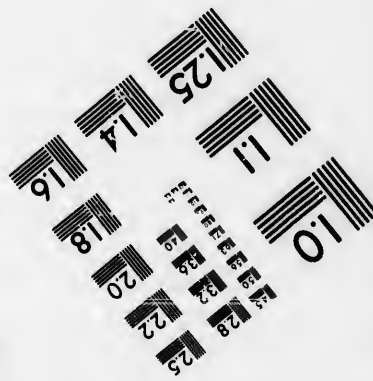
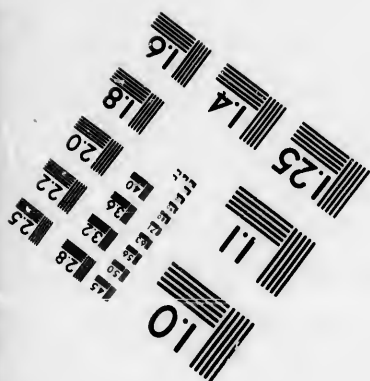
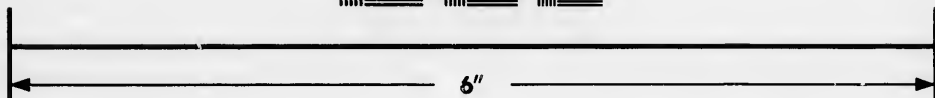
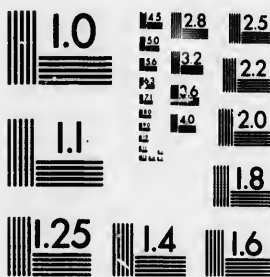


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1987

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institut has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires: | |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

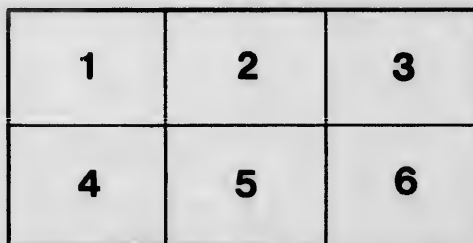
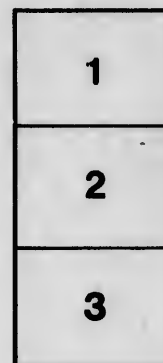
Université de Montréal

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Université de Montréal

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

rrata
to

pelure,
n à

32X

Consultation sur place



BIBLIOTHÈQUE
DES
SCIENCES HUMAINES ET SOCIALES
UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL
Collection de Victor Morin
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

Museo
- Mai 1911

e

es

Published by
row, London
all Bookse
and Ireland

In four vols.

THE PU
nister's Com
Sixty Sketc
Essays on L
Composition
Revivals, et
brary in itse

In four vols.

SKETCHES

In one vol.
SKETCHES

In one volume
enlarged edition
of Religion
SKETCHES

In one volume

SKETCHES
SCHOOLS AND

In
THE CH
PANION;
Striking Inc
with Origin

LIST OF WORKS,

BY

JABEZ BURNS, D. D.

Published by Houlston and Stoneman, 65, Paternoster-row, London; Brooks, Leicester; and may be had of all Booksellers in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

In four vols. post 8vo, bound in cloth, 22s. or any volume separately, price 5s. 6d.

THE PULPIT CYCLOPÆDIA; and Christian Minister's Companion. Containing Three Hundred and Sixty Sketches of Original Sermons, and Eighty-two Essays on Biblical Learning, Theological Studies, the Composition and Delivery of Sermons, Pastoral Duties, Revivals, etc., etc. This work may be considered a Library in itself. It has already been reprinted in America.

THE SIXTH EDITION,

In four vols. 12mo. bound in cloth, price 18s. or any vol. separately, price 4s. 6d.

SKETCHES AND SKELETONS OF FOUR HUNDRED SERMONS.

In one vol. 12mo, cloth, price 4s. 6d. A New Edition.
SKETCHES OF SERMONS ON TYPES AND METAPHORS.

In one volume, 12mo, cloth, price 4s. 6d. A new and enlarged edition. With additional Sketches on Revivals of Religion and Christian Catholicity,

SKETCHES OF SERMONS ON SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

In one volume, 18mo. A new enlarged edition, cloth, price 2s. 6d.

SKETCHES OF SERMONS adapted for SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND VILLAGE PREACHERS.

In one vol. bound in cloth, price 2s. 6d.

THE CHRISTIAN PREACHER'S POCKET COMPANION; comprising Essays on the Christian Ministry, Striking Incidents, Characteristics of Eminent Preachers, with Original Sketches of Sermons, &c.

List of Works, by Jabez Burns, D.D.

In one vol. 12mo. bound in cloth, price 4s. 6d.

SKETCHES OF SERMONS on the **PARABLES** and **MIRACLES OF CHRIST**.

In post 8vo, pp 356, bound in cloth, 5s. 6d.

SERMONS designed for Family Reading and Village Worship.

In one vol. bound in cloth, price 3s. 6d.

THE MOTHERS OF THE WISE AND GOOD; with select **Essays** on **Maternal Duties** and **Influence**.

In one vol. 18mo. cloth, 172 pp. price 1s. 6d.

THE YOUTHFUL CHRISTIAN; containing **Instructions, Counsel, Cautions, and Examples**. A suitable present for young persons. It has recently been reprinted in America.

In one vol. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY, or **Materials for Thought**

In one vol. bound in cloth, 600 pp. 5s. 6d.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE CHRISTIAN'S DAILY PORTION; containing **Three Hundred and Sixty-five Exercises** on the **Person, Work, and Glory of the Redeemer**.

In one handsome vol. 12mo. price 4s. 6d. cloth.

SKETCHES OF SERMONS ON CHRISTIAN MISSIONS. Original and Selected.

In royal 32mo. with **Twenty Engravings**, pp. 416, price 2s. 6d. cloth, gilt

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISES IN MANY LANDS, with a **History of Missionary Societies**.

Price 2d.

A FEW WORDS TO RELIGIOUS INQUIRERS, and **Young Disciples**. **Third thousand**, revised and enlarged.

One penny each.

THE CHILD'S CHRISTIAN CATECHISM, in **Verse**; with **Scripture Proofs**.

MISSIONARY PIECES in **Verse**, for **Children**.

LITTLE POEMS for **Children**.

TEMPERANCE RHYMES for **Young Teetotalers**.

- 9 SEP 1983

Notes of a Tour

IN THE

UNITED STATES AND CANADA,

IN THE

SUMMER AND AUTUMN

OF 1847.

BY

JABEZ BURNS, D.D.

Author of "Pulpit Cyclopaedia," "Christian Philosophy," "Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons," etc., etc. And one of the Deputation from the General Baptists of England, to the Triennial Conference of the Free Will Baptists of the United States of America.

LONDON:

HOULSTON AND STONEMAN,
PATERNOSTER ROW.

1848.

917.3

B 967 m

PRINTED BY
J. Kennedy Printer, Milton Street, Dorset Square.

A
be
to
ha
va
ac
A
fa
p
in
in
th
a
w
th

m
a
e
c
w

t
n
H

PREFACE.

AT the urgent request of various friends I have been induced to give this brief outline of my visit to the United States and Canada. In doing so, I have preferred, in describing statistic details of various cities and scenes, to avail myself of the accounts presented in recently published accredited American works, rather than run the hazard of falling into mistakes, from the want of a more prolonged opportunity of obtaining full and correct information. In particular, I have been greatly indebted to an interesting volume, published by the Appletons of New York, entitled, 'Rail-road and Steam-boat Companion,' by W. Williams,—a work which just appeared at the time of my visit to that city.

I had long been greatly prepossessed in favor of many American institutions, so that if I have erred at all, it has been on the side of charity. I endeavoured to observe and judge with all possible candour, and I wrote a daily record of the things in which I was most interested.

Let that foul stain of Slavery be removed from the United States, and then she will rise to the noblest altitude among the nations of the earth. But, if the South is to be thus emancipated, the

North must crush that foul and wicked manifestation of deep, and almost general, prejudice against the colored population. Until this God-dishonoring distinction shall cease, and every man be treated with reverence and respect as bearing the image of his Maker—the American declaration that “All men are born free and equal,” can only be regarded as a satire and a bye-word.

Myriads however, are the noble hearts which heave with deep and holy emotion on this subject ; and the number is daily increasing, and soon we trust the day will dawn when the United States will burst through these clouds which obscure her glory, and shine forth in all the resplendent majesty and radiance, befitting so great, so highly privileged, and so happy a nation.

17, *Porteus Road, Paddington.*

ERRATUM.

Page 70, where Brooklyn is said to be “second” city in the State, it should have been the “seventh.”

Other minor errors may have escaped the notice of the writer, which the reader is respectfully requested to excuse and correct.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
CHAPTER I.	
Massachusetts' Bay—Boston, &c	9
CHAPTER II.	
Lowell, the far-famed City of Spindles	18
CHAPTER III.	
Journey from Boston to Springfield—Albany— Schenectady—Utica—Whitestown. The Hudson	37
CHAPTER IV.	
New York—Brooklyn, &c	60
CHAPTER V.	
Journey from New York to Philadelphia, &c	77
CHAPTER VI.	
Baltimore—Washington—Railroad, and Steam, and Canal Route to the West—Pittsburgh—Cleve- land—and Elyria	91
CHAPTER VII.	
Oberlin	110
CHAPTER VIII.	
Lake Erie—Buffalo—Falls of Niagara—River St. Lawrence	126

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER IX.

- Montreal—Lake Champlain—Burlington—Montpelier—Danville—Sutton—Triennial Conference 141

CHAPTER X.

- Triennial Conference continued—Journey through Franconia Notch—Holderness Village—Meredith Bridge—Canterbury—Shaker Village, &c . 149

CHAPTER XI.

- Concord—Manchester—Boston—Voyage Home, &c 157

CHAPTER XII.

- State of Religion—Evangelical Alliance, &c . . 159

CHAPTER XIII.

- The Temperance Movement 163

CHAPTER XIV.

- Advice to Emigrants—Price of Land—Remuneration of Labor—Expenses of Travelling—Price of Provisions, &c., &c. 166
-

ont-
nce 141

gh
ith
. 149

&c 157

. 159

. 163

. 166

TOUR IN AMERICA.

CHAPTER I.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY, BOSTON, &c., &c.

On Wednesday, August 18th, after a boisterous voyage of fourteen days and nine hours, on board the steamer *Cambria*, we reached Boston. The voyage had been characterised by no incident of note, if we except the intolerant conduct of Captain Judkins, who refused to allow a few Nonconformists to hold religious worship in the fore cabin on the Sabbath evening—a cabin at the time entirely disengaged, and a service which would have interfered with the comfort of no person on board. But the North British American Steam-ship Company, it is said, have resolved, that worship on board their vessels shall only be conducted by some *State Church Clergyman*, and if there should be no such person in the ship, then the Captain, in addition to the charge of the vessel, shall also undertake the care of the souls who may happen to be sailing with him. Against this arrangement we give in our hearty protest, as utterly at variance with religious freedom, and hope our United States brethren will not fail to employ all their influence against the setting up of the State Church principle on the broad and free waters of the Atlantic.

The day we first gained sight of the American shores, was most lovely. The sky was delightfully serene. The heat, to a European, comfortably warm—the thermometer being about 86. It is difficult to convey a just description of the lovely appearance of the bay of Massachusetts.

Having left Cape Ann on the south, the harbour contains many beautiful islands, and is not only safe, but large enough to contain the largest navy in the world. Three miles below the city there is a narrow pass, well protected by forts Independence and Warren. The outside harbour is defended by a very massive fortress in George's Island, erected by the Government at a great expense. The appearance of Boston from the river is very much like that of a crescent, and its quays crowded with shipping, and its numerous lofty spires and elevated buildings present a most striking and lovely aspect. Boston is one of the oldest and most respectable cities in the Union. It was founded in the year 1630, and its Indian name was Shaumut, but the early settlers called it TREMONT, or TRIMONTAIN, from its being built upon three hills. Its present population is about 120,000. It became an incorporated city in 1822. Boston is emphatically a city of bridges. Hence the stranger in his various wanderings into the suburban towns and villages will have to cross the Charlestown-bridge, 1,500 feet long, Warren-bridge which is 1,400 feet, West Boston-bridge, Boston Free-bridge, South Boston-bridge, &c., &c., &c.

These bridges, of course in true American style, are all built of wood. The streets of Boston are generally crooked and narrow—many of them inconveniently so. But the houses and shops are substantial erections, and are distinguished for their vast number of windows, the Americans having never yet required to tax the light of heaven for the support of their Government.

Cornhill and Washington are the chief streets for Editorial offices, Booksellers' shops, &c. Tremont-street is very elegant, and contains some highly respectable mansions, hotels, and other public buildings. Boston is a place of great commercial activity, and its spacious warehouses, massive quays, and numerous banks are all in-

dicative of its rapid growth and prosperity. Boston common, or as it ought to be designated, the park, is a beautiful piece of ground of 75 acres, and is tastefully planted with trees and surrounded by ornamental iron palisades. This is the public promenade of both Bostonians and strangers, and adds greatly to the comfort and health of the city. The State-house is a lofty splendid building, situated on the summit of Beacon-hill, and fronts the common. The foundation is 110 feet above the level of the sea. This building cost 133,330 dollars. On the entrance floor is the beautiful statue of Washington, by Chantrey. From the cupola a most delightful view is obtained, not only of Boston and its harbour, but of the bay, its Island, and extensive range of beautiful country. It is said that 54,000 persons ascended the Cupola, from April to November, 1846.

FANEUIL HALL is 108 years old. It is generally called the *cradle of Liberty*, as it was within its walls the Fathers of the Revolution met, deliberated, and delivered their spirit stirring addresses. It is a fine building, will hold probably 2,000 persons, and is often occupied for public meetings, for political, literary, and benevolent purposes. It was presented to the city by Peter Faneuil, who died in March, 1843. Boston is admirably accommodated with railway and water communication. By rail and water it is connected with Portland, in the State of Maine; with Dover, N. H.; with Lowell, Concord, Albany, &c. The newspaper and periodical press flourish in Boston. There are about 14 daily, and 64 weekly and semi-weekly papers published in Boston, besides a considerable number of monthly and quarterly magazines. In fact Boston is the Literary emporium of the United States. Boston justly distinguished for its numerous, handsome, and commodious places of worship. The Clergy, for so all ministers are designated, number

upwards of a hundred, giving one to about every 1100 of the population, and providing a religious house of worship to every 600 persons of those who can attend at the same time.

Boston probably holds the first place in the States for learned and efficient ministerial talent; and no city in the world is so highly favoured with religious means, and benevolent institutions. The inhabitants of Boston are justly celebrated for general morality, superior intelligence, politeness, and hospitality to strangers. The hotels of Boston are on a princely scale. The Tremont-house was built in 1829, and cost 68,000 dollars. It is a granite building, and contains 180 rooms. The charge here, and at the other first-rate houses, for board, &c., is two dollars per day. The minor hotels charge from four to six shillings per day. The tables in most of the American hotels, are sumptuously laden, the bed-rooms scrupulously clean, and no charge for waiters, &c. In some cases, no charge is even made for portorage to or from steam-boats or railways.

Adjacent to Boston, and within one mile, we arrive at Charlestown—a fine lively town of from 12,000 to 14,000 inhabitants. Here is the Massachusetts State-prison—one of the most orderly and best conducted prisons in the world. We visited every department of it. Its spacious workshops, clean and well-aired cells, its commodious chapel, useful library, kind yet efficient discipline, all excited our admiration; and, instead of this Institution being a heavy expense to the State, it is an actual source of revenue.

In the year 1845, the balance sheet shows the income for work performed by the prisoners, to exceed the expense of maintaining the prison, by 807 dollars. We saw several prisoners who had been sentenced to death for murder, but whose sentences had been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Her
the tr
reigne
where
The
prison

Th

W
sent
cour
is a
mor
bui
from
sur
thi
bat
C
No
loc
we
pol

Here every mental and moral means are employed for the true reformation of the prisoners. Absolute silence reigned in every workshop; and order and comfort everywhere prevailed.

The following table exhibits the countries of which the prisoners were natives:—

United States ...	221	Canada	4
England	18	Sweden	1
Ireland	27	Newfoundland ...	1
Scotland	3	Madeira	1
Malta	1	South America ...	1
Capé de Verd ...	1	Nova Scotia	4
Germany	2		
France	2	Total	287

The prisoners were employed as under:—

Stone Cutters ...	62	Wood and Coal Carriers ...	6
Carpenters	2	Waiters, &c. ...	6
Tail Grinders ...	4	Coopers	8
Team Hands	9	Hatters	8
Blacksmiths	20	Shoemakers	15
Whitesmiths	9	Carpenters on repairs ...	9
Tin Workers	10	Tailors	1
Cabinet Makers &c.	51	Patients	8
Brush Makers	10	In Punishment ...	1
Cooks	15		
Barbers	2	Total	287
Sweepers	5		

What a contrast the Massachusetts' state-prison presents to many of the filthy crowded jails of our own country, I need not undertake to show. In Charlestown is also the lofty massive Bunker's Hill-monument. This monument is erected on a fine open and elevated spot, is built of granite; has nearly 300 steps to its summit, from whence there is a splendid view of Boston and the surrounding country. It is almost needless to say, that this monument was raised to commemorate the celebrated battle of "Breeds," or Bunker's Hill, fought June 17, '75.

CAMBRIDGE is an incorporated city, two miles West by North-west of Boston, and is chiefly distinguished as the location of HARVARD UNIVERSITY, the oldest and most wealthy College in the United States. We were very politely shown through the Library, by the librarian, and

found it rich in literary antiquities, as well as in our most valuable modern authors. A law school, medical school, and a theological seminary, form part of the University. The students generally average from 400 to 450. Its funds at present exceed half-a-million of dollars.

ROXBURY is another incorporated city adjoining Boston, containing upwards of 10,000 inhabitants. It is delightfully situated, and has a number of handsome places of worship, respectable villas, &c. To this list of places we might add, Chelsea, 6 miles from Boston, and also the suburban towns of south and west Boston. But we pass on to notice a place of considerable interest, and which is very generally visited,—MOUNT AUBURN. Mount Auburn is the site of a recently formed cemetery. The cemetery consists of $110\frac{1}{2}$ acres of very picturesque ground, laid out with great skill and effect. Though only opened in September, 1831, it contains a considerable number of chaste tombs and striking monuments, cenotaphs and mausoleums. We were particularly struck with the monument to Spurzheim, the celebrated Phrenologist—to the Hon. Nathaniel Bowditch, LL.D., the American Navigator—and to the Rev. Dr. W. E. Channing, the elegant Scholar and Philanthropist. Mount Auburn is about four miles from Boston, and is constantly and cheaply accessible by the numerous omnibusses that ply all day long.

During our visits to Boston, I attended a Lecture on Temperance in the Tremont Temple, by the celebrated GOUGH, the reformed inebriate, who very graphically described the evils of intemperance, and powerfully urged entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as the only remedy. He was listened to with great interest by a densely crowded audience—that distinguished friend of the cause and well-known philanthropist, Deacon Grant, presiding on the occasion.

Afterwards I assisted at a public Temperance Meeting, in Faneuil Hall, from which hundreds retired, not being able to obtain admission. On this occasion, Mr. Gough spoke with great energy and effect; and Father Taylor, Minister of the Seaman's Chapel, who had just made the tour of Great Britain and Ireland, delivered an interesting address.

Previous to leaving Boston, I delivered a Lecture on the subject of Peace and Universal Brotherhood, in the Tremont Temple. I preached also at the dedication of the Free Will Baptist Church in the Boylston Hall, where my honoured and devoted brother, the Rev. Eli Noyes, M.A., is pastor, and afterwards on two other occasions. I had the happiness also of preaching in one of the churches of the Episcopalian Methodists, who are a useful and rising body in the city of Boston. At a religious soiree held two days before we returned to England, I met with a number of distinguished Philanthropists and Christian Brethren, among whom were the Rev. Dr. Sharp; the Rev. Messrs. Moore, Editor of the *Recorder*; Olmstead, Editor of the *Christian Reflector*; Colver; Chapin; Lovejoy; King; Edmonds; Curtis, of Lowell; Walter Channing, M.D.; W. B. Tappin, the justly distinguished poet; M. Graham, President of Central College, Michigan; and Brethren Durgan; Wetherbee; Burr, Editor of the *Morning Star*, and others. Before bidding adieu to Boston, a few words must be written on the admirable character and efficiency of their PUBLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. From the Reports for 1846, it appears that in the city of Boston there are 18 schools, and 8,137 scholars, supported at an annual public expense of 86,700 dollars. In these schools a thoroughly solid education is imparted, and the utmost attention is paid to the moral as well as the mental culture of the pupils.

Perhaps it would be impossible to refer to any city, in

which the means of comfortable subsistence, or in which a higher tone of mental and moral excellence pervades the mass of the people than in Boston. The citizens may be justly proud of their numerous Public Library, Scientific and Benevolent Institutions.

“It is no uncommon thing,” said a venerable minister of religion, a native of England, but a resident in Boston for the past forty years, “for 30,000 persons to meet on the common on some great public occasion, without one intoxicated person in the whole mass, and for the dense crowds to return home with as much quiet, respectable order as if they were returning from a place of worship.” That will never be truly spoken of any city in our own nation, until our population are emancipated from the demoralizing habits and customs of strong drink. In Boston I never heard an oath, nor saw a drunken person. In looking over the Trades Directory of Boston for 1847, I find there are only 83 public-houses, while there are 99 booksellers and stationers, and 650 provision dealers and grocers, a true index of the wise and economical habits and manners of the inhabitants. During my stay in the vicinity of Boston I visited DOVER, in New Hampshire a town of about 7000 inhabitants. Here are several flourishing manufactories in cotton, iron, &c. But to me it was chiefly interesting as the town in which is established the book and printing concern of the Free Will Baptists. The printing-office and book-binding and other offices are on the basement floor of one of their meeting-houses, and are under very active, orderly and efficient management. The weekly newspaper of the denomination—the *Morning Star*—has a circulation of upwards of 7000, besides which they issue two juvenile papers, one entitled the *Myrtle* for Sabbath scholars, and the other the *Gospel Bill*, full of missionary matters for youthful readers. The Editors, brethren W. Burr and J. Hutchings, with their

minis
spirit
skilfu
the I
thou
nals,
catic
relig
deno
I
in D
The
sam
ing
stru
Fre
This
thri
from
R. I
celle
past
C
we
Hav
just
Rev
tate
V
LA
yet
sev
esp
inc
eith

ministerial coadjutors, conduct those publications with spirit and pious talent, and are doing a great work by the skilful and constant application of that mighty engine, the Printing Press. I was happy to find that several thousands of dollars, the profit of their religious journals, were devoted at their Triennial Conference to educational and missionary purposes. In treating of the religious sects of America, I must refer to this worthy denomination again.

I addressed a respectable and attentive congregation in Dover on Christian missions and the Slavery question. The following evening I delivered an address on the same themes, at GREAT-FALLS, a flourishing manufacturing town in the same State. Here I was particularly struck with the handsome brick structure occupied by the Free-will Baptists, with its lofty and beautiful spire. This is only one of the several places of worship in this thriving town, yet so commodious as to accommodate from 1,000 to 1,200 persons. The Minister, the Rev. R. Dunn, from the Western State of Ohio, is a most excellent preacher, and fully devoted to his ministerial and pastoral charge.

On the line of rail-road, from Great Falls to Boston, we passed the towns of Durham, Exeter, Plaistow, Haverhill, Andover, &c. At the last named place is the justly celebrated Theological Institution, of which the Rev. Dr. Stuart, the learned Biblical critic and commentator, is a professor.

Within a short distance of Andover is the new city of LAWRENCE, a place of only two or three years growth and yet already numbering near 3,000 inhabitants. Here are several handsome places of worship, and it is worthy of especial note, that everywhere in the States, as population increases, buildings for public worship rise up, without either legislative tax, or enactment. As is the demand,

the voluntary vital principle of religion provides the supply. On the whole, no where is that supply more ample, or better in quality, than in the Northern States of America.

CHAPTER II.

LOWELL, THE FAR-FAMED CITY OF SPINDLES.

Lowell has often been brought before the English reader, both by British and American writers, and we felt considerable curiosity to see the celebrated city, at once the great seat of manufacture and of churches, of wit and learning, of factory labour, and elegant life. We had read the literary production of the factory girls with considerable interest, and having been brought up in the crowded region of our own manufacturing populations, the reader will not marvel at the peculiar sensations we experienced in approaching Lowell. Lowell is twenty-six miles north-west of Boston, from whence on one of the best railroads in the States, you are conducted in little more than an hour—for the reasonable charge of 65 cents. Lowell is situated on the north side of the Merrimack river. Ninety-three years ago where the city is now situated was a wilderness, with only here and there an isolated dwelling. From an interesting work recently published we furnish an account of its INDIAN HISTORY:—

“The place where the waters of the Merrimack and Concord rivers meet, had a greater relative importance two hundred years ago, than at any subsequent time, prior to the introduction of cotton manufactures. It was the head-quarters of one of the five great tribes of Indians which were found in New England.

The Sachemship of the Pawtucketlets extended to the North and North-east of Massachusetts Bay, including all

of the territory which is now the State of New Hampshire. This was inhabited by a tribe numbering twelve thousand souls; and Wamesit, their "capital," was at the confluence of the above named rivers.

"This spot was dear to the natives on account of its supply of fish. Salmon, shad, alewives, and sturgeon, were easily taken in vast quantities; and the abundance of the latter fish gave the name "Merrimack" to the river so called; the meaning of that word being "sturgeon" in the Indian tongue.

"Here, as early as 1653, John Eliot, the celebrated 'Apostle to the Indians,' came, spending many days, and preaching to the natives. Here courts were held annually, in the month of May, by an English magistrate, assisted by some Indian chiefs.

"They arbitrated upon all questions in dispute between the Indians and the white settlers, who, in the year above-named, laid out the plantation of Chelmsford. The first court in Middlesex county was held on land through which the Booth canal now passes; and tradition says, that the log Church, where Eliot used to preach, stood on the height of land on Appleton-street.

"But here, as in other places, the native sons of the forest passed away rapidly before the advancing civilization of the English colonists. From a population of three thousand souls, which it numbered when first discovered by the white settlers, Wamesit was reduced by 1674 to only two hundred and fifty men, besides women and children. These held, as their exclusive possession, the identical soil which is now the territory of Lowell. The bounds of the Old Indian 'Capital' and of the present city, singularly coincide. A ditch, running in a semi-circular line, striking the Merrimack river a little above the Pawtucket Falls, and again about a mile below the mouth of the Concord river, and embracing twenty-five

hundred acres, was, with the Merrimack river itself, the ancient boundary of Wamesit.

"This varies but inconsiderably from the line and extent of Lowell.

"This Indian ditch, probably thrown up in 1665, is distinctly traceable to this day.

"Ere long the natives wholly disappeared. Their lands, west of the Concord river, were given up in 1686, and in 1728, their right to the land, east of that river, became extinct. The only memorials they have left here are the names of our rivers and waterfalls, the ditch above noticed, and some excavated implements of their rude workmanship.

"East Chelmsford; or Chelmsford Neck as this place was called, lost all its former consequence. Situated at the corner of other towns, it contained nothing but a few farm houses, a tavern, and store. The fishing privileges still possessed great value.

"At certain seasons of the year the mouth of the Concord river appeared to be almost literally full of fish. There are those now living, who have seen one thousand shad taken at one haul, from a basin of water since filled up, and now the site of the large Mill of the Middlesex Company. Down as late as 1820 there were caught, mostly at the spot and at the foot of Pawtucket Falls, twenty-five hundred of salmon, shad and alewives, besides many other fish of less value."

In 1822 the first branch coach called here, in 1823 a large provision shop was established, and in 1824 the first Christian Sanctuary was erected. In 1825 the Hamilton Manufacturing Company was incorporated. For ten years it was an incorporated Town, and during this period several manufacturing establishments were erected, besides an institution for Savings. During this period, also, several places of worship were erected, a bleaching com-

pany
Hous
schoo
were
open
prosp
havin
every
effec
A
com
T
doll
T
tho
A
san
T
san
?
an
25
sa
sa
th
2
t
h
1

pany started, and the large hotel styled the Merrimack House. This building cost near £7,000. Grammar schools, a Mechanics' institution, and a large Alms-house were also erected. In 1835 the Railroad to Boston was opened, one of the main causes of its rapid growth and prosperity. In 1836 Lowell became an incorporated city, having then a population of nearly 18,000. Since then every kind of improvement has been contemplated and effected.

At present, the following incorporated manufacturing companies exist in Lowell:—

The Merrimack, with a capital stock of two millions of dollars, and which employs 1,175 females and 600 males.

The Hamilton, with a capital stock of twelve hundred thousand dollars, and employs 750 females and 270 males.

Appleton and Co.'s, with a stock of six hundred thousand dollars, and employs 340 females and 65 males.

The Lowell, with a capital stock of six hundred thousand dollars, and employs 550 females and 225 males.

The Middlesex, with a capital stock of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and employs 450 females and 250 males.

The Suffolk, with a capital stock of six hundred thousand dollars, and which employs 400 females and 90 males.

The Tremont, with a capital stock of six hundred thousand dollars, and employs 460 females and 100 males.

The Lawrence, with a capital stock of fifteen hundred thousand dollars, and which employs 1,200 females and 200 males.

The Booth Mills have a capital stock of twelve hundred thousand dollars, and employ 870 females and 160 males.

The Massachusetts Mills have a capital stock of twelve hundred thousand dollars, and employ 750 females and 160 males.

The Prescott company have a capital stock of six hundred thousand dollars, and employ 450 females and 90 males.

Besides these, there are the Lowell Bleachery, and the Lowell machine shop.

The total capital stock invested in the Lowell manufactories, &c., is 11,490,000 dollars, employing, in the whole, 7,915 females and 3,340 males—or 11,255 of the city population.

The following additional information I give verbatim from the report of January, 1847 :—

“Medium produce of a Loom, No.14 yarn, yards per day,45

Medium produce of a Loom, No.30 yarn, yards per day,33

“The Middlesex Company make use annually of 6,000,000 teasels, 1,600,000 lbs. fine wool, 80,000 lbs. Glue, 60,000 dollars worth of Dye Stuffs, and 17,000 dollars worth of Soap.

“The Lowell Machine Shop, included among the above Mills, can furnish machinery complete for a mill of 6,000 Spindles, in three months, and a mill can be built in the same time.

“The several Manufacturing Companies have established a Hospital for the convenience and comfort of persons employed by them respectively when sick, which is under the superintendence of one of the best surgeons and physicians.

“The Institution for Savings for the year ending April 29, 1846, had received from 4,679 depositors, 750,645 77 dollars, being an increase from the former year of 491 depositors, and the amount of 76,020 95. The whole number of new accounts opened was 1692, depositing with others, 330,471 56 dollars, and 1181 accounts were closed, withdrawing, with other partial payments, 254,450 61 dollars. The operatives in the mills are the principal depositors.

“There is one public High School in the city where all branches of education are taught preparatory to a collegiate course. Also, eight Grammar Schools and thirty-six Primary Schools, all of which will compare to

advant
attend

“ T
dollars

“ T
which

“ T
Room

“ M
brari

“
the i

New

on t
cons

of a
It v

150
a m

at a
“

Mi
ma

Lo
co

is
an

b
p

t
p

h

a

advantage with any schools in the country. Average daily attendance about 3,000.

"There are two Banks—The Lowell, capital 200,000 dollars—The Railroad, capital 600,000 dollars.

"There is a Mutual Insurance Company in the city, which has been highly successful in its operations.

"The Mechanics' Association have an extensive Reading Room, and a valuable Library of 3,000 volumes.

"Nearly all the Religious Societies have valuable Libraries of religious and miscellaneous books.

"An important undertaking, eventually to redound to the interest and wealth of the city, is the building of the NEW CANAL. It is destined to give to most of the Mills on the lower level a more regular supply of water, and consequently benefit those on the upper level. It is to be of an average width of 100 feet, and a depth of 15 feet. It will require in its construction a rock excavation of 150,000 yards, an earth excavation of 110,000 yards, and a mass of masonry of 50,000 yards; the whole estimated at an expense of 500,000 dollars.

"In the course of a few months, two new Cotton Mills will be in operation. The one built by the Merrimack Company to contain 23,424 Spindles, and 640 Looms; the other, built by the Hamilton Company, will commence with 10,368 Spindles, and 260 Looms;—but is of sufficient capacity to contain nearly 20,000 Spindles, and 400 Looms. The driving power for the latter will be a Steam Engine of 160 horse power, which is being put in.

"Other Manufactures are produced in the city, than those specified above, of a value of 800,000 dollars. employing a capital of 310,750 dollars, and about 1,000 hands."

It is impossible to speak too highly of the respectable appearance of the Lowell operatives. Most of the young

women are the daughters of farmers from the adjacent States; some few from Canada. Each manufactory has its own handsome range of well-built boarding-houses where every attention is paid to the physical comforts and moral elevation of the inmates.

