Beyond Penn's Treaty

Journal

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SUMMARY: Evans was a Quaker minister and was born in 1731 in Evesham, NJ. He was a member of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting and had a farm in Newton. Designated “Journal E,” this includes his trip to visit Native Americans in New York State in 1796 as well as his travels in the South the previous year.

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poorly since his arrival in town. Neither he nor
John Parrish was at meeting on seventh-day. Jacob Lindley, William Savery and myself were there,
and glad to see each other again in that place; and
many friends expressed their gladness at our safe return. 24th. The weather dry and warm, the roads very dusty. This morning felt better. Leaving my horse here, I rode into town with my friend John John-
son, in a chair -- attended two sittings of our Yearly Meeting, which was much smaller than usual. Our friend Nicholas Wain, was again chosen clerk for the present year; and the business went on in much brotherly love and concord — a good degree of so-
lemnity and weight attending. I lodged at Thomas
Hough's. 25th. The weather much the same. I continue tolerable well in health; but weak and some cough. Attended the meeting as yesterday. Dined at N.
Wain's, and lodged at John James's. 26th, and fifth of the week. The meeting assem-
bled again at nine o'clock, and the business concluded before twelve, in solemn quiet, and, I believe, to the satisfaction of all present. After which, I dined with my friend David Bacon, and returned to Germantown with my kind friend, John Johnson, who had also attended all the sittings of this Yearly Meeting. The sickness in town continues here-
tofo. Divers friends in the city are paying constant attention to the sick — providing necessaries, nurses, coffins, and carriers of the dead. At which I felt glad, and hope they will be rewarded for their labours in so great and charitable a work.
Of a tour to Detroit, in order to attend this Treaty, with preliminary remarks and a brief history of the circumstances which led to this measure. The following Journal, while it corroborates Jacob Lindley's account, presents a view of divers interesting incidents and occurrences, not noted in that narrative. Joseph Moore was a valuable friend and minister belonging to Kingwood monthly meeting, New Jersey. The place of his residence was near Flemington. On the 17th of 4th mo. 1793, I set out for Philadelphia, and attended the meeting for sufferings, where were divers Friends who had given up to attend the Indian treaty proposed to be held at Sandusky, on the waters of Lake Erie — having previously obtained certificates from our several monthly meetings for that purpose. The commissioners appointed by government are, Lincoln, colonel Pickering, and Beverly Randolph. Lincoln goes by water to Albany, &c.; William Savery, Jacob Lindley, and William Hartshorne, go with him: and John Parrish, John Elliott, and myself, with Timothy Pickering and Beverly Randolph, go through the country by land. I have some days past, been very poorly with the ague; but am now bravely. In the afternoon set out in company with Beverly Randolph, John Parrish, John Elliott, and Henry Cornplanter, or Obeal — got that evening to Norristown, where colonel Pickering met us. Next day we proceeded to Reading — thence to Harrisburgh and over the Broad Mountain, Mackinoy, and Tuscarora, to Sunbury — thence crossed the Susquehanna at Northumberland, a town standing in the point where they east and west branches come together. Here, leaving the commissioners behind, we, in company with Josiah Haines, proceeded to William Ellis's, and attended Muncy meeting of Friends. After which, went to Samuel Wallace's, where we met the commissioners, and were liberally and friendly entertained. The forepart of this day, we passed a rapid stream, called the Loyalsock — and in the afternoon we crossed another large stream, called Lycoming, seven times — lodged at James Kyle's. Next day rode forty-three miles without any entertainment on the way, except what we had with us. — Where we put up, there was no hay to be had for our horses, so we fed them with oats, and tied them up for the night— went to bed, or rather lay on the floor with our own blankets, in a very small house; but rested well. In the morning, the weather was fine and pleasant — rode to major Samuel Lindley's, crossed the Tioga twice, and the Cownisky; then to the Painted Post, crossing Cohocton at David Fuller's. On our way here, we swam our horses over the Tioga, and went ourselves in a canoe. The country from Northumberland to this place, abounds with large streams of water, and abundance of flat
meeting, which was a solid, satisfactory opportunity, I believe, to them and us. Here we lodged. we went on towards our boat — dined at Francis Cornwell’s; the weather being wet and the wind ahead, William Hartshorne and I lodged here — the rest of our company went to Frederick Arnold's. Lindley went on foot up the river and crossed over to the town. The others lodged here — being very kindly entertained. 20th. After a solid opportunity with the family, we went on towards our boat — dined at Francis Cornwell’s; the weather being wet and the wind ahead, William Hartshorne and I lodged here — the rest of our company went to Frederick Arnold's. Lindley went on foot up the river and crossed over to the town. The others lodged here — being very kindly entertained.

