who was desirous to see me.

I there found a young man I believe  
a blacksmith with an epistle  
which he presented with a grin  
and an air of self-importance.

Upon opening the communication

I found an attempt at poetry  
in a few doggerel lines in which  
I was called a "presuming fellow."

"The front of my offending," reads  
as this, I had on the Saturday

presented a young girl (probably  
about 16 years of age) with a  
copy of the Short's Catechism  
which I fully believe she had

never before seen, and I must  
now receive my castigation.  
This beardless youth had been  
into hear me preach, and as he  
believed, in the words of John  
Wesley, so far as he knew any-  
thing, he prevailed upon a young  
(a son of a certain doctor in Cin.)  
who was dogging about this  
self-important little lass, to at-  
tempt some ridicule on the  
Sabbath day. This young dame  
I discovered had been a toast  
with some of the young abolition-  
ists at one time of some semina-  
ry, and had received from  
some of them a copy of a smat-

work on Abolition by a Boston  
lady. It had been inscribed by  
a certain Mr Dresser, to Miss  
Mitchell by her brother in our  
"Lord Jesus Christ," yet I  
think it quite problematical  
if she could repeat the Ten  
Commandments. To the young  
blacksmith I made no reply, as  
it <sup>would</sup> have proved a satisfaction to  
him to have noticed him in any  
way. The youth who wrote it was  
said to be a student of Marion  
College in Mo. He had at least  
as much importance as any  
other boy on the Boat, and would  
require a small acquaintance

with grimaces, when he next  
attempts by poetical effusions  
to vindicate his "gentle young lady"  
from such an intolerable in=  
sult, as the offer of the best  
book of merely human com=  
posure under heaven.

It is a precarious period in hu=  
man life when youth in their teens,  
are cutting their wisdom teeth,  
and well would it prove for  
many of them if they should  
tarry at Seicho, till their  
beards are grown?

About 5 P.M. we reached St  
Louis. Hundreds of idle people  
ran to the shore as we ap=  
peared.

knocked most of them nearly  
to see and witness. The stores  
were generally shut but the dog-  
geries were open in all quarters  
and increasing crime and misery.  
In the evening I went to hear  
the Presbyterians, so called.  
I heard a Mr Sweeney of the 2<sup>nd</sup>  
church, a thorough paced & true  
Schoolman from the "East".

27<sup>th</sup> April. I paid \$2.62<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> for  
my passage <sup>900 miles.</sup> Called on Mr Lon-  
gathan Thomas, with whom I had  
agreed dividing my stay in St. Louis.  
During the afternoon I surveyed  
a part of the city. Before the  
court then in session I heard.

Some delicate questions proposed to a female witness by a lawyer.

April 28<sup>th</sup>. I today visited the New Catholic Chapel. It is simple, tasteful and splendid, but not so large as I expected. It is dedicated to Sancto Ludovico.

While in it, I was amused with the observations of a couple of backwoodsmen (who appear to have weathered 50, or more winters, and the little Irish sexton.

The picture of St Patrick they called a Dunkard, as his beard was long, at which party became enraged, & began,

narrating the Snake killing exploits of his tutelary saint, until he talked himself back halfway to good humour.

To them, the little Crucifixes were objects of curiosity, and they continued to call some of the pictures the likenesses of Indians, until they had nearly worn out their welcome.

Near the Baptismal font a painting is said to represent the River Jordan. If so, this great part of the "waters of Israel" is a mere brook, and incapable of of great "swelling".

The interior of the Church is now complete, but the spire is

not yet finished. Five Bells  
from Papal Europe are provided  
to ring all the devils beyond  
the Rocky mountains on all  
Saints day. Three of them weigh  
about 3600 lbs each, and two  
are less. The followers of the  
Beast cajoled the Ameri-  
can Government out of about  
\$600, of duty upon these Bells,  
when they were imported, if I  
am rightly informed.

The Chapel contains says the  
septon, 300 seats holding perhaps  
four persons each. The old  
Chapel has been recently burnt  
beneath it a ~~cell~~ cell

about eight or ten feet square  
and six or eight feet deep re-  
mains disclosed to observation.

The walls of it are strong, and  
I should perform almost  
half a penance to know whether  
it was erected as a place of  
confinement for the dead or for  
the living. In my opinion it was  
erected to subdue heretics, who  
do not fully comply with all  
the wishes of the "Charitable  
Fathers". The similarity between  
this place and Montreal is con-  
siderable, such as narrow streets,  
French houses and semi-barba-  
rian countenances. The City  
is

However becoming American-  
ized especially in the rear part.  
I today ascended to the Cupola  
of the Court House which  
affords the finest prospect  
and view that can be at present  
obtained. From this the view  
of the City River and surrounding  
country is excellent. In the City  
with a population of perhaps five  
thousand, there are two Presby-  
terian Churches, an Episcopal  
and Methodist Church, and the  
Catholic Chapel. North West of  
the City the St. Louis College  
is located, a Semitical school  
which would probably now

not be tolerated in any part  
of Europe unless beside the  
big toe of the Pope. In the  
Court House a variety of the  
most obscene expressions are  
scored upon the walls by the  
city blackguards. Morality  
but especially religion is at  
a low ebb here. From conversa-  
tion with some religious pro-  
fessors I find that almost  
the total population of profess-  
ing Protestants are in the dead  
sleep of Arminianism.

This evening attended a prayer  
meeting of Tract distributors.  
where some extravagant things

were uttered, and some quaint  
Eastern prayers were offered.

29<sup>th</sup> April. I today bought a poney  
saddle and bridle for \$51. & Blank  
et on \$2.25. making a total of \$53.25.

A travelling Man. gric was  
non-exhibiting in the City.

30<sup>th</sup> As I went to Post office  
I heard there for the first time  
some drives concluding a bargain  
about some man of like pas-  
sions with themselves. The sel-  
ler of course was expatiating  
on the good properties and me-  
chanical attainments of the  
negro, and ~~at~~ de-  
manding a full price for his

Yellow-Mortal, with whom  
we must yet stand at the  
Judgment Seat of Christ.

That Slavery is a bitter draught  
the appearance of the Country  
where they are doomed to labour  
<sup>itself</sup> contrasted with that of a free  
State abundantly shews.

Where man drives man, and he  
drives the brutes, you would pity  
the oxen and the horse, and  
declare, that the "tender mercies  
of the wicked are cruel".

After making my necessary pur-  
chases and arrangements, I cross-  
ed the muddy River. At times  
the two Rivers, the Mississippi and

and Missouris send out their  
waters in juxtaposition for  
twenty miles before they fully  
mingle, but at this time the  
entire river is coloured by  
the Missouri, which always  
"casts out mire and dirt".

The ferry on this River is a disgrace-  
ful monopoly. One individual ob-  
tained the sole right on the St  
Louis side in perpetuum, and has  
procured the land on the River  
side for miles, so that all com-  
petition is prevented. He has how-  
ever sold two thirds of his right  
to the City of St Louis, and the Cor-  
poration of that place may yet  
buy him out, to prevent the

strangers of Western Illinois  
from passing the Commerce of  
Illion. Upon those who attend the  
market, and who visit St Louis  
business, this Ferry is a consid-  
erable tax. A foot passenger pays  
2 1/2 cents & a man & horse .25  
On the Illinois side the land  
is low and unhealthy. A small  
village, near the Ferry, bears the  
impression of delapidation. A  
few French "habitants" are  
disclosed. At a grocery I inquired  
of the road to Edwardsville  
in Madison Co. and was rather  
unhappily assured, and not  
properly directed, which after  
wards

led me a few miles astray.  
After proceeding nearly a mile  
from the River I for the first  
time saw a Western Prairie.  
The solitude and grandeur of  
the scene, at first attracted  
my attention. It appeared to  
extend from near the River  
Eastward for six or eight  
miles, while toward the North  
and South it was difficult  
to fix its limits. Having taken  
a wrong road, I travelled  
several miles in this fertile  
desert, where neither stump  
nor stone obstructed my  
progress, and where in the

distance upon the bluff I so  
called for highland I could  
discover some dwellings, and  
in distant parts of the Prairie  
numbers of cattle and horses  
grazing, or according to Western  
ethnology following the  
range. Delighted with the beauty  
of the scene, and pleased with  
the docility and strength of my  
recently obtained pony, I continued  
to scour across the plains, al-  
most at a loss to discover  
how I could reconcile my  
mind with a region which ap-  
peared to have undergone, for  
generations, cultivation by the  
hand

hand of man, and yet was  
evidently only a varied display  
of the grandeur of the operations  
of Nature. At times my course  
would be intercepted by a small  
lake or large pond, and again  
by small groves of hazel bushes  
which vegetate luxuriantly in these  
unmolested solitudes.

As the afternoon was pleasant, I  
did not hasten to leave the Prairie  
and found myself abundantly  
employed in surveying the bound-  
tiful effusion of herbs and flowers  
raised by the plastic hand of  
Nature in these luxuriant wilds  
which reminded me forcibly of

The language of the Poet,  
"All that a flower is doomed  
"bud in season, and waste its  
"fragrance in the desert air".  
Several species of flowers were now  
beginning to expand, and in the  
camp of trees, which are found  
in, and generally surround the low  
prairies, the wild plum and  
other trees were nearly in full  
blossom, <sup>the fragrance of</sup> which toward evening  
became somewhat imperceptible.  
After spending an hour  
or two without concern about my  
journey, I observed that night  
was rapidly approaching, which  
induced me to consult my map.

and shape my course more  
directly towards Edwardsville,  
<sup>and</sup> which, as the sun was then in the  
west, I was enabled to do with  
out difficulty. In my course I had  
not proceeded far until I found  
a "habitant" at a pond watch-  
ing wild geese with his rifle.  
He informed me that towards  
evening they would come from the  
bluffs, to frequent the lakes & ponds.  
He kindly set me upon the proper  
"trail" to the nearest house upon  
the Stage Road, where I received  
proper information concerning my  
journey. I was at a loss to con-  
jecture why such fertile soil  
so near a regular market

as neglected and uncultivated,  
and, the reason I afterwards  
discovered. I passed the only  
inn upon the road, at which I  
afterwards was glad, for it  
proved to be one of doubtful reputa-  
tion. Having travelled till dark  
I turned aside according to the  
custom of the Country, to the near-  
est farm house, the residence  
of a thorough bred backwoods  
man, Colonel Sudy. After some  
parley with his better half I found  
I could obtain lodgings for the night  
but my pony must fare scantily.  
Having no choice, I became a  
lodger, and to discover his "man-  
ner of life", especially as it

regarded religion, I entered into conversation with him, while supper was preparing. About family, farm, and stock; Indians Milk sickness, wolf hunting & panther shooting he could relate the adventures, exploits and possessions of himself, but some of the questions proposed to peevish Jonah, and common in this nation; "what is thy country, and of what people art thou?" he could not readily answer.

He knew that he had been 40 years in that vicinity, but from what people he was descended he could not conveniently tell. Tho' he had a large family, his

yet he appeared careless about religious matters. He readily gave me permission to perform family worship before retiring. After the lamp was extinguished I was amused with the vociferations of his partner, calling their negro lad Reuben to strike a light and count the children, for she thought one of them was missing.

This notice of domestic matters I should scorn to mention, if it were not for its rarity, and from the fact, that this was the second prolific wife, which, from his own account, had brought the Colonel ten children. He was now afflicted with palsy, and

as I was afterwards informed  
had lost his former wife and  
oldest son with that mysteri-  
ous disease, the Milk sickness.  
It is quite prevalent in all  
that extensive tract of Coun-  
try called the American bottom.  
I was pleased to find that the  
Colonel had several of his Child-  
ren some miles from home, at  
"School."