The following is from the pen of a resident clergyman

"Each of the long blocks of boarding-houses is divided into six or eight tenements, and are generally three stories high. These tenements are finished off in a style much above the common farm houses of the country, and more nearly resemble the abode of respectable mechanics in rural villages. They are all furnished with an abundant supply of water, and with suitable yards and out-buildings.

"These are constantly kept clean, the buildings well painted, and the premises thoroughly whitewashed every spring, at the corporation's expense.

"The front room is usually the common eating room of the house, the kitchen is in the rear. The keeper of the house (commonly a widow with her children), has her parlour in some part of the establishment, and in some houses there is a sitting room for the use of the boarders.

"The remainder of the apartments are sleeping rooms. In each of these are lodged two, four, and in some cases six boarders; and the room has an air of neatness and comfort, exceeding what most of the occupants have been accustomed to in their paternal homes.

In many cases, these rooms are not sufficiently large for the number who occupy them; and oftentimes that attention is not paid to their ventilation which a due regard to health demands. These are points upon which a reform is called for; and in the construction of the new boarding-house, this reform should be contemplated. At the same time, it should in justice be added that the evil al-

luded to
appear
in comp
and ser
"As
houses
female
and th
panies
here s
rally
" "
t
r
" "
the C
" "
hou
"
ing,
ficie
"
give
of t
duc
lic
ab
re
th
fo
E

luded to is not peculiar to Lowell, and will not probably appear to be a crying one, if the case should be brought in comparison with many of the apartments of milliners and sempstresses in the boarding-houses of our cities.

“As one important feature in the management of these houses, it deserves to be named, that male operatives and female operatives do not board in the same tenement; and the following regulations, printed by one of the companies, and given to each keeper of their houses, are here subjoined, as a simple statement of the rules generally observed by all the corporations:—

“Regulations to be observed by persons occupying the boarding-houses belonging to the Merrimack Manufacturing Company.

“They must not board any person not employed by the Company, unless by special permission.

“No disorderly or improper conduct allowed in the houses.

“The doors must be closed at 10 o'clock in the evening, and no person admitted after that time, unless a sufficient excuse can be made.

“Those who keep the houses, when required, must give an account of the numbers, names, and employment of the boarders; also, with regard to their general conduct, and whether they are in the habit of attending public worship.

“The buildings, both inside and out, and the yards about them, must be kept clean and in good order.

“If the buildings or fences are injured, they will be repaired, and charged to the occupant.

“No one will be allowed to keep swine.

“The hours of taking meals in these houses are uniform throughout all the corporations in the city, and are as follows: Dinner—always at half-past twelve o'clock. Breakfast—from November 1st to February 28th, before

going to work, and so early as to begin work as soon as it is light; through March, at half-past seven o'clock; from April 1st to September 19th, at seven o'clock; and from September 20th to October 31st, at half-past seven o'clock. Supper—always after work at night, that is after seven o'clock from March the 20th to September the 19th, and from Sept. 20th to March 19th, half-past seven o'clock.

“The time allowed for each meal is thirty minutes for breakfast; when that meal is taken after beginning work; for dinner, thirty minutes from September 1st to April 30th, and 45 minutes from May 1st to August 31.” To this account we may properly subjoin the regulations to be observed by the persons who are employed in the Lowell Factories:—

“Every overseer is required to be punctual, and to see that those employed under him are so. He is to be in his room at the starting of the mill, and not to be absent unnecessarily during working hours.

“Overseers may grant leave of absence to those employed under them, when they have spare hands, but not otherwise, except in cases of absolute necessity.

“All persons are required to observe the regulations of the room in which they are employed. They are not allowed to be absent from their work without the consent of their overseer, except in case of sickness, and then they are required to send him word of the cause of their absence.

“All persons are required to board in one of the boarding-houses belonging to the company, and to conform to the regulations of the house in which they board.

“A regular attendance on public worship on the Sabbath being necessary for the maintenance of good order, all persons in the employ of the company are required to be constant in attendance on public worship at one of

the regular places of worship in this place, and those who neglect this regulation will not be employed.

“Persons entering the employment of the company, are considered as engaged to work for one year.

“All persons intending to leave the employment of the company, are required to give notice of the same to their overseer at least two weeks previous to the time of leaving; and their engagement with the company is not considered as fulfilled, unless they comply with this regulation.

“Payments will be made monthly, including board and wages, which will be made up to the third Saturday in every month, and paid in the course of the following week.

“Any one who shall take from the mills, or the yard, any yarn, cloth, or other article, belonging to the company, will be considered guilty of *stealing*, and prosecuted accordingly.

“The above regulations are considered part of the contract with all persons entering the employment of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills.”

We need not add that the result of such arrangements is, general order, uniform external propriety, and such an air of respectability and comfort, as is not to be seen in any town of one fourth the population, in this country. The females generally earn two dollars, or about 8s. 4d., and upwards, besides their board, lodging, and washing, per week.

Hence, on one occasion I stood, when thousands of them were passing from the factories to dinner, and their general appearance reminded me of the daughters of respectable tradesmen, in our own country. Their manners were quite in keeping with their appearance, and perhaps taking them all in all, there is not a better conducted class of women in the world.

A great proportion of them are members of religious societies, and the places of worship are crowded with them on the Lord's-day,

There are many delightful instances of diligent perseverance, with attendant prosperity, among the Lowell Factory Girls. Several having toiled for a few years, have earned sufficient to purchase a farm for the family, and have thus retired to spend their days on their own *scarcely* taxed freehold, in rural quietness and competency. The health of the factory operatives in Lowell is rather above the other cities of America. The following statement, by the Rev. H. A. Miles, will fully confirm this view. He says :—

“The population of Lowell was twenty thousand nine hundred and eighty-one in 1840, and was twenty-five thousand and sixty-three in 1844. The average for the five years may be stated at twenty-three thousand.

“Deaths in 1840, four hundred and twenty-six ; in 1841, four hundred and fifty-six ; in 1842, four hundred and seventy-three ; in 1843, three hundred and sixty-three ; in 1844, three hundred and sixty-two ; averaging, in five years, four hundred and sixteen per annum.

“Dividing the average of population by the average of deaths, we have the following results :—Deaths to the population in Providence, one in forty-one ; in Salem, one in fifty-four ; in Worcester, one in fifty-two ; in Lowell, one in fifty-seven,—being an advantage, in comparison with the other places, of fifteen, three, and five per cent. in favour of the latter city.

“Still another aid in forming an opinion as to the degree of health enjoyed by the operatives of Lowell, is the testimony of the physicians of this city.

“Full and decided testimony by them has been repeatedly given, and has, from time to time, been published.

"Some reference to this will now be made. Dr. Elisha Bartlett, the first Mayor of this city, for more than twelve years a resident and practising Physician in Lowell, widely known as an eminent Lecturer and writer in his profession, in a pamphlet published by him in 1841, on the 'Character and Condition of the females employed in the Lowell Mills,' has the following words, the Italicised sentences being thus marked by the Doctor himself:—

"The general and comparative good health of the girls employed in the Mills here, have long been subjects of common remark among our most intelligent and experienced physicians.

"The manufacturing population of this city is the healthiest portion of the population, and there is no reason why this should not be the case. They are but little exposed to many of the strongest and most prolific causes of disease, and very many of the circumstances which surround and act upon them, are of the most favourable hygienic character.

"They are regular in their habits.

"They are early up in the morning and early to bed at night.

"Their fare is plain, substantial, and good, and their labour is sufficiently light to avoid the evils arising from the two extremes of indolence and over-exertion.

"They are but very little exposed to the sudden vicissitudes, and to the excessive heats and colds of the season, and they are very generally free from anxious and depressing cares."

The state of health, morals, &c., may be fairly inferred from the following testimonies of Boarding-house-keepers, which we have selected from a considerable number of a similar import. These statements were given in reply to the following furnished questions:—

"1. How long have you kept a boarding-house on this corporation ?

"2. How many boarders have you ?

"3. How many boarders have you had in all since you kept the house ?

"4. How many of your girls have, to your knowledge, been married ?

"5. How many have died ?

"6. How many have gone home sick ?

"7. How many of your boarders have been dismissed from the corporation for bad conduct ?

"8. Have you ever had much sickness in your house ?

"9. How many cases, do you think, which have lasted a week, and have had the care of a physician ?"

The replies will be copied exactly as they were returned.

"Case 1.—Have kept a boarding-house on the Appleton four-and-a-half years ; have now nineteen boarders ; have had probably, in all, a hundred and fifty ; known of ten of those that have been married ; not one of the girls while a boarder has died ; three have gone home sick ; none of the boarders have been dismissed for bad conduct ; have had but little sickness, perhaps eight cases that have lasted a week, and had the care of a physician."

"Case 2.—Have kept a boarding-house on the Hamilton nineteen years ; have now sixteen boarders ; have had twenty-five, on an average, all the time ; known of over two hundred of my girls that have been married, having kept an account of them till within the two past years ; only one of my boarders has died in my house ; fifteen have gone home sick ; one of my boarders has been dismissed from the corporation for bad conduct ; never have had much sickness ; perhaps ten cases corresponding to the description in question 9."

"Case 3.—I have kept a boarding-house on the Lowell corporation eleven years ; have now twenty-five boarders ;

have had perhaps two hundred in all ; know of as many as fifty of them that have been married ; not one has died in my house ; none have ever been sent home sick ; one of my boarders was turned off from the corporation for bad conduct ; have had very little sickness in my house ; can remember but eleven cases that have lasted a week, and been attended by a physician."

"Case 4.—I have kept a boarding-house on the Merrimack for twelve years ; have now sixteen boarders ; presume I have had four hundred in all ; can remember eighty of these that have been married ; none have died at my house ; have heard of the death of eleven ; three have gone home sick ; none dismissed from my house for bad conduct ; have had but little sickness in my house, perhaps ten or twelve cases that have lasted a week."

"Case 5.—I have kept a boarding-house on the Appleton, eight years and seven months ; have now seven boarders ; cannot tell how many I have had in all, perhaps two hundred and seventy-five ; known of forty-five of my girls that have been married, eight have died ; twelve have gone home sick ; none have been dismissed from my house for bad conduct ; have had much sickness in my house, should think as many as twenty cases lasted a week."

"Case 6.—I have kept a boarding-house on the Hamilton for nineteen years ; have now nineteen boarders ; probably have had three hundred in all ; can recollect only nineteen of my girls that have been married ; two have died from my house ; twelve have gone home sick ; three have been dismissed for bad conduct ; never have had much sickness ; can remember fourteen cases lasting a week."

How striking is the contrast between the working classes in the factories of Lowell, and persons similarly employed in our own country. Happy will be the day

for our nation when Old England's toiling sons and daughters can have the physical and mental advantages enjoyed by the New England States. We fear the period, if ever it be realized, is one far off in the remote future. The following view of their mental, moral, and religious condition, from the last writer quoted, is equally beautiful and cheering:—

“A brief reference to some of the privileges which the operatives and citizens of Lowell enjoy, will complete the circle of topics contemplated in this work.

“We will first allude to those which are in the reach of the former.

“Opportunities of reading are afforded them, during the evenings and Sundays, and occasional absence from the mill. Parish, city and circulating libraries, are resorted to for books; and a great number of the girls are subscribers to newspapers, magazines, and reviews. There are five hundred school teachers, and it will not be thought strange that many should employ their leisure hours in attempts to advance their education. Quite a large number attend evening school in the winter; and it has been ascertained that on one corporation alone, there were two hundred and nineteen girls who employed a part of the evenings of one winter in this manner. Instances are not uncommon of female operatives forming themselves into classes, to take lessons in the study of some foreign language.

“Others will club together to hire a piano, and employ the services of a teacher of music, and the notes of that instrument are often heard proceeding from the boarding-house.

“Besides these, there are formed what are called “Improvement circles,” which meet once a fortnight or once a month, to hear and criticise anonymous compositions furnished by the members. It was in a circle of this description that the Lowell Offering had its origin.

"Of courses of Public Lectures, and attendance at Churches, we shall speak in another place.

"All these things exert a beneficial influence in educating young women who resort to this city for employment; and it is known that many come here, less through any necessity of their circumstances than from a desire to avail themselves of the advantages which are here enjoyed."

"There are in Lowell, twenty-three regularly-constituted religious societies, viz., one Episcopal, four Congregational Orthodox, one Congregational Unitarian, three Baptist, three Universalist, two Episcopal Methodist, two Roman Catholic, two Free Will Baptist, two Christian, one Free Chapel connected with the Ministry at large.

"These societies have erected nineteen churches at a cost of three hundred and eight thousand dollars, and two new churches have been commenced this season. They are served at the present time by twenty-two Ministers, whose support, with other expenses of public worship, amount to twenty-five thousand dollars per year.

"Connected with these societies, there are six thousand one hundred and twenty-three Sunday school pupils and teachers, constituting more than a fifth part of the entire population of the city.

"Though all these societies are composed together of working people, and many of them almost exclusively of factory operatives, yet their charities are many in number, and are considerable in their aggregate amount.

"Contributions of four hundred dollars have repeatedly been taken up, in a single church, for Missionary purposes.

"One of these societies raised the last year one thousand dollars for the purchase of a Pastor's library. Another has established, within a few years, a parish library of two thousand three hundred volumes of permanently valuable books, and has recently undertaken the support

of a Ministry at large, pledging itself for the purpose to the amount of eight hundred dollars a year. It has been ascertained that the charities of the religious societies of this city, during the past year, beside what was raised for their ordinary expenses, amounted to ten thousand three hundred and twenty-six dollars.

“ A better feature still of the Lowell churches is that higher kind of charity, which the Apostle has placed above the bestowing even of all one’s goods to feed the poor. Few are the places which, on the whole, are more exempt from bigotry, intolerance, and the little arts of persecution and censoriousness, so often suggested by sectarian zeal. The clergymen of the city often meet together to consult and act in concert to promote some moral end; and such meetings have encouraged generous feelings between the professors of different forms of faith. The factory girl who comes to Lowell finds a Church professing the creed in which she has been educated; and becomes interested in the Sunday school, and attached to the pastor, and has occasion to remember this city with gratitude, as the birth place of that higher life to which she has been awakened.”

The above statistics of the churches refers to the year 1845, so that, at that time, there were about 26,000 inhabitants, thus giving a religious place of instruction to every twelve hundred of the population, and reckoning the portion of the community, capable of attending public worship at the same time, at one-half, thus providing a Minister of religion to every 600 hearers.

Since that period the places of worship have increased in an adequate ratio to the increased population. A word or two on the Lowell schools and library, must be given :—

“ SCHOOLS.

“ The public schools of Lowell are divided into three

grades, consisting of one High school, eight Grammar schools, and thirty Primary schools. In the building of school-houses, the city has already expended rising of one hundred thousand dollars. Houses for the accommodation of the Primary and Grammar schools are placed in various parts of the city, the edifices for the latter being spacious, two story, brick buildings. The High school is centrally situated, in Anne and Kirk streets, and is one of the best buildings of the kind in the country, it was erected in 1840 at a cost of about nineteen thousand dollars. Six instructors are employed in this school; the average number of pupils is two hundred. There are about fifteen hundred scholars in the Grammar school, and two thousand in the Primary. The present appropriation for the support of these schools, is twenty-four thousand dollars. This city stands among the first in the cities and towns of this commonwealth in the amount appropriated for public instruction, and the universally acknowledged excellence of our schools, is an advantage which often brings families to Lowell."

" CITY LIBRARY.

" Last year a public library was established in Lowell at an expenditure of three thousand five hundred dollars, the larger part of which was an appropriation from the city council for this purpose. A large room has been fitted up in the city hall, a librarian has been appointed, and a catalogue of about five thousand volumes has been printed.

" The library is under the care of a board of directors, chosen by the city council, and is open to all residents in Lowell, by the payment merely of about two shillings per year."

In Lowell there are published one daily paper and several weekly ones, and being so contiguous to Boston, the morning and evening papers of that city obtain a large circulation here.

The book shops are well stocked with every variety of modern literature, and we rejoiced to see large collections of our best standard authors, both of a moral and religious character. The leading journals and reviews are very generally read in Lowell, and our European reprints are seen in every bookseller's window. Such, then, is the city of Lowell, justly celebrated for its rapid growth and continuous prosperity, where the advantages of commerce, with combined order and industry, are so conspicuous to every visitor. Here are immense factories, under the most strict and wholesome regulations, where the health, comfort, and well-being of the operatives are never forgotten. Here female labour is fairly remunerated, and the female character honourably respected. No hideous gin palaces, no profligate beer shops, disgrace this crowded manufacturing city. The mass of the people are abstainers from all intoxicating drinks. Here, during my two visits, I never saw one inebriate, nor heard one rude brawler in the street; I never was addressed by one fallen female, and was never asked alms by one miserable beggar. Here competency seems to be the lot of every industrious family, and, with the exception of the Irish labourers, who are every where an exception to the rule, the inhabitants are respectable in appearance, and are greatly distinguished for moral propriety. The few people of colour in Lowell are as intelligent, provident and successful as their white-faced neighbours. They are distinguished for their peaceableness, industry, and perfect ability to take care of themselves, without ever requiring the aid of white men, in the capacity of owners, drivers, &c., &c., &c. In Lowell I preached twice for the Rev. S. Curtis, the highly esteemed and truly excellent pastor of the Free Will Baptist Church. In connection with the other brother of the deputation, I addressed a respectable assembly on slavery, missions, &c.; and gave an extended sketch of my

tour
the
min
mus
stra
in t
Mr.
rem
the
that
own
adv
city

jou

I
Spr
of
of
ket
ice
the
flow
9 r
—
bo
see
mi
W

tour and opinions of America and American customs, in the church of the Rev. Dr. Hardy, an excellent Wesleyan minister. My visit to Lowell I greatly enjoyed, and I must observe that a heartier, or more kind reception no stranger ever received than I did, from Christian friends in this place. To my friends, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, and Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, I was especially indebted for unremitting attention to my comfort and happiness. "May the Lord grant that they may find mercy of the Lord in that day." Would that the manufacturing towns of my own country enjoyed the temporal prosperity, mental advantages, and moral order, which distinguish the new city of Lowell.

CHAPTER III.

JOURNEY FROM BOSTON TO SPRINGFIELD, ALBANY, SCHE-
NECTADY, UTICA, WHITESTOWN.—THE HUDSON.

By the four o'clock P.M. train, we left Boston for Springfield, and on our course passed through a good deal of picturesque scenery. We had a bird's-eye glance, too, of the following places: Brighton, the great cattle-market of Massachusetts; Watertown, distinguished for its ice-trade; Newtown, originally called NONANTUM, where the Indians first heard of Christianity. Here, too, is the flourishing Baptist Theological Institution. Newton is 9 miles from Boston, and has a population of 3,351.

Four miles further on the line we come to NEEDHAM—a town where chocolate, coaches, cars, trunks, and boots and shoes are extensively made. In passing on, we see *Natick*, *Sherburne*, *Framingham*, *Hopkinton* with its mineral springs, and *Southborough* with its rural beauties. *WESTBOROUGH*, 32 miles from Boston, is distinguished as

the birth-place of Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton-gin. Here Timothy Rice was taken by the Indians, and became chief of the Cognawaga tribe. He revisited his birth-place many years afterwards, but had entirely forgotten the English language. We then passed Grafton, Shrewsbury, with its population of 1,500, and 40 miles from Boston reached WORCESTER. Worcester is one of the most flourishing towns of Massachusetts. Here are paper, woollen and cotton mills; tin and coach factories. The main street is upwards of a mile in length. Several newspapers are published in Worcester, among the rest the *Christian Citizen*, under the Editorship of the celebrated Linguist and Philanthropist, Elihu Burritt. Here also are two Banks; the library of the American Antiquarian Society, consisting of 12,000 volumes; and the State Lunatic Asylum. Worcester is rapidly increasing both in size and prosperity, being in the centre of railroad communication. Present population, upwards of 12,000.

Having left Worcester and passed by Brookfield, Warren, and other small places, we reached SPRINGFIELD, 95 miles from Boston. Here we stayed all night, and found very comfortable entertainment in one of the numerous handsome hotels with which Springfield abounds. Springfield is beautifully situated on the east side of the Connecticut river, was first settled in 1635, and then known by the Indian name of Agawam. It suffered very frequently in the Indian wars. Here the Rail has a branch to Newhaven, Hartford and Northampton. The Houses are well built, chiefly of brick, and the main street is handsome and nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length.

The *United States' Armoury* in Springfield is the most extensive of any in the States. The buildings situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village occupy 20 acres of land, from the cupola of one of them a delightful view of the surrounding country is obtained. Three hundred men

are en
kets a
Happ
shall
when
enjoy
field,
shops
in E
railro
pass
We
the
mile
origi
feet
176
Pitt
wild
The
and
Nea
mit
918
mil
AL
All
un
lov
lea
ab
th
fo
to
is

are employed in making the weapons of war, 150,000 muskets are stored, and about 1,500 are made every year. Happy will be the day when such instruments of death shall be converted into implements of husbandry, and when the nations shall not learn war any more. Having enjoyed both our evening and morning ramble in Springfield, visited some of the large and well-stocked bookshops, posted a packet of letters and papers for friends in England, we started at half-past 8 o'clock by the railroad cars for Albany. From Springfield, the line passes through a very thinly populated country westward. We passed near to West Springfield, Westfield, and past the rising manufacturing town of PITTSFIELD, 151 miles from Boston. Here is shewn one of the immense original forest trees, measuring 120 feet in height and 90 feet to the lowest limb. The Town received its name in 1761 in honor of Wm. Pitt, Earl of Chatham. From Pittsfield to Albany, the line passes through a region of wild grandeur vastly beyond my powers of description. The road intersects deep glens and ravines, crossing and re-crossing the Westfield river twenty-seven times. Near the township of Washington, the line crosses a summit of 1480 feet, and 20 miles further another summit of 918 feet above tide water, with gradients 84 feet to the mile. Between 12 and 1 at noon, we reached the city of ALBANY. As I only stayed for two or three hours in Albany at this time, I will defer the notes of my visit, until my return from Whitestown on the Monday following. From Albany I went in company with my colleague and fellow-traveller to Burnt Hills, a village about nine miles to the North of Schenectady. Here the Rev. John Goadby, a native of Leicestershire, and formerly a missionary in India, resides, and has the pastorate of a respectable Baptist Church. The country is very fine and open in this district, and plenty and com-

fort seem to prevail all around. After enjoying the true and unfeigned hospitality of Brother and Sister Goadby, I left early on Saturday morning by train for my Sabbath destination at Whitestown. WHITESTOWN is 98 miles from Albany on both the Canal and Railroad lines to Buffalo.

Here the BIBLICAL SCHOOL of the FREE WILL BAPTISTS is situated, having obtained the collegiate buildings, formerly occupied by a self-supporting Presbyterian Establishment. The buildings of the Baptist School are there, in which are comprised, Lecture-room, Chapel, Boarding-rooms, &c., &c. They are very beautifully located, have adequate accommodation for an efficient Academy for young gentlemen, in which they are instructed in the Ancient and Modern languages, Mathematics, Geometry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Drawing, Music, &c., &c. Upwards of 170 Pupils were thus in the course of education in 1846. The Academic year consists of three terms of 14 weeks each, and the fee for the full course will be about £16 or £17 per annum, board, &c., included. The second department is a Seminary for Young Ladies, where similar branches of learning are taught on the same amazingly low terms. Ninety-three ladies were pupils in 1846.

The third and most important department is the Biblical School, or Theological Seminary, in which pious young men of every evangelical denomination may be educated in the higher branches of learning, including Hebrew, Greek, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology, Rhetoric, Logic, Homiletics, Pastoral Duties, &c., and for which no charge is made whatever, either for instruction, room, or library. As board can be secured for 4s. per week, students who are entirely without means, can easily earn this, and what is sufficient for clothes and books, by devoting daily a couple of hours to manual labour, and employing the vacations in teaching. I was

much delighted with the order which pervaded every department of this rising Collegiate establishment. The Faculty are energetic, devoted men, whose souls are powerfully influenced by the love of Christ, and benevolent solicitude for the salvation of man. Here, too, the *colour-phobia*, the moral disease of the States, has no existence. The man of colour is made as welcome as the white man—takes his place side by side with him, and both in the class-room and in the sanctuary is deemed and treated as his equal fellow man. Fifty-five young men studied in the Biblical department during the year 1846.

At Whitestown I preached in the College Chapel in the forenoon of the Lord's-day, in the afternoon for the Particular Baptists, where the sermon, on Christian Love and Catholicity, I understand, gave great offence; and in the evening I attended the prayer meeting in the College. On Monday morning, at 8, attended by the Faculty, I addressed the Biblical students on their privileges and duties, and was much gratified with the intelligent and respectful attention displayed.

I am powerfully convinced that this College is destined in the providence of God to do much effectual service in promoting general education, a more learned ministry among the Free Will Baptists, and also in elevating and pleading efficiently the interests of the coloured man.

I rejoiced to find the Faculty were men only rising to the meridian of life, may God preserve them, and abundantly bless their pious, benevolent, and self-denying labours.

After partaking of every comfort that Christian hospitality could furnish, from our kind-hearted brethren, Butler, Smart, Fullarton, and Heffron, I was kindly conducted by Professor Heffron, in his conveyance, to **UTICA**, four miles on the way back to Albany. Here is situated the **INSANE ASYLUM** for the State of New York. It is

built on rising ground, about half-a-mile N.W. of the city. The building consists of a handsome edifice, comprising a basement and four stories, with two additional wings of brick, at right angles, each 240 feet long and 38 feet wide, with divisions at each end. The buildings are constructed of grey lime-stone, and in the Doric order. Its east front commands a view of the city of Utica; the north, a prospect of the canal, the valley of the Mohawk, and the long range of hills in the distance, which divides the waters flowing into Lake Ontario from the tributaries of the Hudson. It is designed to accommodate one thousand insane persons. There are 380 single rooms for patients, 24 for their attendants, 20 associated dormitories, that will accommodate from five to twelve patients each, 15 parlours or drawing-rooms for their use, 8 enclosed verandahs or balconies, 12 rooms for dining, 24 for bathing, 2 large hospitals for the sick, with bed-rooms for the sick and also for the nurses, and a chapel that will accommodate 500 persons. There are also various shops for shoe-makers, tailors, cabinet-makers, dress-makers, &c.

At present 72 attendants and assistants, &c., &c., are employed at the institution, the entire inmates of the establishment being 460 persons.

The resident medical officers are Amariah Brigham M.D., superintendant and physician; Horace A. Buttolph, M.D., first assistant physician: D. Tilden Brown, M.D., second assistant physician.

The cost of the establishment for the year ending Nov. 8th, 1846, was about five thousand three hundred pounds. From the fourth annual report we select the following striking extract:—

“At the beginning of the year the number of patients at the Asylum was 285; 143 men, 142 women.

Admitted during the year, 337; 163 men, 174 women.

To
316 v
“
cover
34 w
13 m
“
wom
“
187
“
in t
Asy
“
bee
us
tur
to
jus

Un
Fr

F
L
M
S
C
J
S
-

Total number in the course of the year, 622 ; 306 men, 316 women.

" Of this number there have been discharged, recovered, 133, 65 men, 68 women ; improved, 60, 26 men, 34 women ; unimproved, 33, 15 men, 18 women ; died 22, 13 men, 9 women.

" Total discharges during the year 248, 119 men, 129 women.

" Remaining in the Asylum, November 20, 1846, 374, 187 men, 187 women.

" In addition to the recoveries of patients, mentioned in the foregoing table, there are now above thirty in the Asylum who are well.

" Some are waiting for their friends, who have already been notified to come for them, and others remain with us awhile, for fear of becoming again unwell if they return to their homes, where they will be too soon exposed to the exciting causes of the disease from which they have just recovered."

" AGES WHEN INSANITY COMMENCED.

Under 20 years of age..	123	From 55 to 60.....	40
From 20 to 25 "	241	" 60 " 65.....	30
" 25 " 30.....	198	" 65 " 70.....	14
" 30 " 35.....	151	" 70 " 75.....	3
" 35 " 40.....	148	Over 80 years of age ...	1
" 40 " 45.....	108		
" 45 " 50.....	78	Total.....	1,181
" 50 " 55.....	46		

" OCCUPATIONS.

	Men.		Men.
Farmers	255	Tanners and Curriers...	2
Labourers	87	Tobacconists	2
Merchants	36	Speculators	2
Scholars	26	Seamen	2
Clerks	23	Boatmen	2
Joiners.....	20	Tailors.....	2
Shoemakers.....	14	Portrait Painters	2
Attorneys	14	Gunsmith	1

Men.		Men.	
Physicians	10	Painter.....	1
Saddlers	8	Barber.....	1
Teachers	9	Glass cutter	1
Schoolboys	7	Hatter.....	1
Innkeepers	6	Engraver.....	1
Clergymen	6	Miller	1
Blacksmiths	5	Printer	1
Carriage-makers	5	Millwright	1
Stone-cutters	3	Pilot	1
Surveyors	3	Dentist	1
Cabinet-makers	4	Stage Proprietor.....	1
Manufacturers	8	Miner	1
Coopers	6	Banker	1
Clothiers	4	Military officer	1
Butchers	2		
Tinners	2		594
Horse Farriers	2		

Women.		Women.	
Housework	501	Mantua-makers	9
School girls.....	33	Factory girls ..	2
Tailoresses	17	Music Teacher	1
Instructresses	14		
Milliners	10		587

" Under the head of Housework, are included all the women who have had no special employment, most of whom are accustomed to some kinds of housework.

" CIVIL CONDITION.

Married	545	Widowers	24
Single	564		
Widows	48	Total.....	1,181

" Previous to the past year we received more married than single ; now it will be seen the reverse is the case.

" NATIVITY.

State of New York.....	782	New Jorsey.....	10
Ireland	84	Wales	8
Connecticut	67	France	5
Massachusetts.....	52	Pennsylvania	5
England	38	South Carolina	3
Vermont	29	Denmark	2
New Hampshire.....	22	Jamaica (West Indies).	1

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Domestic trouble	1	1	2
Ill treatment of parents	1	1	2
Violent temper	2	0	2
Going into cold water	1	0	1
'Fourrierism.'	1	0	1
Sedentary life	1	0	1
Preaching 16 days and nights	1	0	1
Study of Phrenology	1	0	1
Burn of head	1	0	1
Anticipation of wealth	0	1	1
Seclusion from Society	0	1	1
Murder of son	0	1	1
Neuralgia	1	0	1
Inhaling carbonic acid gas	1	0	1
Exposure to fumes of charcoal	0	1	1
Imprisonment for crime	1	0	1
'Mormonism.'	0	1	1
'Reehabritism.'	1	0	1
Anti-rent excitement	1	0	1
Total	594	587	1181

"We do not attach much value to the foregoing table; it is merely a record of what we have been informed by the friends of patients was the exciting cause of the attack of insanity. They, no doubt, are often mistaken: besides, in many cases, the predisposition to insanity is such, that any exciting cause, as ill health or anxiety of mind, is sufficient to develop it.

"ON THE FREQUENCY OF THE PULSE OF THE INSANE.

"Our observations, commenced at the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, Conn., in 1840, and continued at this Asylum, on the frequency of the pulse of the insane, have furnished us the following results:

"PULSE OF THE INSANE.

From 40 to 50 in	8	From 90 to 100 in	144
" 50 " 60 "	22	" 100 " 110 "	124
" 60 " 70 "	183	" 110 " 120 "	54
" 70 " 80 "	233		
" 80 " 90 "	466	Total	1,234

“RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

“Religious services have been continued throughout the year. All the patients who wish to attend, and can conduct themselves with propriety, assemble every Sunday in the chapel, together with the officers, attendants and assistants that can be spared from other duties. The services last about one hour. Rarely any disturbance occurs. The patients are generally attentive, and several assist in singing. We are of the opinion that much good results to our patients from thus religiously observing the Sabbath. The Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich, who resides in the immediate vicinity of the asylum, officiates acceptably as chaplain.

“Our monthly concerts, or monthly meetings of the chaplain with the officers, attendants and assistants, have been continued with advantage. In addition to religious services, the occasion is often embraced to instruct those in the employ of the Institution, respecting the nature of insanity, and in their duties towards the insane.

Recently we have added to our chapel, a new and valuable organ. It has been purchased with a portion of the avails of our last annual fair and those anticipated from the next. It is usually played by a patient, and we consider it a valuable addition to our music.”

“SCHOOLS AND AMUSEMENTS.

“Schools have been continued as heretofore, during the winter season, and our confidence in their usefulness in Institutions for the insane, increases with every year’s experience.

“Schools with occasional exhibitions—the acting of original plays, and other literary exercises, together with labor, constitute our best, and in fact nearly our only amusements. Card playing, and other games, in which there is no exercise of the body, we are inclined to discourage.

n. Total.
2
2
.2
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1

1181

g table ;
rmed by
e of the
mistaken :
sanity is
xiety of

INSANE.
t for the
ed at this
anc, have

in 144
“ 124
“ 54
...1,234

"We think that cards are often objectionable. They become too engrossing, and we fear may sometimes have a bad influence upon young persons after their recovery.