21st. In the afternoon, John Elliott and Jacob Lindley went on foot up the river and crossed over to the town. The others lodged here — being very kindly entertained. 22d. Set out and rowed up to the town — found William Savery and the rest of our company all well. We have frequently been visited by numbers of the Indian chiefs that were on their way to Sandusky, who mostly called us Shemucteman, or long knives, the term they use to describe the Americans of the United States; but when informed what we were, they signified they had heard of our being come, and were glad. This day, we were visited by several that had just come to town. We observed the generality of all the tribes had a remarkable thirsty for rum; and when intoxicated, were very troublesome. 23d. First of the week, we held a meeting in a large sail loft in the shipyard; had a considerable gathering of the town's people, and a few soldiers, who behaved quietly. The meeting held about two hours and a half, and I believe, ended well. In the afternoon had some more Indians to visit us, of the Chipaway nation; one of whom, called a chief, was pretty clean dressed, which is not general among that nation.
to make peace with them on principles of justice, we were made willing to leave our homes and take this long journey to endeavour promote it, and to be present at the concluding of so good a work. Hey said, he knew long ago, we did not fight, but were for peace, and that, as we had come a long journey, preserved in health, it was evident the Great Spirit was pleased with our coming, and he hoped some good would be done, and that the Great Spirit would bring us home in health and safety. We had a visit also this morning from Abram, an Indian chief, Katharina his wife, and their daughters, richly clad, with plates of silver, &c. The introduction of distilled spirits among the people appears to have been their ruin. The frauds, in consequence of it, imposed upon them, taking in the ravages and depredations of war made amongst themselves, with multiplied murders and thefts, seems to have prevented their being wealthy people. The contrary with many is sorrowfully their situation, I fear to our condemnation; yet the history of Indian barbarity, and breach of faith to white people, and to one another, which we have heard related since we came here, would be shocking to recite, and is almost at times ready to stagger the faith of their best friends. One of the Moravian missionaries signified his sense, that if peace should be concluded, it would not last long, until they were further chastised. John Parrish asked, by what means? Did he mean the sword? He was answered, yes. This sentiment, from one of those who make profession of the peaceable principles of the gospel, was really discouraging.
old corn hills. On each side of these creeks and flats, are ridges of mountains. We have now travelled according to the several distances from place to place, two hundred, and forty-seven miles. Before night, got to an old Indian cabin, with fire in the middle, where we lodged. We let our horses browse awhile in the woods, then fed them with oats we had with us, and tied them up for the night. —

This cabin stands on the bank of Cohocton. The roads here are new, and of course rough, which is trying to the poor horses that are rid hard day, and at night tied to a tree. Next day, rode thirty-six miles to Williamsburgh. Some parts of the road very rough. We passed over some of the steepest hills I ever saw. But the country is new — and I have no doubt in a few years, the roads will be much improved, as there is abundance of excellent land that is settling fast in some places. Stayed this night at Captain Charles Williamson's, where we were kindly entertained. This morning the commissioners despatched a messenger to Canandaigua for an interpreter; so we rested here and were finely refreshed. Set out again next day, and rode to Gilbert Berry's, on the bank of Genesee river. Here we found about fifty Indians collected, amongst whom were some of their chiefs; Farmer's Brother, Red Jacket, Little Billy, and others, to all of whom dinner was given by the commissioners. They expressed their gladness in seeing us, and we also in seeing them. In the evening we had some weighty conversation together, wherein the commissioners imparted little of their business concerning the treaty;
Transcription