May 1<sup>st</sup> / 1835. After paying the  
usual amount for my lodgings  
I proceeded the remaining  
miles to Edwardsville, where  
I waited to feed my horse and  
inquire for the travellers in the  
"old path". Dissatisfied in  
the matter from the account

renders of an itinerating preacher  
last year, I was about to proceed  
at this late day of the week to  
Greenville in Bond Co. 35 miles  
distant to spend the Sabbath, but  
on my journey a three miles  
from the village providentially  
met with Mr. Bro. Boyd & Mr.  
Samuel Hamilton, who not only  
received me with a hearty  
welcome but mentioned to me  
the state of religious matters  
in that vicinity. I returned to  
the village with Mr. Boyd &  
proceeded to ascertain if we  
could procure the Court House  
for the Sabbath, which we did.  
I then proceeded about

five miles north and spent the  
night with Mr. D. A. Laurentina.  
I find that during the month of  
April I have travelled about  
Eight hundred miles, preached  
nine sermons, while my expenses  
have been about \$15.36<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> beside  
sundries to the amount of \$60.87<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.  
May 2<sup>nd</sup> I called on two or three friends  
and returned to Mr. Hamilton.  
3<sup>rd</sup> Lord's day. I spent altogether a  
pleasant day. I preached twice  
in the Court House to 80 or 100 persons.  
After sermon I was invited to lodge  
with — Street Esq. formerly from  
Charleston S. C. In the evening I  
was annoyed with profane

of the sabbath by many idle persons and travellers. As a young man, agreeably to his Master's directions, was getting his open, I admonished him to remember that it was the sabbath day, to which he replied, "the devil it is." When I continued my admonitions I was told by him to "save my own soul, and never mind him."

4<sup>th</sup> I find that probably ten or twelve individuals might here unite with us if it were expedient to form a society, or organize a church. I received from D. A. Lantzman Esq. \$2.25. for the mission fund. 14. 12. After dining at Mr Hamilton's

and calling at Mr. Beard's, I  
proceeded on my journey about  
18 miles and lodged with a Mr.  
Pierce, where I had worship in the  
evening. On this journey I had to  
cross one Prairie after another.

5<sup>th</sup> Crossing a beautiful Prairie  
I called upon a Mr. Carson  
a Member of the Associate Church  
where I was kindly received &  
breakfasted. About five fami-  
lies here belong to the Associate  
Church. After leaving Mr. C. I  
found I had forgotten my  
umbrella which not a little  
annoyed me, but I felt un-  
willing to return after it 17 miles.

At Greenville I called on a Mr.  
D. Tho' a County town it is a

poor & dilapidated village.  
It is expected to improve more rapidly,  
as soon as the National road in  
that vicinity is located. Exp. 12<sup>th</sup>  
Leaving Greenville, I proceeded to  
Hillsboro in Montgomery Co. Nt., or  
near Greenville, I found the only  
society of old School Gen. As. Presby-  
terians which I have discovered yet in  
the far West. They are under the  
pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Stewart  
who labours between there and  
Waukegan 18 miles distant.

In this vicinity I could discover none  
who were friendly to the A. R. Church.  
Hillsboro I found to be quite "Yankee  
ped." My landlord was from "back  
of Boston"

of Boston. He permitted me to  
conduct worship in his family  
on the morning of the 6<sup>th</sup> of May  
I had to pay 75 for my supper  
bed and poney. In this village  
there are a society of Lutherans  
and another of N. Presbyterians  
who have a brick meetinghouse.  
The Agent for Military Lands who  
came from Back of Boston  
but is now rich resides here.  
Leaving Hillstovv I proceeded to  
Cortinville the County town of  
Macampin. It was with some dif-  
ficulty that I could obtain break-  
fast owing to the scarcity of provi-  
sions. At the second house which

Reached after crossing the Prairie I succeeded in obtaining a little pone and pork and <sup>an</sup> egg or two and some bitter coffee.

At Carlisle I waited to feed my horse and make some inquiries about the state of religion in that vicinity. It is a new and small place, and I should suppose is religious. As I was anxious to proceed to Springfield before Sabbath I left Carlisle in the afternoon for Macaumpin point and travel about 16 miles when night overtook me and compelled me to remain upon that side of the Prairie which in this place is twelve

or more miles wide. As a sign-  
post presented itself with the pic-  
ture of a two story mansion float-  
ing in the air, I repaired to the  
old log cabin, where I was shown  
into the Barroom as my cham-  
ber for the night. The Bar was  
formed by two or three <sup>pieces</sup> of  
wood <sup>driven</sup> <sup>down</sup> into the  
wall and a Board laid upon  
them, on which the usual  
implements found in doggeries  
were placed. It was a Box set  
against the main building in  
a sloping position, with a fire  
place in one end and a bed  
in the other, and was I think

about ten feet square. This  
was the common thorough fare.  
The Major dined for the night  
as a talkative fellow who bore  
a strong resemblance to a creole.  
I found him a perpetual talker.  
In conversation at supper, I  
inquired what religious deno-  
mination, if any, had worship  
in that vicinity. He said they  
were many of them Baptists  
but he was not well enough  
acquainted with their prin-  
ciple to tell <sup>farther</sup> what they were.  
When I indulged my inclination  
in the custom of the country by  
asking him, to what society

of religionists he belonged? I  
received for answer from him the  
following declaration. "I am a  
christian, I belong to no sect  
in particular, but if I were  
to join any, I should join the  
Roman catholics!" I soon  
found that instruction upon  
him would be lost, yet I  
endeavored to have worship  
with his family. This they all a-  
voided but himself, one  
son and an aged negro.  
Among the traps in his Bed-  
room I discovered an old Bible  
the exterior of which bore the  
marks of age, but when open-  
ed I found it quite too clean

for a Book which had been  
forty years from the press.  
It however was employed as a  
register, tho' it had been but  
little read. Not only were the  
blank leaves which usually  
are bound between the Testa-  
ments written to the full, but  
others had been inserted, for  
the purpose of recording not  
only the issue of some couple  
of white people -  
but also the offspring of  
some of their negroes.

One page was filled with  
"Sarah's Children", and an-  
other with "Anna's Children"  
together with their respective  
ages, and a Catalogue of

of price &c. One Boy for exam-  
ple eleven years of age was  
valued at \$200, and others  
in proportion. This part of the  
Book was evidently most worn  
for it probably was a ready  
reckoner, by which to compute  
their wealth. The sum total  
of their negroes would show  
how rich they were in souls.  
I dread that the volume will  
prove a damning possession  
both to the previous and pre-  
sent proprietors in the day  
of Judgment. Truly the slave  
holder, and driver is more  
brutish than any man &c."

14th May. Finding the heat of the  
checked to be "little worth," and desir-  
ous to reach Springfield, I set off  
cross the Prairie by or before 6  
A. M. After travelling two or three miles  
a slight shower commenced but  
I did not think of returning until  
it became severe and I found my-  
self well drenched. As I became  
wet I thought it best to continue  
my journey in hopes of more plea-  
sant weather but in this I was  
disappointed, for the storm sud-  
denly became violent the lightening  
incessant, and the thunder ap-  
palling. Soon the lightening be-  
came brilliant, and very close

to my path, at times it appear-  
ed to discharge upon the very road.  
Once or oftner it struck so near  
as to make my pony bolt from  
the trail and attempt to  
run at random in the Prairie.  
I would then have been glad to  
have found one friendly tree to  
share with me the danger, to  
which I was exposed from the  
electric fluid. Finding by the  
almost incessant discharges of  
lightning that my danger was not  
becoming less, I then pressed  
my pony through the increasing  
wind towards the nearest wood.  
An hour and forty minutes

After leaving the logcabin, I found myself beside a comfortable fire in the dwelling of a friendly Kentuckian who showed me every kindness which my situation demanded. The storm still raged for an hour or two with unabated fury. Before reaching the house my clothes almost without any exception were saturated with water, while my saddlebags with their contents were completely soaked.

After two or three hours of toasting over a good fire, my landlord informed me that a Mr Wallace from Novascotia

lived within a mile or two. I lost but  
little time in visiting him, and after a  
little conversation I agreed to preach at  
his house that evening. While the  
heart of man deviseth his way the  
Lord directeth his steps, otherwise  
should not now have had an  
interview with Mr Geo. Wallace.  
He left Rawdon N. S. before 1820  
and has a year or two since  
joined a small society of Gen. A.  
Presbyterians in the South part of  
Tangamon Co. where he lives, A Brother  
of his lives a mile or two distant,  
and is a Cumberland Presbyterian.  
8<sup>th</sup> May. I rec<sup>d</sup> from Mr T. W. \$1.00  
He accompanied me to Spriggs

where I lodged with Mrs Lindsey  
one of our Elders.

9<sup>th</sup> I visited the village, called on  
G. Forquer Esq & J. Lamb, and made  
arrangements for preaching in the  
House on Sabbath. This is a growing  
village but perhaps not so eligi-  
bly situated as it might have been.  
A considerable body of open Princi-  
ples off to the South. In it beside a  
Court House and Gaol are a Presby-  
terian meeting house, a school, a Campbellite  
& Methodist meeting house.

10<sup>th</sup> Lord's day. Went a mile to the  
village and preached twice in the  
filthy Court House. It is truly a  
vile place, and in this village

the Sabbath is awfully profane.  
Even in the house at meeting the  
lads could not refrain from whitt-  
ing sticks. I observed not a few dan-  
dies strutting through the mud and  
gutters. Sabb. not so pleasantly spent.

11<sup>th</sup>. I spent in Springfield & vicinity.

I could find but few members here.

12<sup>th</sup> I left Springfield & after travelling  
nine or ten miles I preached at the  
house of Mr Peter Lausman.

Among my audience I had a Meth-  
odist & Cumberland and Wesleyan Preacher.

13<sup>th</sup> I pursued my journey towards Jackson-  
ville, and after dining with a Mr Rob-  
ertson I reached Mr John Lauries  
of Birchwood four miles out of Ball

of Jacksonville in the morning.  
I now continued to spend the re-  
mainder of this month in the vicinity,  
in visiting not only some of the fami-  
lies belonging to our society, but others.  
17<sup>th</sup> Sabbath. I preached at 11. A. M.  
at the house of Mr. Tho. Barland,  
and in the afternoon at the Court  
House in Jacksonville. Here the Sab-  
bath is much profaned by open stores &c.  
24<sup>th</sup>. I preached at the house of Mr. Parks  
and at Mr. Barland's to attentive people.  
During the week days I preached twice  
in the Henderson Settlement in Berkey  
Prairie. I found the members some  
of them at least in an unpleasant  
situation by some "root of bitterness."

During this week, I preached in a  
small settlement about six miles S.W. of  
Jacksonville. On Monday of this week  
I went about nine miles S.E. of Sville  
to attend a M. S. P. Camp Meeting.

On my way as I asked for information  
I was told by an individual who  
had attended yesterday, that they had  
last evening "opened the door, but they  
had <sup>not</sup> then called up mourners."

At 11 A.M. I reached the ground.  
Dr Nelson of western notoriety was  
then addressing them and concluded  
soon afterwards. On the ground six  
double Camps were erected. These  
were furnished with beds, chairs,  
looking glasses, tea kettles and bake

overed. They now had been together since  
Thursday or Friday last. After an in-  
termission of fifteen minutes service  
again commenced, but it was hindered  
for a season by the rain. From 150 to 180  
persons were present, but according  
to their own account above 200 had  
communicated yesterday. They were  
all invited to partake Methodists,  
Baptists, and others who were in good  
standing in their own Churches. After  
all I cannot believe that 200 can  
communicated there for from the appear-  
ance of the ground the seats and the  
accounts of others there were not double  
as many in attendance on Sabbath  
as on Monday. Very few joined than

for the first time. In "getting up" this  
Revival" they must have in some way  
not done it Justice or the excite-  
ment would have been greater.  
I hope that such things will soon  
have an existence only in name  
among Presbyterians, and that they  
will retire in an orderly manner to  
their respective dwellings, or those  
of their friends, during night or  
ecclesiastical seasons.

31<sup>st</sup> May. Sabbath. I preached at Mr  
Parland's, and in the Court House.

Jack Conille contains a M. S. Pres-  
and  
a Methodist meeting house an Epis-  
Copal and an Independant in building.  
During the month of May, I have

travelled about 300 miles, passed  
ed fifteen times, Recd for the money  
found \$14.33½. while my expenses were  
\$3.25. Alas! I have done but little.