"But as yet we have discovered no objection to schools, —on the contrary, we daily see their advantages, and occasionally some striking cures apparently effected by the mental exertion they induce. It is the voluntary mental effort of the patient himself, that in numerous cases, is most essential to recovery. Talking to patients and lecturing, reading and preaching to them, are very well, no doubt, and often serviceable, but in our opinion less effective as a means of restoring the disordered mind.

"Patients who come to us in an irritable or melancholy state of mind, brooding over their suffering and delusions, not unfrequently have their attention arrested and awakened by our schools and exhibitions, and soon feel disposed to take part themselves. They then become more contented and cheerful, and thus the way is prepared for their recovery.

"Recently, we have had at the Asylum, several theatrical performances, embracing tableaux, the acting of short original plays, declamation, music, &c., which have not only interested the patients themselves, but elicited the applause of visitors and strangers who were present.

"In addition to the good influence of schools, in promoting the recovery and contributing to the enjoyment of curable cases, we witness, with great satisfaction, their good effects in improving the incurable and the demented, and keeping them from sinking into a more hopeless or idiotic condition. They also improve the minds of all, for there are few persons, however well educated, that are not benefitted by renewing, as they have an opportunity in our schools, their knowledge of history, geography, &c.

"Among our patients are seven who are graduates of

colleges. Several of these take an active part in our schools and exhibitions, and some assist as instructors.

"Among the men, a debating society has existed for several winters. Their meetings are held in the evening, once a week, and their discussions are conducted with decorum and ability, and to the enjoyment and edification of those who do not take part in speaking.

"Patients, whose minds become thus aroused by their own voluntary efforts, soon acquire a taste for reading, and they then read with attention and for a valuable purpose, that of acquiring information for use. We have a good library, and in addition, as will be seen by our list of periodical literature at the end of this report, we are supplied with the most valuable reviews and magazines in the country, and about sixty different newspapers, some daily, and some weekly, amounting in all to above one hundred a week.

"Under the head of amusements, we ought, perhaps, to mention a variety of animals that are kept at the Asylum, to interest and amuse the patients, among which are deer, two large warrens of rabbits, tame raccoons, canary birds, peacocks, &c. Also, a green-house, containing above one thousand plants."

We believe there are few Insane Asylums that will bear comparison with the one from whose report these selections have been made. We were politely shown through its chief compartments by one of the resident Physicians, although the time of our visit was not the usual one the establishment had adopted.

The City of Utica is elegant in its appearance, and pleasantly situated. It is celebrated for its various manufactures, numerous and handsome churches, wide and regular streets, literary and benevolent institutions, and efficient modes of stage-coach, water, and rail conveyances. Its population is about 15,000, and some eight or ten Newspapers are published in it.

I took a place in the railroad cars for Albany, and, in our course, we passed several flourishing and rising towns. Among these, I was much struck with **LITTLE FALLS**, 21 miles from **UTICA**. Here factories and buildings of various sorts, are being raised in every direction. I was astonished at the number of places of worship—most of which seemed of recent erection. The place seemed full of life and activity.

“The population is about 2,700. The village is supplied with water, brought from a spring in the granite mountain, the elevation of the spring being 306 feet above the tops of the houses. This place is remarkable for the passage of the Mohawk River through the mountain barrier, for its wild and picturesque scenery, and for the difficulties which have been overcome in constructing the Erie Canal through the pass. This defile, which extends for two miles, is a deep cut through the solid rock: it presented obstacles inferior to none, save the deep excavation at Lockport. This place received the name of Little Falls in contradistinction to the Great Falls at Cohoes.

“It extends along the river, about three-fourths of a mile, descending in that distance forty two feet, and consists of two long rapids, separated by a stretch of deep water, occupying each about the fourth of a mile.

“The upper rapids are the most considerable.

“Above them, a dam across the stream renders it placid, over which the waters, separated by a small island, form beautiful cascades, falling into a deep pool beneath, whence the current rushes, murmuring and foaming, over ridges and masses of rock,—flowing with comparative gentleness beneath the over-arching bridge and aqueduct, and thence hurrying, with new impetuosity, over the stony bed below. The Erie Canal descends the pass by five locks, forty feet in the distance of one mile, and the

- time occupied in passing it affords the travellers in boats ample time to view leisurely the natural scenery and artificial improvements.

"The traveller by railroad cannot appreciate the vast expenditures on the public works, or of those effected by the railroad company, in merely a passing glance as he is whirled rapidly along over the 'iron rail.'

"Here are to be seen vast works of art, as well as those of nature, costly viaducts, aqueducts, locks, raceways, waterfalls, mills, machinery, and a noble stream, urging its rapid course over its rocky bed in the very midst, and giving life and animation to all around.

"Here is the beautiful aqueduct that spans the entire volume of Mohawk, that is at this place compressed into its narrowest limits, resting on three arches, two of fifty, and one of seventy feet span, and thus forming a navigable feeder for the canal, 170 feet long."

We then passed EAST CREEK, PALATINE, and other small places. 78 miles from UTICA, we reached SCHENECTADY. This city is situated on the Mohawk river. The streets are wide and regularly laid out. Here are two Banks, a carpet and satinet factory, paper mill, brass foundry, &c., &c.

Near to this city is the justly celebrated UNION COLLEGE, founded in 1795, a most efficient and respectable seminary of learning. The buildings contain about 100 rooms, handsome lecture rooms, philosophical and chemical apparatus, and has upwards of 14,000 volumes. The number of students average 100. The population of Schenectady is about 7,000. Compared with other American towns, I thought an air of dulness pervaded the place.

After leaving SCHENECTADY, we soon reached the city of ALBANY—the capital of the state of New York. This flourishing and handsome city is situated on the west bank of the Hudson, and has a population of about

45,000. It was founded in 1612 by people from Holland, and was one of the earliest European settlements in the States. On the capture of New York by the English, in 1664, Albany received its name in honor of James, Duke of York and Albany. This city is on the great thoroughfare between Boston, New York, and the Western States, and also is in the direct line from those cities to Western Canada and Montreal. The churches in Albany are large, handsome, and numerous; and the public buildings and leading streets are worthy of this influential and prosperous city.

"Of the public buildings in Albany, the Capitol ranks among the first; it contains the Legislative halls, the rooms of the supreme and chancery courts, the state library, &c. It stands at the head of State-street, 130 feet above the river. It is 115 feet long, 96 broad, and 50 high, of two stories, upon a basement of 10 feet elevation; on the east side is a portico of the Ionic order, with columns of three feet eight inches in diameter, and thirty-three feet high. It is built of Nyack freestone, and cost about 125,000 Dollars. The legislative halls and court-rooms contain portraits of eminent men. The building is surrounded by a public square enclosed with an iron railing. From the observatory at the top, which is accessible to visitors, a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained.

The Albany Academy, a part of which is occupied by the Albany Lyceum, is built of the same stone as the state-house, and fronts on the square north of the Capitol. It cost 100,000 Dollars.

"The City Hall, fronting the Capitol square, at the foot of Washington-street, is constructed of white marble, hewn out by the convicts at Sing Sing, and appropriated to the city authorities. Its gilded dome is very conspicuous, especially when viewed from a distance. The Ex-

chan
build
Post
read
cals,
mitt
"
for
the
"
ing
T
con
tha
Mr
Th
for
Ev
it
an
ve
M
to
by
li
g
s
D
s
s
i
a
h
t
t
:

change, at the foot of State-street, is a commodious building of granite, constructed a few years since. The Post-office is in this building. It has also an extensive reading room, with a good supply of papers and periodicals,—American as well as foreign. Strangers are admitted gratis.

“The old State-house is now converted into a Museum, for the reception of the geological cabinet formed under the direction of the State geological surveyors.

“Here is also the Albany Female Academy, a fine building, in North Pearl-street, which enjoys a great reputation.”

The hotels of Albany are very commodious and well-conducted, the one at which I sojourned was erected by that distinguished philanthropist and temperance reformer, Mr. Delevan, and after him is called the Delevan House. The present proprietor, MR. ROGERS, is justly esteemed for his gentlemanly demeanour and Christian spirit. Every attention is paid to the comfort of the guests, and it takes the lead of all the temperance hotels in the States, and hence, as a matter of course, in the world. I delivered a lecture in the spacious church of the Episcopal Methodists, on Temperance, to a large and attentive auditory. On repairing to the Delevan House, I was requested by the proprietor to conduct family worship, and was delighted and surprised to find probably forty respectable guests and members of the family convened in a handsome room for this purpose. I first gave out one of Dr. Watts' hymns, which was beautifully and sweetly sung, then read a chapter and engaged in prayer. The service to me was solemn and interesting, and was a true indication of the moral elevation both of the country and the building where we were assembled. Respectability, order, cleanliness and repose, are the striking features of this hotel. I wish I could say as much of the Temperance Hotels where my lot has been cast, either in that, or in my own country.

On Tuesday morning (30th August) I rose about 5, breakfasted at half-past, and a little after 6, I was steaming on board the *Troy*, down the magnificent river Hudson. For this passage of 150 miles, with dinner, I paid the sum of 4s. Our accommodations were ample, and comfortable, and the speed must have been at least 15 miles per hour.

A volume with superb embellishments would be required to do justice to the rich, sublime, and ever-varying scenes on this majestic river. The whole distance seemed to present one series of bold and grand displays of the picturesque—of the wild and the lovely—of the barren and the fertile, though the latter in rich profusion vastly preponderated. The following brief sketch is all that we can furnish, and this is chiefly selected from an interesting volume just published by the enterprising firm of Appleton & Co., New York.

“Kinderhook Landing is one hundred and twenty-seven miles above New York; the village is situated about five miles east of the river. It is the birth place of Martin Van Buren, Esq., President of the United States. His present residence is two miles south of the village. Stuyvesant, a little further on, is a flourishing place, that sends large quantities of produce to the New York market.

“Coxsackie Landing, on the west side of the river, has about 1500 inhabitants; the village is one mile west of the landing. Nutter Hook, on the river directly opposite, is a bustling little place with some shipping. The city of Hudson, which is one hundred and sixteen miles above New York, and twenty-nine miles from Albany, is built principally on the summit of a hill, sixty feet above the river, commanding a fine prospect.

“At the landing are several warehouses, which, with steamboats and sailing-vessels, are evidence of the capital

and e
belon
the H
Hous
ting
“T
lengt
water
and v
70 fe
to th
foll
of ni
water
pure
ratin
rest
ever
“
and
the
“
and
the
the
vic
Th
a d
pri
ret
on
for
un
zig
T

and enterprise existing here. Several whaling vessels belong to this place, Population, 10,000. Here diverges the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad, connecting with the Housatonic at the Massachusetts State line, and terminating at Bridgeport, on Long Island Sound.

"The Catskill Falls are formed by two lakes, one mile in length and two thousand feet above the Hudson. The water over the first precipice falls a distance of 175 feet, and within a short distance takes another plunge of about 70 feet, and then follows the dark windings of the ravine to the valley of the Catskill. The visitor should not omit following the circuitous path that leads down a distance of ninety feet, and then pass under the rock behind the waterfall, where are presented many fine scenes. The pure air inhaled at the Mountain House is very invigorating, and its exhilarating effects have been the means of restoring to health persons who had in vain tried almost every other means.

"The village of Catskill, 111 miles from New York, and thirty-four from Albany, is seated on both sides of the Catskill creek, near its junction with the Hudson.

"Coaches run regularly to and from the mountain, and are so arranged as to be at the steam-boat landing on the arrival and departure of the boats, and also to enable those who feel inclined to visit the different falls in the vicinity, where every facility is afforded the traveller. The time required for ascending to the mountain house, a distance of twelve miles, is usually four hours, and the price about one dollar,—half that time being sufficient to return. The journey up the mountain is rather a trying one to timid persons, although a safe one. The road, for two thirds of the distance from the landing, is very uneven; the remaining distance is by a steep ascent in a zig zag direction to the top of the mountain. Here on Table Rock is the famous hotel known as the Catskill

House elevated 2500 feet above the Hudson. This hotel was erected by the citizens of Catskill at a cost of 22,000 dollars. It is 140 feet in length, four stories high, with a piazza extending across the front supported by a colonnade. It is placed at a convenient distance back from the verge of the precipice, in order to allow carriages to drive up in front to set down and receive passengers. There is a promenade where visitors may look from the dizzy height into the deep valley beneath, and where, for a distance of forty or fifty miles, the Hudson is distinctly seen, with numerous steamers and river craft, clearing their way through its waters.

"Poughkeepsie, one of the handsomest places in the State, was founded by the Dutch in 1735. It is 74 miles from the city of New York, 71 from Albany, 14 from Newburg, 18 from Kingston, and 42 from Hudson city. It is a place of considerable trade, being surrounded by one of the richest agricultural districts in the country.

Several steamboats and sailing vessels, with a few whaling ships, are owned here. Poughkeepsie contains several well-kept hotels. The Collegiate School is situated on College Hill, about half a mile north-east of the village.

"Its location is one of unrivalled beauty, commanding an extensive prospect of the river and surrounding country.

"New Windsor, on the west bank, fifty-nine miles above New York, is noted as the birth-place of De Witt Clinton. Newburg, on the left, with some 6,000 or 7,000 inhabitants, and which, from its elevated situation on a steep acclivity, is presented full to the view of the passing traveller.

"It is one of the principal landing places, and is connected with the opposite side of the river at Fishkill (a thriving place of some 1,000 inhabitants) by a ferry.

"Several whale ships, steamboats, and numerous sloops are owned in Newburg.

"p
west
"
from
swee
"
rom
Yor
of t
ary
Sch
Wi
"
ridg
cies
rise
nea
by
rise
of
cir
str
the
Fo
po
As
bu
ce
em
ri
H
m
co
re
so
M

"Butter Hill is the last of the Highland range on the west shore, and is 1529 feet high.

"This forms a more impressive sight to the traveller, from its immense topping masses of craggy rocks and sweep of precipice, especially towards the south.

"WEST POINT.—The traveller has now arrived at this romantic and interesting spot, fifty miles above New York, and ninety-three miles from Albany. It was one of the most important fortresses during the Revolutionary war; and is now the seat of the National Military School, organized in 1802, under the direction of General Williams.

"The cliff selected for the fortress rests against a lofty ridge, broken into small eminences, that form a species of amphitheatre, washed below by the river. It rises in terraces, the first of which is very narrow and nearly level with the river; the second is approachable by a steep ascent of eighty or ninety feet; and the third, rising one hundred and eighty-eight feet above the level of the water, spreads into a plain of more than a mile in circumference, on which the principal works were constructed, the chief of which was Fort Clinton. Upon the eminences were several redoubts which commanded Fort Clinton, of which Fort Putnam was the most important, this fort is elevated 598 feet above the river. As the boat proceeds on her course the outworks and buildings attached to the Military School are plainly discernible. During the Revolutionary war, this post was emphatically the key of the country, as it commanded the river, which admitted vessels of heavy burden, as far as Hudson, and prevented the British from holding communication with Canada. For this reason, the British commanders were very anxious to obtain it, and its surrender was to have been the first fruit of Arnold's treason; but in this he was disappointed by the arrest of Major André.

"The boat stops at the landing at West Point, to discharge and receive passengers, allowing the traveller barely time enough to catch a glimpse of the beauties of this locality.

"There is an hotel at the brow of the hill which is approached by a good carriage-road from the steam-boat landing; the pedestrian may mount by another path, though not without some difficulty. The view from the observatory at the top of the hotel is peculiarly fine in all its parts, but especially on the north,—looking down upon the Hudson and towards Newburg, and the remote chain of the Shawangunk Mountains, seen in the dim blue distance towards the north-west.

"The hotel is built of stone, and is surrounded by extensive piazzas for promenade, commanding in front a full view of the plain and buildings, and in the rear a delightful prospect of the river and Highlands.

"The Buttermilk Falls, forty-nine miles above the city, nearly opposite the Sugar-Loaf Mountain, present a fine appearance, especially when the stream is swollen by heavy rains. They descend for more than a hundred feet in two successive cascades, spreading out in sheets of milk-white foam; a fine view of them is obtained from the boat whilst passing.

"Anthony's Nose, on the right or last shore, is a mass of rocks rising to the height of 1128 feet above the level of the river, which runs deeply at its base. Two miles above the last-named place, is the Sugar-loaf Mountain, which rears its summit to the height of 860 feet.

"Sing Sing is on the east shore of the Hudson, thirty-three miles above New York. It is situated partly on elevated ground, and commands a fine view of the river and the surrounding country. This place contains the State prison, occupying one hundred and thirty acres of ground, which can be distinctly traced from the boat, as

it proceeds up or down the river. It is noted for its marble quarries, which are extensively worked by the State convicts, who have erected two large prisons, workshops, &c., from the stone quarried here. The Croton river, after running a southwest course of about forty miles, enters the Hudson two miles above Sing Sing, and during the spring of the year pours a considerable volume of water into that river. Its source is derived from ponds of pure water in a granite region of country. A portion of this river is diverted from its course to supply the citizens of the metropolis with the greatest of all luxuries—a bountiful supply of the pure element.

“The rapid freshets of the Croton have brought down such an amount of earth and stones as to form Tatters or Croton Point, an isthmus that extends about a mile from the eastern shore, separating the Tappan from the Haverstraw Bay.

“On the opposite side of the river is Verdritege’s Hook, —a bold headland rising majestically from the water; above which the river again expands to the average width of two miles, extending six, and is known as the Haverstraw bay. On the Verdritege mountain is a high clear crystal lake about four miles in circumference, which forms the source of the Hackensack river, and which although not more than a mile from the Hudson, is elevated 250 feet above it. This is the Rockland lake, from which New York is supplied with ice of the purest quality. The ice is cut into large square blocks, and slid down to the level of the river, and, when the river breaks up, is transported to the city of New York.

“The Palisades are a remarkable range of precipices of trap-rock, extending up the river on the west side twenty miles to Tappan, and forming a singular and in many places an impassable boundary. They rise to the height of five hundred feet.

“Opposite New York is Jersey City, where commence the Philadelphia and the Paterson railroads. This is also the starting point of the Morris Canal, which unites the Hudson with the Delaware river. One mile north is Hoboken, a popular place of resort for the citizens of New York. The walks, which are shaded by trees, extend for about two miles along the bank of the river, terminating with the Elysian Fields. Four miles above the city, on this side of the river, is Weehawken. Under a ledge of rocks facing the river, is the spot where General Alexander Hamilton fell in a duel with Aaron Burr. Formerly there was here a marble monument erected to his memory, but it is now removed.”

CHAPTER IV.

NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, &c.

In passing down the Hudson to New York, our noble steamer frequently touched at the various landing places on both sides the river, where we landed and embarked shoals of passengers. While engaged in reading on a retired part of the deck, I was hailed by the Rev. Dr. S. Cox, of Brooklyn, whose acquaintance I had made at the Temperance Convention in London the previous Summer. The recognition, while mutually agreeable, was particularly interesting and useful to myself, as I thus had the advantage of having the various events described, connected with the different places which we passed on the river.

Dr. Cox kindly introduced me to several distinguished persons on board, among whom was a most intelligent and courteous gentleman formerly a member of his church. On landing at New York, I hastened to the Croton Hotel, a Temperance-house to which I had been recommended

by a gentleman at Albany. Having entered my name and address in the book at the bar, and stated that I should be in New York for several days, I requested that I might be supplied with a clean and airy room. The person in attendance stated in reply that they were very full of company, but they would endeavour to accommodate me as I desired. After visiting several places, and delivering letters of introduction, I returned about 10 p.m. to the Hotel, and immediately retired to my room. I was exceedingly disappointed to find that my sleeping apartment was at the top of the house, with only a borrowed light, open to a large double-bedded room, to which two persons had already retired, and in addition to the whole, the disgusting odour of the room was utterly unendurable. I therefore descended to the bar, and said that I could not possibly pass a night in such a room, and as it was the only one offered, I was compelled to go forth midst a heavy rain to seek lodgings elsewhere. I at length obtained accommodation, where cleanliness, order and comfort prevailed, equal to my utmost desires, with reasonable charges, at *Earl's Hotel*, within a door or two of the Park Theatre. After superintending the removal of my luggage between 11 and 12, thoroughly exhausted, I retired to enjoy a night of refreshing repose.

I must say, in justice to other Temperance Hotels in the States, that the Croton Hotel was the only one deficient in those essential requisites to an Englishman's comfort. From Earl's clean and well-conducted house, I finally removed to be the guest of a relative of my companion's, whose Christian hospitality, it would be ungrateful not to mention. I hope to have the pleasure of giving both to him and his excellent lady, a hearty English welcome, as they purpose shortly to revisit the land of their fathers.

I was greatly disappointed to find that most of the

clergymen and others I wished to see were out of the city, enjoying country scenes and balmy air.

The heat, too, during my stay in New York, was peculiarly oppressive. The thermometer never rose higher than 85 or 86, but it remained steadily the same for nine days together, and was never lower than 83 at midnight, in a large well-ventilated bedroom, from which light and heat were carefully excluded as much as possible. During this period, I was literally drenched with perspiration, whether within doors or abroad, by day or night. I should have been somewhat uneasy as to the probable results, had I not seen that all around me, whether natives or foreigners, seemed to suffer equally with myself. The peril was not lessened by the streets being literally covered with tempting fruit—especially delicious peaches, which were being retailed at a *cent* (halfpenny) a-piece, and, in some cases, three and four were offered for a penny.

My first wanderings in New York did not impress me favourably, and, although I saw much to interest me, yet I should not like it for a permanent residence. Nothing disappointed me more than the far-famed Broadway—a street that I had been told, over and over again, was not to be matched either in London or Paris. A slight alteration in the name, would prevent any mistake in future—I mean, by calling it *Longway*, for, in length, I suppose it may fairly compete with any in the world. But it was much narrower, less regular in the size and appearance of its buildings, and, during my visit, vastly more broken up and muddy than what I had expected. Still, it contains not a few commanding hotels, handsome shops, and other good houses and buildings, and may fairly claim an equality with any European street, in the noise arising from the numerous omnibusses which are incessantly passing up and down it. The marble-fronted building

of Mr. Stewart, Draper and General Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Merchant, is a spacious and splendid establishment. Then the Astor House—literally the Imperial Hotel of the States—and the elegant Trinity Church, are edifices which would greatly ornament any city in the world.

But it is now high time to say something of the site, general aspect, and more prominent sights and scenes of the metropolis of the States.

As a seaport, New York is probably unsurpassed by any place in the world. It is situated on Manhattan Island, between Hudson river and East river, New York Bay and Harlem river. The Island on which New York is built, is 12 miles long, and an average width of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, the whole comprising about 18 square miles. The harbour is deep, safe, and easy of access, not liable to be frozen, and sufficiently spacious to accommodate an immense number of vessels. The shipping belonging to New York, is about 500,000 tons.

The fine and lovely bay, with Staten Island in the distance, is indescribably imposing and beautiful.

“The harbour of New York, which is perfectly safe, and easy of access, extends eight miles south of the city to the “Narrows,” and is twenty-five miles in circumference, being sufficiently capacious to contain the united navies of the world.

“The variegated scenery upon its shores, together with the neatly-built cottages, the country-seats of opulent citizens, and the fine view of the islands, and the city of New York in approaching it from the “Narrows,” impart to this harbour a beauty unsurpassed by that of any other in the world.

“The outer harbour, or bay, extends from the Narrows to Sandy Hook, where is a light-house, at the distance of eighteen miles from the city.

"In this harbour, adjoining the city, are Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis's Islands, on all of which are strong fortifications.

"The first, which is the most important of the three, includes 70 acres of ground, and is situated 3,200 feet from the Battery.

"It has Fort Columbus in the centre, and on its north-east point Castle William, a round tower 600 feet in circumference and 60 feet high, with three tiers of guns.

"There is also a Battery on the north-west side, commanding the entrance through Buttermilk Channel, a strait which separates it from Brooklyn, L.I.

"Besides these fortifications, the harbour of New York is well defended by similar works on Bedloe's and Ellis's Islands; at the Narrows, on the Long Island shore, by Fort Hamilton and Fort Lafayette (formerly called Fort Diamond), which is built on a reef of rocks about 200 yards from the shore; and on Staten Island opposite, by Forts Tompkins and Richmond.

"The Narrows here is about one-third of a mile wide. The entrance from the Sound on the East River is defended by Fort Schuyler, on Throg's Neck.

"The first settlement of New York was made at the southern extremity of the city, which accounts for many of the streets being narrow and crooked, no regular order having been observed in laying them out.

"In later times many of the streets have been widened and improved at a great expense.

"The streets in the northern part of the city are laid out straightly, and some of them are of considerable width. Many of the most splendid mansions and places of religious worship, of which the city can boast, are to be seen in this quarter."

"PUBLIC WALKS AND SQUARES, &c.

"The Battery, which contains about eleven acres, is

situat
mence
and la
lightf
rous v
shores
Castle
a brid
and is
"S
temb
were
cious
"7
the c
surre
"
rude
"
cent
tain
sou
feet
stre
"
ten
"
an
an
26
pa
ro
fo

situated at the extreme south end of the city, at the commencement of the Broadway, and is planted with trees and laid out in gravelled walks. From this place is a delightful view of the harbour and its islands, of the numerous vessels arriving and departing, and of the adjacent shores of New Jersey, and Staten and Long Islands. Castle Garden is connected with the Battery by means of a bridge. It is used for public meetings and exhibitions, and is capable of containing within its walls 10,000 persons.

"Since the destruction of Niblo's Garden by fire (September, 1846), the fairs of the American Institute, which were formerly held there, have been removed to this spacious place.

"The Bowling Green, situated near the Battery and at the commencement of Broadway, is of an oval form, and surrounded by an iron railing.

"Within its enclosure is a fountain, in the form of a rude pile of rocks, about fifteen feet in height.

"The Park is a triangular enclosure situated about the centre of the city, and is eleven acres in extent; it contains the City Hall and other buildings, and near the south end is a fountain, the basin of which is a hundred feet in diameter; the water, when made to issue in a single stream, ascends to the height of about 75 feet.

"St. John's Park, in Hudson-square, is four acres in extent, and is the property of Trinity Church.

"It is beautifully laid out in walks, with shady trees, and kept in excellent order: it has a fountain in its centre, and is surrounded by an iron railing which cost about 26,000 dollars.

"Washington Square, or Parade Ground, in the north part of the city, contains about ten acres, and is surrounded by a wooden fence. A portion of this square was formerly the Potter's field.

"Union-square is situated at the upper end or the ter-

mination of Broadway. It is of oval form, and is enclosed with an iron railing: its centre is ornamented with a fountain.

"Grammerey Park, near Union-square, and Tompkins-square, in the northern part of the city, are handsomely laid out in walks, and shaded with trees.

"There are other squares further up the city, Madison, Hamilton, &c., which are extensive, but not yet laid out."

"CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &C.

"The City of New York can boast of many splendid public buildings.

"The new Trinity Church may be regarded as the best specimen of pure Gothic architecture in the country.

"There are about 200 churches in the city, many of which are magnificent and expensive structures; and the number is constantly increasing, especially in the upper part of the city.

"The City Hall, a building of the Corinthian and Ionic orders, displaying a fine combination of taste and elegance, is 216 feet long, 105 feet wide, and, including the attic story, 65 feet high.

"The first stone of this edifice was laid in 1803, and its construction occupied, with little intermission, a period of ten years. It covers 22,896 square feet of ground, is two stories high above the basement, with an attic story in the centre of the building. The front and the ends are of white marble; the rear, of Nyack freestone.

"In this building are twenty-eight offices, with other public rooms, the principal of which is the Governor's room, a splendid apartment, appropriated to the use of that functionary on his visiting the city, and occasionally to that of other distinguished individuals.

"The walls of this room are embellished with a fine collection of portraits of men celebrated in the civil, military, or naval history of the country.

"It
council
ton, wh
assemb

"Th
the mo
proof-
except

"It
buildi

"T

is 200

the t

dome

at 1,

"

and

orde

Part

80 h

is a

dom

at t

Ha

"

Off

to

lea

ne

in

B

S

"It is 52 feet long by 20 feet wide. In the common council-room is the identical chair occupied by Washington, when President of the first American Congress which assembled in this city.

"The Merchants' Exchange in Wall-street, is built in the most durable manner of Quincy granite, and is fire-proof—no wood having been used in its construction, except for the doors and window-frames.

"It is erected on the site occupied by the Exchange building destroyed by the great fire of 1835.

"The present one, however, covers the entire block, and is 200 feet long by 171 to 144 feet wide, 77 feet high to the top of the cornice, and 124 feet to the top of the dome. The entire cost, including ground, is estimated at 1,800,000 dollars.

"The Custom-house is situated at the corner of Wall- and Nassau streets. It is built of white marble in the Doric order of Grecian architecture, similar to the model of the Parthenon at Athens. It is 200 feet long, 90 wide, and 80 high. The Great Hall for the transaction of business, is a circular room, 60 feet in diameter, surmounted by a dome, supported by 16 Corinthian columns, 30 feet high, at the top of which is a sky-light, through which the Hall is lighted.

"A short distance above, in Nassau-street, is the Post Office, formerly the Middle Dutch Church, now rented to the General Government for 5,000 dollars a-year, a lease for seven years.

"The inside has been fitted up suitably for the business of the office, no other alteration having been made in the building.

"There is a branch Post-office at the corner of East Broadway and Chatham-square.

"The Hall of Justice, or 'Tombs,' is located in Centre Street, between Leonard and Franklin Streets.

" It is a substantial looking building of the Egyptian style of Architecture, is 253 feet long and 200 wide, constructed of a light coloured granite, brought from Hallowell.

" LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, &c.

" Of the Literary Institutions of New York, Columbia College, at the foot of Park Place, is the oldest, having been chartered by George II., in 1754, by the name of King's College.

" The original name was changed to Columbia College in 1784.

" It has a president and ten professors, 1170 alumni, 100 students, and a library containing 14,000 volumes.

" The building contains a chapel, lecture room, hall, museum, and an extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus. The grammar school attached to the college has usually from 200 to 300 scholars, and instruction is given in all the branches necessary for admission into any college, or for the performance of the business of the counting room.

" The University of the city of New York, is in University Place, opposite Washington Square.

" It is built of white marble, in the Gothic style, and is 180 feet long and 100 wide. The building contains a chapel, which receives its light from a window of stained glass in the west front, 24 feet wide and 50 high.

" The institution was founded in 1831, has a president and 11 professors, a valuable library, and philosophical apparatus.

" The Union Theological Seminary, founded in 1836, is located in University Place, between Seventh and Eighth-streets. It has 8 professors, about 100 students, and a library containing over 16,000 volumes.

" The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the United States, is situated at the corner of 9th Avenue and 21st Street.

" It w
ings, cor
ecture.

" The
has a fir
apparatus

" The
corner
in 1754

lecture

" Th

library
cultiva
prentic
Mecha
pupils.

" T
posite
locate

" T

near
groun
Being
River

" T
its gr
patie

"

the c
1842

the l
brou
be a
nal

" It was founded in 1819, and consists of two buildings, constructed of stone, in the Gothic style of architecture.

" The Rutgers Female Institute, in Madison-street, has a fine building, a valuable library, and philosophical apparatus.

" The New York Society Library is on Broadway, corner of Leonard Street. This institution was founded in 1754, and has a library of about 40,000 volumes, a lecture room, and a room for the Academy of Design.

" The Apprentices' Library in Crosby-street, has a library of 12,000 volumes, and offers facilities for the cultivation of the mind, of which a large number of apprentices have availed themselves. There is, also, the Mechanics' School, which has many teachers and 550 pupils.

" The New York Hospital, situated on Broadway, opposite Pearl Street, has extensive buildings and is finely located.

" The New York Lunatic Asylum is at Bloomingdale, near the Hudson. Attached to it are 40 acres of ground, laid out in gardens, pleasure grounds, and walks. Being on elevated ground, a fine view of the Hudson River, with the surrounding country, is here obtained.

" The principal building, which is of stone, cost, with its ground, upwards of 200,000 dollars. It contains 180 patients.

" THE CROTON WATER-WORKS.

" The building of this great work was decided on at the city charter election of 1835, and on the 4th of July, 1842, it was so far completed that the water was let into the Reservoir, and on the 14th of October following, it was brought into the city. The whole cost of this work will be about 14,000,000 dollars, more than double the original estimate.

" Between the Distributing Reservoir, in 40th-street and the Battery, about 150 miles of pipe have been laid, from 6 to 36 inches diameter. There are 1400 fire and 600 free hydraulics in the city.

" The aqueduct commences five miles from the Hudson, and is about forty five miles from the City Hall.

" The dam is 250 feet long, 70 feet wide at the bottom, and 7 feet at the top, and 40 feet high, built of stone and cement. A pond 5 miles in length, is created by the dam, covering a surface of 400 acres, and containing 500,000 gallons of water. From the dam the aqueduct proceeds, sometimes tunneling through solid rocks, crossing valleys, by embankments, and brooks, by culverts, until it reaches Haarlem River. It is built of stone, brick and cement, arched over and under, is 6 feet 3 inches wide at the bottom, 7 feet 8 inches at the top of the side walls, and 8 feet 5 inches high, has a descent of $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches per mile, and will discharge 60 millions of gallons in 24 hours. It crosses Haarlem River on a magnificent bridge of stone, 1450 feet long, with 14 piers, eight of them 80 feet span, and seven of 50 feet span, 114 feet above tide water at the top, and which will cost 900,000 dollars. The Receiving Reservoir is at 86th-street and Sixth Avenue, covering 35 acres, and containing 150 million gallons of water.