which appeared to give general satisfaction. After which, theyt Indians gave our friend John Parrish a ytf new name, which they in their language call Suttekutte, and signifies plain or level. This nameytf was given by Farmer's Brother, at whichytf there was a small shout, in their way, and they would have given us aytf song on the occasion; but understanding we were a plain people, notytf accustomed to singing, it was omitted, and nothing further followed than aytf little pleasantry. Near ten o'clock we all retired and restedytf bravely. ytf In the morning the Indians showed no inclination to depart while theytf commissioners were here.RED Jacket . aytf the close of one of his speeches last evening, signified, that when he wasytf in Philadelphia, the white people had proposed a method for them to ytf turn buffaloes into cows, deer into sheep, and bears into hogs; he thoughtytf it now a fit time for the commissioners to show them a piece of theirytf skill; as they were now on their way to Canandaigua for some clothing, &c, and that a goodytf buffalo would be very agreeable for provision on the way. Theytf commisytf sioners used some endeavours to obtain a fat cow; but as theretyf was none to be had here, they gave them a quantity of salt beef, pork, andytf corn, at which they appeared satisfied. ytf ytf ytf 14th.ytf We prepared to move forward; divers other people fell in company with usytf from Schenectadytf and other places, who were going into Upperytf Canadya. We swam our horses over the Genesee river with some difficulty, and we, with ourytf baggage, crossed in a canoe. In the evening we put up in the woods bytytf the side of Tonnewanta creek, where we ytf sheltered for the night with a good fire, and tied up ytf
our horses as before. The following day we traveled hard, being very desirous to reach some house to lodge in. According to their account given us, we rode about fifty miles, and truly we thought them long enough. Arrived at Buffalo Creek about sun set, and put up at landlord Winney's; most of us lodged on the floor and slept well; also, had plenty of grass for the horses. The country we have passed through the last two days, is Indian lands, and one continued wilderness. Much of the land appears very good, with a variety of timber, such as oak, hickory, sugar maple, elm, ash, beech, linn, pine, cherry, butternut, &c. 16th. Rode about three miles to the ferry, nearly opposite Fort Erie, most of the way along the beach of Lake Erie. Here we crossed over the outlet of the lake, a large and strong current, landed in the British dominions, and rode down the banks of the river to Charles Willson's near the great falls. The whole distance of this place is four hundred and twenty-seven miles. In the evening, walked to the brow of the bank to view the mighty cataract. Next morning went again, descended a very steep hill and walked to the rock over which the water falls, which appears tremendous indeed. There are rapids above the cataract that fall, it is said, fifty feet (and it looks likely to be so) within the distance of little more than half a mile. After satisfying our curiosity here, the commissioners went on to governor Simcoe's, at Navy Hall, sixteen miles. This is nearly opposite the garrison, which stands on a point of land the United States. John Parrish, John Elliott, and myself, went about two miles to our y
friend William Lundy's, where we were kindly entertained, and spent most of the next day. Being first of the week, and having appointed a meeting to be held here at the eleventh hour; about the time there attended a pretty large collection of people, more than the house could contain. We thought a favoured opportunity. After dinner we had a solid opportunity with the family and divers friends who had stayed with us. Then went about six miles to our friend John Hill's, who, with his wife, had been at the meeting. Here we were kindly entertained and lodged. In the morning, had a solid opportunity with the family, and set out for Navy Hall, a messenger having been sent to invite us to dine with the governor. He appears to be a plain man, and remarkably easy of access. At table we had the company of the commissioners, colonel Butler, majors Little, Hales, &c. The governor, when we were walking in his garden, said our coming forward at this time, did our society great honour. Toward evening we rode up the lake about two miles to landlord Peacock's, and lodged. We had the company of our friend, John Parrish, having a letter from their connexions in Philadelphia. Here we were kindly entertained. In the woods we came through, we observed the greatest quantity of pigeons, I think I ever saw; they were flying up the lake, being chiefly young ones, and very fat. The people take abundance of them with clubs, poles, &c. The weather has been warm and dry since the time of our arrival in this country. I continue very poorly, but went three miles to our friend John...