June 3<sup>rd</sup> After making some prepara-  
tatory arrangements I left Mr W.  
M. Crahan's north of Jacksonville  
for Warren Co. After calling at a  
Mr Shaves, I proceeded to Beard's  
town on the Illinois River, and reach-  
ed Rushville in Schuyler Co in the  
evening. There I met with the Rev.  
W. Frazer of the Gen. A. S. Pres. who with  
some of his people was called there  
as a witness in a case of murder  
which was now in trial in that  
village, tho' the crime was per-

penetrated in the adjoining Co.  
On Donough in which Mr. President  
By one of his Elders, an intelligent  
man I was informed that there  
are only four old Sch Pres in this  
State north of Canada Messrs  
Stewart, Ewing, Brick, & Fraser.  
On my journey today I discovered  
a troop of Land Speculators  
proceeding toward Quincy to  
attend the sales, on the 15<sup>th</sup>.  
A Mr. W. a N. S. T. officiate in Rush  
June 4<sup>th</sup> I proceeded 11 miles for  
breakfast & crossed the La Pine  
River. At 9 A.M. I continued my  
journey through Prairies and <sup>2</sup>Mountains  
of timber, and by wrong directions

wandered several miles out of my way.  
Much of the scenery today was de-  
lightful. The distant woodland re-  
minds the wanderer, in the Prairie  
of the shore as it appears at sea.  
About  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 5. P.M. I succeeded  
in reaching an inhabited house  
but could there obtain no provisions,  
I then visited a second. The old  
lady informed me that they had  
neither flour nor meal in the house  
but she would let me have some corn.  
After obtaining a <sup>(five penny worth)</sup> pipe worth, which  
I carried in my pocket handker,  
chiefly, I sett off to look for some vic-  
tuals. I succeeded in a rough  
way at the next house, and  
after-

refreshing myself and poney,  
proceeded a five miles farther to  
a Mr. Smiths, said to be the only  
person who could keep my horse  
for the night in that vicinity.  
I had today travelled out of Schuy-  
ler through a part of Hancock Co.  
At Smiths I could find nothing  
for my poney,  
but some grass and a little  
green wheat. I passed two fa-  
milies where I stopped at 6. P.M.  
who had no Bible in their houses.  
I think they were from Tennessee.  
June 5<sup>th</sup>. Aft. travelling about 11  
miles through woods & sloughs  
and Prairies I reached the  
dwelling of B. F. Marsh Esq.

with whom I had previously been  
acquainted in St. John N. B. Bound-  
wick, where I was joyfully receiving  
Breakfast and dinner properly  
cooked were now to me a luxury  
indeed. He lives within three miles  
of Fort Edwards or Warsaw on  
the Miss. River. I think with six  
or seven thousand dollars at  
Command, he might have been  
led to greater advantage else-  
where, tho' his opinion is different.  
After dinner I continued my journey  
but for want of proper direction won-  
dered six or more miles out of my  
road so that I had to seek lod-  
gings only nine miles from Marshy.

I had this evening again to get down  
corn and carry it with me, and when  
I found lodging I then had to mount  
Prairie grass for my pony myself.  
In the morning I had to pay my host  
half a dollar for my accommodation,  
Signed 6<sup>th</sup>.  
In the morning an Illinois storm  
or a violent thunder storm came  
on which detained me until past  
8 o'clock. I then travelled 16 miles  
when I was again detained 4 hours  
by another dash of hail and rain.  
At 3 P.M. I had still 25 miles to  
travel to reach South Henderson  
where my appointment for Sab-  
was made, and from the infor-  
tion which I recd respecting the Creech

I was quite discouraged.  
At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 3. I set out and after wa-  
ding four or five considerable streams  
performed the last 25 miles of my  
journey in less than five hours.

7<sup>th</sup> Lord's day. I preached twice to  
an attentive audience in a large  
Barn belonging to W. Jamieson Esq.  
I then made appointments for to-  
morrow & Thursday and Sabbath &  
Monday next. The rain today was  
very heavy and disagreeable.

8<sup>th</sup> At  $\frac{1}{2}$  before Eleven I preached &  
after service took some steps prepa-  
ratory to the organization of a church.  
21 applications were made: most  
of them sought admission by ex-  
amination.

I continued the examination until 4 P.  
The applicants appeared humble, and  
desirous of instruction.

June 9<sup>th</sup> I lost in conversation & on the  
10<sup>th</sup> I rode to the Cedar Creek 15 miles.

11<sup>th</sup> Preached there, and proceeded as  
on Monday to examination & on the

14<sup>th</sup> I preached at the Sharon meeting  
house, a small building erected by  
our people, without glass nails or  
a hanging door, and having no floor but  
the Prairie sod. I trust that we

enjoyed his presence, who dwelleth  
not in temple built with hands.

15<sup>th</sup> I returned to the Samieson  
settlement, preached, and presided  
at the election of Elders. On the  
16<sup>th</sup> Recd a few more applications.

16<sup>th</sup> Left that settlement and travelled  
25 miles. In that distance I had to carry  
my saddle & saddle bags across a creek  
on a log and get a friend to swim his own  
horse and mine through the creek.

The streams were now unusually  
full and crossing some of them with  
my pony was neither pleasant nor  
safe. Having met two persons they ad-  
vised me not to attempt to cross  
the Prairie (16 miles) that night,  
as the water in the sloughs  
would swim my pony. It was now  
too late to collect the few neighbours  
for sermon. They are about 6 or 8 <sup>families</sup> in that  
vicinity, mostly Methodists.  
Now if any persons in that vicinity are

under proper religious influence.  
17<sup>th</sup> June. After a ride of 25 miles I  
reached the dwelling of B. F. Marsh  
where I spent the remainder of  
the day in examining the catechism  
of the Reformed Dutch Church, Congrega-  
tion & in the County of Hancock  
the first place of worship to be erected  
is Catholic, near Venice at the lower  
rapids of the Miss. In this County  
the population is sparse and the Prai-  
ries large. The mass of the popula-  
tion are Yankees & Kentuckians.

18<sup>th</sup> The weather was now oppressive  
by warm. I today continued my jour-  
ney to Quincy in Adams Co. 34 miles  
A little afternoon I came to the Big  
Creek or Jackson's River where I

had to take my saddle and saddle bags into a canoe, and pay a man 25 cents for setting me over, allowing me to swim my pony alongside. Owing to the rapidity of the stream, and the large quantity of wood both floating and fast, it was a dangerous undertaking. About 2 P.M. I halted to dine and bait my pony at the house of a Tennesseean family who appeared to have seen better days, and of whom one of the ladies I was informed was a R. Catholic. There are some English infidels in that vicinity. I reached Quincy in time to view the River

and village and then to proceed  
about 3 miles to the house of  
Mr D. Shaw. The River is here nearly  
a mile wide, the water of a dark  
brown, and the bottoms were now  
covered to their greatest depth  
in some places for five or six  
miles. The sale of Congress lands  
had now drawn numbers of  
speculators and others to the vil-  
lage, which stands upon a high  
bank of the River. The mercury  
stood at  $90^{\circ}$  this afternoon in  
the shade. In the evening a heavy  
storm appeared to pass away to  
the N. East. Owing to my appoint-  
ments at Jacksonville I could  
not now wait to preach in

their vicinity thro' solicited by the  
Shaw family who belong to our  
Church. Tho' the Cholera was  
just before this period in Quincy  
and I met one of our people  
returning with <sup>it</sup> to Warren Co, yet  
I was providentially preserved.

19<sup>th</sup> I left Quincy for Morgan Co.  
and came about 45 miles.

Almost my whole journey to-  
day lay upon the dividing ridges  
& a good deal of it through  
what is called barrens in this  
Country. On my journey I had  
an opportunity of observing a  
bird charmed by a snake.  
The bird appeared to be of  
the

bluebird species so called  
in this country, and the snake  
of a large size called the Rattle  
Snake. The snake lay across  
the road, perfectly still, while  
the bird appeared in complete  
distress fluttering, with its  
feathers erect, and chirping  
in a very plaintive manner.

As it descended it appeared  
much agitated and moved  
horizontally still approach-  
ing the ground. From its ap-  
pearance I believe it would  
have soon been destroyed if  
my horse before I could check  
his motion had not started

the snake. The poor bird appeared much fatigued.

In my ride today I passed a small congregation of Dunkard baptists and a scattered mixed people of several false creeds, beside a few believers in original sin & native depravity.

I was informed by the way that a man in that vicinity had committed murder when drunk & was now held on a bail of \$800 or \$1,000 to appear for trial, I could discover none of our people in this region.

20<sup>th</sup> A heavy frost was felt this morning over much of the country

My hands became disagreeably cold  
in holding the bridle. About  
five miles from the Ill. River  
passed a small village called  
Griggville the inhabitants of  
which I was informed were chiefly  
from the N. E. States. About 10-  
I crossed the Ill. River at Phillips  
Ferry. It was then brim full and  
<sup>there is</sup> about 500 yards wide. <sup>cents</sup> 12 1/2 <sup>per</sup> <sup>prize</sup>  
Some cholera then existed a few  
miles above. From the River to the  
Bluff is 4 or 5 miles to the village  
of Osville, which I passed on  
my journey to the Union Prairie.  
After passing a small whiskey  
village called Bethel I at  
4 P. M. reached the house of

Mr. Milnes, and in two or three  
hours after met with Mr. Park,  
the other Miss. appointed by our  
Synod to this region. Our meeting  
was a mutual pleasure. I had  
now been absent from this settle-  
ment six hours less than 17 days  
and during that period I have  
travelled about 340 miles, preach-  
ed seven times beside catechis-  
ing &c.

21<sup>st</sup> Lord's Day. I as usual  
preached twice in two settlements  
six miles apart, and afterwards  
appointed our fast day in prepara-  
tion to the Sacrament of the Supper on  
next Sabbath. Mr. Parker preached  
today in the Presbyterian Meeting

house in Jacksonvill, where  
his services were well received  
tho' some appeared ready to  
say "Can any good thing come  
out of Nazareth?"

22<sup>nd</sup> Mr Parks proceeded to visit  
a friend from Kentucky who lay 17  
miles from Jacksonvill sick with  
the fever. I today sent five or six miles  
S. W. of the village to visit some friends.

23<sup>rd</sup> Called on Mrs Agness Pentice  
a letter to R. Bishop, D.D. of Offord  
Ohio, who while I was gone at  
Warren Co. had lost two of her sons  
within a few days of each other by con-  
sumption. She evidently enjoyed the  
sanctified use of her affliction, and  
found the "Consolation of God"

the heart is made better. The  
word and promises of God were  
(now at least) pleasant, and  
not only were consolations drawn  
from the 91<sup>st</sup> Psalm, but also  
from the words of Christ the  
wisdom of God. "Whoso hearken  
eth unto me shall dwell safely,  
and be quiet from the fear of evil."

I found it even so. I believe that I was  
now less oppressed with fear, than  
I have sometimes been, when it, the  
cholera, was  
in hundred miles distant.

As we reached the first family of  
our people the head of it was  
"caching his last. Under the fatigue  
of our journey we had still to pro-  
ceed five miles to the house."

Mr Hugh Martin, having today performed a journey of 58, or 60, miles, and in a little over two days and an half 143 miles.

The excitement & alarm had now become general over the vicinity, and mens hearts seemed to fail them. This exercise of Divine Providence appeared to me mysterious, for our people, with <sup>few</sup> exceptions, alone, were afflicted. "It was (not) a chance which happened to us, said the idolatrous <sup>P</sup>romites, for the inquiry is, "hath there been evil in the city, and the Lord hath not done it"? It was to us all a column, and I hope a profitable time.

Strong in the season of a doxsety.  
I afterwards proceeded about three  
miles south to the Buckhorn Prairie  
where I preached in the evening, A  
kind of Methodist Dunkard Bap-  
tist was present, and according to  
Custom the Merits of the discourse  
were discussed after meeting was  
over, when he gave it as his opinion, that  
the people who had sent me out  
must have supposed the people  
were all heathen in that region,  
while he thought that religion was  
as much known there as any where  
else. The fact was that he had  
himself attempted from time to time  
to preach to the people, and he was  
now afraid that if others preached

in this neighbourhood his attendance  
would be but small. Many such  
Deceivers are gone out into this part  
of the world. John Wesley and Alex  
Campbell are the Jupiter and Mer-  
curius to whom multitudes of the peo-  
ple on the plains of Illinois are  
willing to do sacrifice. Any doctrine  
promulged by almost any impostor  
under their colours and standards  
passes current for truth among their  
"bewitched" followers. Of Abel it is  
recorded he being dead yet speak-  
eth, and of Wesley I say he being  
dead yet reigneth. If he has  
said, so it must stand, among his  
followers. If it be not equal to the  
laws of the Medes and Persians.

It is generally not a whit be-  
hind the decretal from St Peter  
among the deluded papists.  
Campbellism finds still a more  
cordial reception in the depraved  
human heart than even the Com-  
pound system which says, "if you do so much  
Christ will do the rest." It says  
that "the Holy Ghost has as surely  
finished his work as that Christ  
has finished his," and that man  
must and can do all that re-  
mains to be performed. These theo-  
ries are published with acceptance  
where strong delusions are sent  
upon "men that they should believe  
a lie." As Campbellism has  
not the Jesuitical organization

of Wesleyan Methodism, and his more  
remote from the pale of Scripture  
truth than it does, it is evidently  
destined to be comparatively ephemer-  
al, while the other will spread  
from generation to generation where  
men do not "ask for the old paths  
where is the good way."