" There is now no city in the world better supplied with pure water than New York ; and the quantity is abundant for five times its present population."

Opposite to New York at the West end of Long Island, is the rising city of Brooklyn :

Brooklyn
BROOKLYN.

" This is the second city in the States in population, and at the present time numbers about 60,000.

" It is separated from New York by the east river. The communication between the two cities is rendered easy

Seven miles

and con
way. T
roughfa
new ste
costing
passed
The cro
is so g
Three
the thr
usually
about
vicinit
it a fa
latter

" T
vated
river
tide
harbo
shore

" J
stree
strai
of th
sum
gaie
its
the
so r
her
gui
the

18

and convenient by five steam-ferries. Fare, two cents each way. The Fulton ferry, which is by far the greatest thoroughfare, has handsome and comfortable boats. Two new steam-boats have recently been placed on the ferry, costing upwards of 30,000 dollars each, which are not surpassed for beauty by those on any other ferry in the world. The crossing to and fro, especially morning and evening, is so great as to strike a stranger with astonishment. Three boats constantly ply at the same time on each of the three principal ferries, and the time of crossing is usually from four to six minutes. Two new ferries are about to be established between these places. The near vicinity of Brooklyn to the business of New York makes it a favourable residence with many doing business in the latter place.

“The ground on which Brooklyn is built is more elevated than that of New York. The ‘Heights’ on the east river present a bold front, elevated seventy feet above the tide water, affording a delightful view of the city and harbour of New York, the islands in the bay, and the shore of New Jersey.

“Brooklyn is laid out with considerable regularity, the streets, with the exception of Fulton, being generally straight, and crossing each other at right angles. Most of the streets are shaded with fine trees, which, in the summer season, impart to the city the freshness and gaiety of a country town. It is this, with the purity of its atmosphere, and the facilities affording for reaching the great metropolis, that has made Brooklyn increase so rapidly in wealth and population. Most of the houses here are well built, and many of its dwellings are distinguished for its splendour and chasteness of elegance in their architectural design.

The population in 1840 was 4,402; in 1820, 7,175; in 1830, 15,396; in 1840, 36,233; and at the present time

(1847) it is not less than 60,000. Brooklyn was incorporated as a village in April, 1806, and as a city, with greatly extended limits, on the 8th of April, 1834.

"It is divided into nine wards, and is governed by a mayor and a board of eighteen aldermen, two from each ward annually elected.

"The shores of Brooklyn, where not defended by wharfs undergo continual and rapid changes by the velocity of the current in the East River. Governor's Island was formerly connected with Brooklyn at Red Hook Point; and previous to the revolution, cattle were driven from the Hook to the Island, then separated by a narrow and shallow passage called Buttermilk Channel, which is now wide and deep enough for the passage of merchant vessels of the largest size."

CHURCHES.

"The churches in Brooklyn are numerous, and many of those recently constructed are splendid edifices,—the principal of which is the new Episcopal Church of "The Holy Trinity," situated in Clinton-street, which is a magnificent specimen of Gothic architecture. This church was erected by the munificence of a citizen of Brooklyn at a cost of about 150,000 dollars.

"The United States' Navy-yard is situated on the south side of Wallabout Bay, in the north eastern part of Brooklyn, and occupies about forty acres of ground, enclosed on the land side by a high wall. There are here two large ship-houses for vessels of the largest class, with workshops and every requisite necessary for an extensive naval depot.

"The United States' Naval Lyceum, an exceedingly interesting place, is also in the Navy yard.

"It has a literary institution, formed in 1833 by officers of the Navy connected with the port. It contains a splendid collection of curiosities, and superb mineralo-

gical an
curious
dry do
million

"On
east o
buildi
round
groun

"A
prison
war,
perish
ment
been
slight

collu
State
erect
Fron

"
Fern
of st
the
land

"
cap
"
suff

"
wa
"
the
ca

an

gical and geological cabinets, with numerous valuable and curious things worthy the inspection of the visitor. A dry dock is being constructed here, at a cost of about a million of dollars.

"On the opposite side of the Wallabout, half-a-mile east of the Navy-yard, is the Marine Hospital, a fine building erected on a commanding situation, and surrounded by upwards of twelve acres of well-cultivated ground.

"At the Wallabout were stationed the *Jersey* and other prison ships of the English during the Revolutionary war, in which it is said, 11,500 American prisoners perished from bad air, close confinement, and ill treatment. In 1800 the bones of the sufferers, which had been washed out from the bank, where they had been slightly buried, were collected and deposited in thirteen coffins, inscribed with the names of the thirteen original States, and placed in a vault beneath the wooden building erected for the purpose in Jackson Street, opposite to Front, near the Navy yard.

"The Atlantic Dock, about a mile below the south Ferry, is a very extensive work, and worthy the attention of strangers. It can be reached from New York by taking the Hamilton Avenue Ferry near the Battery, which lands its passengers close by.

The Company was incorporated in May, 1840, with a capital of 1,000,000 dollars.

"The basin, within the piers, contains 42½ acres, with sufficient depth of water for the largest ships.

"The Piers are furnished with many spacious stone warehouses."

During my visit to New York, I was much struck with the activity and general intelligent appearance of the mercantile and trading population. With the Publishers' and Booksellers' establishments, I was greatly delighted.

Harper and Brothers have an immense firm, and perhaps issue a greater number of pages in the year than any other house in the world. And many of their works are got up with great care and elegance. With the leader of this literary emporium, I had several conversations, and he is justly distinguished for his affability and frankness, as well as his temperance, zeal, religious character, and activity. He is a useful and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. No man ever made a more effective Mayor of New York than he, during the period of his magisterial presidency.

The Messrs. Appleton and Co. have also a large and increasing Publishing establishment, including both the wholesale and retail branches of the Bookselling business. The Father of this Establishment most kindly offered his personal services and the use of his carriage during my stay in New York, and I found it conducive to the pleasure of my visit to accept both in visiting the Croton Water Works already described. Their large shop in Broadway is crammed with original copies and reprints of our standard works, with a good sprinkling of American authors. We just met with an enterprising Scotchman, Mr. Carter, who has reprinted most of our best modern religious works, especially those of his distinguished countrymen. We saw a number of old book stalls, but they were meagrely supplied when compared with those in our metropolis. Second-hand books, except old and scarce authors, are not so eagerly sought for, where handsome new volumes are sold so remarkably cheap.

Among anomalies of this kind, compared with British prices, I may mention the following instances:—D'Aubigne's "Cromwell," published here at 9s., in New York, for about 2s. 6d.; Bradley's "Sermons," published here at 10s. 6d. per volume, in New York the two volumes in one for 6s.; The "Pulpit Cyclopædia," published here

at 22s., in New York for 10s.; Talfourd's "Tragedies," "Sonnets," and "Verses," can be had for 2s.; "Lalla Rookh," for 1s. 6d.; "Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy," the two series in one volume, for 1s. 6d.; The "Bridgewater Treatises," published here at a guinea or 24s., in Philadelphia, for about 3s. 6d.; Foster's "Lectures," 2s.; and most other works at about the same ratio.

The result is, that the British author gives the product of his brains to the Americans gratuitously, their admiration and benefit excepted. Books being so cheap, they are diffused throughout the States in incalculable numbers. I should think, for one copy of any standard author sold in Great Britain, there are at least fifty copies sold in the States. Their book shops are literally piled with heavy stocks, and I fancy no trade yields a better or more quick return.

In New York, as in other northern State Cities, the daily newspapers are numerous, and are sold at one half-penny each—the regular subscriber having them pushed under his door early in the morning for that sum. I was surprised and grieved to see newspaper-stalls exposed with the weekly papers for sale, at 10 o'clock on Lord's-day forenoon.

The principle in reference to the periodical press, is the lowest possible price for the works published and for advertisements, and reliance on a large circulation.

Having letters of introduction to the American Baptist Bible Society, and the American Tract Society, we met with the Committees of both those bodies, and presented documents of a stringent character on the subject of Slavery. In both cases our reception was courteous and Christian, and we were highly gratified with the zealous activity of both these excellent benevolent organizations. On the Lord's-day, I preached in the forenoon, in the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church—the City-read

Chapel of America, to a respectable and interesting congregation. In the afternoon, for the Rev. Dr. Williams, Baptist minister, and in the evening we attended a missionary valedictory service in one of the Baptist churches of Brooklyn. Here was a densely crowded audience, and several distinguished New York and other Ministers were present; but to us the service was dull and monotonous, as compared with similar services in our own country. It is true the evening was close, and the atmosphere of the place excessively oppressive. During my stay in New York, I had interviews with the leading friends of the Temperance and Anti-Slavery Societies. On one evening, I attended and gave an address at the Caledonian Temperance Hall, and met a large and hearty company of Teetotalers, and rejoiced to meet several from England and Scotland who had maintained their Total Abstinence integrity. In New York, I saw one drunken man and two *nearly* drunken women, but it is likely the whole belonged originally to one of our own islands. New York, though low in the scale of sobriety, when contrasted with some other American cities, is yet much higher than any seaport half the size in Britain. The Rev. J. Marsh, Secretary of the American Temperance Union, we saw in his office, as fully devoted to the great work as ever. And we called in several times on Mr. Oliver, the Proprietor of the *New York Organ*, a weekly Temperance paper, conducted with great spirit and energy.

Their labour in New York is one of great difficulty, and it will only be by incessant and determined effort that the Temperance cause will maintain its ground, so unceasing and almost overwhelming is the tide of vagabond immigration rolling its waves of demoralization upon them. We have expressed our disappointment with the Broadway, we were equally so with the Park, both as to size and appearance. Many of the streets are narrow and filthy

in th
fares
in B
I
be p
prom
mor
mos
the
exit
sec
city
ing

da
de

th
R
St
3
el
E
m
o
s
o
J
a

in the extreme, and nuisances exist in public thoroughfares which would not be allowed in any fifth-rate town in Britain.

I had purposed to go out a few miles from the city, to be present at a Methodist Camp Meeting, and had the promise of the company of the Rev. Dr. Peck, but the morning of the day we had fixed on was so wet, that I was most reluctantly compelled to give up that purpose. On the morning of September the 8th, I prepared for my exit from the metropolitan city of the States, and having secured a ticket for rail and steam-boat conveyance to the city of brotherly love, by a little after nine, I was crossing over in the Mammoth ferry boat, to Jersey city.

CHAPTER V.

JOURNEY FROM NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA, &c.

The excessive heat which had prevailed for several days, greatly abated the day I left New York for Philadelphia.

There are two routes between these celebrated cities, the one by Steam-boat and the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the other by the New Jersey, &c., Railroad and Steamer. The first route is the cheapest, the fare being 3 dollars, but I preferred the latter, for which 4 dollars is charged, a much higher rate than on any of the New England lines, the distance being only 90 miles, and 22 miles of it being performed by Steam-boat. The small office for obtaining tickets in New York was literally besieged, and it required no little dexterity and force to get on board the Ferry which plies across the river to New Jersey. New Jersey, or Jersey city as it is called, is 1 mile from New York :—

“ Jersey City is situated on the West bank of the Hudson-River, opposite to New York, and is connected with that city by a steam-ferry, a mile in length, the boats on which are constantly plying. According to the census of 1843, its population was 3750, being an increase of about 700 since 1840.

“The prosperity of this city will be greatly increased on becoming the station for a new line of British steam ships, for whose accommodation an extensive wharf is now being built at the foot of Grand-street, at a great cost, by the Jersey City Ferry Company.

“NEWARK, 9 miles from Jersey City, 51 from Trenton, and 78 from Philadelphia, is situated on the Passaic River, and is the most populous and flourishing place in the State of New Jersey.

“The population at the present time is upwards of 20,000. The City, which is elevated some forty feet above the river, is regularly laid out with broad and straight streets, many of which are bordered by lofty and elegant shady trees. It contains two large and handsome public squares. The city is well built, and presents a very fine appearance, many of the dwellings being large and finished in a superior style.

“The Court-house, in the north part of the city, is built of brown freestone, in the Egyptian style of architecture.

“Newark is well supplied with pure water, brought from a copious spring more than a mile distant.

“Newark contains numerous Churches, some of which have great architectural beauty. It has also three Banks, an apprentices' library, a circulating library, with literary and scientific institutions, &c.

“This city is very extensively engaged in manufactures, a great part of which are sent to distant markets.

“In 1840 the capital invested in this species of indus-

try,
lars.
ther
man
“
bein
besi
thro
“
mil
Tre
its
“
str
bu
&c
Tr
he
A
w
a
t
a
o
t
i

try, amounted to upwards of a million and a half of dollars. In two articles alone, that of carriages and leather, there was half a million of dollars invested, and employing many hundreds of men.

"The commerce of Newark is also considerable, there being owned here about 70 vessels, of 100 tons each, besides several whale-ships. The Morris Canal runs through the City.

"ELIZABETHTOWN, on the New Jersey Railroad, 5 miles from Newark, 14 from New York, and 45 from Trenton, is situated on a creek, two and a half miles from its entrance into Staten Island Sound.

"It is a beautiful town, regularly laid out, with broad streets, and containing a Court-house and other public buildings, with saw-mills, oil-cloth factories, tanneries, &c. Population about 3000.

"NEW BRUNSWICK, 31 miles from New York, 29 from Trenton, and 56 from Philadelphia, is situated at the head of steam-boat navigation on the Raritan Bay at Amboy, by the course of the river.

"This is also the seat of Rutgers College and School, which was founded in 1770. The streets on the river are narrow and crooked, and the ground low; those on the upper bank are wide, and many of the streets are neat and elegant, surrounded by fine gardens. From the site of Rutgers College on the hill, there is a wide prospect, terminated by mountains on the north, and by the Raritan bay on the east.

The Delaware and Raritan canal extends from New Brunswick to Bordertown on the Delaware river. It is 75 feet wide and 7 deep, admitting the passage of sloops of 75 or 100 tons burthen; is 45 miles in length and has 14 locks, and 117 feet of lockage; the locks being 110 feet long and 24 wide. The entire cost was about 2,500,000 dollars.

"PRINCETON, eleven miles from Trenton, is the seat of the New Jersey College, long celebrated as one of the oldest and most respectable colleges in the country.

"It was originally founded at Elisabethtown in 1746, removed to Newark in 1748, and, in 1756, was permanently located here. It has a library of about 12,000 volumes. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in September.

"The Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, founded in 1812, is also located here. Both institutions are in a flourishing condition.

"Princeton is a neat and pleasant village, built mostly in one extended street, and containing about 1600 inhabitants. In this vicinity was fought the memorable battle of Jan. 3rd, 1777, between the American forces under General Washington, and those of the British, in which the former were victorious.

"TRENTON, the Capital of the State of New Jersey, is situated on the east side of the Delaware River, at the head of the steam and sloop navigation.

"It is 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 60 from New York. The population, in 1810, was 3,003; in 1840, 3,942; in 1840, 4,035. The city is regularly laid out, and has many fine stores, and handsome buildings. The State House, which is 100 feet long and 60 wide, is built of stone, and stuccoed, so as to resemble granite.

"The situation, which is on the Delaware, is very beautiful, commanding a fine view of the river, and the vicinity. The Delaware is here crossed by a handsome covered bridge, 1,100 feet in length, resting on five arches supported on stone piers, and which is considered a fine specimen of the kind. Its width is sufficient to allow two carriage ways, one of which is used by the Railroad. The Delaware and Raritan Canal, forming an inland navigation from New Brunswick, passes through Trenton to the Delaware at Bordertown.

"It is supplied by a navigable feeder, taken from the Delaware, 23 miles north of Trenton, it was completed in 1834, at a cost of two and a half millions of dollars.

"Bristol is a beautiful village, situated on the west bank of the Delaware, nearly opposite to Burlington, 18 miles north east from Philadelphia, and occupies a commanding situation.

"It is regularly laid out and neatly built, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants.

"Port Richmond, a town of recent date, on the bank of the Delaware, and at the eastern termination of the Reading Railroad, is three miles distant from Philadelphia. It has become an important place owing to its favourable situation for trade."

About 2 p.m., we reached the city of Philadelphia, and having got my luggage on shore, I took a coach and went to the Baptist Publication rooms to find out my old friend Dr. Belcher, formerly of London, but who was now in this city. Finding that he was staying at the Butler House, I went thither, and was just in time to renew my acquaintance with him at the dinner table. After answering the usual quantum of interrogatories respecting *our* fatherland, Dr. Belcher kindly offered to conduct me to the chief sights and scenes of Philadelphia. I need not remark on the value of such a guide, especially when the person could fully sympathize with your national prejudices, and would be patient with you if you were not able to be enraptured with everything you saw. I would never wish for a better guide than the Rev. Dr. Belcher, and therefore we set out immediately after dinner and walked through the chief streets, and having obtained admission into the Hall of Independence, we ascended the Cupola, from which a most full and clear view of the city is obtained. A description of this, as well as the other chief buildings is annexed. We then visited the

Post-office, Franklin's Library, and afterwards some of the chief Old Book Stores of the City. Philadelphia has ever been distinguished for its enterprising Publishers, literary spirit, &c., &c. Order, respectability, and plenty are the chief features which strike a European as he traverses the clean and handsome streets of this Metropolis of the Pennsylvanian State :—

“ Philadelphia is the metropolis of Pennsylvania, and after New York the largest city in the United States. It is 87 miles S.W. from New York, 322 S.W. from Boston, 97 E.S. from Baltimore, 108 from Harrisburg, and 135 from Washington. The population in 1800 was 70,287 ; in 1810, 96,287 ; in 1820, 119,325 ; in 1830, 167,325 ; and in 1840, including the county, 258,691.

“ The city is situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, five miles above their junction, and is about 100 miles from the ocean by the course of the former river. The city proper is that portion which is bounded by the Delaware on the east, the Schuylkill on the west, Vine-street on the north, and South-street, or Adar, on the south.

“ The districts are the Northern Liberties, Kensington, and Spring Gardens on the north ; Southwark, Moyamensing, and Passyunk, on the south. These districts, which properly belong to Philadelphia, have municipal authorities of their own, entirely distinct from that of the city, and from each other.

“ Philadelphia is built on a plain, slightly ascending from each river, the highest point which is elevated sixty-four feet above high water mark. It is laid out with much regularity ; the streets, which are broad and straight, with a few exceptions, crossing each other at right angles, and varying in width from 60 to 120 feet.

“ The dwellings, which are neat and clean-looking in their appearance, are built chiefly of brick, the style and

architecture being rather plain than showy and ornamental.

“ White marble is generally used for the door-steps, window-sills, the basement story, and not unfrequently for the entire front.

“ A stranger, on visiting this city, would judge it to be one of the cleanest cities in the world (which it certainly is) from the great use made of the waters of the Schuylkill, which are visible in working and scrubbing continually. The city is drained by common sewers, which are arched culvers of brick-work, constructed under mounds of the main streets. The densely built part of the city and districts have an out line of about eight and a half miles : the length of the city on the Delaware is four and a half miles.

“ Philadelphia has the advantage of a double port, connected with very remote sections : that on the Schuylkill is accessible to vessels of 300 tons, and is the great depôt for the coal for the interior : and the other on the Delaware, admits the largest merchant vessels to the doors of the warehouses, and is spacious and secure.

“ This city is celebrated for its fine markets, which are well supplied, not only from its own State, but from the States adjacent, and particularly New Jersey. The “ Neck,” which is formed by the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, and which lies south of the city, is divided off in farms and gardens, on which large quantities of vegetables and fruit are raised for the Philadelphia Market.

“ PUBLIC SQUARES.

“ In the city are many Public Squares, which are ornamented with fine shade and flowering trees.

“ The principal one is Washington-square, a little south west of the State-house ; it is finely ornamented with trees and gravelled walks, and surrounded by a handsome iron railing with four principal entrances, and is kept in excellent order.

"Independence-square, situated in the rear of the State-house, is surrounded by a solid brick wall rising three or four feet above the adjacent streets, surrounded by an iron railing. The entire area is laid out in walks and grass plots, and shaded with majestic trees. It was in this enclosure that the Declaration of American Independence was first promulgated; and at the present day it is frequently used as a place of meeting for political and other purposes. Franklin-square, between Race, and Vine, and Sixth, and Franklin-streets, is an attractive public promenade, with a splendid fountain in its centre, surrounded by a marble basin; it is embellished with a great variety of trees, grass plots, &c.

"The other squares are—Penn square, at the intersection of Broad and Market-streets, now divided into four parts by cutting Market and Broad-streets through it, Logan-square, between Race and Vine-streets, and Rittenhouse-square, between Walnut and Locust-streets."

"PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

"The State-house fronts on Chesnut-street, and including the wings, which are of modern construction, occupies the centre block, extending from Fifth to Sixth-street. In a room in this building, on the 4th of July, 1776, the memorable Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress, and publicly proclaimed from the steps on the same day. The room presents now the same appearance it did on that eventful day in furniture and interior decorations.

"This chamber is situated on the first floor, at the eastern end of the original building, and can be seen by visitors on application to the person in charge of the State-house.

"In the Hall of Independence is a statue of Washington, carved in wood, said to be an excellent likeness, and also several fine paintings. The Mayor's Court and Dis-

trict a
this b

"V
there

"T

a nor

and a

the l

1831

erect

Mor

upon

qu

"P

whic

bequ

tuti

"

to t

buil

nor

"

geo

hol

"

this

bla

fee

bet

"

16

rov

op

ing

me

trict and Circuit Courts of the United States are held in this building.

"Visitors have free access to the cupola, from which there is an extensive view of the city and its vicinity.

"The Girard College is situated on the Ridge-road, in a north-west direction from the city proper, about two and a half miles from the Exchange. It was founded by the late Stephen Girard, a native of France, who died in 1831, and bequeathed 2,000,000 dollars for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings for the education of orphans. More than one-half of this sum has already been expended upon the buildings, and a large amount will still be required for their completion.

"It occupies a commanding position, and the site on which it stands contains about forty-five acres of ground, bequeathed for the purpose by the founder of the institution.

"The College, or centre building, which is to be devoted to the purposes of education, is one of the most superb buildings in the country; its dimensions are 218 feet from north to south, 160 from east to west, and 97 in height.

"This building, with its beautiful columns and gorgeous capitals, at once attracts the attention of the beholder.

"It is surrounded by thirty-four columns of the Corinthian order, with beautiful capitals, supporting an entablature; each column, including capital and base, is 55 feet in height and 6 in diameter, leaving a space of 15 feet between the columns and the body of the building.

"At each end is a doorway or entrance, 35 feet high and 16 feet wide, decorated with massive architraves, surrounded by a sculptured cornice. Each of these doors opens into a vestibule, 26 feet wide and 48 long, the ceiling of which is supported by eight marble columns. Immediately above these vestibules, in the second storey,

are an equal number of lobbies, the ceilings of which are supported by Corinthian columns. In each corner of the building are marble stairways, which are lighted from above. On each floor are four rooms, 50 feet square, and the third is lighted by a skylight, which does not rise above the roof. No wood is used in the construction of the building, except for the doors, so that it is fire-proof.

"The remaining four buildings, situated two on either side of the main building, are each 32 feet by 120, and two stories high, with commodious basements.

"The most eastern of these is so divided as to constitute four distinct houses for the professors. The other three are designed for the residence of the pupils.

"The Merchants' Exchange, situate between Dock, Walnut and Third-streets, is built of white marble: it was commenced in 1834, under the direction of Mr. Strickland, the architect. It is a beautiful structure, and of its kind one of the finest in the country.

"The United States Mint is in Chesnut-street, below Broad-street, and fronts on the former street 122 feet. It is built of white marble in the style of a Grecian Ionic temple, and comprises several distinct apartments.

"The process of coining is among the most interesting and attractive to those who have never witnessed such operations. Visitors are admitted during the morning of each day, until one o'clock, on application to the proper officers.

"The Arcade is in Chesnut-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and extends through to Carpenter's-street 150 feet, fronting 100 feet on Chesnut. On the ground floor are two avenues, extending the entire depth of the buildings, with two rows of stories fronting on each. The second floor which is reached by flights of marble steps at each end, is divided into stories similar to those on the second floor.

"T
Muse
new
again
Ches

"T
is loc
and R
archi
omiss
menc
struc

"
tions
pani
"
ings

"
and
ever

"
bet
cinn
wid
86

bel
and
rio

tor
de

"The third story was originally prepared for Peale's Museum, which, however, was removed in 1839, to its new and beautiful hall in Ninth-street. Having been again removed, it is now kept in the Masonic Hall, in Chesnut-street.

"The Custom House, formerly the United States Bank, is located in Chesnut-street, between Fourth-street and Fifth-street. It is a chaste specimen of the Doric architecture, after the Parthenon at Athens, with the omission of the colonnades at the sides. It was commenced in 1819, and occupied about five years in its construction, and cost half a million of dollars.

"BANKS, &c.

"There are about fifteen banks, seven savings' institutions and loan companies, and numerous insurance companies in Philadelphia.

"Some of the Banks occupy splendid and costly buildings.

"CHURCHES.

"The places of worship in Philadelphia are numerous, and the style of their construction various; few only however have any pretensions to great architectural beauty.

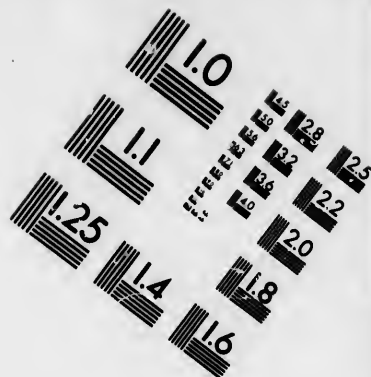
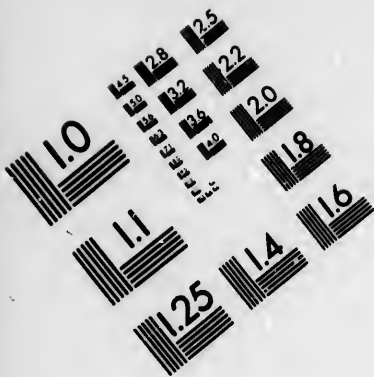
"St. Stephen's Church (Episcopal) in Tenth-street, between Market-street and Chesnut-street, is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. It is 102 feet long and 50 wide, and on its front corners has two octagonal towers 86 feet high. The upper parts of the windows are embellished with cherubims, in white glass on a blue ground, and the sashes are filled with diamond shape glass of various colours, ornamented in the same manner.

"The first Presbyterian Church, fronting on Washington-square, is, perhaps, the most elegant church of this denomination in the city."

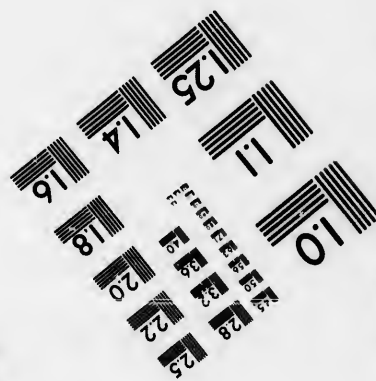
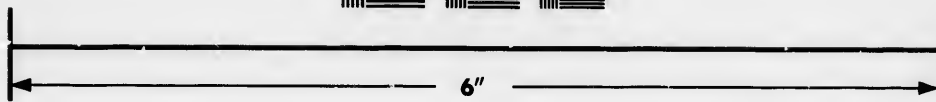
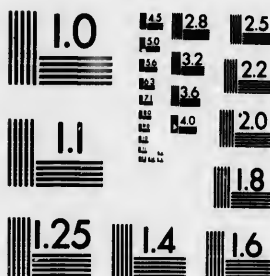
"BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

"The County Alms House, situated on the west side of





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0

10
11

the Schuylkill, opposite South-street, is a place for the reception of the poor of the city and county of Philadelphia. It is an immense structure, consisting of four main buildings, covering and enclosing about ten acres of ground, and fronting on the Schuylkill River. The site is much elevated above the bank of the river and commands a fine view of the city and surrounding country. Visitors are admitted to this excellent institution, which on inspection cannot fail to excite much satisfaction.

"Pennsylvania Hospital, in Pine-street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, is an admirable institution. It contains an anatomical museum, and a library of more than 8,000 volumes,

"In the rear of the lot fronting on Spence-street is a small building which contains West's celebrated picture of Christ Healing the Sick, presented to the institution by the author.

"The United States Marine Hospital or Naval Asylum, has a handsome situation on the east bank of the Schuylkill below South-street. It is for the use of invalid seamen, and officers disabled in the Service.

"The Pennsylvania Institution for the deaf and dumb is situated on the corner of Broad and Pine-streets, having extensive buildings adapted to the purposes of the establishment.

"The Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the blind, is situated in Race-street, near Schuylkill Third-street. The pupils of this Institution are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and music; and are also taught to manufacture a great variety of useful and ornamental articles.

"LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

"The American Philosophical Society was founded in 1743, principally through the exertions of Dr. Franklin; its hall is situated in South Fifth-street, below Chesnut,

and
libra
has
and
to th

"
below
libra
lin,
work
and
acco

"
form
11,00

"
tains
of se
day a
Stran
intro

"
It is
Mem
factu
to th
insti

"
I
sive
day n
on ap

"
1817,
besid
tory.

and in the rear of the State-house. In addition to its library of 15,000 volumes of valuable works, the Society has a fine collection of minerals, and fossils, ancient relics, and other interesting objects. Strangers are admitted to the hall on application to the librarian.

"The Philadelphia library is situated in Fifth-street, below Chesnut, on the corner of Library-street. This library was founded in 1731 by the influence of Dr. Franklin, and contains upwards of 30,000 volumes, embracing works on almost every branch of knowledge. Citizens and strangers have free access to the library, and for their accommodation tables and seats are provided.

"To this has been added the Loganian library (which formerly belonged to the late Dr. Logan), containing 11,000 volumes of rare and valuable books, mostly classical.

"The Athenæum, in Fifth, below Chesnut-street, contains the periodicals of the day, and a library consisting of several thousand volumes. The rooms are open every day and evening (Sundays excepted), throughout the year. Strangers are admitted gratuitously for one month, on introduction by a member.

"The Franklin Institute was incorporated in 1824. It is situated in Seventh-street, below Market. Its Members, about 3,000 in number, consist of manufacturers, artists, and mechanics, and persons friendly to the mechanic arts. The annual exhibitions of this institute never fail to attract a large number of visitors.

"It has a library of about 3,000 volumes, and an extensive reading-room, where most of the periodicals of the day may be found. Strangers are admitted to the room on application to the actuary.

"The Academy of Natural Sciences, incorporated in 1817, has a well-selected library of about 9,000 volumes, besides an extensive collection of objects in Natural History. Its splendid Hall is in Broad-street, between

Chesnut-street and Walnut-street. It is open to visitors every Saturday afternoon.

"The Mercantile Library, which is situated in Chesnut-street, between Fourth-street and Fifth-street, was founded in 1822, for the purpose of diffusing mercantile knowledge. It consists of about 8,000 volumes, chiefly on commercial subjects and pursuits connected with commerce.

"The Apprentices' Library consists of about 14,000 volumes, and is open to the youth of both sexes.

"The Historical Society, in Fifth-street, below Chesnut-street, was founded for the purpose of diffusing a knowledge of local history, especially in relation to the State of Pennsylvania. It has caused to be published a large amount of information on subjects connected with the early history of the State, and is now actively engaged in similar pursuits.

"The Friends' library, on the corner of Fourth-street and Arch-streets, has above 3,000 volumes, the books of which are loaned free of charge to persons who come suitably recommended.

"There are several excellent libraries in the district of Philadelphia, which are conducted on the most liberal principle."

During my visit to Philadelphia, many ministers and others were absent, and therefore the disappointments of New York were renewed. I had anticipated an interview with the Rev. A. Barnes, whose excellent Notes and Expositions are so deservedly popular, both in his own and in this country. But he with many others were recruiting their health, for the more efficient discharge of the onerous duties of the autumn and winter seasons.

I was introduced to the Rev. Messrs. Ide and Malcolm, Baptist brethren, with whose Christian intelligence and courtesy I was much delighted. Mr. Ide has a noble Library rich in valuable theological lore,

TH
publ
Robe
of ex
was
Bele
try,
"Th
I ha
ever
It is
Chri
Apo
app
bro
lati
of t
surp
relig
lead
a m
was
sho
tim

BAL
CAN

(
lov
and

The Baptist Publication Society in Philadelphia has re-published several of our best English Baptist authors, as Robert Hall, Andrew Fuller, &c., &c., besides a number of excellent pious and denominational works. When I was there they had engaged the services of my friend, Dr. Belcher, whose literary toils are well known in this country, and he was then engaged on an excellent subject,—“The Baptisms of the New Testament,” a copy of which I have received since my return, and which should be in every Baptist family and school Library in Christendom. It is a plain and popular illustration of the instances of Christian Baptism as given in the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in which the spirit of controversy does not once appear, but where in an attractive style the subjects are brought before the reader. We predicate a great circulation of this admirable book. I visited the Book Room of the Protestant Methodists in Philadelphia, and was surprised to find the table literally laden with our English religious periodicals. I much regretted that one of the leading ministers of this body, the Rev. Mr. Stockton, a man of noble catholic spirit, and great moral enterprise, was absent from the city. My stay in Philadelphia was short, as I had purposed to spend the Lord’s-day in Baltimore, on my way to the western state of Ohio.