Taylor’s, though hardly able to travel. Here we were kindly treated and lodged. I believe many were made glad seeing their friends come amongst them, for whom in their wilderness situation, we often felt near sympathy. 23d. I felt much better in health, and understanding divers Friends live at that place called the Short Hills, about twelve miles off, we concluded to go there. On the way we dined at Thomas Rice’s, and thence proceeded to Joshua Gillam’s. We passed through some land where we saw the effects of a hurricane that was on the 1st of the 7th month last, and truly I may say, I never saw so great destruction of timber. For about two miles in width, and said to many miles in length, there was scarce a single tree left that was not torn up by the roots, or broken off. This tract, as far as we have passed over, appears excellent land, with a variety of good timber — white and black oak, hickory, chestnut, poplar, white pine, walnut, cherry, &c. We, finding a few Friends settled in this neighborhood, concluded to stay amongst them over first-day, and have a meeting with them. In the interval, we visited at James Crawford’s, Enoch Scrigley’s, and John Dorling’s, where the meeting is proposed to be held. 26th. We had a considerable gathering of people that behaved orderly, among whom we had a satisfactory opportunity. In the afternoon, set out on our way to Navy Hall, and lodged at Jeremiah Moore’s. Having heard of the arrival of the other Friends that came by the way of Albany, we rose early next morning, and went to our friend Benjamin Hill’s, where we took breakfast — then rode to the landing, and thence to Navy Hall. Spent a little
time at theyt governor's, and went back to the landing, where we met with Jacob Lindley, Williamy Savery, and Williamy Hartshorne, who had come on by water. Our stores wereyf landed here, and we all dined at captainyf Smith's, at the mess house. In the afternoon we set up ouryf tents on the hill, and lodged all together. This seemed very pleasant, yf being all in health, and they having had a favourable passage from Newy York to this place, and very agreeable company with general Lincoln, in their covered bateauxyf, two of which they propose taking up to Lakeyf Erie. yf yf yf 28th. yf Having had a good night's rest in our tents, were in the morning allyf bravely. When we shall move forward from this place appears at presentyf uncertain, as the commissioners sent off an express yesterday toyf Philadelphia on some importantyf occasion, and expect to wait his return. Young Cornplanter went some days ago to his father's, about oneyf hundred and fifty miles from this place. The Indians, we understand, yf are gathering from many parts to the place appointed. Some of the Mohawks are now here. We shortly expect a numberyf of the Five Nations. Jacob Lindley being desirous to see Jeremiah Moore, we two rode there, spent theyf afternoon, and lodged. The weather cool and cloudy, with easterlyyf winds. The next day was rainy. We are now within about three miles of theyf great cataract — the noise of which is much like the roaring of the seayf in time of storm. The people gave us a particular account of theiryf distressed situation, about four years ago, for want of bread, and theiryf loss of cattle and horses; which was truly alarming; but through the yf goodness of kind Providence, they have now plenty
of breadtyf and other necessaries; and plenty of good sugar which they make from the maple tree. ytf ytf ytf ytf landing, and we, with Jeremiah Moore and ytf Benjamin Hill, went to the Falls, where Jacobyf had not been, and viewed them in a different direction from what weyf had done before. In this as well as many other things, the mighty works of Providence are emi-