June 24<sup>th</sup> I proceeded to the "Sweet  
settlement" about six miles S. E.  
of Jacksonville, called on two  
families Messrs Dudhope & Brown  
both formerly from Scotland, and  
returned in the evening to Mr W. Graham.

25<sup>th</sup> I had set apart to converse  
with any who might feel disposed  
to join our Church for the first  
time. Two applications were made

A place was today prepared for  
divine service on the approaching  
solemnity. Under a roof 22 feet  
by 18, between a stable and a Corn  
crib, our place of worship was  
pitched. Corn "Shucks" were spread  
upon the ground as a floor, while  
18 or 20 benches or stools were ar-  
ranged in front of our stand or  
pulpit which was erected about  
two feet from the ground. On the  
North side we had a large waggon  
drawn up, and on the South a Con-  
siderable awning spread, which  
space when filled with seats  
would accommodate upwards of  
200 persons. This was a superior  
place of worship to many others in the

far West, and in such a place  
masses a heart has been "filled with  
laughter" when hearing the words of  
Eternal life. I trust it was so here.

26<sup>th</sup> June, was observed as a day of  
humiliation and self-examination  
by our people before the Communion  
season. As I was commencing  
the second service for the day Bro.  
Parks made his appearance,  
having been since Sabbath with his  
friend from Ray, who was sick.

27<sup>th</sup> I had to do all myself as Mr  
Parks pled to be with his sick friend  
16 miles distant. By the session  
were admitted on certificate &  
two on examination. Tickets were  
distributed to about twenty two.

28<sup>th</sup> Lord's day. At half past ten  
our service commenced, and altho  
the Methodists had held a meeting  
near us, as they had previously  
done to prevent their people from  
attending us, yet our meeting  
was large, and generally attentive.  
After preaching the "Action sermon," I  
proceeded to state to them our  
views of intercommunion, that as  
we did not associate with others,  
on this solemn occasion, or permit  
them to join with us, it was prin-  
cipally a consequence which arose  
from the Calvinistic view of the  
Atonement. The Arminian scheme  
is the basis of intercommunion  
in my opinion

Mr Parks then proceeded to read the warrant ~~and~~ offer the consecration prayer and leave the first table. From the second table we were under the necessity of removing a young female, who notwithstanding all that I had said on intercommunion, appeared to come forward as a necessary consequence of her attending there. So difficult is it to manage those who are unaccustomed to the yoke. In the afternoon we had a sermon from Mr Parks on Rom. 5. 1<sup>st</sup>. At six P. M. I went about half a mile and dispensed the ordinance of baptism at the house of Mr J. McMillan.

My reasons for so doing were,  
that the Mother was then unable  
to leave her bed, and on Monday  
I could not overtake it, owing to  
my previous arrangements.

Truly we had a pleasant day.  
29<sup>th</sup> After a sermon by Mr Parks,  
I baptized two children, and after-  
wards, as about to leave these  
people, among whom I had spent  
five sabbaths, I attempted a  
word of exhortation, but my feel-  
ings overcame me and I was  
forced to desist. Often have I  
been similarly situated, tho sel-  
dom so much affected.

In the afternoon I proceeded to  
the Jersey Prairie, and preached  
to an attentive audience.

Mr Parks preached this afternoon near Mr Bro. Lauries, about 4 miles from Jacksonville.

June 30<sup>th</sup> After spending some time in making preparations for my journey I between 8 & 9 A.M. today proceeded, (with the Rev. W. Parks & Mr W. M. Graham, one of our ruling Elders) towards Warren Co. to fulfil my previous appointments. As way stream had been for some time full, the Illinois River was now unusually high, and in consequence of the Cholera raging at Beardstown in our direct route we took a more circuitous one by Meradoxia, which village we reached by 2 P.M.

The site of a railroad is surveyed from this petty village to Jacksonville about 24 miles.

The ferryman was now on the opposite side, and after waiting two hours, as a special favour he condescended to return with us.

We were an hour and twenty five minutes in reaching, not the opposite Bank, but where our horses could wade and carry us. One of the Boatmen was half drunk, and other men would have passed us over, in an hour. For the passage of three men and three horses we were charged \$4.50. though all that the law allowed him was double price or 75 cents alto-

gether, that is 25 Cents each.  
As we were then wholly in his power,  
he condescended to take four  
dollars, that is a dollar for the  
trip of the hired hand, and a  
dollar an hour for the use of  
his Boat and his own labour.  
Such is a specimen of the ex-  
tortion practised by unenlightened  
human nature. After wandering  
six or seven miles in the fertile bot-  
tom prairies, we succeeded in  
reaching the bluffs before night  
overtook us. The improvements in  
this vicinity are of recent origin,  
we however succeeded in finding  
a comfortable place of lodging  
with a family from Kentucky.

I here mention from Kentucky,  
because in travelling through this  
region the wayfaring man seeks a  
lodging at almost any dwelling  
where night overtakes him. They  
accommodate him according to  
their ability and inclination, and  
charge him in the morning for  
their trouble, and as the popula-  
tion is diversified by persons from  
almost every State in the Union,  
a traveller can in a short time  
become partially acquainted  
with the leading traits of character  
of each people. The roughest of  
the rough, with whom I have met  
are the natives of Tennessee.  
There is oftentimes a want of civility

ty about them which becomes unpleas-  
ant, and a want of taste about  
their dwellings which indicates  
the sluggard more than the man  
of industrious habits, whilst to  
their rifle and the destruction of  
animal life they are devoted  
even to a proverb. About the  
Kentuckian you readily observe  
plainness, and friendship, and a spe-  
cies of open boldness, which gives  
you confidence, and freedom. True  
there are among them specimens of  
cold formality, and blundering  
impudence, but I believe they are  
comparatively few. Be this as  
it may, give me a night's lodg-  
ing, after being all day weather-

beaten upon a prairie, either  
with a plain buckeye, or a hospita-  
ble Kentuckian, before either an un-  
coult Tennesseean or an ultra-po-  
lite New Englander. I feel more at home  
for my comfort is generally more stu-  
died; and such as they have, they  
give me. Our landlady for the night  
informed me, that she is a member  
of the Baptist Church, and that pro-  
bably 200 persons collect to Baptist  
meeting on Sabbath, tho' according to  
her own account the individual in  
that vicinity, who attempted to  
to preach, was by no means qua-  
lified for such a calling. Alas!  
there are too many such. May  
their numbers decrease.

During the month of June, I find I  
have rode about 400 miles,  
preached fifteen times, baptized  
three children, had two or three  
diets of examination, presided  
twice at the election of Elders,  
assisted in dispensing the super-  
per once, and have received for  
the Missionary fund \$19.37½,  
while my expenses are \$6.16 cents.  
This has been one of my busiest,  
and I believe, one of my happiest  
months. I will say of the Lord, he  
is my refuge, and my fortress: my  
God; in him will I trust."

July 1<sup>st</sup> 1835. As the streams  
were at this season quite full, we  
had to follow the highlands, which  
led us a circuitous route through a  
part of Schuyler, Adams, and Hancock  
Counties. A great part of the  
country in this region is yet unsettled  
owing principally to the military claims.  
After a ride of fifty miles we suc-  
ceeded in reaching Carthage, (the Co.  
town of Hancock) at dark, and, at the  
only tavern, we succeeded in obtaining  
lodgings, such as they were for ourselves,  
but we could not procure a stable  
for our horses. We soon discovered that  
we were not among Kentuckians, by  
their spitting and betting &c.

July 2<sup>nd</sup>. We had to pay our Landlord  
who was "from the East," just  
double of what the Kentuckian  
demanded yesterday morn-  
ing for precisely the same a-  
mount of accommodation.

After riding several miles we took  
Breakfast at the house of a Pen-  
n. esseean, where we had to attend  
in every way to our horses & ourselves,  
and take their rough fare at fifty  
per cent above Kentucky price.

Indeed by this time, we knew  
almost precisely what our ac-  
commodations would be, if we  
could only learn where the person  
was from. At very few places  
could we find grain for our

horses, and necessity often drove  
us under a roof which we would  
not have visited from choice.

We today, following the "trail" over the  
extensive Prairie, passed through a  
part of Hancock, and McDonough,  
into Warren County. We crossed two or  
three Prairies, from 12, to 16, miles wide.

About 12 miles south of New mouth  
in Warren, we stopped to recruit our  
horses, where I received the melan-  
choly intelligence, that one of our  
elders elect was dead since I left  
the settlement, and the wife of the  
other, beside, another head of a  
family, and one of our members, a  
young woman recently from Ohio.

There was with us no alternative  
but to proceed; as tomorrow  
had been set apart as a day  
of humiliation. On our journey  
we met some travellers who in-  
formed us, <sup>that</sup> another of our mem-  
bers, and the head of a family was  
abandoned by the Doctor, and dy-  
ing with Cholera. Into the midst  
of it we must go, and our  
sensations were not exactly  
of the most pleasant nature.  
The path of duty however was before  
us, and consequences were with the  
Master. We consequently proceed-  
ed, and found it better to go to the  
house of mourning than to the  
house of feasting, for by sorrow

July 3<sup>rd</sup>. At the hour appointed we proceeded to the place of worship, where I met not a few Rachels, who refused to be comforted, and who appeared, tho' in resignation, to say, "The Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me". Profuse as were their tears, and bitter as were the lamentations, of those who had lost a parent, a husband a daughter or a sister (for each of these ties were severed) my feelings were most completely overcome when I discovered our remaining Elder Elect (H. Jamieson Esq) lamenting the wife of his youth.

I had parted with her on the  
16<sup>th</sup> of June in perfect health, and  
among the many who had anti-  
cipated our Communion season  
with delight, (with perhaps the  
exception of Mrs. Mrs. Richie our  
other late Elder elect) none, so  
far as I could discover, could  
more safely adopt the language  
of the Psalmist, as expressive  
of the exercises of their soul, than  
she, when he says. "My soul  
thinketh for God, for the living  
God: when shall I come, and  
appear before God?" This <sup>was</sup> liter-  
ally realized (I have no doubt)  
in her happy experience on the  
30<sup>th</sup> of June. On the Saturday

previous that mysterious disease  
the Cholera attacked her. On  
Monday she had so far recovered  
as to be considered out of danger.  
Beside giving directions to those  
who conducted her household  
matters, to make all prepara-  
tions so that they could leave home  
on Thursday to enjoy our ap-  
proaching solemnity, she on  
that day read five chapters  
of the Bible, and repeat-  
ed many of the questions of  
that Companion of those that  
fear God, the Shorter Catechism  
and (with a thankful heart,  
spoke to those around her of  
the

the loving kindness of the Lord in  
thus causing the wilderness to  
rejoice by the dispensation of  
Gospel ordinances. She open-  
ed her mouth wide, and the  
Lord filled it abundantly,  
not through the channel of  
ordinances, but from the pure  
fountain of life, the River which  
proceedeth out of the throne  
of God and of the Lamb.  
Towards evening she relapsed  
and disease was permitted  
to mingle her body with the clay  
of the valley, and to return her  
spirit to God who gave it,  
on the morning of Tuesday.

"Mandy die as sudden, few as  
safe". As the streams were  
then swollen and some of them  
<sup>had</sup> become a little dangerous,  
her husband when I left the  
settlement on the 16<sup>th</sup> of June  
accompanied me 20 miles  
swam his own horse and mine  
through one of the streams and  
permitted me to carry my  
saddlebags over dry on a log,  
and again exchanged with me  
as he knew his could swim over  
with me in safety. On our  
journey he disclosed to me  
much of his distrust of him-  
self in undertaking the office  
of a Rating Elder; and its

solemn responsibilities.  
He was then ~~in~~ prosperity,  
beloved by his acquaintances,  
and enjoying the society of vir-  
tuous woman, who was truly a  
crown to her husband, but to-  
day he wears the habiliment  
of mourning, for God has  
taken away the "desire of his  
eyes with a stroke".

I found him <sup>sitting</sup> beside the place  
of worship, evidently experien-  
cing, that the heart knoweth  
its own bitterness", and I  
thought I could realize much  
of the <sup>exercise</sup> and feelings of Job's  
companions, when they sat  
down upon the ground with

him seven days and seven nights  
and none spake a word unto  
him; for the law that his grief  
was very great." "I could merely  
grasp his hand, for our tongues  
were sealed in silence.