CHAPTER VI.

BALTIMORE—WASHINGTON—RAILROAD AND STEAM AND CANAL BOAT ROUTE TO THE WEST—PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND, AND ELYBIA.

On Friday, September 10th, I left the city of brotherly love by rail cars for Baltimore. The route was as dull and uninteresting as can be well conceived. We left Phil-

adelphia at 8 A.M., and reached Baltimore about 2. The distance is about 92 miles.

“Baltimore is situated on the north side of Patapsco river, 14 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake bay ; 38 miles N.E. from Washington ; 190 miles South West from New York ; 400 miles South West from Boston ; 160 North East from Richmond ; 230 East South East from Pittsburgh ; 590 North North East from Charleston.

“The population in 1840 was 102,313. The city is built around a bay, which sets up from the north side of the Patapsco, and affords a spacious and convenient harbour.

“The straight which connects the bay with the river is very narrow, scarcely a pistol shot across, and is well defended by Fort M’Henry. A small river, called Jones’ Falls, empties into the north side of the harbour, and divides the city into two parts, called the town and Fell’s Point ; the water is deep enough for vessels of 500 or 600 tons, but none larger than 200 tons can go up to the town.

“Baltimore contains the state penitentiary ; the city and county alms-house ; a court-house ; a custom-house ; a hospital, in which there is a fine collection of anatomical preparations in wax ; an exchange, an immense edifice of four stories ; five market-houses ; ten banks ; about fifty houses of public worship ; a public library ; a lunatic asylum ; an observatory ; and several elegant public fountains. A marble monument to the memory of General Washington has been erected on an elevation at the north end of Charles-street.

“The base is 50 feet square and 23 feet high, on which is another square of about half the extent and elevation.

“On this is a lofty column, 20 feet in diameter at the base, and 14 at the top.

“On the summit of this column, 163 feet from the ground, the statue of Washington is placed.

"The Battle Monument, erected to the memory of those who fell defending their city from the attack of the British, on the 12th and 13th of September, 1814, is a handsome structure of marble, situated on a large square in North Calvert Street. The city is generally well built. The houses are chiefly of brick, many of them are handsome and some splendid. The streets intersect each other at right angles. Baltimore is supplied with water taken from the Jones' falls and conveyed to reservoirs, whence it is distributed to every part of the city. There are several literary institutions in this city.

"A medical college was founded in 1807. In 1812 the institution was enlarged and received a new character. It is now styled the University of Maryland, and embraces the departments of languages, arts, sciences, medicine, law, and divinity."

I was much delighted with the general appearance of Baltimore, and having obtained a temporary residence in Barnum's splendid hotel, I went forth to call upon some of the citizens for whom I had letters of introduction.

I had resolved before leaving home, if possible, to preach to a coloured congregation, and had fixed on Baltimore as the most likely place for the accomplishment of that object. First of all then, I waited on a gentleman of distinguished piety, who was to aid me in this matter. But now let the reader remember I was in a Slave State, in a city where, I presume, hundreds are held in bondage.

The gentleman, on reading my letter of introduction, at once deemed it necessary to enlighten me on the Slavery subject, and while he took care to tell me he had *now* no slaves of his own, and that he abhorred the evils connected with it, yet was most anxious that I should not embrace the views of the abolitionists, or suppose that slavery was necessarily evil. He therefore gave me sundry cautions and exhortations, and scriptural elucidations.

tions on the subject, from all of which I had to tell him my very soul revolted, and that I looked upon the whole system with utter detestation and abhorrence. He desired me also to call on his Minister, a talented Baptist brother, who lays claim to some 30 or 40 human beings as his goods and chattels. I need not say that I declined an interview with the Reverend Slave owner. After a somewhat bitter controversy with this friend, I returned to the Hotel, much perplexed to know what to think of this specimen of Baltimorean piety.

In the Hotel I found an immense difference, both in the style of the guests and their general deportment and manners to what I had previously seen.

I found numbers of the company were good customers at the bar, and that rum and cordials were in extensive demand. Oaths and filthy expressions were not unfrequently heard, things which I had not witnessed in any part of the States. The vast streets too in Baltimore were disgraced with gaudy attractive Lottery establishments, and I suppose there are scores if not hundreds of these in this city. It seemed to me that the whole city was given to gambling. How striking the contrast between Baltimore and Boston, or even Philadelphia, which I only left that morning. But in Baltimore there are a vast number of Christian Churches, much first-rate society, and no doubt a good amount of unfeigned piety. Courtesy, politeness, and hospitality were leading traits in the conduct of the inhabitants of Baltimore.

On the Saturday I visited some Methodist Episcopal friends, and also called on the Revs. Messrs. Kurtz and Morris, of the Lutheran Church, and on the Rev. Mr. Hill, a Baptist Minister. My interview with these brethren was highly gratifying, and I received every attention that Christian kindness could suggest.

During the day I called upon the Editor of a Protes-

tan
ver
our
dis
(
mis
and
bel
or
bur
in
on
a l
pe
th
an
br
th
sis
gr
fo
ag
lo
w
th
bu
of
P
w
C
ta
P

tant Methodist paper, with whom I had a sharp controversy on the slavery subject, but having changed the topic our views became more harmonious, and our spirits less disposed for conflict.

On the Lord's day I sallied forth early to see the Romish Cathedrals of Baltimore, celebrated for their size and magnificence, through all the States. One of them belongs to the German Romish Church, and is within one or two hundred yards of the other; both are splendid buildings, occupying elevated and commanding sites.

At 11, forenoon, I preached for the Rev. Mr. Morris in the Lutheran Church, on Christian Unity.

At 5 I spoke in the Rev. Mr. Hill's Church (Baptist), on brotherly love; and at half-past seven I preached to a Methodist Episcopal *coloured* congregation, on "Repentance and Remission of sins." Here we had a full house, though it had rained in torrents for several hours.

I was much delighted with this opportunity to address an entire assembly of the despised and oppressed coloured brethren and sisters, on the common salvation. One of the Methodist Episcopal Ministers was present, and assisted in the service. The congregation listened with great earnestness, and displayed much of the life and zeal for which Methodism was so celebrated half a century ago. In the afternoon of this day, I went to hear a coloured minister, the Rev. Mr. Penn, who, a few years ago, was in bondage. His freedom was bought by the Lutherans, and he was educated in their College at Gettysburg, and then advised to unite with the Methodists as opening a greater sphere of usefulness among the coloured population. At that time Mr. Penn and his sable brethren were occupying a place which had been a circus, until a Church in the course of erection was completed. Having taken my place before the minister entered, he had to pass me in his way to the pulpit; being the only white

person present, I attracted his attention. He came to me and said Are you a clergyman, the name given to all ministers in the States. I said yes. He said from the old country. I said yes. He asked from whence. I said, London, on which he lifted up his hand with astonishment and said, is it possible? O, Sir, you must preach for me. I said I should have been glad to do so, but had preached once, and had two services more during the day. He then entered the pulpit, and delivered an excellent discourse, in which correct language, logical arrangement, clear views, and striking ideas, were all displayed in more than an ordinary degree. I hesitate not to affirm that Mr. Penn's pulpit talents would give satisfaction to any congregation in Christendom. It was a very edifying discourse, and I doubt if a better sermon was delivered in Baltimore on that day.

In Baltimore, I had the happiness of meeting with a justly celebrated christian and philanthropist, Christian Keener, a member of the Methodist Church, of great and original powers of mind, and overflowing with humanity and kindness. This excellent person is ever labouring to promote the well-being of his fellow-men and the glory of God. He has been the leader in the great Temperance cause, and has expended untold labour and money in that noble work. He has been editor, and, I suppose, proprietor, of a Temperance periodical, and to the neglect of almost every worldly consideration, he seems given up to works of philanthropy and mercy. I was greatly delighted with his society, partook of his kind hospitality, was much indebted for his unceasing attention, and left him with the conviction that ten such men in Baltimore would raise it from its pollution and misery. May heaven's richest blessing rest on Christian Keener and on his worthy family! On the Monday evening, I addressed a large and respectable assembly on Temperance, in one of the spacious

churches belonging to the Episcopal Methodists, when I met many of the leading ministers of the city, and others favourable to the Total Abstinence cause. While at Baltimore, I resolved on a visit to Washington, the capital, distant only 40 miles. I left Baltimore by railway cars, and in two hours reached the Legislative seat of the United States. I had no sooner entered the car, than I was courteously accosted by a gentleman, the son of the first person I called upon in Baltimore, with whom I had the controversy on slavery, and who was present during that discussion. After the usual exchange of congratulatory salutations, he appeared anxious to engage on the same theme which, I suppose, he thought his father had left unfinished. This being somewhat early on Monday morning, and feeling weary from the three services of the previous day, I was rather unwilling for much argumentation, so that he had much of the subject to himself. He dwelt on the extravagance of abolitionists, the scripturalness of slavery, the happiness of most of the slaves, &c., &c. Thinking from my silence that he had made a favourable impression, he said, "I wish you would go further South, for instance to Richmond, and then you would not fail to be convinced of the truth of what I have said, and you would return to England and give a fair statement on this subject." He then appealed to my candour, and concluded that he saw enough in me to see that I should soon be converted from my abolition views, &c. Having paused, I then looked at him and said, "Well, friend, I always knew that my heart was no better than it ought to be, but I never knew before that my depravity was so manifest in my face, that you could see that I should be so soon brought to admire that concentration of all villany, American slavery!" To this unexpected reply, he simply observed, "You are disposed to be facetious, I think," and so our discussion concluded. After-

wards this very individual, in speaking of the *abuses* of slavery, pointed me to a splendid mansion near the city of Washington, where the proprietor was a descendant by marriage of the noble hearted George Washington, who lived in concubinage with his slaves, and had daughters the offspring of these slaves, *and also children by his own daughters*. Yet this man, said he, because he is rich, &c., has not lost caste, but lives and moves in respectable society. Why, I said, such a monster in any other than a slave country would be hunted out of society. How evident that the atmosphere of slavery is favourable to the growth of every vile and abominable thing.

“WASHINGTON CITY, capital of the United States, is situated on the left bank of the Potomac, and the right bank of the Anacostia. The Tyber runs through the middle of the city, and may be conveyed to the high ground on which the Capitol stands ; and the water of the Tyber and the Reedy branch may be conveyed to the Capitol and the President’s House. The avenues, and such streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, divided into footways, and walks of trees, and carriage ways. The others are of various widths, from 70 to 110 feet ; the avenues and streets of 100 feet and upwards, have footways of 20 feet wide ; those under 100, and over 80, have footways 17 feet wide : and under 80 feet, 12 feet footways. The ground on which the city stands was ceded by the State of Maryland to the United States in full Sovereignty, and the proprietors of the soil surrendered their lands to be laid out as a city, gave up one half to the United States, and subjected other parts to be sold to raise money as a donation to be employed, and constitute a fund for the public buildings. The buildings belonging to the United States are,

“1.—THE CAPITOL. This is a magnificent structure

of the Corinthian order. It is situated on the western extremity of Capitol Square, 73 feet above the tide water of the Potomac. The eminence commands a fine view of the city, the river, and the surrounding country.

"The Capitol is of white freestone, composed of a central edifice and two wings, and is of the following dimensions: Length of front 350 feet, depth of wings 121, east projection 65, west do. 83, height of wings to top of balustrade 70, do. to top of centre dome 120, length of Representatives' Hall 95, height do. 60, length of Senate Chamber 74, height do. 42, diameter of Rotunda 90, height do. 90. The Representatives' Chamber is a magnificent semicircular apartment, supported by bluish polished stone columns, lighted from above. In the centre of the building is the Rotunda, 90 feet in diameter, and the same number of feet in height. It is ornamented with national paintings, representing the surrender at Saratoga and Yorktown, the Declaration of Independence, and Washington Resigning his Commission. Each of these paintings is 12 feet by 18. There are also relievos in marble, representing Pocahontas rescuing Captain Smith from death, the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, one of Penn's treaties with the Indians, and a battle between Boon and two Indians.

"This noble and magnificent apartment is of white marble, and lighted from the dome. Men on the pediment seem dwindled to atoms, and the slightest noise creates echoes which reverberate upon the ear with a grand and surprising effect. The foundation of the north wing was laid in the presence of Gen. Washington, in 1798, and that of the centre in 1818, on the anniversary of its destruction by the British in 1814. The building covers nearly two acres, and the square in front contains twenty-two-and-a-half acres, comprehending a circumference of over three-quarters of a mile, enclosed by an

iron railing, with neat gate-ways and gravel walks, bordered with shrubs and flowers, forming a delightful promenade.

" Pennsylvania Avenue is the principal street in Washington, extending from the west front of the Capitol to the President's House.

" The cost of the Capitol was 2,596,500 dollars.

" 2.—The PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, built of freestone, two stories high, of the Ionic order, and distant from the Capitol about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

" 3.—Four buildings, erected in a line east and west of the President's House, for the accommodation of the principal departments of Government, and subordinate offices. The whole are of brick, two stories high, with freestone basements, and covered with slate. The two new ones are handsome edifices, with freestone porticoes on the north front in the Ionic order.

" 4.—The GENERAL POST OFFICE is a large brick edifice, nearly a mile north-west of the Capitol, in which are kept the offices of the Post-office establishment, the General Land Office, and the Patent Office, in which more than 2,000 patents are shown, among which are a great many useful and useless inventions.

" The Navy Yard is situated on the Eastern Branch, and has all the appurtenances for building ships of the largest size. The City Hall is 251 feet long, by 50 in breadth. Congress' Library is now kept in the Capitol, and contains from 8,000 to 10,000 volumes. The Columbian College has an extent of 117 feet by 47, is situated on elevated ground, and is a lofty building, calculated to accommodate 100 students.

" There are a number of other public buildings, and fourteen houses of public worship.

" There are also a City Library, Medical, Botanical, Clerks, Benevolent, Masonic, Orphan, Bible, Dorcas,

Mis
and
is ev
are
the
in t
gen
"
plic
Fiv
to a
Cor
tri-
"
180
"
pas
poi
yea
the
pas
of a
Co
ber
che
to
by
By
Ma
by
in
ber
off
8,2
an

Missionary, and Tract Societies, Columbian Institute, and other Institutions. Education is not overlooked, as is evinced by the numerous academies and schools which are established. Besides, the Columbian College adjoining the city, there is a large Catholic Theological Seminary in the city, connected with which is a school for the general education of youth.

"An extensive window-glass manufactory, which supplies the market and exports to a considerable amount. Five very extensive Hotels, with accommodations equal to any of a similar nature, three Banks, a Fire Insurance Company, ten Printing-offices, three daily, and several tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly newspapers.

"The seat of government was removed here in the year 1800, during the presidency of John Adams.

"The city was incorporated by an act of Congress, passed on the third of May, 1802, by which act, the appointment of the Mayor was vested in the President yearly, and the two branches of the Council, elected by the people, in a general ticket. In a supplementary act, passed May 4, 1812, the corporation was made to consist of a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a board of Common Council; the board of Aldermen to consist of eight members, elected for two years—two to be residents of, and chosen from, each ward; the board of Common Council to consist of twelve—three from each ward; the Mayor, by the joint ballot of the two boards, to serve for one year. By a new Charter, granted by Congress on the 15th of May, 1820, it is provided that the Mayor shall be elected by the people, to serve two years, from the second Monday in June; the board of Aldermen to consist of two members from each ward, elected for two years, and are, *ex officio*, justices of the peace for the whole county.

"POPULATION. — Washington contained in 1810—8,208 inhabitants; in 1820, 13,217; in 1830, 18,827; and in 1840, 23,361."

During my few hours' stay in Washington, I was introduced to the President, with whom I conversed for a short period on the general state of America, the voluntary principle in reference to support of religion, &c., &c. He was dressed in the costume of a plain country gentleman, with only one attendant to shew visitors into the presentation-room, in manners and address, frank and courteous, I was struck with the contrast it presented to the etiquette of European Courts. Mr. Polk is an intelligent looking man, with a good development of energy and firmness. I was glad to hear of his respect for sacred things, his regular attendance on divine worship in one of the Presbyterian churches of the city, and his Lady is distinguished for her genuine piety and active benevolence of character. I heard that no house excelled that of the present President's in reference to order, morals, and general decorum.

I was grieved, however, to contemplate in the President a stern upholder of Slavery, and the great main spring of the infamous Mexican war.

Having partaken of the kind hospitality of the Rev. Mr. Samson, Baptist Minister; observed in the distance the premises of a slave-dealer—the only one in Washington; got into the Speakers' chairs, both in the Hall of Congress and Chamber of the Senate; examined the stock of two or three book-stores,—I returned by the Company's train to fulfil an engagement in Baltimore. Between these two cities, I saw a large field of Tobacco—the only one that lay in my route in the States.

I was much struck in the Hotel in Baltimore with the perfect order and system which prevailed at table. The twelve waiters were all so trained, that, taking their places, the bringing and removing of dishes, &c., &c., was all done with the most precise military exactness. And it is not too much to say, that thus, with from one to two

hun
fusic
oppo
whil
that
colo
rica
"Bl
was
hav
and
for
C
my
bur
Fer
wh
abo
lite
the
in p
del
hut
of
fac
bee
-
BR
ber
ho
me
tra
int
on
spi

hundred at table every day, there was not the least confusion, or discomfort to any one. A man who waited opposite to where I sat, appeared to me to be white, whilst all the rest were men of colour. I fancied also that I had seen his face before. I said therefore to the coloured waiter next me, "Is that man opposite an American or European?" to which he replied, highly amused, "Bless your heart, Sir, he is a coloured man." I never was more surprised than with this announcement, for I have no hesitation in saying that with his straight hair and fair skin, he would have passed anywhere in Britain for a white man.

On Tuesday morning, attended to the railway car by my kind friend, Christian Keener, I started for Pittsburg by way of Ellicott's Mills, Sykesville, &c., to Harper's Ferry, then by Martinsbury to Cumberland River, the whole distance was 179 miles, which we performed in about 12 and $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The scenery, in many places, was literally enchanting, and some of the landscapes were the finest I ever beheld. I was much surprised, however, in passing through some portions of Virginia, to see delapidated buildings, worn out farms, and miserable huts. I saw, too, numbers of idle men and women, some of the latter nursing and smoking at the same time. The fact was that I was passing through a region that had been literally cursed into barrenness by slavery.

At Cumberland, we had to take Stage-coaches for BROWNSVILLE, and in consequence of the immense number of passengers, we had to wait in the street for several hours, till vehicles could be obtained. And now commenced, in earnest, the fatigue and annoyance of American travelling. Between 10 and 11 p.m., having been crammed into one of their Stage-coaches with eight others, and one or two outside, we started with four apparently spirited horses. The road was one of the United States

main thoroughfares, but we soon found out that our pace was miserably slow. Suffice it to say that we were 16 hours in going 73 miles, or 4 miles per hour, though we had four horses all the way. The consequence was, instead of reaching Brownsville city in time for the morning boat to Pittsburg, we were only just in time for the evening one. Our steam-boat which left Brownsville about 4 p.m., was to reach Pittsburg about 10, being only 50 miles, but our progress was slow, and touching perpetually on each side of the Monougahela River, so that at midnight we were some distance from our destination. To add to our disappointment, about one o'clock a dense fog spread over the river, and at length we stuck fast, entangled in the boughs of an immense tree, and there had to remain till the light of day, so that we reached Pittsburg about 7, having navigated the 50 miles in 15 hours.

"Pittsburgh, city and capital, of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, is 230 miles West North West from Baltimore, 297 West by North from Philadelphia, 335 from Lexington. It is situated on a beautiful plain, on a broad point of land, where the confluence of the Alleghany and Monougahela forms the Ohio. The suburbs of Pittsburgh are Alleghany town, Northern Liberties, Birmingham on the south bank of the Monougahela, Laurenceville, East Liberty, and remainder of Pitt township. The town is compactly, and in some streets handsomely built, although the universal use of pit coal for culinary and manufacturing purposes, has carried such quantities of fine black matter, driven off in the smoke into the air, and deposited it on the walls of the houses, and everything that can be blackened with coal smoke, so as to have given the town a gloomy aspect. Its position and advantage as a manufacturing town, and its acknowledged healthfulness, will continue, however, to render it a place of attraction for builders, manufacturers, and capitalists. At the pre-

sent
great
gines
all de
potted
and
build
in an
"T
down
"T
steam
"T
town
mach
tures
press
water
"A
24 ho
"T
churc
deno
build
"T
Univ
Pitts
din's
estab
mills
are fo
10,00
There
300 c
cellan
of art

sent time the following articles are manufactured on a great scale; ironmongery, of every description, steam engines, and enginery, and iron work in general; cutlery of all descriptions; glass and paper; cotton and woollens; pottery, chemicals, tin and copper ware, are manufactured and exported to a great extent. Boat and steam-boat building have been pursued here on a greater scale than in any other town in the western country.

"Boats of the smaller kinds are continually departing down the river at all seasons, when the waters will admit.

"In moderate stages of the river great numbers of steamboats arrive and depart.

"Large contracts are continually ordered from all the towns on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi, for machinery, steamboat castings, and the various manufactures it produces. It is supplied with water by a high pressure steam-engine of 84 horse power, which raises the water 116 feet above the Alleghany river.

"A million and a half gallons of water can be raised in 24 hours.

"These works went into operation in 1828. The churches in this city are about 30 for the various religious denominations, many of which are spacious and elegant buildings.

"The other principal public buildings are the Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg High School, Pittsburg Exchange, Mansion House, and Hotel, Lambdin's Museum, and four banks. There are several large establishments of iron founderies. There are six rolling mills and iron works with nail factories attached. There are four large cotton factories, in the largest of which are 10,000 spindles, spinning 1,400 pounds of yarn weekly. There are several large establishments of glass works, and 300 other large manufacturing establishments of a miscellaneous character. The city has immense advantages of artificial as well as natural water communications.

"The great Pennsylvania Canal, over 500 miles in length, terminates here. Another canal connects it with lake Erie, through Meadville, and still a third is proposed to the mouth of the Mahoning, where it will connect with a branch of the Ohio and Erie Canal. Population of the city proper in 1800, was 1,565; in 1810, 4,768; in 1820, 7,248; in 1830, 12,542; and in 1840, 21,115; including the suburbs in 1830, 22,433; and in 1840, 40,000."

I had intended staying a day or two in this city, especially as a worthy friend and countryman, the Rev. Mr. Reeves, Protestant Methodist Preacher, was stationed here. I found, however, that as I had engaged to spend next Lord's-day at Oberlin, and Thursday morning having arrived, that it would only be by incessant travelling that I should accomplish my purpose. To add to this difficulty, I had now been without sleep since Monday evening, and I found the waters of the river so low, that fourteen steamers destined for the West, were all at anchor, unable to pass down to Beaver, where I was to take canal-packet for Warren. I had just taken breakfast with Friend Reeves, and was pondering over the dilemma in which I was placed, when I heard a steamer's bell ring, and I found that the captain was resolved, if possible, to make his way down the stream. I therefore got my luggage on board, bade adieu to Brethren Reeves and Stockton, and was soon steaming down the shallow channel. With extreme care and dexterity we passed down, got through the mass of boats stranded in every direction, and reached Beaver about 2 o'clock, p.m. I then took a place in the canal-boat for Warren, in Ohio, a distance of about sixty miles. On the steamer from Pittsburg, I had one of those painful instances presented to me, of the excessive disease of color-phobia, which so disgraces almost every part of the States. There were on board, a gentleman and his lady and two daughters, all well-dressed, and by far the

most respectable-looking persons in the vessel. But the white persons first dined, then the crew, and last of all—as a despised class—this worthy family. I need not say, that their sole offence was, in not having skins so white as others, though they were only removed one or two shades from those around them. In another case, too, a lady of considerable property, I found eating with the coloured waiters, not being allowed to sit at table with the freemen of America. I had some conversation with this person, and told her how I felt for persons of her class, and how differently they were treated in our land. “Ah,” she said, with tears rolling down her cheeks; “I love the old country. I knew you were an Englishman, or you would not have ventured to have spoken to me. Do tell me your name, that I may remember and tell my friends of your sympathy and kindness.” The canal-boat was drawn by three horses, was adapted for speed, but excessively small and inconvenient. We had a number of poor German emigrants on board, as steerage passengers, and nineteen who were denominated cabin passengers. Having despatched our evening meal, preparation was made for our sleeping, by fastening to the sides of the cabin a kind of shutters fastened with hooks, and three deep, though the cabin was not more than 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high. Wearied out by the three previous days’ and nights’ journeying, I soon fell asleep, and though the air was anything but pure, I slept soundly till morning.

For several days, I had been passing through a region where the American science of *Spitology* was evidently understood and practised to perfection. I had found it difficult to enjoy a meal for some time; and on the canal boat, though I did my utmost to keep my luggage out of the way, my hat-box was so stained with the green juice, that how to handle it again, I could not tell. On

more than one occasion, I had some difficulty in keeping my person out of the way of the constant firing that these models of cleanliness kept up. Nausea of stomach, and utter disgust of mind, were the effects produced, and which I did not fail to expound to these worthy spitologians.

About 10 in the forenoon we reached Warren, and then *boarded*, to use a Yankeeism, the stage for Cleveland. Here we had good horses, clever drivers, but most of the way miserable roads. In some cases, roads frightfully dangerous, so that we were twelve hours in going 54 miles. This day we travelled through much newly broken ground, and through a very thinly populated district, some parts of which were lovely and attractive, but the greater portion of which was flat, and dreary in the extreme. The day, too, turned out very wet, which made the scenery still more sombre and forbidding.

About midday, between Warren and Cleveland, in the midst of the immense solitary forests, we passed a burial-ground, while a funeral was taking place. In an adjacent field were a great number of vehicles, while the mourners were standing round the grave depositing to the earth human dust, which should only be re-quickened when the trump of the Archangel shall sound at the last day. We found that Death's empire extended alike to the crowded cities of Europe and the almost trackless forests of Ohio. About 10 P.M., we reached the handsome city of Cleveland.

"CLEVELAND, city and capital, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on the mouth of Cuyahoga river and lake Erie, 54 miles north west from Warren, 150 north east from Columbus, 60 east from Sandusky, 180 west from Buffalo, 131 north west from Pittsburg. During the late war, it was a depôt of provisions; and a place where many boats and lake crafts were built, and it is a noted point of embarkation on the lake. It is a growing place, having five

churches, a court-house, jail, an academy, about 50 extensive mercantile establishments, besides book stores, shoe and leather stores, hatters' shops, a large number of grocery and provision stores, 10 heavy forwarding houses connected with lake and canal transportation.

"Manufacturing is not carried on extensively. There are, however, two steam engine shops, one iron foundry, one sash factory, one steam flour mill, capable of making 120 barrels of flour daily, three Cabinet shops, &c. &c.

"Its population at the different periods will best exhibit its march in the race of improvement. In 1825 it contained 500 inhabitants; in 1830, 1,000; in 1824, 4,300; and at the census of 1840, 6,091.

"This town is intermediate between Buffalo and Cincinnati, and the depôt of the vast amount of merchandise destined east and west, and has become one of the most important cities of the west."

Here I took up my abode at the Franklin House, where I had a most comfortable bed and sitting room, and every comfort the most fastidious traveller could require.

Next morning (Saturday) by 8 o'clock, I was on my way, by stage-coach, to Oberlin, and if I had found the roads bad the previous day, I was destined to find them doubly so this. I should presume that the very worst roads in any part of the civilized world may be found between Cleveland and Oberlin. We stayed for a short time, and dined at Elyria.

"ELYRIA forms the Seat of Justice for the east part of Lorain County, Ohio, and is, perhaps, one of the best built towns in the State. It is situated between the branches of Black River—those streams uniting about half a mile below the town, while, at this point, they are one mile asunder.

"The main, or principal, street, extends from one branch of the river to the other. The village contains a

splendid Court House ; a full number of stores, clergymen, and lawyers, a large flouring-mill, a cupola furnace, and a full number of mechanics.

“ Population, about 7,007.”

From Elyria we proceeded to Oberlin, which we reached about 5 o'clock, having been labouring for 9 hours to effect 32 miles.

Here I had arranged to spend the Sabbath, and was received with a true unmistakeable welcome, by my excellent countryman, Mr. H. Hill, secretary to the Oberlin Institution, who left London a few years ago to enter on the duties of that office.

Thus ended one of the most fatiguing weeks in travelling I had ever experienced ; but by abstemious living, and abstaining from all alcoholic fluids, and through the Divine goodness, I found myself in good mental and physical vigour.

CHAPTER VII.

OBERLIN.

Long before I left England I felt a strong desire to visit Oberlin, and having observed its exact locality on the American map, I resolved, if possible, to devote a few days to it. I had often read the *Oberlin Evangelist* with pleasure and profit ; I was aware, too, that here the devoted Finney was engaged, both in training the minds of men for the work of the ministry, and also labouring both in word and deed among the people. Soon after arriving at Boston, I met with a minister who had graduated at Oberlin, and who gave me such interesting details of the College, its Faculty, the general influence it was exerting in elevating the coloured man, and pleading for the freedom of the slave, the non-sectarian spirit of the Profes-

sors, and the high toned piety of the Church of Christ established there, that my desire to visit it was so vastly increased, that I resolved, health being afforded, I would not return home without hearing and seeing for myself. To effect this, I travelled incessantly from Tuesday morning till Saturday, at 5 P.M.

Notes having been forwarded to Mr. Hill and Professor Mahan, apprising them of my intention and the time I expected to be with them, arrangements had been made that I should be the guest of my worthy countryman, Mr. H. Hill, who was therefore waiting the arrival of the stage-coach, and who welcomed me to his house with all the ardour and kindness of an Englishman and a Christian.

During the evening, I was introduced to Professor Mahan, whose personal exertions and distinguished influence as a preacher, teacher, and author are deservedly admired throughout the States.

Professor Mahan has written several popular works, among which we may notice his treatise on "The Will," "Intellectual Philosophy," &c., &c., and is now the President of the College, co-pastor with Mr. Finney, and editor of the *Evangelist*. His Christian kindness, courtesy, and nobleness of mind, are not more manifest than his child-like simplicity and lowliness of spirit. It is impossible to be with him without being knit to him in heart and affection. I hope before he passes the meridian of life that he will visit our country, in company with his worthy and indefatigable fellow-labourer, Finney, who is already so well known to the Christian community by his work on Revivals, Lectures, &c., &c.

During my stay at Oberlin, Professor Finney was confined to bed by a severe attack of bilious fever, and many were the fears lest the sickness should be unto death. He was so totally prostrated that few persons saw him except his medical attendant and family. I had, however,

the inexpressible gratification of being with him for a few moments, grasping his hand, and expressing my Christian love and earnest hope that God would raise him again. To which, with meek decision, he replied, "Well, that is no concern of mine." I assured him, also, how thousands would be glad to see and hear him in Britain. In reply, he stated, if it were the Lord's will, that would give him also great pleasure. I was surprised at the serene, cheerful, and benignant expression of his face, for all the portraits I had seen gave an idea of peculiar sternness. I have rejoiced to hear that he is at length restored to his pastoral and collegiate duties again.

Having enjoyed the comfort of a good night's sound repose, I awoke on the Sabbath morning to enjoy a day's religious exercises in Oberlin. First, I visited the Sabbath School; conversed with a number of the children; viewed with delight the coloured and white child sitting in the same class side by side. I also found that the hue of the skin did not affect the intellects of the coloured children, but that they were as quick and apt to learn as the others. Having given an address to the children and Teachers, and told them some things respecting England and Sabbath-schools here, I went to the meeting-house to attend the forenoon service. This is a handsome brick structure, admirably adapted for speaking and hearing, and capable of comfortably accommodating about 2,000 persons.

The service was well attended. I suppose near two-thirds full. Here, too, I saw the Oberlin principle exemplified in practice, the white and coloured hearers occupying the same pew, in the spirit of Christian equality and love. I had great happiness in discoursing on the Saviour's new commandment, which is so cardinal a doctrine and so leading a practice here.

In the afternoon, I heard an excellent and edifying discourse from Professor Mahan, on "God the dwelling-

place of the believer." The spacious platform-pulpit was well adapted to the Professor's habit of incessant walking during the delivery of his sermon.

In the evening, I preached in the College Hall to a crowded audience, from the text "Fellow helpers to the truth." I greatly enjoyed this Christian Sabbath, and do not expect to be favoured with a better one in this wilderness world.

Next day I had several interesting and profitable interviews with some of the students, Professor Morgan, a worthy coadjutor of Mahan's and Finney's, Whipple, one of the Free Will Baptist Brethren.