nently displayed, being far beyond the power of human art to form. Some of our company descended the mighty hill, bytyf the clefts of rocks and the help of Indian ladders, to the water below, ytf supposed one hundred and ten feet. Here they saw divers curi-
osities, ytf and brought up some memorials of stone, bones, &c. We then returned tytf our camp, and I lodged at Benjamin tyf Canby's. ytf ytf ytf 31st. yf We had at our little camp, the company of ytf captain Hendricks and several other Indians, ytf that fed on our provisions — and a white man, lately from ytf Pittsburg, informed that the Indians from the south-
ward were coming on. ytf ytf ytf 6th. mo. 1st. ytf ytf The weather wet and little business to be done — though the article yf provision meets with a large consumption — we being all in pretty good ytf health, and for the most part a number of Indians and others at our camp. ytf The commissioners are most of the time at Navytyf Hall with governor Simcoe. ytf We expect to move forward in a day or two, towards ytf Fort Erie, to take passage in a vessel for ytf Detroit — the commissioners notyf likely to go from this under a week or ten days. We endeavour to fill upyf our time in seeing our friends. This afternoon Johnyf Parish and John Elliott, ytf crossed the river and went to
an Indian settlement of about eighty families, who received them kindly. 2d, and first of the week, we held a meeting about four miles from the landing, in a large barn, of which previous notice had been given. The collection was large, and proved a solid opportunity. I hope it tended to the advancement of our religious testimony. Divers Friends came many miles to attend it. After which, William Savery and William Hartshorne returned to our camp, in order to send forward our baggage to-morrow the upper landing above the Falls. John Parrish, Jacob Lindley, John Elliott, and myself, went to Jeremiah Moore's and dined — thence to William Lundy's and lodged. Esquire Burch was at meeting, and kept company with us thus far. 3d. Went on to esquire Burch's, where we dined. Bought three barrels of flour and sent forward to Chipaway, to be carried on with the rest of our baggage, to Fort Erie. John Parrish, John Elliott, and myself, rode up the river about seven miles and lodged at our friend Richardsun's. Next morning went to Benjamin Willson's, whose wife is a near relation of mine. Benjamin went with us six miles to the Fort. Here are king's stores, and a harbour for shipping — several topsail vessels were then lying here. We went on board the Dunmore, captain Ford, bound to Detroit. The cabin passengers besides ourselves were Robert Inne, Newman and servant, Richard Hillery and servant, Dr. William M'Casky, John Heckevelder and William Willson. These, with sailors and marines (being a king's ship) and about sixty Indians of four different tribes bound to the treaty, made our whole
crew about ninety. We left our horses in the care
of Benjamin Willson — next day set sail and steered
up the lake. We had fine pleasant weather until the
8th, when being near the islands towards the head
of the lake, and dark night coming on us, we stood
off and on till morning — had several squalls of rain,
and short blasts of high wind, with thunder and
lightning — which was somewhat alarming, as our
ship had on board a large quantity of powder. But
through the goodness of kind Providence we were
preserved from damage. 9th, and first of the week; — fine pleasant morning
with light airs of wind. The islands now appeared
in sight. This day we had a small meeting in the
ship with our fellow passengers and two Indian
chiefs. In the evening entered the mouth of Detriot
river, anchored till morning; when we ran up
the beautiful river a northerly course, with a fair
wind to Detroit. This is a small garrison town, with
a variety of inhabitants. Here is much of the sound
of drums and trumpets, but not much religion. The
people here, as well as those on board our ship, were
very respectful to us — and there was great harmony
amongst ourselves. Thanks be to kind Providence
for all his unmerited favours. Here we landed our
smallest baggage, and took lodgings at Matthew Dol-
son's for the present. 11th. Found our accommodations comfortable and
easy. We visited the commandant, colonel England, and showed him our passport from governor
Simcoe, at Niagara, and are now waiting the com-
missioners coming forward, which we hope may be
soon. From the present complexion of things, it
looks likely to be some time before the treaty com-
y
mences; so that we find patience very necessary to by exercised. We hear many sentiments expressed, some favourable and some otherwise. Hope our minds may not be diverted by either from that humble dependence on the omnipotent Arm of power, under whose banner, I trust, we have enlisted in the righteous cause of peace-makers. 12th. Took a walk down the bank of the river, about three miles to a fine spring, of which there are few hereabouts. The inhabitants mostly use the river water, which is said to be very wholesome. The banks of this river for many miles above and below the town, are very thickly settled, mostly with French, who have fine orchards and meadows, and good wheat growing. Their grain is mostly manufactured by wind-mills, of which there are many in sight. The inhabitants of the town are as great a mixture I think, as I ever knew in any one place. English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, French, Americans from different states, with black and yellow, and seldom clear of Indians of different tribes in the day time. These are turned out by nine o'clock at night, and the gates are shut — sentries placed constantly in various parts round the town, which is enclosed with high pickets. There is no place of worship except one Roman Catholic chapel. There are large ships employed on these waters, some of which are from one hundred to one hundred and fifty tons burden; they sail up to Michillimackinac, several hundred miles from this place, and return with abundance of peltry — the staple commodity of this country. 13th. John Parrish, John Elliott, and myself, dined with the commandant, colonel Richard England,
and aytf number of other officers, and were friendly and liberally entertained.
ytf ytf ytf ytf
14th. ytf Took passage in a small boat, bound up the river Latrench, on the east side of Lake St.ytf Clair.ytf
with a fair wind — passed through the lake, more than twenty milesytf over, and went up the river about fifteen miles, to Isaac Dolson's, where we lodged. —
Next day, with someytf Indians in a canoe, proceeded up the river about twenty miles, toytf Edward Watson's, son of Thomas, of New York,
, an intimate
ytf acquaintance. The respect I felt for him and his connections induced me toytf take this tour to see him, and know how he fared here. He and his wifeytf received me kindly. They are connected with the ytf Moravian brethren, and were very civil to me.ytf John Heckewelder, Indian interpretytf and Moravian minister, was passenger with me as far as Dolson's, where he took horse and went up theytf river to visit his brethren at a settlement of that people. This ytf appears to be a beautiful new country, just settling; fine wheat, corn,ytf peas, &c. now growing, and grass in abundance; — the timber, white andytf black oak, cherry, hickory, black and white walnut, ash, linn, poplar,ytf &c. I am informed it continues in that way for one hundred and fiftyytf miles up this river — the general course of which runs about east fromytf its mouth, and the farther up, it is said, the better the land. Theytf inhabitants here appear to want as much cultivation as the lands they liveytf on. May the Lord's power so reach their hearts, as to bring them into ytf subjection to his Divine will. ytf ytf ytf 16th, ytf and first of the week, after breakfast took leave of this family in a solidytf manner, and returned to Dolson's: on theytf way, called at several houses
where divers were collected, being much accustomed to visit each other on first-days, — among whom I had several opportunities for religious conversation, and informing them of our principles. The boat being ready for sailing, having on board about twenty-five bushels of wheat, we got under way, and had a pleasant passage to the town, where we arrived about ten o'clock in the evening. The gates being shut, we were obliged to lodge without the pickets.