We literally began, upon this so-  
lemn occasion, to "sow in tears,"  
yet it was (I hope) to us a pro-  
fitable day. After two services  
we dismissed the assembly,  
appointing a meeting of session  
at ten A.M. tomorrow, and ante-  
cipating the ordination of the re-  
mainig elder Elect according  
to previous appointment if no  
objections be offered.

July 4<sup>th</sup>. While millions were this  
day exulting in the anniversary of  
a Nation's birth day, we were enga-  
ged in organizing a church of pro-  
fessing people in the enjoyment  
of Christian fellowship.

At half past ten A.M. session  
was constituted, consisting of  
four members. About 20 persons  
were admitted on certificate  
from other <sup>churches of our people</sup> and nearly 40 by ex-  
amination. Beside sermon, the  
ordination, installation, and charge,  
the examination kept us close-  
ly engaged until within a  
few minutes of seven P.M.  
Tho' a laborious, it was a pleasant  
day.

Another widow met with us today  
who had buried her husband  
yesterday. In all 59 were ad-  
mitted altho' five had been  
removed by the Cholera.

Our meeting house here is a spe-  
cimen of new beginnings in the "far  
west." It had neither hanging door  
window, nor floor, excepting the  
prairie turf, and not a nail  
was found in its construction unless  
it were a few in the wall for the  
accommodation of hanging hats.

Excepting a visit from (Mr. now) the  
Rev. Mr. Morrow last year, and  
from Mr. Tho' Turner this summer,  
I was the first <sup>of our ministers</sup> who preached  
to them in the Samielson settle

and, in their Sharon Meeting  
house near Cedar Creek.

We today, within 12 miles of the  
Mississippi River, have been  
permitted to admit a company  
of professing people to the enjoy-  
ment of Gospel privileges.

May their increase in pure  
and undefiled religion, and in  
numbers, keep pace with the  
prosperity of the Nation.

July 5<sup>th</sup> Sabbath. This was with  
many <sup>of us</sup> a solemn day. The atten-  
tion and order shewn by the people  
would have done credit to an old  
congregation. In the one corner of  
the house was one of our communions

Counts upon a little bed, and in  
the opposite corner another, so far  
recovered from an attack of cholera  
as to be able to sit with us a part  
of the day. Not only was our little  
house crowded but a very atten-  
tive audience surrounded it.

We had four table services, and our  
exercises continued nearly the  
whole day. We were permitted to  
wait on God, without distraction,  
to enjoy a feast, and a good day.

6<sup>th</sup> I preached to an attentive  
people. After sermon Mr. Parks  
baptized six or seven persons. We  
then took leave of the friends.  
In the afternoon arrangements

age made for assisting the  
funds and they gave us the  
Missionary allowance.

7<sup>th</sup> July. After writing to Mr McDill  
I proceeded to the meeting house  
of the A.S. Ch. in that vicinity, &  
addressed a meeting of the  
temperance society. I then  
passed the night with a Mr  
Hopkins from Ky. an Elder of  
the Gen. A.S. Pres. I fear that  
his influence in that vicinity  
may injure our cause there.

8<sup>th</sup> I proceeded to Mercer Co. 20 miles.  
The prairies here are large and  
sandy and less fertile than in  
Warren. At New Boston the

county town I expected to have  
crossed the Mississippi to the  
"New Purchase" to see Black  
Hawk & Neqouck and their  
Indians, but we were detained by  
the village "Doggeron" which had  
been opened some ten days before.  
In this County there are now two  
Magistrates. The one of these  
was sued before the other, a  
bout some money matter.  
While the Jury were adjourning  
under the escort of a Constable to  
the River Bluff as their private  
room to make up their verdict,  
the Sheriff of the County, attack-  
ed the Magistrate whose  
case was pending and at-

tempted to "gouge" out his eyes.  
He immediately prosecuted him  
before the sitting Magistrate  
and had him fined \$15.00  
By this fight (caused indirectly  
by whiskey) and the trial to which  
my companions were called as  
witnesses I was detained from  
crossing the River. This was the  
second fight since the dogger  
was established; and the se-  
cond in the village tho' above  
a year old. The avowed infid-  
els have attempted to elect  
all officers in this County in op-  
position to what they call  
the religionists. The Sheriff  
belonged to the infidel crew.

9<sup>th</sup> July. We made an early  
start to cross and ascend a  
few miles the "Father of waters"  
which is here (at the narrow)  
nearly a mile wide. We had two  
canoes lashed together, on which  
was taken two large boxes of  
"plunder," & household furniture.  
Out of the six of us in company  
two were afflicted with fever and  
ague, and two were unacquaint-  
ed with <sup>the</sup> paddle, and so took  
the time easy. The toil princi-  
pally devolved upon another and  
myself. We found it hard  
indeed to stem the current &  
only made about ten miles by  
noon. Mr Parks, then in

Company with Mr. J. A. Erwin  
Esq. proceeded to cross the  
Ioway River to visit Keokuck  
Town. Finding I could not pro-  
ceed (as I had yet to travel  
about 90 miles before Sabbath)  
I resolved to preach to the two  
or three families of our people  
on that side of the River. I had  
now to get the Mrs of one family  
who was recovering from the fever  
into a Canoe and with the  
assistance afforded by one of  
the sick men, and one of those  
magnified with the paddle  
I succeeded in conveying her to  
the other house a distance of  
two miles where at 6. P. M.

I preached. To form an idea  
of a Western dwelling, I would  
here say, that the one in which  
we met had for two corner posts  
two sugar trees, to the one of which  
the Coffee mill was fastened.  
The walls were formed by pieces of  
timber drove in the ground, and  
covered in the Western manner,  
with rough long oak shingles.  
But reader, do not despise such  
a dwelling; this one is a dwelling  
of the righteous, and among the ha-  
bitations of the just, and happy  
would it prove if the splendid  
mansion as regularly sent forth  
the voice of joy and melody.

as this cottage at the Bluffs of  
the Mississippi. We had then  
to take the sick woman to the canoe,  
and return to her dwelling. I here  
received from Mr. G. Kennedy  
\$500 for the Miss. funds.

As we glided down the Mus-  
kateen, scores of large fish  
were seen leaping from the water,  
and thousands of gallinipper  
(a species of very large mos-  
chetto) were playing in the atmos-  
phere. The Bluffs here are about  
an hundred feet high, covered par-  
tially with wood, while the prairie  
extends from them back towards  
the Loway in some places 20  
miles. We slept at night

within five miles of Two Towns  
containing hundreds of Indians.

10<sup>th</sup> July. I now began to retrace  
my steps, and after nearly four hours  
of hard paddling I reached New  
Boston, quite "as hungry as a  
hawk". After breakfasting I parted  
with Mr Parks, who proposes to  
preach in the Samson settle-  
ment next Sabbath, and thence  
~~to proceed~~  
to Missouri. I then rode about  
22 miles to Cedar Creek, and then  
with Mr Hugh Martin set out for  
Canton in Sullivan Co. We travelled  
about fifteen miles that evening.  
11<sup>th</sup> After leaving Mr. A. Robersons, we  
continued our journey until 5 P.M.  
when we reached Canton a dis-

tance of 45 miles, and 80 miles  
from New Boston which I left yes-  
terday at 10. A.M. Our journey  
lay through a part of Knox Co,  
as well as Warren & Fulton.

This tract of Country is fertile  
and beautiful, and if it were  
not for the "Patents," or Soldiers  
Claims, it must soon become  
densely populated wherever  
wood can be obtained.

The Spoon River, tho' large affords  
but little timber where we crossed  
near the remains of an old Indian  
Town. I forthwith intimated my  
intention of preaching tomorrow,  
application was made for  
the use of the Presbyterian

Church a part of the day, which  
was obtained. As we ap-  
proached the village our at-  
tention was arrested the destruc-  
tion of trees fences and buildings  
caused by a whirlwind and  
hurricane with which this  
village was visited on the  
18<sup>th</sup> of June. By it five lives were  
lost, about thirty buildings  
demolished, and perhaps five  
hundred or more acres of the  
adjoining forest levelled nearly  
with the ground. Goods from  
some stores were carried  
two miles or more, and one  
of the persons killed was car-  
ried perhaps twenty rods.

Most of the trees were torn up  
by the roots, many of them twisted  
like a willow, and the remainder  
diverted of their limbs. It hap-  
pened soon after dark, and pas-  
sed in a few minutes.

The Methodist Chapel was un-  
roofed and materially injured  
while the Pres. meeting house  
was comparatively uninjured.  
The Presbyterian meeting house is  
the only place of worship which  
I have seen in Illinois with  
a steeple and Bell. The bell  
is said to have been presented by  
a Stephen B. Munn of N. York,  
who owns several thousand

ages of land in the Military  
reserve. The clergyman is of the  
New School Order.

12<sup>th</sup> July Lord's Day. I preached  
at 11. A.M. & 5 P.M. & heard Mr  
Stewart at 2 P.M. They have a  
Sabbath School on the Union plan.

13<sup>th</sup> I had the second day of rest  
which I have enjoyed since the  
3<sup>rd</sup> day of June. Eight or ten pious  
and intelligent members of our  
church were with me most of  
the day at Mr. A. Smith's.

14<sup>th</sup> I preached at 10. A.M. at his  
house, to 35 or 40 people, and  
afterward proceeded about  
twenty miles into Permia Co.,

where I preached at the  
dwelling of Mr Thomas Smith  
and baptized a child for one of  
our members. Three of our  
families reside in what is  
called Harmer's settlement  
about 9 miles from the Co.  
town Peoria. They have been de-  
sirous of effecting a permanent  
settlement, and inviting a num-  
ber of families of our people to  
locate in that vicinity, expec-  
ting soon to enjoy gospel privileg-  
es. These, their expectations have  
been ruined by speculators,  
especially one Dickens, a New  
School Deacon from New York

He by low cunning appears to  
have supplanted them, and to  
have purchased much of that  
vicinity for others. Our people  
will probably have to move  
elsewhere, perhaps to Warren Co.  
15<sup>th</sup> I proceeded to Floria 9 miles.  
On my journey a thunder storm  
came up and I had to turn into  
the first house, there I employed  
myself by improving my saddle  
till the shower passed, when I  
continued my journey. In half  
an hour's time a violent storm  
overtook me and I was very  
wet before I could reach a  
shanty. The first I found was  
the dwelling of a Scotter, from

N. York City. As the storm  
was violent both of hail &  
rain and continued with  
little intermission for per-  
haps two hours, he invited  
me to dine with him, and drew  
me into conversation. Tho' the  
points of his conversation, argu-  
ment and sarcasm was direc-  
ted against Christianity, yet  
some of his remarks were but too  
true, especially when he asserted  
that "if any man were now to preach  
what Christ taught he would be  
reckoned the greatest fool in  
the world". Christ said "give,  
hoping for nothing again" and

whose says he is the Christian  
that will do so? He had sought  
and he could never find a disin-  
terested Christian, and referred  
me to the above mentioned Aikens,  
as a specimen of professors.  
He was evidently a man wise  
in his own eyes, and of such there is  
but little hope. One great thing  
he said maintained by all "priet-  
craft was to keep Sunday," and  
to stop men in this way. I observed  
things which I had formerly made,  
were confirmed by his conversation,  
the one is that the fashionable  
religion shown in this "age of im-  
provement" is not calculated  
to stop the mouths of gamblers

ends; and the other is, that the  
observance of the sabbath  
bath lies so deep in the vitals  
of Christianity, that those who  
neither fear God, nor regard men  
are aware of it, and act ac-  
cordingly. I reached Florida  
about 4, P. M. and soon after  
met with Mr N. Yaggart from  
Chillicothe, who kindly assis-  
ted me in making arrange-  
ments for preaching that even-  
ing which I did at the house  
of Mr S. Lowry. As soon as  
I commenced service, a mer-  
chant, a New School Pres. picked  
up his hat and ran out, de-  
termined not to hear the old

psalms. Two lines of them were  
more than enough for him.

This is a fine region of country upon  
the West side of the Illinois, and  
many are pouring into it from the East.

There is no place of worship yet  
in the village. An upper room in  
the Hotel is occupied by both Ep-  
iscopalian and Presbyterian.

An old Sch. Clergyman a Mr Kelly  
from Maryland had arrived here  
a few days previous to this date,  
and a Mr Gault sent out by the  
R. B. of Miss. who had turned  
out a little New Schoolish had  
left for the vicinity of Spring  
field. Peoria is from St Louis,  
200 miles & from Chicago 165.