I dined also, this day, at one of the College Boarding-houses, with a number of students, composed of both white and coloured persons.

During the day, I had an interesting conversation with an aged coloured woman, who had formerly been a slave in Virginia. This devoted Christian-woman had been made the means of her mistress's conversion, who before her death sold her her freedom, and gave her the money to purchase it. Having done this, she also gave her the means of getting to Oberlin, where she could live with God's people in peace and harmony, suffering no inconvenience on account of her colour. Few persons are more happy than this liberated and now exalted slave. She obtains a sufficient living by her labour, and spends her time in the cheerful service of the Lord. Yet there are still bitter ingredients in her cup. She told me, with much emotion, that she had a husband, but he had been sold away, and seven children, but they, too, had all been torn from her, and she knew nothing of them, save that they were all in bonds.

She also recited to me the circumstances connected with the death of a female slave, who refused on her conversion to remain the degraded victim of her master's

lusts. On his insisting, she appealed to her legal mistress, fell at her feet, and intreated her kindly and womanly interference, but not only was she indifferent to her cry, but spurned her from her presence. She resolved to serve Christ at all risks. Her master caused her to be severely flogged. The punishment was repeated on the evening on which she sent for my informant, to whom she said,—"I am dying; I feel that they have flogged me to death; but the presence of Christ was so manifest that I really did not feel one stroke, and I am happy in the prospect of heaven." That night she yielded up the ghost, a martyr to Christian principle, and one of the many victims of that foul hellish system, which has so many Christian apologists in that *free* and *unparalleled* of nations—the United States of America!

Oberlin has often been the refuge of fugitive slaves who have been fleeing from their infamous task-masters, on their way to the shores of Canada. One of these scenes is too graphic to be omitted:

"While at Oberlin," writes Milton Clarke, who had escaped from bondage, "there was an attempt to capture a Mr. Johnson and his wife, residents in that place. They had once, to be sure, had a more southern home; but they believed the world was free for them to choose a home in, as well as for others.

"Johnson worked in a blacksmith's shop, with another man. To this individual he confided the name and place of the robber who had claimed him in Ohio. This wretch went to another, blacker hearted one, named Benedict, of Illyria. Let no mother ever use that name again for her new-born son. It was disgraced enough by Benedict Arnold; it should with him be covered in oblivion. But this lawyer Benedict, of Illyria, has made the infamy around that name thicker and blacker than it was before. He wrote to the pretended owner of Johnson where he

could be found. In haste he came, but thanks to an honest justice his evidence was not sufficient. He returned for better testimony; as he came back, he was suddenly grasped by the hand of death, and died within ten miles of Oberlin, with an oath upon his lips. Johnson and his wife broke out of jail, and were carried forth to Canada. There were a great many forwarding houses in Ohio at that time; they have greatly increased since, and nearly all of them are doing a first-rate business.

"During the summer of 1841, the emigration to Canada through Oberlin was very large. I had the pleasure of giving the "right hand of fellowship" to a goodly number of my former acquaintances and fellow-sufferers. The masters accused me of stealing several of them. This is a great lie. I never stole one in my life. I have assisted several to get into the possession of the true owner, but I never assisted any man to steal another away from himself. God has given every man the true title deed to himself, written upon his face. It cannot be entirely blotted out. The slaveholders try hard to do it, but it can yet be read; all other titles are shams and forgeries.

"Among others I assisted a Mrs. Swift and her two children to get over to Canada, where they can read titles more clearly than they do in some of the States. This was brought up as a heavy charge against me by Mr. Postlewaite, the illustrious catchpole of the slaveholders.

"In the autumn of this year, I was delighted to meet brother Lewis, at Oberlin. The happiness which we both experienced at meeting each other, as we supposed, securely free, in a free State, may be well imagined.

"In 1842, there were nine slaves reached Oberlin by one arrival, all from one plantation. A Mr. Benningale was close upon them, impiously claiming that he had property in these images of God. This is not the doctrine taught by a great many good men in Ohio. These men came to

Oberlin. The next day, Benningale arrived. He lined the lake with watchmen. Benedict, of Illyria, was on the alert: thirty pieces of silver were always the full price of innocent blood with him. Benningale, finding they were hid in the village, threatened to burn the town.

"The coloured people were on guard all night. They met two persons whom they suspected as spies of the kidnappers—they told them, if they caught them out again, they should be hung right up as spies against liberty.

"The fugitives were at length put into a waggon, carried to the lake, and shipped off for Canada. The pursuers offered a thousand dollars for their arrest. No one was found sufficiently enterprising to claim the reward—they landed safe on the other side."

Oberlin being only a few miles from Lake Erie, the slave once fairly launched on that lake, is soon in sight of a safe retreat in the dominions of Queen Victoria. How surpassing strange, Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Freedom—Democracy, and the vilest of all systems and forms of bondage—yet so it is at present, we trust soon the monstrous and unnatural connexion will be dissolved, and then will America rise to a glorious altitude in the scale of nations. Well, Oberlin is doing wonders in diffusing the true spirit of man's equality, and is raising up a noble band to carry out the spirit of universal good-will to men.

The reader will probably be aware that Oberlin is, in the truest sense of the word, a new settlement. The following brief account has been supplied as to its

"ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

"The Rev. John J. Shipherd was a prominent founder of Oberlin. His enterprising spirit led to the devising and incipient steps.—Without any fund in the start, in August, 1832, he rode over the ground for inspection where the village of Oberlin now stands. It was then a

dense, heavy, unbroken forest, the land level and wet, almost inaccessible by roads, and the prospects for a settlement forbidding in the extreme. In November, 1832, Mr. Shipherd, in company with a few others, selected the site. Five hundred acres of land were conditionally pledged by Messrs. STREET and HUGHES, of New Haven, on which the College buildings now stand. A voluntary Board of Trustees held their first meeting in the winter of 1832, in a small Indian opening on the site. The legislature of 1833-4 granted a Charter with University privileges. Improvements were commenced, a log house or two were erected, people began to locate in the colony, and in 1834 the Board of Trustees resolved to open the School for the reception of coloured persons of both sexes to be regarded as on an equality with others. In January, 1835, Messrs. Mahan, Finney and Morgan were appointed as Teachers, and in May of that year Mr. Mahan commenced house-keeping in a small log dwelling. Such was the beginning—and the present result is a striking exemplification of what obstacles can be overcome, and what good can be accomplished under our free institutions, by the indomitable energy, earnest zeal, and unflinching perseverance, of a few men when they engage heart and soul in a great philanthropic enterprise.

“Oberlin is now a pleasant, thriving village of about 3000 inhabitants, with necessary stores and mechanics' shops, the largest Church in the State, and a good Temperance Hotel. Here is an efficient printing establishment, and the *Evangelist* and *Quarterly Review* regularly issue from it. It is a community of teetotallers from the highest to the lowest, the sale of ardent spirits never having been permitted within its borders. The College Buildings number seven commodious edifices. Rev. A. Mahan, President of the Collegiate Institute, assisted by fifteen able Professors and Teachers. Eight Professor-

ships are supported in part by pledges ; 500 acres of land at Oberlin, and 10,000 acres in Western Virginia.

“OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

“1. To educate youths of both sexes so as to secure the development of a strong mind in a sound body, connected with a permanent, vigorous, progressive picty—all to be aided by a judicious system of manual labour.

“2. To beget and to confirm in the process of education the habit of self-denial, patient endurance, a chastened moral courage, and a devout consecration of the whole being to God in seeking the best good of man.

“3. To establish universal liberty by the abolition of every form of sin.

“4. To avoid the debasing association of the heathen classics, and make the Bible a text-book in all the departments of education.

“5. To raise up a Church and Ministers who shall be known and read of all men, in deep sympathy with Christ, in holy living, and in efficient action against all which God forbids.

6. To furnish a Seminary, affording thorough instruction in all the branches of an education for both sexes, and in which coloured persons, of both sexes, shall be freely admitted, and on the terms of equality and brotherhood.”

The writer of the previous extract who attended and described the exercises at one of the commencements says :

“We confess that much of our prejudice against the Oberlin College has been removed by a visit to the Institution. The course of training and studies pursued there, appear admirably calculated to rear up a class of healthy, useful, self-educated and self-relying men and women—a class which the poor man’s son and daughter may enter on equal terms with others, with an opportunity to outstrip in the race, as they often do. It is the only College in the United States where females enjoy the

priv
deg
of t
mar
wit
lop
in s
dut
we
nar
din
aft
lon
hal
La
tut
led
“
ser
the
be
sel
th
Pe
bl

S
N
I
an
n

C
p

privileges of males in acquiring an education and where degrees are conferred on Ladies, and this peculiar feature of the instruction has proved highly useful. By combining manual labour with study, the physical system keeps pace with the mind in strength and in a healthy bodily development, and the result in most cases is a "sound mind in a healthy body." Labor and attention to household duties are made familiar and honorable, and pleased as we were to note the intelligent and healthful countenances of the young ladies seated at the boarding-house dinner table, the gratification was heightened shortly after by observing the same graceful forms clad in tidy long aprons, and busily engaged in putting the dining-hall in order. And the literary exercises of the same Ladies, proved that the labor of the hands in the Institution had been no hindrance in the acquisition of knowledge.

"Young in years as is Oberlin, the Institution has sent abroad many well qualified and diligent laborers in the great moral field of the World. Her graduates may be found in nearly every Missionary clime, and her scholars are active co-workers in many of the Philanthropic movements that distinguish the age. It is the People's College, and long may it prove an increasing blessing to the People.

"COURSE OF STUDY.—THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

"JUNIOR YEAR.—Evidences of Divine Revelation; Sacred Canon; Introduction to the Study of the Old and New Testaments; Biblical Archæology; Principles of Interpretation; Greek and Hebrew Exegesis; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Compositions and Extemporaneous Discussions.

"MIDDLE YEAR.—Didactic and Polemic Theology; Greek and Hebrew Exegesis; Compositions and Extemporaneous Discussions.

"SENIOR YEAR.—Pastoral Theology; Sacred Rhetoric; Composition of Sermons; Sacred and Ecclesiastical History, including the History of Theological Opinions; Exegesis continued; Church Government; Extemporaneous Discussions.

"COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

"FRESHMAN YEAR.—Davies's Bourdon's Algebra; Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry, begun; Cicero de Amicitia et de Senectute; Livy; Xenophon's Cyropædia—four books; Acts of the Apostles; Practical Lectures on Physiology; General History, begun; English Bible, one lesson a week.

"SOPHOMORE YEAR.—Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry, finished; History continued; Bridges' Conic Sections; Cicero de Officiis; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Æschines and Demosthenes on the crown, begun; Latin Poetry; Geology; Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity; English Bible, one lesson a week.

"JUNIOR YEAR.—Olmsted's Natural Philosophy; Olmsted's Astronomy; Chemistry; Anatomy and Physiology; Æschines and Demosthenes, finished; Tacitus—the Germania and Agricola; Greek Testament—Epistles; Whateley's Logic; Whateley's Rhetoric; Mahan's Intellectual Philosophy, begun; English bible, one lesson a week.

"SENIOR YEAR.—Hebrew Grammar, Genesis and Psalms; the Prometheus Vincetus of Æschylus; Butler's Analogy; Kames' Elements of Criticism; Lectures on Hebrew Poetry; Mahan's Intellectual Philosophy, completed; Mahan on the Will; Moral Philosophy; Political Economy; Chemistry reviewed; English Bible, one lesson a week.

"Compositions and either Extempore Discussions or Declamations weekly throughout the whole course; and also public original declamations monthly.

"TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT.

"FIRST YEAR.—Geography ; Arithmetic and Grammar ; Penmanship ; Latin Grammar and Reader ; History of Greece, Rome, England, and the United States ; Algebra ; Geometry begun.

"SECOND YEAR.—Geometry finished ; Trigonometry ; Surveying ; Logic ; Rhetoric ; Physiology ; Cicero's Four Oration against Catiline ; Greek Grammar and Reader ; Geography of the Heavens ; Lectures on Teaching.

"THIRD YEAR.—Chemistry ; Natural Philosophy ; Intellectual and Moral Philosophy ; Book-Keeping ; Political Economy ; Lectures on Natural History ; Lectures on Teaching ; Declamations, Compositions and Discussions throughout the course.

"SHORTER COURSE.

"The following Course may be pursued at the discretion of the Faculty, by students of advanced age only.

"FIRST YEAR.—English Grammar ; Geography ; Arithmetic ; Greek Grammar ; the four Gospels ; Nevin's Biblical Antiquities ; Porter's Rhetorical Reader.

"SECOND YEAR.—Geometry ; Greek of the New Testament, continued ; Geology ; Anatomy and Physiology ; General History ; Whately's Logic and Rhetoric ; Evidences of Christianity.

"THIRD YEAR.—Olmsted's Natural Philosophy, abridged ; Astronomy ; Chemistry ; Greek Testament, finished ; Hebrew, continued ; Milton's Poems ; Butler's Analogy ; Cousin's Psychology ; Intellectual and Moral Philosophy ; One lesson a week in the English Bible ; Compositions and Discussions throughout the course.

"PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

"Bullion's English Grammar ; Mitchell's Geography, with outline Maps ; Mitchell's Ancient Geography ; Colburn's and Adams' Arithmetic ; Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar ; Andrews' Latin Reader ; Jacobs' Latin

Reader—Second Part; Cicero's Select Orations; Greek Grammar; the Four Gospels; Jacobs' Greek Reader, the poetry excepted; McGuffey's Rhetorical Guide; Compositions, Discussions and Declamations weekly.

“YOUNG LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

“PREPARATORY.—Reading; Spelling; Writing; Colburn's and Adams' Arithmetic; Geography; Brown's Grammar; Composition.

“FIRST YEAR.—English Grammar, including Analyzing and the Study of Poetry; Ancient Geography; Sacred Geography; Grinshaw's Goldsmith's Histories of Greece, Rome, England and France; Webster's United States; Nevin's Biblical Antiquities; Emerson's Watts on the Mind; Algebra; Lectures on Physiology; Linear Drawing; Greek optional; Reading.

“SECOND YEAR.—Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry; Hopkins' Christian's Instructor; Evidences of Christianity; Botany; Whately's Logic and Rhetoric, Reading.

“THIRD YEAR.—Mahan's Intellectual Philosophy, begun; Olmsted's Natural Philosophy; Olmsted's Astronomy; Chemistry; Milton's Poems; Ecclesiastical History; Review of Lectures on Physiology.

“FOURTH YEAR.—Butler's Analogy; Kames' Elements of Criticism; Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; Principles of Sacred Interpretation; Lectures on Theology; Political Economy; Compositions throughout the course.

“Systematic and thorough Instruction in Music, is given to all who desire it. A large portion of the members of the Institution are attending to this branch of study.

“TERMS OF ADMISSION, EXPENSES, &c.

The conditions of admission to the Theological Department are, hopeful piety, and liberal education at some College, unless the candidate has otherwise qualified himself for pursuing with advantage, the prescribed course

of study. He is expected to bring a certificate of good standing in some Evangelical Church. Candidates for admission to either the Preparatory or College Department, must bring testimonials of good character, and those who come from other Institutions, must bring a certificate of honourable dismissal.

"Tuition is not charged in the Theological Department. In all other Departments it is 15 dollars for young men, and 12 dollars for young ladies.

"Board in the Public Hall is 1 dollar per week, payable monthly in advance. In the village, from 1 dollar to 1 dollar 25 cents.

"Room rent from 4 dol. to 6 dol. per annum. Incidental expenses, 2 dollars.

"Wood costs only the labor of getting it. Washing is 38 cents per doz.

"Students are required to pay their term bills in advance or give good security.

"Pious young men who are really unable to pay their bills regularly, will be relieved, on application by those in the Preparatory Department, to the Oberlin Board of Education, and of the Collegiate Department, to the College Faculty.

"Each room is furnished with a stove only.

" YOUNG LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

"Young Ladies from abroad must be not less than sixteen years of age. All young ladies desiring to receive instruction at this Institution, must make *previous application* in writing, certifying their present attainments, character, and promise of usefulness—their health and disposition in regard to domestic labor, and unless much advanced in our course, their intention to pursue their studies here, for at least two years. Of the applicants, those who design to pursue the whole course, who seem most advanced in study, and who afford the greatest promise of

usefulness, will have the preference, and as many as can be accommodated will be selected and apprised of their admission. The Committee who have the charge of this business, will also decide on the applications of young ladies from the village, and as we have frequent applications from individuals who wish to take up some particular study, review others, and have the privilege of attending the lectures of the Faculty, the committee will use their discretion with respect to such cases. All who enter the Institution will be expected to pursue, *in regular order*, our established course of study, with the exception of the branches with which they may be familiar; and on these they will be subjected to an examination when they enter the Institution. Young ladies in College are required to conform to the general regulations of the Female Department. It is hoped that parents will not make arrangements for their daughters to visit home frequently during term time, since it essentially hinders their progress in study. Young ladies who do not board in the Ladies' Hall, will be under the direction of the Principals of this department in engaging board elsewhere.

Tuition is 12 dollars, and incidental expenses 1 dollar, per year, paid in advance for each term at its commencement. For manual labor, young ladies usually receive from three to four cents per hour, according to their efficiency. Some have paid their board by manual labor, but they were those who were skilled in some lucrative employment, or had some responsible situation in the domestic department. It is found that the highest good of the young ladies, physical, mental, and moral, is best promoted by not attempting to do more than defray about half the expense of their board.

“TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT.

“In view of the importance which Common School Teaching has assumed, a Teachers' Department has been

estab
Colle
tions

“
the C
will
the
Dipl

“
subj
and
men
tion
the

“
pup
or l

“
nes
wit

Fou
whi
and

“
and
cei
cat

“
sti
dil

em
of
the
oth

established; embracing most of the studies pursued in the Collegiate Course except the languages, with such additions as are necessary to adapt it to its purpose.

“Those in the Teachers’ Department will recite with the College Classes when pursuing the same studies, and will be entitled to all the privileges of such classes, and at the completion of their course will receive the Teacher’s Diploma.

“MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

“Candidates for admission to any department may be subject to an examination as to their character, talents, and literary attainments; and none are admitted to full membership, until they have honourably passed a probation of six months. None can be received who travel on the Sabbath on their way to Oberlin.

“By a rule of the Institution, it is out of order for any pupil, licentiates excepted, to go abroad to speak in public, or lecture, without permission from the Faculty.

“The Annual Commencement occurs on the Fourth Wednesday of August. There are two Terms, one beginning with the Annual Commencement, and the other on the Fourth Wednesday of February. There is one Vacation, which begins on the Fourth Wednesday of November, and ends on the Fourth Wednesday of February.

“Indigent students preparing for the Christian ministry and possessing the requisite qualifications, may be received under the patronage of the Oberlin Board of Education.

“The number of students has so increased that the Institution cannot pledge itself to furnish labour. However, *diligent and faithful young men* can usually get sufficient employment from the Institution or from the inhabitants of the village. Many by daily labor have been able to pay their board. Others have not been able to do this, while others still have paid their board, washing, and room-rent.

“The Institution will do all in its power to secure labour for the students, both on its own premises and among the surrounding inhabitants. The long vacation gives an opportunity, to those qualified, to engage in teaching, by the avails of which many pay a large part of their expenses.”

Among the list of students we observed that they were from nearly all the States, though chiefly from the Free States, and several from England, Ireland, and Canada.

Here labour is dignified, knowledge cheap, learning of the best quality within the reach of all, mind is free, the society is select, the settlement eminently religious, and the college, like a fountain of pure water, ever sending forth its living streams to refresh and bless the inhabitants of our desert world. We only see one occasion of regret, and that is, the indescribable condition of the roads, which we presume will be improved as the settlement prospers.

Before I left Oberlin, I addressed a crowded and respectable assembly on Freedom, Temperance, Peace, &c. Afterwards, I spent the evening with several of the Faculty and friends, and then returned on my route towards Buffalo by Elyria and Cleveland.

At Cleveland I was just in time to secure a berth on board the splendid steamer *Sultana*, a description of which, and my Lake voyage, must be reserved for the next chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

LAKE ERIE, BUFFALO, FALLS OF NIAGARA, TORONTO,
KINGSTOWN, AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Lake Erie is, in fact, a large inland sea—its circumference being 600 miles—its greatest length, from Maumee Bay to Buffalo, is 270 miles—its average breadth, from 40

to 50
miles
tensi
Th
Cleve
TH
most
one
mag
TH
cylind
feet
mod
steer
and
plish
is 1
read
wit
mer
cha
gre
one
up
6 r
ab
on
ha
th
H
in
w
or
ti

to 50 miles ; opposite Cleveland, however, it is near 90 miles broad. This splendid sheet of water affords an extensive interior navigation.

The day was most lovely on which I steamed from Cleveland to Buffalo.

The vessel, the *Sultana*, was almost a new one, and the most elegant I ever saw, though I understand there are one or two more, which surpass her in size, power, and magnificence.

The length of the *Sultana* is 230 feet ; depth, 14 feet ; cylinder of engine, 15 feet—11 feet stroke ; wheel, 30½ feet ; 650 horse-power ; cost 70,000 dollars ; will accommodate in state-room-berths, 250 persons ; and in the steerage from 500 to 700. She plies between Buffalo and Chicago, a voyage of 1,100 miles, which she accomplishes in 3½ days. Cabin passage, with excellent board, is 10 dollars ; or steerage, 5 dollars. Think, English reader of this ; 1,100 miles in a floating magnificent hotel, with three meals, of several courses, with sleeping apartments of the most comfortable description, and the entire charge two pounds sterling ! The competition was so great last summer that some of the boats only charged one pound twelve shillings !

We left Cleveland at 5 p.m., and having walked on the upper deck till near 10, I retired to my berth, rose about 6 next morning, breakfasted, and was on shore at Buffalo about half-past 7. Through the kindness of the captain, on the solicitation of my friend, Mr. Chard, I obtained a handsome varnished drawing of the *Sultana*, and also of the Niagara, which ornament the walls of my dwelling. Having had my luggage removed to one of the large hotels in the city, I went out to call on some English families whom I had known in our own country. I also waited on the Rev. Dr. Tucker, Baptist Minister, to whose Christian courtesy and kindness I was greatly indebted, and who

was resolved to make my visit to Buffalo as agreeable as possible. His house, with all its various hospitalities, were freely at my service; but I was ultimately most comfortably entertained by one of the members of Dr. Tucker's church, Mr. W. Chard, who, with his excellent lady, had left London for the States a few years ago. Thus I had every facility for seeing everything worth viewing, and had excellent means of obtaining the most accurate information concerning the history of the city.

"BUFFALO.

"This city—a port of entry, and the capital of Erie country—is situated on the outlet of Lake Erie, at the head of Niagara river, and at the mouth of Buffalo creek, which forms its harbour. It is distant from Albany, by railroad, 325 miles; by the Erie Canal, 364 miles; 470 from New York, and 22, S.E., from the Niagara Falls.

"Buffalo was originally laid out in 1801, but grew slowly until 1812. In that year it became a military post, and in Dec. 1813 every building, save two, was burnt by a party of British and Indians.

"It soon, however, rose from its ashes, and, in four years afterwards, contained upwards of a hundred buildings—some of which were large and elegant built houses. At the present time its population exceeds 30,000, and is rapidly increasing. At the close of the war, the United States paid the inhabitants of Buffalo a compensation of 80,000 dollars for the losses they had sustained by the conflagration of 1813.

"Buffalo owes the commencement of her prosperity to the completion of the Erie Canal, which was opened in 1825. It was incorporated as a city in April, 1832; it is divided into five wards, and governed by a Mayor and Common Council annually elected. It is laid out partly on a bluff, or terrace, rising fifty feet above the lake, and partly on the low ground, or marsh, towards the lake or creek.

"The marsh, having been drained, is now become the business part of the city. The ground on which the city is built rises gradually from the creek which runs through its south part, and at the distance of two miles it becomes an elevated and extended plain, fifty feet from Lake Erie.

"From this elevation there is a delightful view of the Lake, the Niagara River, the Erie Canal and the Canada shore. The city is regularly laid out with broad and straight streets that intersect usually at right angles.

"Main-street which is more than two miles in length, and 120 feet in breadth, is occupied on either side with fine and lofty shops, dwellings, and hotels, which present an imposing appearance.

"There are three public squares, Niagara, Franklin, and Washington, which are planted with trees, adding much to the beauty and health of the city. Buffalo has a courthouse, jail, county-clerk's office, two markets, in the upper story of one of which are the Common Council Chamber and City offices, and about twenty Churches, several of them large and elegant. It has many spacious and elegant hotels.

"A pile of wood and stone extends 1500 feet on the south side of the mouth of the creek, so as to form a break-water, for the protection of vessels from the violent gales which are not unfrequently experienced here.

"A lighthouse, 46 feet high and 20 in diameter, is placed at the head of the pier: it is a substantial and beautiful structure, built of dressed yellowish limestone, and is an ornament to the city.

"The commerce of Buffalo has already become very great in consequence of the trading facilities afforded by the canal and railroad, in connection with the lake navigation, which has an extent of some thousands of miles.

"Buffalo has communication on the east by canal with Albany, and thence by a complete chain of railroads 525

miles in length, with Boston. It is also connected by railroad with Niagara Falls, and Lewiston, on the north."

Here are a considerable number of English families ; and the city has a considerable amount of trade with the Canadians who reside just across the narrow part of the lake. In Buffalo, there are five banks ; various Benevolent, Literary, and Medical institutions ; three Episcopal Churches ; three Presbyterian ; two Methodists ; three Baptist ; one Unitarian ; two Universalists ; three Romish ; one German ; and two Lutherans.

There are published in Buffalo two or three daily papers and several weekly ones. The shops, or stores as they are called, are large and well-stocked ; and the book-shops literally crammed with every variety of literature. The main street is very wide and handsome ; and many of the other streets are distinguished by the elegance of the buildings. The quays are crowded with shipping ; and commercial activity distinguishes the whole city.

We saw no place in the States which indicated greater prosperity than Buffalo. It is literally the grand Pass, for the hundreds of thousands of emigrants who are daily going in dense shoals to the far West.

During my stay in Buffalo, I visited the City Hall, and heard a case for felony tried, but it would require the pencil of a Cruickshank to do justice to the scene. The building itself is handsome and commodious, but the observance of all order and forms of propriety, which we have been accustomed to connect with a Court of Justice, were wanting. The Recorder and his two colleagues were fine intelligent looking men, and doubtless well qualified for their onerous duties. Immediately in front of the Bench was an open space, in which were several chairs and tables. Here the counsellors and attorneys sit. Here too, the prisoner *sat* on the chair next to his lawyer. In the centre of the area was a foppish lawyer, with his feet resting on

the back of a chair, so that the soles of his boots were exactly in front of the Recorder. The Jury, who had seats on the left of the Bench, were sitting in every possible position, except a natural one. Persons were incessantly walking in and out; boys, dogs, &c., had all free ingress and egress. There seemed to be an officer of order present, but as a regular American he interfered with no man's liberty of sleeping, walking, or talking.

The Counsel sat while examining the witnesses. Female witnesses had a chair, and sat on the steps of the Bench while giving evidence. The evidence was not taken in short hand, so that immense long pauses intervened between every question; and what with the general confusion, it was difficult to know what was said or done. The counsel for the prisoner was a keen, clever genius, with an uncommon stock of assurance and smartness, whose legs, encircled in green flannel pantaloons, were often on a fair level with his chin.

Not being able to hear in the seats appropriated to the public, I ventured to go into the said area, and sat in the next chair to this veritable limb of American law, and was not a little amused with the severity he seemed to exhibit when cross-examining the witnesses for the prosecution. But the whole process was so excessively tedious that I had to leave before the trial finished.

The day previous, a young man, one of the fine southern nobility, had been tried for attempting the life of the editor of one of the Buffalo papers.

Lodging in one of the city hotels, it appears that he had conducted himself with such gross impropriety that the proprietor had to threaten him with forcible ejection. One of the conductors of the city press allowed an article to appear in his paper advising young men from the south to conduct themselves with propriety, and not in any way, but by implication, referring to this Southern person or

affray. Next morning, however, he went and enquired for the editor, and, on his presenting himself to him, he deliberately drew a pistol and fired at him—the contents, fortunately, being turned aside by a purse of money in his pocket, or the result would doubtless have been fatal. We have learned since that his southern assassin has been condemned to three years' imprisonment for his murderous attempt.

During the Sabbath I spent in Buffalo, I preached to a large and respectable congregation in Dr. Tucker's church. In the afternoon, I preached in the Presbyterian church, where Dr. Hopkins then officiated, but of whose mournful demise I have heard with sincere concern since, and, in the evening, I attended the prayer meeting in the basement of Dr. Tucker's meeting, and felt constrained to urge on the audience the desirableness and importance of cultivating congregational singing. Nothing surprises an Englishman more than the want of congregational singing in all the States, the Methodists not excepted. This gives a great and depressing air of dullness to all their services. Besides, it appears as scriptural and reasonable to pray by proxy, as to delegate the entire service of holy song to a few scientific persons who form the choir. I admit the singing was in general correct and sweet, but there was wanting the realization of what our poet has so well versified—

“Lord how delightful 'tis to see
A whole assembly worship thee;
At once *they sing*, at once *they pray*,
They hear of heaven, and learn the way.”

My visit to Buffalo was exceedingly pleasing and satisfactory to myself, with one exception. I had heard that the Rev. Pharcellus Church, D.D., Baptist Minister of Rochester, would be at Dr. Tucker's before I left, and anticipated with much pleasure seeing a Brother Minister with

whom I had spent several days at the Evangelical Alliance Meeting in London the previous year. But judge of my surprise when this learned Christian Minister of the North could deliberately affirm that the slaves of the South were better off than the servants of Great Britain; and when I asked him to explain in what sense, he coolly said, Why, both *physically and mentally!* To hear this, which involved a falsehood of the most abominable description, from a person that had visited our shores, constrained me to reply, "Sir, it is the most infamous and infernal libel you are capable of uttering, and I defy even the father of lies, to do a greater injustice, in one sentence, either to the slave of the Southern States, or the servants of my own land. There can be no doubt we have much suffering in our land—suffering that may greatly distress every friend to humanity; but English servants cannot be bought and sold at the Auction Mart. They are men and women, not *chattels*; they cannot be flogged by their employers; they cannot be separated from their wife and children, and homes, and sold into distant lands; female servants cannot be exposed and violated with impunity; it is not a crime to teach them to read; their oath is not treated with legal contempt in our Courts of Justice; their limbs, and muscles, and nerves, and souls, do not belong to others; they are not separated from others in the Sanctuary or at the Lord's-table."

No, Dr. Church, your evidence is false and you knew it to be so, when you uttered it, and I was glad to find that Dr. Tucker and the Rev. Dr. Haigh expressed no sympathy with such unrighteous sentiments. I marvel not that some abolitionists should have been so violent in their denunciations of American Ministers, and Churches, when a Northern man, and one that would have us believe, he too, was a friend of abolition, could utter such an extravagant libel as that which I have stated. It is only fair

to say that Dr. Church has since remarked that he feared I should misunderstand what he had said. I have only to remark that I have given his words exactly, and if he did not mean, what they evidently can only mean, let him manfully, for the sake of truth and righteousness, repudiate and disavow them, and say that, in haste, he had uttered them. But if they are the sentiments he holds, let him as manfully establish their correctness. My soul was deeply pained for our common humanity, fallen as it is, by this sad and woful specimen of American prejudice and calumny.

On Friday, Sept. 28th, I left my kind and worthy friends at Buffalo, and proceeded by steamer for Niagara. The morning was fine, but windy, and I greatly enjoyed the passage on the lake towards one of the most sublime scenes our world presents. Several miles before we drew near to Niagara, I beheld the towering pillar of the vapour rising above the Falls, and the deep bass thundering roar assailed my ears.

We landed about two miles above the Falls, and then were conveyed by rail-cars, which were drawn by horses. I took up my abode at the Pavilion Hotel, within two or three hundred yards of the Falls themselves, where the proprietor, an Englishman, is ever ready to provide everything for the comfortable accommodation of his guests. From the roof of the Pavilion Hotel, you have a good view of the Falls, which I had also from the window of my sleeping apartment. But the finest and most effective sight is obtained by ascending an immense piece of rock, within a hundred yards of the rolling volume of water, and which stands on the very edge of the roaring, foaming basin below. Here the scene is most sublime, even to painful oppression, and I felt that fifteen minutes silent gazing on this wondrous work of Jehovah, well repaid the tedium, sickness, and expense of a transatlantic voyage. How I longed to have

with me my beloved friends, that they might hear and see this marvellous and unrivalled phenomenon of nature.

I was greatly indebted to the intelligent and kind-hearted Baptist minister of the adjacent village of Drummondsville, Rev. Mr. Cleghorn, who kindly drove me in his gig, tempted me to ascend the rock to which I have referred, and altogether enlivened my visit to the Falls.

The following more minute description from the pen of Mr. Williams, from whom we have so often quoted, cannot fail to interest the reader :—

“ FALLS OF NIAGARA.