17th. The boat being ready for sailing, having on board about twenty-five bushels of wheat, we got under way, and had a pleasant passage to the town, where we arrived about ten o'clock in the evening. The gates being shut, we were obliged to lodge without the pickets.

18th. Went early into the town — found all my dear friends well; they gave me any account of two public meetings held by them; one with the inhabitants of the town and soldiers, and a number of the officers, in the forenoon; and another in the country in the afternoon, both to pretty good satisfaction.

Jacob Lindley, William Savery, and William Hartshorne, dined with the commandant yesterday. With respect to Indian affairs, things look dull and gloomy — the commissioners not yet come forward; so that we are here in suspense with respect to the time of the opening of the treaty, and hear many frightful stories about the conduct of the Indians; but we endeavour to keep our minds quiet, trusting in the arm of divine power for preservation, and believing we are engaged in the righteous cause of promoting peace on earth and good will to men.

19th. William Savery not very well — the rest of our company, to wit, Friends, went down the river in a small boat, about four miles, to Frederick Arnold's, where we dined — then went on foot about two miles to John Messemer's, who is of the religious society called Dunker's, — with whom and divers of his friends and neighbours we held a
Our landlord's boat set out for the river Rushe, with grain, to the mill. I took passage therein with William Savery. Matthew Dolson met us at the mill, and William returned with him in the evening; I stayed all night at Jacob Troxler's, Dutchman, who served his time in Jersey. The people were as kind as it was in their power. rowed most of the way home, being about ten miles. This river is called Rushe, which signifies red, and the water appears stained with something which causes it to appear with remarkable redness.

The boat with the cargo being ready, we 25th. The boat with the cargo being ready, we rowed most of the way home, being about ten miles. This river is called Rushe, which signifies red, and the water appears stained with something which causes it to appear with remarkable redness.