July 16<sup>th</sup>. After leaving Mr. Loun,  
I continued to travel up the W.  
side of the Illinois River, and  
passed two pretty villages Rome and  
Chillicothe. During the day I gave  
a Methodist meeting and went  
to listen for a short season.

The country of the W. side of  
the River appeared beautiful  
and will soon be settled so far  
as timber can be obtained.

Towards evening I got completely  
astray from the small trail owing  
to the recent erection of some fence.  
Upon a bottom, through  
which I attempted to ride  
I found wild grass quite as

high as my horse, and so thick  
that I found it difficult to  
retain my seat, on the saddle.  
After wandering about 3 or 4 miles,  
out of my proper path I succeeded  
in reaching the about to be village  
of Henry a little after dark.

There got some grass and bushes,  
room for my pony and perhaps near  
half a gallon of corn. When in-  
quiring what was to pay the master  
of the house who was a Methodist  
told me at first that he would  
not take any thing, and yet on  
the 17<sup>th</sup> took half a dollar.

There is some wood in this vicini-  
ty, and it must soon prosper.

I here crossed the Missouri R.  
for which I paid double fare. 25  
The River had been unusually  
high and was now fallen so far  
that by travelling some extra  
distance I avoided wading  
through the extensive bottom.  
After travelling ten miles or so I  
reached Hannibal the County town  
of Putnam Co. and there proceed-  
ed Eastward five miles to Mr  
Nelson Shephard. Here I found  
several families connected with  
the old School Res. and pur-  
posed to remain over night among  
them. The Country here is beautiful  
18. Both N. & Old Sch. Res. are

found in this vicinity. They now  
have seized the meeting house  
and the old meet. I am informed  
in a schoolhouse.

19<sup>th</sup> Lord's day. I proceeded about  
2 miles to a schoolhouse where I  
once addressed an attentive  
audience of respectable looking  
people, and then in the afternoon  
went 4 miles to the village and  
preached at 5 P.M. to literally  
the whole village. After ser-  
mon the wife of a Dr. Smith (I  
think it was) informed me that  
it was the desire of several per-  
sons that I should preach to  
them again, which I did at 8 P.M.

20<sup>th</sup> I was permitted to leave  
the village without any re-  
muneration. Perhaps these peo-  
ple supposed that I had  
Jacob's ladder, and could pass  
through the week where silver  
would not be wanted but I  
found it otherwise. Some of  
the old N. friends acknow-  
ledged that they ought to con-  
tribute but pled poverty of  
purse on the occasion.  
How very different from the  
old Scandinavians. When they  
come drawing out their "two-  
pence" saying, "we cannot give  
you much, but we must  
not

neglect our duty, I'll give  
you this, or we will give  
you so much". I once received  
one dollar of Gen. As. Presbytery  
money, from an Elder at Black  
Rock, <sup>New York.</sup> I have now preached to  
them, and for them, perhaps above  
twenty times: yet the second dollar  
has not been received from them.

I, from some friends, ascertained  
that some families of the name of  
Brackensridge belonging to the As.  
Presb. Ch. live at one 30 miles  
westward on the Vermillion River.

21<sup>st</sup> I left the vicinity of Henepin  
and proceeded towards Chicago  
and dined at Ottawa the County  
town of LaSalle. Here they

Have a New Sch. Teacher, as  
well as near Henepin, and  
now began to find a little of Y.  
kee. just about their apology  
for taverns. The Fox and Ill.  
Rivers here unite, and the ferry  
across is the only one in the  
Western Country which I have seen  
that permits Clergymen to pass  
free. The Country from the Ver-  
million Riv. changes its appear-  
ance. The rich vegetable  
Mould becomes less abund-  
ant, and stones of different sizes  
are found on the face of the  
Country, and from their ap-  
pearance they give strong

indications of some sudden  
convulsion of Nature. The land  
now becomes more difficult to  
cultivate, less luxuriant, and yet  
continues equally as good for the  
growth of wheat. With the exception  
of some small groves the Prairie con-  
tinues equally as extensive. The in-  
habitants in this region are generally  
from the Northeastern States.

I reached Holdrems Grove 16  
miles from Ottawa in the evening.

As usual I was permitted to con-  
duct family worship before retiring.

22<sup>nd</sup>. I continued my journey. Some  
of the "bloughs" on this road are bad.

A little afternoon I passed a  
cave, w

Small village on the DePage  
called Plainfield. Near eve-  
ing I reached the village of  
Juliet on the Oplaw River.  
It is a little over a year old &  
contains nearly 200 Inhabitants.  
I then called on Mr. McKee  
who gave intimation that I  
would preach in his house  
in the evening. As he seldom at-  
tended and did not belong to  
any of their meetings, it was  
quite novel that he should  
invite persons to hear sermon.  
From every house in the village  
some came excepting one  
family of two persons whose

e of them lay flat.  
3<sup>rd</sup> Spent in Juliet. They have a  
home Missionary, a Mr. Gilbert.  
In the evening the Methodists  
at some meeting set a howling  
like wolves, and continued I be-  
lieve until after I went asleep.  
24<sup>th</sup> None friendly to Calvinism  
are to be discovered in this region.  
A glazier, a kind of would be  
teacher among the Methodists,  
wanted to know today why I was  
not at their prayer meeting last night.  
As I did not care about de-  
bating with the like of him I  
pled as my defence that I knew  
nothing of their meeting.

In the afternoon I left for Chicago  
go a distance of 40 miles, &  
travelled about 18 or 20 miles  
25<sup>th</sup> July. I now found my bills  
of fare becoming considerably  
larger for a nights lodging,  
while in a pikeeoon log tavern  
the fuss of ringing a bell was  
<sup>last evening</sup> employed to avoid the vulga-  
rity of announcing that my  
supper was ready. I breakfasted  
at the Desplaines about  
ten miles from Chicago, where  
the River is but a <sup>few</sup> feet elevated  
above Lake Michigan. I then  
proceeded across the dis-  
mal swamp, or low Prairie.

eight and an half miles -  
sometimes the water lies here to the  
depth of three or four feet. It now  
is passable by creeping along  
the grass, but it was a most  
unpleasant journey. Excepting  
a small strip of woods, it  
is all Prairie from the River  
Des Plaines (which runs south  
to the Illinois) to the Lake  
at Chicago. It is too low  
for pleasant Cultivation.  
It is probably only elevated  
from two to four feet above  
the Lake and is often flooded  
~~two or three feet deep~~  
in the wet season. Whenever  
the Des Plaines River rises

but a few feet its surplus  
water is received by the same  
branch of the Chicago Creek  
which rises in the vicinity of the  
River and carried into Lake Michigan  
instead of the Gulf of Mexico.  
A canal is projected from the  
Lake by the South Branch of  
the Chicago via Joliet to  
Ottawa, and lands are re-  
served to the State for its  
construction. The scenery is  
that of common low Prairie.  
I reached Chicago by noon.  
It presented a considerable  
appearance of Commerce.

city. It is now supposed  
contain nearly 400 houses,  
and from three to four thousand  
habitants. It is divided  
by the two branches of the Chicago  
Creek and united by three  
bridges. It is built upon  
a light prairie soil, on a  
general elevation of four  
feet above the waters of the  
Lake. A harbour is partially  
constructed and several  
schooners were at this time  
riding at anchor. The houses  
are almost wholly of wood.  
Every good thing is dear here  
excepting the light of heaven,

and a few others.

The scenery here before the ere-  
tion of houses must have been  
handsome. On the one hand  
a Prairie for eight or nine  
miles and on the other  
the surface of the limpid  
Michigan while to the north  
and south as well as in  
the distance to the West,  
there are groves and small  
forests standing. But the  
town is so level that nothing  
can be seen in the interior.  
Calling at the P. Office I  
rec<sup>d</sup> a letter from the Rev.  
A. Bower who had visited

Chicago in June, I then  
called on two Scotch men, by  
the opinion I was directed to  
Mr Philo Carpenter, one of the  
deacons, of the Arminian  
Independent, Presbyterian, Con-  
gregation of the place,  
who kindly invited me to lodge  
with him, and gave me per-  
mission to preach for them to-  
morrow, and granted me  
the indulgence of singing the  
inspired psalms, as one or  
two of their other deacons could  
not be found that evening.  
Mr and Mrs Carpenter I found  
very hospitable and kind

and spent a pleasant sea-  
son at their house although  
they are led by Eastern Customs  
into the froth of New School  
divinity. They had swallow-  
ed the poison of some pernicious  
errors from Beman of  
Troy, N. York. After being  
also became acquainted with  
Mr Brown from Aberdeen <sup>Henry</sup> Mitchell from  
Vine. Three or four Scotch families  
I am told reside here.

26<sup>th</sup> July. Sabbath. As we were  
at worship in the morning a  
Mr Russel, said, to be a deacon,  
called upon me, to let me know  
that they could not permit the  
two owners of the

inspired psalms to be sung in  
his meeting house, although I had  
obtained permission as I supposed  
from Mr Carpenter last evening.  
As this was a privilege I could  
not forego, a considerable of  
argument and debate ensued.  
Aware of the duplicity of  
such apparent friendship, I  
with difficulty could overcome  
my temper, until my feelings be-  
came insupportable to the sacred  
abbath, and purely to leave off  
contention before it was med-  
dled with, I yielded to this vice  
man from the East. I desired  
to know his reasons, as I told

him we made it a matter of  
conscience while so far as I  
knew it was with them a matter  
of indifference. Oh no says he,  
"it is matter of conscience with  
us too." I then requested to know  
in what way he regarded it, if  
he thought the inspired psalms  
were wrong or could do any harm.  
He could not condemn them on  
any of these charges, but ad-  
vanced for reasons that he  
was afraid of offending their chief  
singer. I then inquired if he were  
a Church member, and to what  
denomination he belonged? and  
received for answer that he did

not belong to any Church and  
was not a professor, yet it  
would offend him to read the  
lines of the psalms, two at a  
time. Another great reason  
why the sword of the spirit must  
be supplanted by the weapons  
of men was, that he said they  
were desirous of producing uni-  
formity in their way of worship,  
and instead of accommodating  
any particular people at a time,  
they must pursue, the custom  
set in the East. He went so far  
as to assert that their masters of  
the song could not sing at all  
I read the line! Finding

myself in a dilemma, if not in  
perils among false brethren, I  
then pled for liberty to commence  
morning service by singing the 100  
ps. long metes, which was with  
great reluctance granted.

Thus deprived of the permission  
of singing "the Lords song" in the  
temple of fashion for fashion  
was the governing principle, which  
must grind to powder, my scrip-  
ples of conscience. I called  
upon Mr Brown (already men-  
tioned) who, with Mr Mitchell  
went and requested from Mr  
Garret the use of his  
Auction Room at 5 P. M.  
which was cheerfully granted.

As it had been published by  
handbills that I should preach  
in their Pres. Meeting house so  
called at 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> A.M. I attend-  
ed and commenced with  
the hundredth psalm, which they  
choir sang in their own way.

After sermon and prayer, I be-  
lieve I ought to have pronounced  
the blessing but Chenaniah,  
the master of song came run-  
ning up the pulpit stairs  
wanting to know, "is this a suitable  
hymn?" I told him to go and  
sing the 50<sup>th</sup> psalm of Watts  
Common Metre, which they did.  
Thus I was forced to "kiss the  
calves," in their temple.

Who that believes, that "whatsoever things were written aforetime, were written for our learning," can suppose that Ephraim cannot now offend in Baal, as well as speak trembling in Israel? If so, would not Hosea now say concerning such persons, as he once said of Ephraim, "and now they sin more and more, and have made them idols, according to their own understanding, all of it the work of the craftsmen: they say of them, Let the men that sacrifice kiss the calves." Hos ~~7~~ 13.2. The reason why they so much dreaded to displease their Sings, I afterwards

found, ~~it~~ was that the Episco-  
palian were desirous to obtain  
his services, and as modern music  
fashionably played, and  
necessarily to fill churches, &  
the breath of desolation, colder  
than the blast from Lake Winne-  
peg, would chill their mighty  
efforts to gather a <sup>polite</sup> congregation,  
if the opposition should  
employ the best chorister.