“ These Falls are esteemed the most sublime object of the kind in the world, language being incapable of conveying to the mind an adequate description of their beauties. Their immensity raise emotions of wonder, terror and delight in all who look upon them. There are other Falls which have a greater perpendicular descent, but none in the known world where such a mass of water is precipitated from so great a height. It has been computed that the quantity of water discharged over the Falls is about 670,000 tons per minute.

“ The Falls are situated on the Niagara River, fourteen miles above lake Ontario, and twenty three miles below lake Erie, on the New York side. The river forms the outlet of the waters of the great upper lakes, which, together with Erie and Ontario, drain, according to Professor Drake, of Kentucky, an area of country equal to 40,000 square miles. These lakes contain nearly one half of the fresh water on the surface of the globe.

“ At the distance of about three-fourths of a mile above the Falls, the river begins a rapid descent, making within that distance a succession of slopes, equal to fifty two feet on the American side, and fifty seven on the opposite one, and forming a powerful current at the falls, it turns at a right angle to the North-east, and is then suddenly con-

tracted in width from three miles to three-fourths of a mile. Below the cataract the river is only half a mile wide, but its depth is said to exceed 300 feet.

"The cataract is divided into two parts by Goat or Iris Island, containing about seventy-five acres; but the principal channel is on the west or Canadian side, whose waters form the Great Horse-shoe Falls, over which about seven-eighths of the whole is thrown.

The eastern channel between Goat Island, and the State of New York, is again divided by a small island, named Prospect, forming a beautiful cascade.

"The descent on the American side, as ascertained by measurement, is 164 feet, and on the Canadian side 158 feet.

"The chief features of this sublime scene are the Great Horse-shoe Falls, Goat Island, Table Rock, and the American Fall.

"The best single view of the cataract is that from Table Rock, on the Canadian side, but the best view of the rapids is from Goat Island, and of the American Falls, from the Ferry, a short distance below the falls, on the American side; but the most sublime and overpowering view is that of the Great Horse-shoe Fall on the Canadian side.

"A bridge connects Bath and Goat Islands, with the main land, the erection of which was a work of noble daring, for it is here that the waters rush with tremendous velocity towards the fearful abyss.

"On Bath Island is a toll house, where visitors are required to inscribe their names, and at the same time pay a fee of twenty-five cents, which entitles them to visit all the Islands, with their appendages, as often as may be wished, during the visit, or season, without any additional charge.

"There is also a bridge, called the Terrapin Bridge, about 300 feet in length, jutting out from the west part

of Goat Island, which projects 60 feet over the Horse Shoe Fall. On the rocks, at the verge of the precipice, is a stone tower, erected in 1833, which is forty-five feet in length, with winding stairs on the inside, and an open gallery on the top surrounded by an iron ballustrade, from which, or from the end of the bridge, the effect of the Falls upon the beholder is awfully sublime.

The descent to the bottom of the Falls, on Goat Island, is accomplished by covered winding stairs, erected in the year 1829 by the late Nicholas Biddle, Esq., of Philadelphia; it gives visitors an opportunity of descending below the bank, and of passing a considerable distance behind the two main sheets of water. The descent from the island to the margin of the river is 185 feet.

"A common flight of steps leads down 40 feet to the perpendicular spiral steps, 90 in number, which are enclosed in a bedding in the shape of a hexagon, resting on a firm foundation at the bottom. From the foot of the building there are three paths leading to the most important points of observation, one of which leads to the river below, a distance of eighty feet, where visitors will find one of the finest fishing places in this part of the world. Here was Sam Patch's pumping-place. The path at the left of the staircase leads to the Great Crescent in Horse-Shoe Fall, where, when the wind blows up the river a safe and delightful passage is opened behind the sheet of water. The path to the right leads to a magnificent cave appropriately named, on its discovery, Æolus' cave, or cave of the Winds; it is about 125 feet across, 50 feet wide, and 100 high is situated directly behind the Centre Fall, or Cascade which at the bottom is more than 100 wide.

"About 100 feet below the Falls on the American side is another staircase leading to the ferry, which connects with the Canadian shore. From the ferry a very near view of the highest Fall, and the most charming prospect of the entire Fall, are obtained.

"There is not the least danger crossing the river, competent persons having charge of the boats; and for a short one, the excursion is delightful, eight minutes being the usual time in crossing.

"Persons occasionally swim across without difficulty.

"The visitor on being landed will proceed up the bank by a carriage road, at the head of which stands the Clifton-house. Here refreshments may be obtained; and afterwards proceeding towards Table rock, where will be found a spiral staircase, from the foot of which you can pass 150 feet behind the sheet of water. A gentleman has the charge of this staircase, and furnishes dresses and a guide for visitors who wish to go behind the sheet.

"There is also a reading-room, and a place for refreshment, with Albums, an examination of which proved very interesting.

"About equidistant between Clifton-house and Table rock stands Mr. Barnett's very interesting Museum, a visit to which should not be omitted.

"The Camera Obscura, near the Museum is also worthy the attention of visitors.

"From Table rock you have one broad and imposing view of the Falls, and much of the scenery of the rapids and islands.

"It is generally conceded that this view, and that from the Terrapin Bridge and Tower are the best, and combine more of the beautiful and sublime than can be obtained from any other point on either side of the race.

"In ascending the bank from Table rock to the Hotels, you have a fine and extensive view of the surrounding country.

"A suspension-bridge is about to be thrown over the Niagara river near the Falls, the stock of which has been subscribed for. The work, which is to be on a stupendous scale, 200 feet above the river, will be 800 feet long and

40 feet wide—the centre tract for cars, that will connect with Canada railroad through Detroit, and be capable of transporting 300 tons over it at once, at the rate of ten miles an hour.

“There will be two tracts for carriages, and a foot-path, and it will have three spans, with abutments 200 feet high.

“The completion of this noble work of art, will, no doubt, be the means of drawing an immense increase of visitors to this most attractive and lovely spot. It will take about two years to complete it, which will be in time for the Canada railroad.

“Three miles below the Falls is the Whirlpool resembling in its appearance the celebrated Maelstrom, on the coast of Norway. It is occasioned by the river making nearly a right angle, while it is here narrower than at any other place, not being more than thirty rods in width, and the current running with such an amazing velocity as to rise up in the middle ten feet above the sides. This has been ascertained by actual measurement.

“There is a path leading down the bank to the Whirlpool on both sides, and though somewhat difficult to ascend and descend, it is accomplished almost every day on the American side.

“A mile below the Whirlpool is a place on the American side called the Devil’s Hole, embracing about two acres, cut out literally and perpendicularly in the rock by the side of the river, and about 150 feet deep.

“An angle of this hole, or gulf, comes within a few feet of the stage road, affording travellers an opportunity, without alighting, of looking into the yawning abyss. But they should alight and pass to the further side of the flat projecting rock, where they will feel themselves richly repaid for their trouble!

“At the close of the last war with Great Britain, three large British ships, stationed on Lake Erie, were declared unfit for service, and condemned.

"Permission was obtained to send them over the Falls. The first was torn to shivers by the rapids, and went over in fragments; the second filled with water before she reached the Falls, but the third, which was in better condition, took the leap gallantly, and retained her form till she was hidden in the mist below.

"A reward of ten dollars was offered for the largest fragment of wood which could be found from either wreck, five for the second, and so on.

"One piece only was seen, and that about a foot long, was smashed, as by a vice, and its edges notched like the teeth of a saw.

"In the year 1827 a few individuals purchased a large schooner of 140 tons burden. This vessel was towed down the river to within half-a-mile of the "rapids" when it was cut adrift and left to its fate.

"The rapids are caused by numerous ledges of rocks, from two to four feet high, extending wholly across the river, over which the water successively pitches for about the distance of a mile immediately above the main cataract. The vessel got safely over the first ledge, but, upon pitching over the second, her masts went by the board, she sprung a leak and filled with water, but continued nevertheless to float, though she changed her position to stern foremost, in which manner she took her last plunge over the main Fall, her bowsprit being the last part that was visible of her.

"She, of course, never rose more; but numerous fragments of her timbers and planking were picked up some miles below in very small pieces, bruised, torn and shattered.

"There were two bears and some other animals on board of her, but the bears seemed to have had some misgivings of the safety of the voyage, and therefore, when she sprung a leak and floated stern foremost, they stepped overboard,

and, with much difficulty, succeeded in swimming ashore, after having been carried half way down towards the main cataract by the rapidity of the current. It is the opinion of those who have been long resident near the cataract, that not even the different sorts of fish that happen to be forced down the falls ever escape with life; and in corroboration of this, numerous dead fish are daily seen below the gulf. Wild fowl, too, unmindful of their danger, or floated down while they are asleep, never escape destruction, if once driven within the verge of the main cataract."

Having viewed the Falls, about meridian noon, in the evening at sunset, then about eleven by moonlight, during the night from my chamber window, and last of all about sunrise next morning, I took my place in the rail-ears for Queenstown, and thence went on board one of the British mail-steamers, and immediately started for MONTREAL, calling at Toronto and Kingston, and other places, on our course thither. Lake Ontario commences at Queenstown, and from thence to Toronto is 43 miles. Toronto is most beautifully situated, the houses in general well built, and the whole city indicating every sign of rapid growth and prosperity. Our stay here was exceedingly limited, and therefore I had not time to call on several resident English and Scotch families, whom I had known in our own country. We next called at Port Hope, Couborny, and one or two other places, and reached Kingstown about five o'clock next morning, a distance from the Falls of 240 miles.

Lake Ontario is 180 miles in length, and about 40 miles in breadth. It is 230 feet above tide level, and mean depth about 490 feet. Of course, it is navigable for vessels of any size. At Kingstown, it empties itself in the St. Lawrence River. I had merely a ramble of about two hours through the streets and environs of Kingstown,

which is a clean well-built city, and contains many fine and elegant stone buildings. Here we exchanged our steamer for one better adapted to navigate the fearful rapids of the St. Lawrence. Immediately below Kingstown we passed through what might be termed a series of fairy scenes, called the "Thousand Isles," picturesque and lovely beyond description.

During the day, we touched at the following places to take in wood, and deliver and receive Her Majesty's post-bags: Brockville, 61 miles below Kingstown; Prescott; and on the United States side at Ogdensburg; then at Cornwall; and, having passed down some rapids, which required seven hands to steer safely our noble vessel, we came to anchor at *Coteau du Lac*, as we had still more of these perilous portions of the river in our course.

Early next morning we resumed our voyage, reached Lachine about 8, and by stage coach arrived at Montreal about 9 a.m.—the entire voyage from the Falls to Montreal being 435 miles.

The boats were excellent; the tables well supplied with provisions; the berths clean and comfortable; but the fare was nearly double what is charged for the same distance in the United States. I fancied, too, that I saw a marked change so soon as I entered into Canada. Fewer newspapers, less activity, and the spirit of enterprise performing on a much lower key. Several of the farm-houses, too, on the banks of the river St. Lawrence, seemed small and comfortless when compared with those in the States.

Perhaps it is not too much to dispute if the world furnishes finer and more varied and interesting scenery, both of land and water, than you enjoy in a voyage from Buffalo to Montreal. The rapids in some cases seemed quite frightful, and we believe in one case the descent is upwards of eighty feet in about four hundred yards. Steamers have only ventured down during the last two years. The

bitterest cold I felt in America I experienced on the river St. Lawrence, when only the day before we had felt considerable heat and had encountered a terrific thunder storm.

On the boats I met with numbers of English and Scotch who were travelling—some for business, and others for pleasure; and in passing down Lake Erie, I had a severe attack of sea sickness, which, however, speedily subsided. Through the divine mercy, I reached Montreal in health and safety.

CHAPTER IX.

MONTREAL—LAKE CHAMPLAIN—BURLINGTON—MONTPELIER—DANVILLE—SUTTON TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE.

On the stage coach arriving at Montreal, I was struck with the number of French signs, names, &c., and was often reminded of some of the old scenes on the Continent. In gazing abroad I met my respected and most esteemed friend, Rev. Dr. Davis, who had left London a few days before me to take up his residence again in Montreal. After the usual kind congratulations, I soon obtained a cabriolet, which conveyed me to the Baptist College, from the President of which, the Rev. Mr. Cramp, I had received a kind and earnest invitation to make the College my residence during my stay in Montreal. A warm-hearted reception rendered my short sojourn one of great comfort to myself, and to sit surrounded by Mr. Cramp's interesting English family, frequently reminded me of home, and home friends and scenes. The Baptist College is a massive and handsome building, in a most commanding situation, admirably adapted for the purpose of a Theological Seminary of learning. Its rooms are large and well arranged both for ventilation and being warmed in winter.

Its situation renders it both a prominent and elegant object of attraction from most parts of the city, and you pass just beneath it from Lachine.

When all the rooms are fitted up and furnished, I presume from fifty to seventy students may easily be accommodated. I trust from this hopeful school of the prophets many eminent ministers of the Gospel will go forth to the immense and increasingly populated districts of Canada.

Montreal is a handsome city, with many good streets, substantial houses, and elegant public buildings. The quay is clean and commodious, presenting ample room for a considerable number of vessels. The River St. Lawrence is about two miles wide, and the scenery in the far distance is bold and romantic. In Montreal there are four large Romish Churches, one of these, the Cathedral, is one of the largest buildings in America. The front is 225 feet, its width 134 feet. It has five public entrances, and will accommodate from 8 to 10,000 persons.

There are five Episcopal Churches; two Presbyterian in connection with the Established Church of Scotland; two in union with the Free Church; one United Presbyterian; one American Presbyterian; three Wesleyan Chapels, one a remarkably handsome and commodious one, that will hold 2,400 persons; one Methodist New Connection; two Congregational; and one Baptist; also one Unitarian.

The city abounds with Humane, Benevolent, and Religious Societies. It has also its Literary and Medical Institutions. It is well supplied with superior Seminaries of learning, and common schools. From the census of 1844, the population was 44,093, of these 19,041 are French Canadian; 8,803 British Canadians; English, 3,161; Scotch, 2712; Irish, 9,595; United States, 701; other places, 212.

Religiously divided, of this population, it is said, that

29,280 are Romanists, 6,706 Church of England, Church of Scotland, &c., 4,309, other denominations, 4,255.

The mortality of the city of Montreal for 1844 is stated to have been 1-24-78.

The highest degree of heat experienced for 1845 was in July, when the Thermometer indicated 96, and in August 90. The lowest in December was 6, and in January 10, in February 17, March 9, April 15. For the 12 months the highest was 96.0, the lowest 07.0, the mean 45.53.

No doubt care and a regular regimen are essential to the health of Europeans in Montreal.

On the Lord's-day, I visited the Sabbath-school of the Baptist Church, preached there in the forenoon, and in the evening in the large and magnificent church of the Wesleyan Methodists, in Great St. James-street. I very much enjoyed this Christian Sabbath, and very much regretted that I was compelled, in order to fulfil other engagements, to leave this interesting city next day. If I may judge from what I saw and heard, religion is not in a very flourishing state in Montreal; the Wesleyans, probably, are the most lively and active, and prosper most. Romanism exerts a powerful and baneful influence in this city, hence there is the greater need for increased devotedness on the part of the Evangelical Churches.

On Monday, October 4, I left Montreal by steamer, at 12 at noon, for La Prairie, nine miles up the river on the other side, from whence there is a Rail-road to St. John's. The day was most splendid, so that the trip was very pleasing. La Prairie is an inconsiderable place, with a great number of poor looking houses, and doubtless owes its chief importance to its being in the direct line between New York and Montreal. Of St. John's, 15 miles further, I can say nothing, as we were hurried from the railroad-cars on board a handsome steamer, and steamed off at once on the lovely Lake Champlain for Burlington.

Lake Champlain, though one of the lesser lakes, is exceedingly beautiful, and enriched by most picturesque scenery. Its length, from Whitehall to 28 miles north of the Canada line, is 128 miles. Its breadth varies from half a mile to 16 miles. Its surface covers 600 square miles, and it is supplied by streams which flow into it from between 6,000 and 7,000 square miles. From St. John's we proceeded to Ticonderoga, and afterwards touched at several small places, and reached Burlington about half-past ten at night—the whole distance from Montreal being 99 miles. Burlington is a flourishing town, beautifully situated on Lake Champlain, in the State of Vermont. Here the State University is located, consisting of four spacious and handsome edifices, on an elevation of 330 feet above the surface of the lake, and commanding a most extensive prospect of its waters, and the mountains along its western shore.

The funds of the University are chiefly derived from about 40,000 acres of land. The executive government consists of a President, five Professors—one of Languages, one of mathematics and natural philosophy, one of surgery, one of chemistry, and two tutors. For tuition, each student pays three guineas a year, and his board will cost six or seven shillings a week more. In the town of Burlington are woollen, cotton, paper and oil mills, and its admirable situation for the transit of materials, goods and passengers, has rendered it the most important town in the State. At the unseasonable hour of three in the morning the stage starts for Montpelier, a distance of 38 miles!

The road passes through extensive vallies of interesting country; though through its whole length, it much more resembles a country lane in England, than a great public thoroughfare to the capital of the State. This journey, with the aid of six horses and a first-class driver, we accomplished in six hours and a half.

MONTPELIER, the seat of government for the State, is situated at the confluence of two streams, on the north side of the Oincon river. It is a lovely rural place, and contains a number of elegant buildings. The State-house is situated on rising ground at the north-east end of the village, and is a handsome and substantial building. It is constructed of granite, in the shape of a cross, the front centre being 72 feet wide, with two wings of 39 feet, making the length 150 feet. The portico is supported by six columns. The population of Montpelier is about 4,000, and it publishes three or four weekly papers. From Montpelier, I had to proceed to Danville, and as there was no public conveyance, I gladly accepted the kind aid of one of the Ministers of the town, who conveyed me in his private vehicle a distance of 29 miles. The scenery between Montpelier and Danville surpasses anything I ever saw. Lofty hills of every size and shape, and verdant to their very summits. Often I stood to gaze on the magnificent panoramic scenes which surrounded me. In one case, the fertile lofty mountains formed a perfect amphitheatre, from which we only escaped by ascending one sloping hill for several miles in succession. I never beheld the grandeur of nature, or saw it in such splendour, as on this ride of 29 miles.

Danville is the county town of Caledonia, Vermont, and is situated on an elevated plain, with splendid natural scenery on every side. It contains two places of worship — Baptist and Congregational, a Court-house, jail, bank, and printing-office, and several manufactures are connected with it. It is a small place, having a population of about three thousand.

From Danville, I proceeded next morning by mail wagon through a most enchanting and romantic country to Lyndon; and thence by a similar conveyance to Sutton. This was the place our brethren had fixed upon,

to hold the Triennial Conference of the Free Will Baptists of America, to attend which I and the Rev. J. Goadby, of Leicester, had been deputed by the General Baptist Association of England. I had expected to find Sutton therefore a town of respectable magnitude, —judge therefore of my surprise to be put down at a village of not more than fifty or sixty dwellings, but yet being ornamented with two handsome churches—the one where our brethren were then assembled, and the other the church of the Methodist Episcopal body. Sutton is situated in the midst of rich plains and gorgeous hills in the north-east part of Vermont, and not more than about thirty or forty miles from the Canadian border.

At this spot the deputed brethren from the yearly meetings of the Free Will Baptists from all parts of the Eastern, Northern, Western and Midland States, were to assemble. Our conveyance stopped at the door of the church, and immediately I was introduced to the assembled Conference. The following brief report of this first interview I give from the report contained in the *Morning Star*, the organ of the Free Will Baptist denomination :—

“It was here announced that the Rev. J. Burns, D.D., one of the deputation from England, had arrived ; and being introduced to the moderator by the Hon. J. M. Harper, the moderator spoke as follows :—

“ ‘Brethren of the Conference, and Christian friends : I have the happiness and the Christian honour to introduce to you the Rev. Dr. Burns, of London, England, who appears among us as a delegate from the General Baptist connexion of his country—a denomination of Christians agreeing with you in their general views of Scripture doctrine, and co-operating with you in efforts to promote the great interests of humanity, labouring zealously to elevate MAN everywhere to his true position ; and well known among us, especially for their interest and activity in the

cause of missions. Brother Burns comes to us also in his individual capacity, as a minister of the Gospel to proclaim among us the doctrines of the cross. We hail him as such. He is already well known to us as an author of many useful books, which have been extensively circulated among us, as well as in his own country repeatedly published. And above all we welcome him as a Christian, a disciple of our common Master, to our warmest sympathies and kindest hospitalities; and our earnest hope and devout prayer is that his coming among us may be greatly blessed to enlarge our hearts, stimulate us to greater zeal in benevolent effort, and strengthen our fraternal affection.'

"The Conference and congregation during this time had received the Doctor standing. And upon taking their seats brother Burns remarked:—

"Dear brethren of the General Conference: I feel greatly obliged for the kind expressions of my brother in thus welcoming me to your midst. It gives me unspeakable pleasure to appear among you on this occasion. When your request to send a Deputation to this Conference reached us, we were holding our annual Association in Yorkshire, and a decision was postponed till we met at Nottingham in June last. We were grateful for the kind expressions of fraternal feeling from our brethren in this country, but some of our number demurred until we explained to them that the F. W. Baptists of America were entirely free from all connexion with slavery and slaveholders. The objects and ends of the Deputation were then considered, and their appointment was resolved upon. We were desirous of sending our beloved brother Pike to meet with you. But his health was such that his friends feared that the fatigue of a voyage, and of journeying in this country would be more than he could endure. They therefore appointed myself and my brother Goadby, of Leicester, whose ill health, I am sorry to say, prevents his

being here, but whom I hope to see with us in a few days. We desired to meet with you in this triennial Conference on two or three distinct grounds. First, with respect to the subject of slavery. Had we doubted that you were true to the slave, we should not have appeared among you. Had not your hands been clean from this greatest of all human curses, we should not stand in this Conference. Had we supposed that there were within your limits *three churches*, that were pro-slavery, we should not have come. But knowing from your paper, and from the reports of your Conferences, and in other ways, that you were heartily devoted to the anti-slavery cause, we have come to cheer you on. The Deputation was instructed to express the cordial and fraternal sympathy of the English Baptists in your noble and consistent opposition to the great crime of the world, and to express their hope that you would not relax your efforts to promote the cause of freedom, or to annihilate the stupid and wicked prejudice which exists in this country against the coloured population. We are sure you will not. We confide in you fully, that as a denomination, you will ever be thoroughly sound on this subject. Go on, dear brethren, go on, and trample beneath your feet this wicked and shameful, and stupid, and infernal prejudice. We know that you meet with opposition. **MEET IT WITH FIRMNESS**, however virulent it may be. Again with regard to missions. Our deputation were entrusted with an affectionate appeal to you on the subject of Foreign Missionary effort. This is a matter of the deepest interest.—We rejoice that your brethren in India are labouring side by side with the English Baptist Missionaries in Orissa. But we think that much more should be done by you for the perishing heathen. We expect that you will. Shall we be disappointed?—Are we mistaken in our expectations? No, I am sure we are not. I am aware that many of your churches in the

West are weak, and perhaps scarcely able to sustain their own interests, but I have calculated from your last Register, that there are 40,000 members independently of the Western churches; and when we remember that you are not heavily pressed down with ecclesiastical and other taxes as we are in Britain, we must conclude that much more ought to be done by you for the perishing heathen. And we shall not be satisfied to return home from our mission, unless you determine to increase your labours in the great missionary field, either by sending a brother to unite with ours in China, or by entering at once on some other department of the pagan world. We were also deputed to express the warm fraternal regard of the British Baptists toward you as a denomination. We have read of you and corresponded with you, but we desired to see you face to face. This I am permitted this day to do. And I cannot express the pleasure it gives me. My soul feels deeply grateful to God who has watched over me, preserved me on the great ocean, and permitted me, after visiting your country to the extent of 2300 miles, to appear in your midst this day. And my hope is that as we shall know each other better we shall love each other more. You are not forgotten by our brethren and friends in England. They know that you are here to-day, and hundreds of them are assembled to pour out their souls in prayer, that this Conference may be signally owned of God and crowned with his especial blessing. I have seen much to distress me on the subject of slavery both in the South and North. I was not surprised that I should meet with pro-slavery feelings in the South. But I have heard *in the North*, what it will make me blush to publish. But those who have given utterance to these things shall have the privilege of defending them before the public. I have seen a few exceptions where the wicked prejudice against color did not exist.

At Oberlin I was delighted to see coloured brethren and sisters mingled together in the public assemblies. Indeed I was delighted with the Faculty, and with everything I saw there. If one spot on earth is nearer to heaven than another, that spot is Oberlin. I would not be understood as subscribing to all the views that are taught there, but I never witnessed more genuine, unaffected piety than I did there. At Montreal, also, last Lord's day, I found several persons of color in the midst of the friends in the congregation. And in one or two other places I have seen the same things. But it is in these States of the North that I have seen the most shameful pro-slavery spirit. I scorn it. I have almost lost my voice, and sometimes nearly all my patience in contending with it. The mask must be torn aside. But there will be other opportunities probably, during the continuance of the Conference to speak on this subject. [Several voices, yes, yes.] And now, brethren, I devoutly pray that this Conference may be blessed with the especial presence and smile of God. And I only add that I hope before its sittings conclude, that you will feel it to be your duty to reciprocate the affection of the English brethren, by deputing one or more brethren to visit our Annual Association, next year, or as early as possible. There is between us a very great oneness. But never does oneness become so perfect, so sublime, so celestial, as when we surround the gracious throne. [Here the speaker became so deeply affected as for a time to be unable to proceed.] When we bow here, with the heart uplifted, and the light of the cross beaming upon us, all prejudice against a brother, because of his color, is banished from the heart. We have then something of heaven, even in this world—heaven on the way to heaven. Much more when we ascend to mingle in the bright scenes of glory shall we be one for ever. No distinctions of color or nature will there interfere to mar our felicity, or divide our hearts."

CHAPTER X.

THE TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE, CONTINUED.

I was much gratified with the great order with which the business of the Conference was conducted, and the serious spirit with which it was imbued from beginning to end. The Brethren who had been deputed evidently felt the responsibility which attached to their office, and seemed anxious, with holy earnestness, to enter upon it. On the whole, great harmony prevailed, and brotherly love was eminently displayed. At the commencement, a great variety of committees were drafted off, to whom the papers, and resolutions, and requests, of the Yearly Meetings, Churches, &c., were referred. During the Conference, the anniversaries of the various public Institutions were held—as those of the Foreign and Home Missionary Societies, the Biblical School, Anti-Slavery, Peace, Moral Reform, Sabbath School, and Temperance Institutions. Various important resolutions were passed, excellent speeches delivered, and, for educational and missionary objects, munificent collections made.

The Conference lasted from Wednesday, Oct. 6th, to Saturday, Oct. 16th. During the whole period the Methodist Church was given up to the Conference, and the minister, a warm-hearted, catholic-spirited Brother, was present at most of the deliberations.

On the first Lord's-day I preached, in the forenoon, in the Free Will Baptist Church, and, in the afternoon, in the Methodist Church. The Rev. E. Noyes, M.A., the Rev. E. Hutchins, and the Rev. R. Dunn, preached at the other services.

On the last Lord's-day, the Rev. J. Goadby, the other member of the Deputation, preached in the forenoon, and I in the afternoon.

It was quite interesting to see the almost numberless

vehicles, of every size and shape, which were driven into the village at the various services. Most persons in this State have their own conveyance, and it is a rare thing to see persons walking on the common roads.

The following are a few of the resolutions brought up by the Committees and passed by the Conference, which will give a correct impression of the views and spirit of the Brethren convened:—

“TEMPERANCE.

“The committee on Temperance made the following Report, which was adopted.

“1. Resolved, That we have cause of sincere gratitude to God for the important change produced in our world by the Temperance Reform.

“2. Whereas intemperance still exists in our country, and threatens to roll the waves of death and ruin over our land, blighting the fairest flowers of earth, filling the world with misery, lamentation and wo, causing broken hearts and bleeding souls, and sending thousands annually to the world of death and dark despair,—Therefore,

“Resolved, That the professed minister of Christ who prays for the spread of religion and temperance, and does not totally abstain from the use of distilled and fermented drinks of all kinds, as a beverage, or neglects to lift his warning voice against their use, as such, is recreant to his high and holy calling, opposes his own prayers, and fights against God.

“3. Resolved, That the professing Christian who does not wholly abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks of every kind, as a beverage, is aiding the prince of darkness in his diabolical work of destroying the bodies and souls of men, dishonours his Christian character, and walks unworthy of a disciple of the sacrificing and benevolent Jesus.

“4. Resolved, That the vender of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, is guilty of a most flagrant violation of the

rights of man, is deeply implicated in the crimes and sufferings of those who become the victims of alcohol, and his odious traffic merits the scorn and execration of the civilized world.

“D. WATERMAN, Chairman.”

EDUCATION.

“The following Report of the Committee on Education was adopted.

“Whereas the present age demands in the ministry, not only high spiritual attainments, but also thorough intellectual culture and discipline, and whereas, we believe that the Biblical School is adapted to meet the said demands in our ministry,—Therefore, *Resolved*,

“1. That, in view of its past usefulness and present prosperity, we earnestly commend it to the sympathies, the prayers, and the liberal support of all the lovers of Zion.

“2. That we earnestly entreat all the friends of Education in our denomination, to use their influence in favor of our Biblical School in preference to other similar institutions.

“3. That we recommend to all our churches to encourage, by advice and pecuniary means, the young men connected with them, who give evidence of a call to the work of the ministry, to secure for themselves the advantages afforded by this school.

“4. That our Literary Institutions, both from their facilities to improve the rising generation, and to advance sound learning, present strong claims upon the continued and unwearied countenance and support of all Free-will Baptists.

“5. That our infant College in Michigan, founded and thus far sustained by a noble zeal and sacrifice on the part of its immediate friends, calls loudly for the fervent prayers and liberal contributions of the friends of Education generally.

"6. That we now pledge ourselves to new and more untiring efforts to promote the cause of Education in all its branches in our denomination.

"J. FULLERTON, Chairman."

POPERY.

"The committee on Popery presented the following Report, which was adopted.

"1. *Resolved*, That we publish it to the world as our solemn and deliberate conviction, that neither any other system of religion under the whole heaven, nor yet open infidelity, can compare with Romanism for usurpation, tyranny, cruelty, blasphemy, avarice or treachery.

"2. *Resolved*, That unless as citizens of the United States, and lovers of Protestantism, we put forth strenuous efforts to shed light upon the character and aims of Popery, our religious and civil liberties are in danger from this power.

"3. *Resolved*, That the present condition of the great powers of the old world exhibits some encouraging omens which afford ground for hope that the power of the "man of sin" may yet be broken by the strong arm of Omnipotence, in the use of means.

"4. *Resolved*, That in view of the present alarming symptoms and encouraging circumstances, it becomes the duty of the church and ministry of Christ, to oppose the progress of this monstrous system, by the diffusion of general knowledge, the circulation of religious information, the distribution of the holy Scriptures, the fortification of the minds of the rising generation by Sabbath school instruction, by sounding the note of warning from the pulpit, and by solemn prayer and consecration to God.

"D. M. GRAHAM, Chairman."

SLAVERY.

"The following Report from the committee on Slavery was adopted.

"Your committee would respectfully recommend that the following resolution, to them referred, should be adopted, and a committee of three be appointed to carry it into effect."

"*Resolved*, That this General Conference recommend the holding of a Free-will Baptist Anti-slavery Convention in the city of Boston, during the time of the anniversaries next May.

"The following resolution and question have also been referred to this committee.

"*Resolved*, That the unparalleled sinfulness and cruelty of American slavery demand of the Free-will Baptist denomination to make the adoption and practice of Anti-slavery principles a test of Christian fellowship.

"*Question*. Is it not time for Free-Will Baptist churches to withhold fellowship from all churches which hold fellowship with slaveholders or slaveholding churches?"

"In relation to the foregoing resolve and question, your committee are of opinion that the elevated position and decided action of the last four General Conferences on these subjects should continue to be maintained, and adopted, and carried out by all our churches.

"Your committee would also recommend to the notice of the Conference the following resolutions.

"*Resolved*, That no circumstances which exist in the case of any individual in any position of the United States are such as to justify him in the practice of slaveholding, and the plea that men hold slaves from motives of benevolence, is usually a mere subterfuge, no man being justified in so far invading the *inalienable rights* of another under any pretence of benefiting him.

"*Resolved*, That we most heartily rejoice that the anti-slavery enterprise of the present time is operating, both directly and indirectly, both north and south, for the overthrow of this foul institution.

"A. K. MOULTON, Chairman."

In compliance with the recommendation of the Committee, four brethren were chosen to make the necessary arrangements for a Free-will Baptist Anti-slavery Convention, to be held at the time of the New England Anniversaries in Boston next May.

PEACE.

The committee on Peace submitted the following report, which was adopted:—

“The committee on Peace having considered the subjects referred to them, report the following resolutions as substitutes for the resolutions referred from the last Conference :

“1. *Resolved*, That the doctrine of “peace on earth,” proclaimed by angels, and enforced by the teachings and example of Christ and his apostles, constitutes a grand peculiarity of our religion, that it deserves far more attention from the church and ministry than it is now receiving, or has received for the last fifteen centuries.