This, reader, is but too true, of  
many hymn singing American churches.  
Providence kindly threw in  
the way, in the afternoon, a Gen-  
l. Presbyterian Ologyman so  
that I had not positively to

refuse to preach to them as  
I would probably have done,  
for Russell maintained in the  
morning, that I had nothing to  
do with the singing, and that  
they would attend to it, as  
they thought proper. A Mr. Hill  
preached at 3 P.M. or rather read  
a sermon from a roll of manu-  
script. On the right of the pul-  
pit three or four seats were  
reserved for the singers. Before  
them two shelves were erected  
to which they stood, and on  
which they laid their tune &  
hymn books. When the hymn  
was mentioned, the leaders  
turned not only to the

hymnbook but to the time  
book, named aloud the time  
and then sold and paid for  
sometime before they took the  
track, still looking on their  
time Book as well as their  
hymnbook. They appear to be  
very learning, and never able to  
come to the knowledge of the  
time. After singing two, three  
or more of the <sup>pieces</sup> and went  
asleep, at which some of  
the young ladies of the choir  
appeared tickled and amused.  
At prayer they neither knelt  
nor stood, but crouched  
into their seats, in a lazy  
looking position.

At 5 P. M. I according to  
appointment preached in  
Mrs Carret's Auction room  
which was used as a place  
of worship by the Episcopalians.  
About 40 or 50 collected  
and we sung the "Sweet psalms"  
without molestation. I at-  
tended their "Union" Sabbath  
school, (vulgarly called "Sun-  
day School") but it, like every  
one which I have seen on that  
plan, only convinced me more  
of the value of the Shorter  
Catechism, as a compend of  
divine truth. Comparatively  
little good is effected,  
in my opinion, by them.

In the evening a Mr Hilton, a  
Baptist preacher officiated in  
their Arminian Independent Pres-  
byterian Meeting House. He gave  
us a semi Arminian, semi calvin-  
istic sermon. For the sake of  
enjoying a tune on the flute,  
a Catholic dropped in, and  
played upon one of the two  
flutes used by the Choir,  
at the time of singing. Such  
was the "Conscience" of Deacon  
Russell. He could <sup>not</sup> permit a  
presbyterian Clegyman to read  
the inspired psalms in his  
temple, yet it was  
doing God service to Gra-

tify the musical taste of a  
Catholic gentleman with an  
exhibition of his skill, in a chief  
seat in the synagogue on the  
evening of the Lord's day!!

I might here make a variety  
of observation upon the latest  
religious fashions from the  
East, and prove the identity  
of these Customs, as I have  
seen them there; but I waive  
this in the meantime.

27th July. I spent in Chicago.  
Here a small garrison is kept  
and I was invited by an officer  
to visit the Barracks but my  
opportunity was then past.

Every kind of property is high here.  
Flour I am informed is now  
twelve dollars per Bl. and has  
been in some twenty four.

Mr Carpenter informed me that  
their meeting house was not  
on their own ground, and that  
if they now owned a good lot  
for building a church it would  
at present be worth five thousand  
and dollars. They had the  
offer of a middling lot for  
three thousand dollars.

This place has in Commencement,  
one Baptist Cong<sup>n</sup>. One Methodist,  
one Episcopalian, one New School  
Presbyterian, and a R. Catholic.

To the north of this for an  
hundred miles settlements  
are forming, both in the State  
of Illinois, and in the Wisconsin  
Territory. The country is good for  
tillage, and much of it will soon  
be "brought into Market" in Green  
Bay. Drunkenness prevails ex-  
tensively here not only among the  
Catholic Irish, and Dutch;  
some of whom, I saw fighting  
today; but among the poor  
Indians. Several Groups of them  
were about the Town today and  
nearly all drunk. They present  
a humiliating picture of human  
debasement, and wretchedness.

This place were to form a considerable commercial depot, but I do not believe that it will equal the expectation of many, as the surrounding country does not admit of a very dense population, and beyond Ottawa, in LaSalle County, imported goods are generally brought from the Mississ. True and undepicted religion has hardly an existence in this region. In the evening I was introduced to Mr. Porter, the Home Missionary of the place, formerly from Mass. who had just returned from the East with a wife. I should suppose him to be rather a weak brother. A sound and faithful minister is much wanted in Chicago.

28<sup>th</sup> July. After calling on a few friends, I left Chicago, and the dwelling of the hospitable Carpenter.

My route lay around the Lake shore.

At this time the Steamboat Michigan had just left Chicago on her second trip thither from

Buffalo. About eight or ten Schooners

lay at anchor, which with the swelling of the waves, and slight

rolling of the surf reminded me

of the shores of the Atlantic.

For six or eight miles the road lay upon the low prairie bluff which

joins closely upon the Lake, and

then I had to travel upon the shore

On the one hand I had the

clear and beautiful Lake, and  
on the other, groves, and small  
prairies, and sloughs. About 18  
or 20 miles from Chicago I crossed  
the Indiana Line, and left Illinois  
which State I had entered on the 30<sup>th</sup>  
of April. During that period, (three  
months wanting two days), I have rode  
about 1150 miles, in a part of eight-  
teen Counties. It is a country for  
which Nature has done much; yet  
even from it, the curse is not removed.  
If it have no thistles, it has its  
thorns, and difficulties, always ad-  
monishing men to set their affections  
upon things above, and not on the  
earth beneath, for it, with its  
enjoyments, shall vanish away

On the South West corner of the  
Lake the sand hills commence,  
and on the south end of it we have  
to travel upon the Beach. The  
Country beyond the sand hills  
which extend a mile or two  
back is low, and not eligible  
for a road. Travelling, especially  
with a carriage, <sup>times</sup> some <sup>times</sup> comes here  
a difficult matter, ~~particularly~~ <sup>particularly</sup> when  
a storm from the North drives upon  
the shore. After crossing the line  
I found four taverns (the only dwell-  
ings) in 37 miles. On my journey today  
I saw a beautiful Specimen of the  
Eagle, the largest I believe I have  
ever seen. The native wildness

of the desert shore appeared in-  
sisting to him, for when he flew he  
followed it for miles. His strength  
and velocity reminded me of the  
promise, they shall mount up with  
wings as do eagles &c.

From the sand hills I fancied I could  
form some idea of the deserts where  
the Arabians pitch their tents.

Here are heaps of it from sixty to one  
hundred feet high, much of it as fine  
as dust, and as loose as unpacked  
flour, and into it both man and beast  
sink a considerable distance. It is  
also much of it driven by the wind,  
particularly by a strong breeze from  
the lake. On many of the heaps

the hardy pine waves in the breeze.  
The only stream of any considerable  
magnitude which falls into the Lake  
here for fifty miles is the Calumet,  
the former mouth or outlet of which  
has been completely shut by the sand.  
By sunset I found myself 42 miles  
from Chicago, which I had left at 9  
A.M. and as it was 12 miles to  
the next Inn, I must now seek  
lodgings. I could hardly obtain lod-  
gings at all the fellow (Hurd)  
a brother of the proprietor was so  
uncivil. By pleading a considera-  
ble time, I got liberty to put up my  
horse, and give him some bulrush  
es and very coarse grass, for they

had no hay, after waiting from  
sunset till nine P. M. I succeeded  
ed in obtaining some supper, and  
got liberty to retire upon a small  
straw bed in the garret, where  
the moschettos, kept singing their  
war songs, and sucking my blood  
when I attempted to sleep.

In the morning I had only one dol-  
lar to pay, for these lodgings, inclu-  
ding a feed of oats at the rate  
of two dollars per bushel.

29<sup>th</sup>! left for Michigam City a dis-  
tance of twelve miles, in which I  
gained above an hour on the stage  
waggon which left this paltry town  
at 3<sup>4</sup> of an hour before me.

At the mouth of Trail Creek I came  
in sight of a part of Michigan City,  
which I think has the most rapid  
growth of any place which I have  
seen. In about a year and half it  
numbers above 700 souls, has hotels  
and stores of different sizes, and  
even some washhouses four stories high.  
It is quite in the forest, and the bulk  
of the wood in some places among  
the buildings is not cut down.

They have a schoolhouse in which  
worship is frequently held by the  
School Brethren, Baptists, Cam-  
bellites, and Methodists. This place  
will be considerably retarded by  
the advancement of Laporte  
village, which with Michigan

City is in the County of Laporte Pa.  
The weather today was oppressively  
warm yet I reached Laporte in  
the afternoon, and after calling  
on Mr. Dinwiddie M.D. I proceed-  
ed to call upon his Brother David  
an Elder of the Em. A. Pres. Ch. one  
mile distant, where I lodged for a  
few days. Laporte village lies upon  
the border of a fine Prairie and is  
bounded one the other side by a Lake.  
As Court houses are generally built  
before Churches in new Countries  
so they have one with a painted  
exterior in the village, but no meet-  
inghouse. I was informed  
by Doctor Dinwiddie that a jury  
of twelve doctors sat today

over the body of a woman who had  
in all probability been killed in  
childbed, by the ignorance of a  
Campbellite preacher one St  
Clair. He is now held on bail for  
trial in some \$800, or \$1,000  
3<sup>rd</sup> I agreeably to previous ap=  
pointment preached this evening  
in the school room in the village,  
and made appointments for labr.  
Here again, I may set up my  
Ebenezer, and say, "hitherto the Lord  
hath helped me." I have been  
spared through another month in  
health and usefulness, and he  
has safely preserved me from the  
dangers of the way. I shall yet  
praise him, for he is my God.

During July 1835. I have rode about  
or above five hundred miles.

preached seventeen times, baptized  
one child, ordained an Elder, and  
Installed another, assisted in or-  
ganizing a church, and dispensing  
the Lords supper, once, beside  
teaching from house to house, <sup>or</sup>  
worship in twenty families,  
addressing, & preaching at, a meeting  
of a Temperance society. In the  
month I have received for the Mis-  
sionary fund \$19.00, while my expenses  
were about \$11.40. beside sundries.

August 1835.

1<sup>st</sup> This is a fine section of country, and the largest fields of wheat are in this vicinity which I have seen. Some farmers cut 130 acres of wheat. In conversation with Elder Dinwiddie I found that they formerly were supplied with a N. School preacher under the name of presbyterian and finally had to turn him off. When it came to vote he had the feelings of the ladies so strongly in his favour that while the Elder as a matter of conscience voted him

away, his wife and daughter  
voted to retain Mr Morel.

The prophet denounced it as a  
woe that women should be the  
rulers of the people, but it is  
fulfilled by the anti-scriptural  
and anti-presbyterian novelty of  
new Scholasticism engendered by the  
genius of Independency.

Instead of a well selected session  
or a congregational meeting of male  
members, or heads of families to trans-  
act the business of the Church in  
the event of calling or removing a  
clergyman women have at least  
equal rights and privileges  
as speakers, and as they are  
commonly, most numerous

they at times manage matters  
"most curiously". On one occa-  
sion in Jacksonville Illinois, a  
preacher was called to the charge  
of a congregation by a few ladies,  
and a few (some two or three)  
male members, and although  
I was afterwards assured by  
some of the members of the same  
church, that they were not in-  
formed of the matter until after  
it was passed, yet I saw it  
puffed off in the St Louis Ob-  
server, I think it was as an un-  
solicited call from said con-  
gregation! This, and some other  
members, equally ignorant of

what was done in this unanimous  
meeting, lived only four or five miles from  
the Church, when this call from  
the ladies of "Præcedonia" was given  
for their minister: Few things  
are more gratifying, than to have  
a say in matters as they pass.

August 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord's day. I this morn-  
ing offended a careless person by re-  
proving him for blacking his shoes,  
which produced a small local  
excitement. I preached, thrice today.  
In the morning some Methodists  
attended, but for fear that people  
should return in the afternoon they  
erected seats and prepared a  
for worship, in an unfinished  
dwelling

house upon the sabbath day.  
They have tried as elsewhere to  
rule here. One of their leaders  
threatened the ~~tradesmen~~ of the  
village that they would en-  
courage other tradesmen to  
supplant them, if they did not  
contribute liberally towards  
erecting a Methodist Chapel  
in the place. They have a  
Union school here. I felt sorry  
to see so many children wasting  
their sabbaths, in this inefficient  
manner, & fashion is powerful here.  
My sermons were by some thought  
quite too long. However, the day  
was among my pleasant sabbaths.

3<sup>rd</sup> I travelled about ten miles East, and preached in the house of Mr Thomas Dinwiddie in the evening. Three or four of our families live in this vicinity. My attendance was good under all the circumstances.

This is a fine country for grain; if it were only as fertile in pure and uncorrupted religion!

4<sup>th</sup> I spent with the friends in conversation & they contributed seven dollars to the missionary fund.