“2. *Resolved*, that the custom of appealing to arms for the settlement of national difficulties, is at open variance with the principles of Peace, and consequently hostile to the spirit and precepts of Christianity.

“3. *Resolved*, That in view of our present unnecessary and cruel war with a sister republic, and its long dark train of evils, pecuniary and political, social and spiritual, we commend the cause of Peace to the special support of all our brethren.

“4. *Resolved*, That all demonstrations of joy in honour of bloody victories achieved in Mexico, and the sympathy manifested by so many ministers and professed Christians, in the design and success of the present war, evinces a deplorable want of Christian rectitude and piety.

“5. *Resolved*, That we recommend frequent and earnest prayer to the God of Heaven for the speedy return of Peace, by a timely repentance on the part of our govern-

ment, that shall result in the national salvation of Mexico, and redeem the tarnished honour of our country.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"JOHN FULLONTON, Chairman of Committee."

It will be seen from the above resolutions, however the other Denominations of the United States may be infected with the pro-slavery or War spirit, that the Free-will Baptists stand nobly out, and set an example worthy of the imitation of the whole of the Christian Churches of that country.

With mutual and affectionate confession, earnest prayer, and holy praise, on Saturday noon, Oct. 16th, the Brethren finished the proceedings of this interesting meeting, and in a few minutes afterwards many of them were going towards their respective homes and spheres of labour,—separating never all to meet together again, until they assemble before the throne of God and the Lamb in heaven. After the two services next day, I and my companion from England, were conveyed to Lyndon Centre, where we held a religious service in the Methodist chapel.

My worthy host Mr. Drown, whose guest I had been at Sutton for nearly a fortnight, and whose kind and unwearied attentions, with those of his worthy wife, I can never forget, came to the vehicle provided for us, and with much affectionate emotion, and with many tears, bade us farewell. May he and his not lose their reward in the great day!

Early on Monday morning we left by stage for Franconia and Lisbon, in New Hampshire, where we preached in the evening.

In Franconia there is a large iron blast foundery, where some of the best iron in the States is manufactured. This place is also distinguished for its extremes of heat and cold. I have learned from the papers since I left, that during the last winter the Thermometer was 25°

below Zero, and that the quicksilver was frozen into one solid mass.

The next day I was conducted by Elder Blake in his private conveyance a distance of 40 miles to Holderness Village.

This is considered one of the finest rides in America. A few miles above Franconia we passed through the Notch, a narrow opening between two lofty mountains, in which nature appears in its most awful grandeur. On the summit of one of these towering Cliffs there is a most striking and remarkable profile, called "The Old Man of the mountain." The face is perfect, and travellers in the summer season come hundreds of miles to see it, and the wild scenery that surrounds it. The old man's head is often enveloped in mist, but we were so happy as to have a bright and clear day, so that our view was most perfect. What is also remarkable in this object of universal attention, is that as you proceed a few yards farther, the profile is changed, and the face appears like that of a long, thin-faced old woman. The face might now pass as that of the Granny of the last hundred generations.

Having travelled through this unrivalled scenery, we reached the pleasant, thriving village of Holderness. Here in the spacious Free-Will Baptist Chapel, I preached to a large and attentive congregation.

Next morning, having been conducted by the worthy Minister to see the large woollen and paper mills, I left for MEREDITH BRIDGE, a town occupying one of the loveliest sites in the States. It is delightfully situated between two lakes, surrounded by bold and beautiful scenery, and remarkably clean and well built. Here are several handsome Churches, factories, good shops, and spacious hotels. One or two weekly papers are also published.

Here I saw the patent mode of making wooden pegs, for shoes, which are sent to every part of the world.

I lectured in the evening, to a large audience, on Christian activity, benevolence, and Slavery.

Next morning, the minister of our people here, conveyed me to Canterbury village, and, on our way, we were able to pay a visit to the SHAKER ESTABLISHMENT.

One of the trustees conducted us through the shops, herb-store, dairy, &c., &c. He also kindly furnished me with two or three volumes, giving an account of their origin, principles, present condition, &c. Admirable order, thorough cleanliness, and uniform comfort, marked every thing we saw.

The Shakers are evidently a diligent and peaceable people, and it is somewhat striking that, abiding rigidly by the practice of celibacy, they should have existed so long as a separate fraternity. Orphans and deserted children supply them with their chief materials, and, recently, many who had lost all by the fooleries of Millerism, were glad to find a comfortable asylum among the Shaker community. On their peculiar and strange doctrinal dogmas, I offer no remark; but that they are an industrious, peaceable, well-doing community, so far as this world is concerned, no one will deny.

Having purchased several articles from their store of curiosities, and thanked the trustee for his polite attention, we left the brothers and sisters of this remarkable society, to pursue the harmless, quiet, monotonous tenour of their way.

In the afternoon I was the guest of the Hon. Dr. Harper, who accompanied me to the chapel of the Free-Will Baptists, where I addressed an attentive audience, on Christian activity, benevolence, &c.

In the evening, I proceeded to CONCORD, New Hampshire, where I delivered a lecture on Peace and the League of Universal Brotherhood.

CHAPTER XI.

CONCORD, MANCHESTER, BOSTON, VOYAGE HOME.

Concord is a handsome built town in Merrimack county, and is capital of the State of New Hampshire. It contains a beautiful and solid State-house, built of hewn granite, which cost, with its appendages, 80,000 dollars. Here there is also a large and massive State-prison, Lunatic Asylum, and several elegant places of worship.

The main street is wide and elegant, ornamented with several respectable shops, commodious hotels, &c. The population is between five and six thousand.

My visit to Concord was rendered particularly agreeable by the courtesy and kindness of Mr. G. Fogg and Mr. J. E. Hood, the spirited and able conductors of the *Independent Democrat and Freeman*, the motto of whose excellent paper is, "Liberty the right of all—Law its defence." These enterprising young men are the devoted friends of Peace and the Temperance Institution. Mr. Fogg took me in a carriage to see the new line of Railroad which is in the course of formation from this to Montreal ; he also introduced me to the Principal of the State Lunatic Asylum, who conducted us through the chief wards.

Here Intemperance, Solitary Sensualism, and Millerite Fanaticism, had their numerous victims. One of the patients, the Rev. Dr. Chauncey, has been an inmate for several years. He is extremely inoffensive and spends his time in writing illegible scrawls ; he has filled several quarto volumes, by which he intends ultimately to reform the world. Well would it be if all the productions of more sane minds were as harmless as his.

Having visited the chief places in Concord, I left by the 10 o'clock train for the new and flourishing city of Manchester. Manchester is situated on the left side of the River Merrimack ; it is 17 miles from Concord, and

59 from Boston. The growth of Manchester has been of the most rapid and surprising character. A few years ago there was not a house where this city has been erected, and now the population is about 13,000. Here are numerous factories, print-works, &c., &c. In one of the manufactories I saw a number of persons from England and Scotland. The city is well and handsomely built, and contains numerous respectable streets, elegant churches, &c. I gave a lecture in the Rev. Mr. Cilley's church (Free-will Baptist) to a large and respectable audience, on slavery, peace, &c. The pastor is a devoted, noble-spirited, good man, labouring ardently for the conversion of souls and the prosperity of the church.

Next day I proceeded to Lowell, and on the following day to Boston, where I made several calls on Christian ministers and others; and prepared, on Monday, Nov. 1, to leave the shores of America for my own country.

We returned in the same vessel in which we went out, and encountered one of the most dense of all Nova Scotia fogs when near to Halifax, which hindered us some twenty-four hours. Here we met with the Caledonia steamer at anchor, on the voyage out from Liverpool. We had several hours' opportunity to traverse the dull, monotonous streets of Halifax—perhaps, take it altogether, one of the most apparently uninteresting cities in the world. It presents a most striking contrast to the active, lively, and prosperous cities of the States.

When the fog dissipated we commenced our voyage across the Atlantic, encountering high head winds and heavy rolling seas for eight or nine days in succession. We had to endure the inquisitorial conduct of Captain Judkins, who, finding several of us reading the Scriptures in the fore-cabin on Sabbath evening, prohibited its continuance; he having that day both governed the crew with sailor-like profanities, and read prayers and a sermon

in the cabin to the passengers! He was mightily strengthened, however, by the potent patronage of an English lordling, who showed his aristocratic attachment to two dogs, and smoking cigars, but who evidently abhorred psalm-singing saints.

In fourteen days, five hours, through the good providence of God, we reached Liverpool, and felt no small joy at the termination of our uncomfortable voyage. Next day, having cleared my luggage at the Custom-house depôt, I was delighted to find myself speeding my way towards London at the rate of thirty miles per hour.

Through the Lord's goodness I found my habitation and church in peace, and felt truly thankful that I had been able to perform my mission to America and back without having been compelled to break one engagement; had voyaged 6,000 miles by sea, and near 3,000 by lakes, rivers, and land; had preached twenty sermons, delivered twelve lectures on slavery, peace, temperance, &c., besides a number of speeches at the Sutton Conference and in other places, without the use of any alcoholic fluid, in the form of wine, ale, or spirits; that, with the exception of a slight attack of stomach derangement at Boston, I had enjoyed good health and spirits. My previous high opinion and strong attachment to many things in America were greatly increased. Here I saw a large and prosperous nation without the withering incubus of a state church. Here I saw a people without the silly trapping and unequal laws of a proud aristocracy. Here I saw labour dignified, and the sons of toil elevated and happy. Here the tone of public morals is considerably higher than in our own country. I saw only *three* inebriated persons. I was asked alms by only *two* beggars. Here diligent labour is crowned with success, the agriculturists and the artisans, have no anxiety how to get bread for their children. Let the foul leprous spot

of Slavery be removed, and the States, in everything truly great and noble, will stand forth the most exalted and happy of nations. How painful the contrast between Boston and Liverpool! In the former we see moral order, commercial activity, and plenty; in the latter, drunkenness, debauchery, pauperism, and crime. We must become a sober people, or all attempts to make our country happy will be in vain. Drunkenness is the reproach, the misery, and ruin of our land.

CHAPTER XII.

STATE OF RELIGION, EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, &c.

It is difficult for a stranger to form a comprehensive and correct view as to the real state of religion, by only a few months' visit to a country; and therefore the following remarks are the mere impressions of my own mind, to which the reader may attach what importance he thinks proper. I must also observe, that I had no opportunity of judging of the Episcopal or Unitarian sections, and did not see much of the Presbyterian bodies.

I should judge generally that the Congregationalists, on the whole, are maintaining their influence in the New England states, and also extending their borders, both there and in the West. With a well-educated ministry, they have combined much activity and zeal, and are a laborious and influential body. I should think, too, that they suffered less from Millerism, and kindred fanatical outbursts, than many others. The regular, or Calvinistic Baptists, in the northern and eastern states, have been declining for several years; but they seem to keep their hold and increase in some of the southern states. They have given much attention to the subject of an educated

ministry ; and notwithstanding their losses by Campbellism, and other secessions, they hold a position of great respectability and influence. It is said that many of their smaller churches have to be satisfied with a miserable amount of real preaching talent, and that to this account much of their decrease may be attributed. My own conviction is, that their declension is rather ascribable to their rigid denominationalism. As yet, they have scarcely a church holding free-communication views ; and Christian, in opposition to baptismal fellowship, they regard as one of the fearful heresies of British churches. I felt everywhere, that my general views on the atonement and the salvability of all men, were as nothing when compared with my Catholic views, as to the oneness of Christ's Church, and admissibility of converted persons to the table of the Lord. A sermon I delivered, on brotherly love, gave great offence to a Baptist Minister, and some of his people, because it seemed to involve the privilege of Christian fellowship. This prevailing feeling seemed to me, to give a wirey, stern, unlovely, and unloveable spirit to many of the Baptists in America. Of their conscientiousness, and religious worth, I have no doubt, but I believe were the Free-Communication flag unfurled in the United States, that tens of thousands would flock to it, and that thus myriads would become members of their congregations, be led to hear the truth of Baptism, and finally would greatly augment their ranks. Not a few of their Ministers think the same, and a learned talented brother nearly worn out in the service assured me, if he had to begin his work again, he would do so on Free-Communication principles.

The following from their statistics for 1846 and 1847, will illustrate the state of several of their associations :—

In the State of Maine, they decreased in the year 1845, 1,235, and in 1846, 1,153.

In the State of New Hampshire, the decrease in 1845, was 677, and in 1846, 571.

In Vermont, the decrease for 1845, was 234, and in 1846, was 987.

In the State of New York they decreased in 1845, 4,702 and in 1846, 5079.

During these years in the south, they increased in Virginia in 1845, 3,200. In Tennessee, in 1845, 3,788. In Indiana, 3,193. In Georgia, 1790, and in South Carolina, 1,010.

Also in the West, in Michigan and Wisconsin, they increased a few.

The Free-Will, or Anti-Calvinistic Baptists, are comparatively a new organization, having been formed chiefly through the labour of a devoted, uneducated Minister named Randal, who commenced preaching about the year 1777 in New Hampshire and other places.

For many years they had no Collegiate Institution, but now they have several, and are going onwards with much zeal and effect in promoting an educated Ministry. They number about 60,000 members, have an effective printing establishment at Dover, (New Hampshire), and a weekly paper, entitled the *Morning Star*. As a body, Free-communion is one of their leading principles, and they are deservedly noted for their uncompromising thorough Anti-slavery principles, and their abhorrence of the *Colourphobia* of the States. Their Ministers in general are pious, laborious men, who preach the Gospel with earnest faithfulness and sincerity, but many of whom do not hold so elevated an intellectual position as some of other denominations. They also have rather decreased for the last two years. With the other orders of Baptists I did not come in contact.

The Methodists of the United States are divided into several parties. The Methodist Episcopal Church is,

however, decidedly the leading section, both in number, wealth, and influence. But for several years they have suffered an annual decrease of many thousands. Their system is materially different to that of the Wesleyans of this country. Their preachers, in most cases, are stationed at certain chapels, and not in circuits. In Boston, for instance, their ten or twelve chapels, have each their own pastor. In this way, they have little to do for their local preachers. It is not for me to say whether the American or British system is the best. I met with many of their ministers, and they appeared to be intelligent and devoted men. I preached in their pulpits in New York, Baltimore, and Boston, to good and interesting congregations. They have a goodly number of Colleges, effective publishing and book establishments, and issue several excellent and talented papers and other periodicals.

The Protestant Methodists are an influential secession, and have many talented ministers among them.

The Wesleyans, a more recent organisation, are the liberal methodists of the United States as to ecclesiastical polity, and are the avowed friends of the slave and coloured population.

Of the numerical state of these two bodies, I am without the means of information. In Lowell, the Wesleyans are influential and numerous.

I fear, however, that no denomination at present can be said to be truly prosperous. Apathy and dullness seem to pervade the churches there, as extensively as in our own land. Perhaps the causes may be different, Here, the extreme poverty, and the drinking habits of the community greatly retard the spread of true religion. There, the pro-slavery spirit, and the sinful prejudice against their coloured brethren. In both cases, humanity is dishonoured, and the Spirit of God grieved. A higher

degree of Christian benevolence is wanting in both. Compassion for the poor, and self-denial, would necessarily elevate our own churches, and secure the Divine approbation; and that also must break down the fetters of American bondage and prejudice, before they can largely enjoy the tokens of the favour of God.

The Evangelical Alliance is making little progress in the States. When the various deputations returned from England, in 1846, they convened a meeting in New York, but few, comparatively, attended, and Slavery, the one root of bitterness, occupied their chief attention, and their decisions were so ambiguous after all, that no party seemed satisfied. It is evident that an Anti-slavery Alliance would shut out the south, and all those who sympathise with them; and a Pro-slavery Alliance would prevent the best and most numerous men in the North and Western States from uniting with it. Though more than twelve months had transpired since the brethren had returned from the great meeting in London, yet they had held no meeting either in Boston, Philadelphia, nor in any of the cities North or West.

I attended the monthly meeting of the Council in New York, and there met with Drs. Cox, Peck, Bangs, Skinner, and others, and, in reply to a question I proposed, they stated that no slaveholder had applied for admission, and, I understood, if they did, they would not be received. I need scarcely say, that, on this ground alone, could they hold fellowship with the British organisation. But their first and great, I had almost said irremediable mistake, has been, that they have not given a certain sound, and hence universal distrust prevailed wherever I went.

Among most Sections with whom I mingled, the true spirit of love and unity evidently prevailed, and the great majority of Christians in the States are longing for a more close and manifest fellowship, with one another.

But accursed slavery poisons all their associated streams, making all their waters the waters of death. On this account I look with suspicion on the large increase of the Baptists and other denominations in the South. I had some reason to think that the Episcopalians almost entirely stood aloof from the Evangelical Alliance, that the Tractarian leaven had infected very many of the American Episcopal Churches. Hence their apostolical assumptions have made them an isolated body, and in the main they are found giving their influence to the slaveholder, and, of course, against the oppressed and suffering slave.

On the subject of revivals, protracted meetings, &c., the churches of all parties are much divided in sentiment, but the prevailing feeling seemed to be rather against them.

The arguments I heard were such as these, that after the excitement was over, members fell away, that there was generally a great re-action, and, that ministers were made uncomfortable by the visits of men of extraordinary zeal, and eccentric habits. All this, it appears to me, only goes against the evils connected with the system of working out revivals, evils which are surely capable of being remedied. If only one hundred remain constant, where four hundred have been, professedly, converted, that is an increase of material, too vast and precious to be overlooked. It is obvious, without some extraordinary means, the Churches in that, as well as those in our own country, are doomed to a wretched retrogression, and where are our hopes for the salvation of a rapidly increasing population? I think the Americans would do well not to despise revival movements, but endeavour to improve the moral machinery for conducting them, and surely the experience of the past few years would enable them, by God's blessing to do that.

It may appear very plausible for certain persons to exclaim and declaim on the evils of the revival system, but what is to be the condition of the Churches, if they decline, as they have lately done, for the next fifty years? Why, the triumph of the world, infidelity and sin!

It is evident the church, both in the States and in our own country, wants re-converting. Apathy and formalism must be removed, and energy, spirituality, and zeal, must be introduced, or it will be powerless, so far as converting an ungodly world is concerned. The Methodists and Baptists still adhere to their camp meetings, and I was much disappointed in not having an opportunity of being present, to have witnessed the various exercises for myself. From papers recently received, I see intimations of a revival work having commenced in several of their western churches. May the blessed God extend his saving grace, and send them enlarged and abundant prosperity!

CHAPTER XIII.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

It is impossible to be in the United States a single day, without seeing the striking difference between that and our country. You may travel through the great thoroughfares of Boston or New York for a day together, without witnessing a drunken person, or observing those degraded scenes of profligacy so common in the chief towns of Great Britain. No doubt there is a considerable amount of drinking in the low and degraded districts of the sea-ports of America, but a great share of this must be divided among the sailors and emigrants from other countries. You see no splendid gin palaces, no

filthy beer-shops, no noisy uproarious low taverns. I observed that at the chief hotels, by far the greater number were persons of rigid Temperance habits. The same remark will apply also to the gorgeous steamers, plying on their majestic rivers and ocean-like lakes. I did not see an inebriate person in Boston, Philadelphia, or Albany. I saw three in New York, two of whom were females. As I proceeded south, drinking however, was more visible, and largely increased. This struck me very forcibly at Baltimore, where, the bar of the hotels seemed often crowded early in the morning. This too, I observed, in the steamer between Brownsville and Pittsburg. It was very manifest when in Buffalo, where I saw numbers of low gambling places, and drunkards, near the canal, and adjacent to the quay. I learned also from an unquestionable source, that drinking has been on the increase in Buffalo for years, and it is almost equal to what it was before the Temperance Associations began. But, let it be observed, that the religious community, as a rule, are both in principle and practice, "Total Abstainers from all Intoxicating Drinks." This will apply to Ministers of all denominations, except the Episcopalians, of whom I cannot speak on this subject. But, among Presbyterian congregations, Methodists, Baptists, or Unitarians, it would be considered a great blemish for any minister, or member, to use constantly as a beverage, any quantity of alcoholic liquor. The Church of Christ has done nobly in this matter in America; she has pronounced a divorce between Spiritual and Spiritan religion, she has declared alcohol in every form and degree, to be the direct enemy of man, and she has borne her loud, and united testimony against it.

The Temperance press is very powerful in the States. The *Journal* of the American Temperance Union has a large circulation; so, also, the *New York Organ*, and the

Washingtonian, besides others whose names may be fairly called legion. The sons of Temperance are a large body, united for mutual benefit objects, but are not in general good odour on account of the strong opinion which prevails against all secret societies. I see no difficulties in this influential body doing away with this objection, and thus extending their praiseworthy purposes among all ranks of Teetotalers in that country. In some of the rural districts and smaller towns, intoxicating drinks cannot be obtained, except over the counter of the chemist for medicinal purposes. This is particularly the case in many parts of the States of Vermont and New Hampshire. Here you may travel for days together in the midst of a perfectly sober people, where even the temptations of drinking have no place among them.

The results are delightfully evident everywhere. Industry, order, peace, and plenty prevail. Parochial schools, handsome churches, comfortable dwellings, intellectual institutions, and happy domestic homes, everywhere abound. Only in one religious family, in a tour of nearly three thousand miles, did I see wine introduced, and that was in Canada, where British influence and habits may be expected somewhat to prevail. Amid the excessive heat of summer, with the Thermometer often at 95 to 100 in the shade, and never lower than 85 or 90 during the night, the Americans do all their out-door work without any stimulant of an intoxicating kind. So in the winter, with the water 10 or 20 below Zero; yet they sustain a sufficiency of animal heat for all purposes without having recourse to the fire-waters thought so essential to life and happiness by Europeans.

Many, I may say most, of the medical profession, are decidedly with, and not against, the Temperance Reform, and nearly all the religious newspapers, besides the chief of those entirely political; so that Magistrates, Senators,

Lawyers, Physicians, Ministers, and Editors, are, to a great extent, enrolled in the cold water corps, and are the decided foes of every sort of intoxicating drinks.

The season of my visit was not favourable to my seeing the great demonstrations they often get up, but I never saw such crowded, or more deeply interesting assemblies, than those I saw in the Tremont Temple, and in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

The atmosphere of both places was like the hot air of a furnace, and though I never fainted in my life, I think I should have done so in the Tremont Temple, had not a person kindly handed me a large fan. These fans are in constant use by all persons in public meetings in America.

One thing is evident, that such is the constant ingress into the States of multitudes of persons from all the nations of Europe, especially from Great Britain and Ireland, that it will only be by ceaseless exertion that the Temperance cause can be maintained in its present power and purity.

The following extract from the *Organ*, in reference to New York, abundantly confirms these fears:—

“OFFICE, CHIEF OF POLICE.—From Jan. 26th to Feb. 1st, both inclusive, there were arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 216 persons. Of this number 82 were females. The number of lodgers at the different Station-houses during the same time, was 682.”

With a sober population, nothing can prevent America from rising to the highest point of national greatness and prosperity. Her millions of dollars are spent in books, instead of beer; in education, instead of alcohol; in elevating the public mind and morals, instead of cherishing debasing drinking customs and habits which are the disgrace of many people.

Great, universal, and permanent success to the Temperance cause in America, and may her splendid example be followed by all the nations of the earth.

CHAPTER XIV.

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.—PRICE OF LAND.—REMUNERATION OF LABOUR.—EXPENSES OF TRAVELLING.—PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c., &c.

There can be no doubt that great numbers of our countrymen could emigrate to the United States with the certain prospect of advancing their interests in every respect. But such persons should be prepared to encounter the fatigues of the voyage, and make up their minds to endure a variety of inconveniences, until they are fully settled. Besides, they should be quite certain that they can give up their own country and home scenes and associations, and that they will be prepared to conform to the customs and usages of a new people. Idle persons should never dream of the United States, for Americans are industrious to a proverb. Neither should lovers of strong drink emigrate, if they intend to associate with the religious and respectable portions of the community. The entire use of intoxicating drinks has been abandoned by religious persons in the States, and few even moral or respectable families ever use them. Total Abstinence is generally in the ascendant, and thorough sobriety is absolutely essential to the emigrant. I would advise all religious and temperance members to take certificates of character from some well-known minister or leading friends in the abstinence cause, as strangers, without these, do not easily obtain introduction to those persons who could best advise them what to do on their arrival. It is very important that persons intending to emigrate should direct their attention to that place or district of country most adapted to the pursuits they intend to follow. Those desirous of purchasing land, or following agricultural employments, would do well to fix on the Western States of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, or the territory of Wisconsin. Here

land may always be bought out and out, at from four to six shillings per acre; and farms fenced in and cultivated for about four times that sum. In Wisconsin, the climate is said to be extremely favourable to Europeans, in which neither the extremes of cold or heat are ever experienced. In the New England states of Maine and Vermont, good farms may be purchased at a very low price. In Vermont, a rich grazing state, a farm of 100 acres in cultivation, with good house and barn, may be purchased for from £150 to £200. Here working horses cost about £14; cows, £4 to £5 each; sheep, 5s. to 6s.; pigs, four weeks old, 4s. The whole rates and taxes for education, the poor, state rates, &c., &c., of a farm of the above description, would not exceed £2 to £3 per annum. Agricultural labourers are paid 3s. per day and board. Servant men, 4s. per week and board, &c. Mechanics and artificers may do well in the cities, and factory operatives should go to the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York. Works of manufacture for cotton, woollen, silk, &c., abound in Lowell, Manchester, Great Falls, and other portions of the above States.

The following may be relied on as the average remuneration in the cities of New York and Boston. Bricklayers, 6s. to 7s. per day; carpenters, 5s. to 6s.; painters, 5s. to 6s.—but they so abound that work is scarce; labourers, 4s. a day; blacksmiths, 6s.; shoemakers, 4s.; tailors, 4s. to 5s.

The following was the price of provisions in the autumn of 1847:—New York.—Bread, 1½d. per lb; flour, same price; potatoes, 2s. 6d. per bushel; beef, 5d. to 6d. per lb; mutton, ditto; pork, ditto; sugar, 3½d. to 5d.; coffee, 7d.; best tea, 3s. to 3s. 6d. House-rent as high as in London. In Buffalo, the prices were:—Flour, 20s. per 196 lbs; potatoes, 1s. 6d. per bushel; beef, 4d. per lb; mutton, 2d.; pork, 3d.; butter, 7d.; coffee, 7d.; milk, 1½d. and 2d. per quart.

Labour in Buffalo was remunerated as follows:—Labouring men, 3s. per day; shoemakers, 4s.; tailors, 5s.; carpenters, bricklayers, and masons, 6s.; female servants, £10 to £12 per year; common seamen on the lakes, £5 to £6 per month.

The salaries of the clergymen in Buffalo were stated as follows:—Episcopalian, £250 per annum; Presbyterian, £250; Baptist, £200; Methodist, £100; Universalist and Unitarian, £200—besides donations which sometimes amount to £40 or £50 per year. In country towns the salaries were considerably less. In Boston and New York and similar cities, rather more. But the ministers of religion in the United States are, in my deliberate opinion, the most devoted, disinterested, and self-denying body of men in the world. It may truly be said of them, in reference to their people, that “they seek not theirs but them.”

Among the advantages to Emigrants must not be forgotten the cheapness of Education. The common schools provide a fair business-like course of instruction, and in the numerous Colleges and learned Academies a first-rate Education can be obtained at an amazingly low sum. Let the reader refer to the terms as stated for Whitestown and Oberlin, where young men may be fully qualified for any of the learned professions.

In learning trades and businesses, premiums are so far from being expected, that the rule is to give immediate wages to the youths indentured, and the term seldom exceeds 4 or 5 years, but is generally a much shorter period.

The expenses of Emigration of course entirely depend on the mode of transit. The Cunard line of Royal Mail Steamers from Liverpool to New York and Boston, charge 38 guineas, besides a guinea, steward's fee.

The American line of steamers from Southampton charge 30 guineas to New York.

The London and New York line of Packet ships charge

for cabin about 18 or 20 guineas. But often passages may be secured, especially when several go together, for 16 guineas. Steerage passages average from 5 to £8 without provisions. Liverpool fares may be a little lower. It is highly important to select a ship belonging to the regular liners and not to go by ships merely got up for the Emigrant season, and in which several hundreds are crowded, without any regard to health and comfort. Before embarking it is highly important to decide on your final destination so as not to have to linger in New York or Boston, where much money may be easily wasted. The expense of travelling in the States is not more than half and in many cases much less than that, when compared with our own country. Supposing it to be your purpose to go to the far West, say to Wisconsin or the adjacent States—from New York to Albany by steam-boats, 150 miles, for 2s. 2d. From thence by rail to Buffalo, 300 miles in emigrant trains for about 25s. Then, by splendid steamers, on Lake Erie, &c., &c., to Millwaukie, Wisconsin. Cabin accommodation and excellent board, about 1,000 miles, three days and a-half passage, 36 to 44 shillings; Steerage, about half-price. Here, then, is a distance of near 1,500 miles, performed by first-rate daily conveyances in 5 days for about £3 3s. and not more than 2 guineas if in the steerage of the lake steamers. The Sultana and Niagara are splendid boats, and their Commanders are most gentlemanly and accommodating.

The following are the fares, distances, &c., from some of the chief cities:—Boston to Portland, 110 miles, by rail, in 5 hours, fare 12s. 6d.; Boston, to the New City of Lawrence, 28 miles, in 1 hour and 20 minutes, fare 3s.; Boston, to Great Falls, 71 miles, in 3½ hours, for 7s. 9d.; Boston, to Lowell, 26 miles, in one hour, for 2s. 9d.; Boston, to Plymouth, 37 miles, in 1 hour and 45 minutes, for 4s. 2d.; Boston, to Worcester, 44 miles, in 2 hours,

for 5s. 3d. ; Boston, to Albany, 200 miles, in 10 hours, for 21s. ; Boston, to New York, by rail or steamer, *via* Providence, for 16s. 6d., or by New Port, 223 miles, in 11 hours, same fare ; Boston, to Fall River, 53 miles, in 2 hours and a-half, for 5s. 6d.

From New York, to Philadelphia, by rail and steamer, 90 miles, in 5 hours, for first class, 16s. 6d., second class, 12s. 6d. ; Philadelphia, to Baltimore, 97 miles, in 6 hours, for 12s. 6d. ; from Baltimore, to Washington, 40 miles, in 2 hours, for 6s. 6d. ; Baltimore, to Cumberland River, 179 miles, in 10 hours, for 29s. ; Baltimore, to Columbia; 71 miles, in 5 hours and a-half, for 9s. ; Washington to Richmond, rail and steamer, 133 miles, in 8½ hours, for 23s. ; from Maidson to Indianapolis, 86 miles, in 7 hours, for 12s. 6d. ; from Cincinnati, to Springfield, 84 miles, in 6 hours, for 8s. 4d. ; from Sandusky City, to Bellefontane, 102 miles, in 8 hours, for 13s. 6d. ; from Detroit to Kalamazoo, 146 miles, in 11 hours, for 18s. ; Buffalo, to Niagara Falls, 22 miles, in 1½ hours, for 3s. ; from Philadelphia, to Pittsburg, by rail, stages, and steamers, 50s., distance about 400 miles. Steam-boats leave Pittsburg almost hourly for Cincinnati, fare 12s. 6d. ; from Baltimore, to New Orleans, by rail and steam-boats, the distance 1,460 miles, is performed in about six days, fare, including board, about 15 guineas. In most of the Provincial American Hotels, board and lodging may be obtained at from 4s. to 6s. per day. In some of the chief Hotels in New York and Boston, 8s. per day is charged.

I can personally testify to the excellent accommodations at Earl's Hotel near the Park Theatre New York ; the Delavan House, Albany ; the Butler House, Philadelphia ; the Franklin House, Cleveland ; and the Pavilion Hotel, Niagara Falls. It will be seen that the speed on the railways is from 15 to 26 miles per hour, 20 may be considered the average, while the steamers go at the rate

of from 14 to 20 miles per hour. Travelling by stage coaches is generally execrable and seldom exceeding 5 or 6 miles per hour, and often slower.

In conclusion, I would briefly reduce the advantages of the United States over Great Britain to the following particulars—Plenty of labour for the industrious—A fair remuneration—Cheap and abundant provisions—Political freedom—Religious Equality—Light taxation—Cheap literature and Education—A higher state of morals, and almost the absence of Pauperism.

To be set against these advantages—The extremes of climate—*Colorphobia*, or prejudice against the Negro race in the North—Slavery in its foulest form in the South—*Spitology*, or the disgusting habit of chewing tobacco, and rendering every visible thing foul by the nauseous juice—especially in the West and South.

The second of these evils must give way before the power of moral principle. And the last is a habit which is considered to be subsiding especially among religious and intellectual persons.

I shall ever regard my visit to America, as the most eventful and interesting circumstance of my life.

THE END.

lling by stage
exceeding 5 or

advantages of
the following
trious—A fair
ions—Political
on—Cheap lit-
of morals, and

The extremes of
nst the Negro
st form in the
of chewing to-
oul by the nau-
outh.

way before the
s a habit which
among religious

ca, as the most
ny life.

cord, Jersey.

160-