5<sup>th</sup> I left them and proceeded by Lakeport to Miles in the Mich. <sup>14</sup> 1/2. On my road I passed the store of an Indian who acts as the Government Interpreter, with

the Potawattonies, and for his  
services has \$100.00 per annum  
He lives as Americans do; but his  
wife's mother who appears to reside  
with him will not live in a house  
but has her "wigwaps" erected near  
her daughter's dwelling. La Repose  
is a village of some teens of houses  
upon the margin of one of the many  
Lakes with which this region abounds.  
I passed a farm today, on which  
there are it is said 400 acres of  
wheat. On my way I passed several  
Indian dwellings, Shanties &  
wigwaps. At Miles such is the  
Spirit of Competition between this  
and some neighbouring villages

that all white men with their horses  
and carriages, are ferried free.  
The Indians wade or ride their  
ponies. Miles is a handsome vil-  
lage, but cannot be come very large  
from the number of similar places  
in that vicinity. They have a Pres-  
byterian meeting house nearly finished,  
and an Episcopal clergyman I was  
told without a church, and with-  
out a proper congregation.

6<sup>th</sup> I agreeable to previous ap-  
pointment preached in the school-  
house this evening. People attentive.  
7<sup>th</sup> I found that Mr. Bower had  
attempted to organize a society  
here this summer with about 11  
members.

August 8<sup>th</sup> It will be difficult  
to expect much of a footing here  
but this may serve as an interven-  
ing post between Laporte Ind &  
La Grange M. Territory where a few  
of our people live.

9<sup>th</sup> Lord's Day. I addressed their  
Sabbath School. It is also on  
their "Union" plan. Only five papers  
were repeated of all the tasks  
assigned last sabbath.

I preached twice to a fashionable  
looking audience in the Pic. Meeting  
house. Here a Mr Brown is expect-  
ed to officiate. The evening I spent  
in instructing the family of widow  
Gray one of our people, with  
whom I lodged

10<sup>th</sup> I left Miles at 4 P.M. and travelled 24 miles. Before leaving our people contributed \$5.50 to the Missionary fund. Tonight as usual obtained permission to have worship at the Inn before retiring.

11<sup>th</sup> I found in the morning that the mistress would take nothing for my lodgings. Upon inquiry I found that I heard her husband was from Ohio. Tho' the mercury at noon stood at 86° yet I travelled today 47 miles. In the White Pigeon Prairie and some other the settlement is good.

12<sup>th</sup> It was equally as warm as yesterday and I only travelled about 39 miles.

13<sup>th</sup> Much of the Country through here is comparatively poor -

The weather to day changed and  
I received a complete soaking  
before I reached Tecumseh.

About three miles south of the  
village I found the hospitable  
dwelling of Mr Robert Boyd, by  
whom and his kind partner I  
was cordially welcomed. After  
my journey I found a day of rest  
(most pleasant), (among friends.)

14<sup>th</sup> In company with Mr Richard

I went 4 miles north of the villi-  
age and called on a Mr Berry  
who is married to a daughter of  
the Rev David Inghis of Green-  
Paw in Berwickshire, and in

returning called at the Rev  
Mr Wells the Presbyter

Wiam. Ministe of Tecumseh.

15<sup>th</sup> I spent in writing letters &c.

16<sup>th</sup> I preached at 11 A.M. at Mr

Boyd's, at 2 P.M. In the Pres. mee

ing house in Tecumseh and at

candle lighting in the congregational

meeting house in Clinton, 5

miles W. of Tecumseh.

17<sup>th</sup> I returned from Mr Boyd's

to Mr Boyd's and preached at

5 P.M. to an attentive people.

18<sup>th</sup> I spent in writing letters &c.

19<sup>th</sup> I received from the few friends

Receipts for the missionary fund.

It was difficult to part with

them, for among them is some of

the salt of the earth.

I today posted 9 letters in  
Leconich to different friends.  
As I proceeded to Detroit I  
passed Saline and Spiclan  
to on the Chicago turnpike,  
and by night reached the dwell  
ing of Mr W. Bell, from Lockport.  
This is a region destitute of  
sound doctrine. Came 40 miles  
20<sup>th</sup> As my horse was weary  
I remained to day and preach  
ed at Mr Bells to a few  
people in the afternoon.  
The methodists have a few people  
in this vicinity.  
21<sup>st</sup> I continued my journey to  
Detroit. At Dearborn 12 miles  
West of the City I passed

an Arsenal belonging to the  
U. S. Government. The public  
buildings are handsome and  
extensive. They are built with  
brick. The village appears  
flourishing, excepting, that  
it appeared considerably filled  
with Catholic Irish. It is near  
a branch of the Raisin River.

Between 2 and 3 P.M. I came in  
sight of the Detroit River, and  
the Canada shore. The scenery  
is less beautiful and the prospect  
extensive. In this vicinity I per-  
sented the abodes of several habi-  
tant's, which presented the <sup>same</sup> uni-  
formity with the vicinity of Mon-  
treau.

Detroit tho' as old as Philade  
phia is not yet a large town  
The lower end of it contains a  
considerable number of French  
dwellings, while the upper and  
rear part is more improved.  
Beside two Catholic Chapels  
(attended by six priests and  
a Bishop) it contains one  
Baptist, one Methodist,  
one Episcopalian meeting  
house beside, a large new  
building recently erected (90  
feet by 60) by the Arminian  
Independents, mis-called  
Presbyterians. Beside a  
County Court House it has

a City Hall for the Mayor's  
Courts and other public office.  
It is advantageously situated  
as a place of Commercial  
deposit and exchange. From  
appearances religion exercises  
but a small influence over the  
community.

22<sup>nd</sup> Augt. I today proceeded  
about 26 miles N. West of Detroit  
to Orchard and Pine lakes in Oak  
land Co. to ascertain the situa-  
tion of that vicinity in a religious  
point of view. The Roads were  
bad yet I succeeded in reaching  
a small Scotch settlement in the  
afternoon. I there found that  
the Reformed Pres. had a

small vacancy in the S. E. part of the  
County, and that the few Scotch  
families had generally joined the  
Congregationalists in that vicinity.

23<sup>rd</sup> Lord's Day. I went at 11. A.M.  
to hear a Mr Ruggles the Inde-  
pendent of that neighbourhood,  
and at his request preached  
to the few who attended. I then  
made an appointment for 3. P.M.  
about 3 miles distant, and  
preached at that hour at the  
house of a Mr Wallace.

In the evening I was shown the  
records of the Independent  
Church which had existed  
about a year and half  
but was now dissolved.

by mutual consent because  
it was deemed expedient to  
continue it no longer!

The Sabbath of the Lord  
was not regarded so much as  
the days of idol worship appear-  
ed by making every first mon-  
day of each month. The thing  
originated in this way, after  
previous intimation given at  
a particular meeting. It was  
deemed expedient that a Ch.  
of Christ should be formed  
there, and like a turf Club  
or a farming society it was  
voted into existence with  
the Rev. Ruggles as pastor and  
a few articles admitting of

either a Cabineer or a member  
in interpretation as to doctrine  
were then adopted, and un-  
der the genius of Independence  
they resolved to meet on the  
first Monday of every month.

For a few months the new  
broom swept clean, but by  
and by the novelty of it ceas-  
ed, the absent from month  
to month became more  
numerous. Notes, urging their  
attendance, were written by  
the official scribe to the de-  
linquents, which at times  
brought nearly the whole  
assembly together, and it kept  
increasing until it num-

used nearly 30 members.  
A young Scotchman who had  
caught the infection of Inde-  
pendency in Manchester Eng-  
(if he had not taken it the  
natural way) was the great  
main spring of this modern  
Church. Sometimes the perform-  
ances of a Sabbath were noted,  
but without fail the doings  
(if not the sayings) of the Mon-  
day monthly meetings were  
recorded. At the expiration of  
a year or it became quite up-  
hill work to call their Church  
together, in spite of all their  
vows and renewed Covenants to  
the contrary. ~~withstanding~~

fifteen dollars use in one year  
subscribed if not raised for ma-  
terial support, but as the <sup>second</sup> year  
revolved neither money nor mem-  
bers were on the increase, so to pre-  
vent bankruptcy both in Church  
and finance about the mid-  
dle of the second year those who  
"abode by the staff" deemed it  
advisable to dismiss the as-  
sembly. This was done by the  
same authority and in nearly  
the same way in which this would  
be fac. simile of <sup>an</sup> apostolic <sup>Church</sup>, was  
organized, by a vote of the sovereign  
members. In this way a Church  
of Christ (so called) was

blotted from existence, and  
its grandam members with their  
households were thrown over to  
the partakers of the uncovenanted  
mercies of the heathen.  
Whether the nineteen dollars were duly  
spent in the service of the altar  
I know not, but it so happened  
that their treasurer made a  
quiet move from the neighborhood  
carrying with him the bag, containing  
a few dollars and some cents  
of which it was resolved before  
the trial resolve that the Clerk  
should receive one dollar of that  
sum, when it could be recovered,  
for his services —

These individuals were now  
nothing bettered by their spiritual  
physicians, and instead of having  
as some of them formerly had, Cer-  
tificates of Church membership  
they are now deprived of them  
and can be admitted into no  
proper religious society but by  
a second personal examination.  
One thing was observable from  
their records, that no application  
for membership was refused.

Their Platform is now a dead letter.  
Their Minister Mr. R. is now forming  
his living from a small piece of ground  
24<sup>th</sup>. After calling one or two  
families proceeded in the evening  
to Pontiac and preached

in their Independent Meeting house.  
It is a handsome Country building  
and was erected in part at least  
as an ornament to the village, for  
only one professor of religion had any  
part in erecting it. The force of cus-  
tom has in this case, almost over-  
ruled a dissent respecting the Church.  
"The world admires her heavenly  
dress." It was built upon some  
model seen "down East".

25<sup>th</sup> As it rained I did not travel.  
26<sup>th</sup> I proceeded nearly 30 miles to  
the Township of Bruce N of Rome  
in N. Comb Co. where I spent the re-  
minder of the week. In this vi-  
cinity they have 8 or nine Scotch fa-  
rmer who have joined a con-

gregational meeting under the  
Rev. Mr Taylor of that order -  
From Mr Taylor who has been  
48 years in the ministry I learned  
several interesting particulars  
respecting the workings of Independ-  
ency - When I was a student say  
we had to study science. We  
were hardly permitted to read  
a newspaper (tho it was during  
the Revolutionary struggle) for  
fear of detracting our atten-  
tion from our study of science,  
now continued here in our col-  
leges young inexperienced lads  
form societies, for tho that is  
the other and neglect their  
studies in the sciences -

After hearing one of these youths  
not long since pretend to preach  
before several clergymen, and show  
his want of qualification for his  
duty I found I must reprove him  
when we all the clergymen  
present had retired by our-  
selves I repeated to him in their  
hearing, "Not a novice lest  
being lifted up with pride he  
fall into the condemnation of  
the devil," and I said no more.

He deplored much the "Constitu-  
tion of Michigan" recently form-  
ed declaring it to be atheistical.  
He lamented many of the crying  
evils of the day, but could  
not see (what was evident)

that not a few of them if not  
could be traced to practical  
Independency.

30<sup>th</sup> Sabbath. I preached twice in  
a large schoolhouse or small  
church on Mr Taylor Juniors farm  
The people here as in Oakland  
who had formerly been ac-  
quainted with Presbyterians  
were desirous to enjoy it again.  
The land here is better than in  
Oakland Co.

31<sup>st</sup> As my missionary appoint-  
ment had now expired I thought  
of proceeding to the St Clair  
River and thence directly to Lon-  
don H. C. From this I was  
however deterred by the ac-

Comets which I received of the  
roads, and I then proceeded  
towards Detroit to go thence  
to London. I today travelled 36  
miles. Thus in the loving kind-  
ness of Jehovah I have been  
permitted to spend another  
active month in the vineyard.  
During August 1835 I have  
travelled about 360 miles,  
preached fifteen times, received  
for the Missionary fund \$16.01 $\frac{1}{4}$   
while my expenses were \$6.65 $\frac{3}{4}$ .





10 for August  
by per the bill

25

6.76  
98.76

82.22.50.13.35-114.85-  
of \$ 114.85-  
Don't a draft to Mr. Hamilton

22 + 22.50 + 22.50 = 114.85  
a check for \$ 114.85  
to the bank of R. H.

From Tom & Thomas  
Dressed in the morning  
to be July 1st  
from April the 1st  
at 2.00 miles

Mr. C. Mack  
Mrs. Mack

April 22nd  
1835-

Brother left for the  
in the amount of \$1.95-