John Heckewelder returned from Latrench river; with him came a number of Moravian Indians, who adhere to their religion of that family of the brethren. We understand they suffered much in the time of the late war, and since, — having had a number of their friends killed by the white people, with the loss of most of their substance, of which they had plenty while in their peaceable habitation at Muskingum. They were now in the sixth place of their retreat, in the British government, and on good land. Our commiseration was excited by the above account, and we granted some relief to the amount of one hundred dollars, which they received thankfully.

The Indians are every day here, on their way to the treaty. Twenty-eight are just arrived from Michillimackinac, some of whom I saw this morning; they were well dressed, curiously painted, and decorated with wampum, and ear and nose bobs; all young, and the handsomest I think I have as yet seen. They appeared good humoured and pleasant.
having, as I was informed, brought no arms or warlike instruments with them, except their bows and arrows, with flutes for music, of their own making, which appeared simple, but pleasing to themselves. Some of the British officers asked them to play, which they readily did, by putting the instrument to the mouth, and sometimes to the nose; as handily to the one as the other. This evening had the company of capt. John Drake, a coaster between this and Mackinaw, distant one hundred and thirty leagues — sails in a sloop of seventy or eighty tons burthen. He gave us some account of the north-west fur trade, and the manner of its being carried on by companies concerned, who employ many hundred men, that stay many years in the country, travelling and trading with the northern Indians for peltry; an abundance of which, of the richest kind, is brought from the high northern latitudes, which nets the companies very large profit. But among what people, or in what part of the world, except Canadian French, could persons be found for their purpose, I know not. They are allowed a very small portion of provisions from this to the Grand Portage, at the head of Lake Superior, which is about eight hundred miles; there they are allowed about one bushel (forty-two quarts French measure) of Indian corn per man, for a year, and a little fat, which they may use at their own discretion. The corn is prepared in a curious manner at Detroit, being first boiled in strong lye, which takes off the outside hull; afterwards it is spread out and dried, then packed up for use. With this they set out, and return not until the end of the year, when a fresh
supply of goods is taken up with canoes, &c. by many hundred men to the Portage, where they exchange commodities to a very great amount. Thus goes on the trade from year to year. The men in the north live principally on fish, and their flesh of beasts of divers kinds, without bread or salt, and when they return appear as robust and healthy, and even more so than those who live on the greatest delicacies. The principal fish in Lake Superior are the white fish and salmon trout, which are fine and delicate: we have eat of them, brought fresh from they lake to this place in six days. We understand one M'Kenzie is now with ten men, exploring the North-west Territory: he once attempted it before; was out more than a year, and discovered large frozen waters in the north, but, whether lakes or ocean, he knew not — supposed the latter, the water being salt. We Captain Drake, by his own account, had several voyages to Africa, in the horrid business of fetching slaves, which he now very much condemns. He told us many curious tales; — and is certainly a very temperate man with respect to drink, taking nothing but water — a rare instance in a seafaring man. Happy would it be for many thousands in the world, were his example followed in that respect; families would be preserved from ruin and distress, morality increase, the poor Indians be saved from many acts of violence, and the end of our creation be more fully answered by honouring God, our Creator.

28th. We are frequently visited by the officers of this place, both civil and military, who appear friendly, and treat us with much respect, often
wishimg us success in our laudable undertaking; as-
suring us, that nothing should be wanting that lay
in their power, to render us happy and comfortable.
The commandant said, that if he apprehended dan-
gery at any time, he should lay his commands on us
not to depart the place. But, although we sought
not the protection of military power, we were not
insensible of his great good will towards us, which
we were not wanting to acknowledge. Visits from the Indians are almost every day re-
peated, by different tribes constantly coming in,
, this being the thoroughfare for all the northern Indians. It would be difficult to describe the various
appearances they make, and languages they speak.
It is wonderful to find the vast expense the British
government is at with this people. Governor Sim-
coe said it cost them thirty thousand pounds per an-
um. Here are agents appointed, that are daily
giving out large quantities of provision, &c. who appeared to have much concern respecting the
approaching treaty, and mentioned the remem-
brace of some long and broad belts that were given
out in former treaties, intended to bind us by the
hands and arms, so that no small accident in future
should be able to make separation; and, notwithstanding all that had happened, they (the Wyandots) felt some of the old affection to remain, and he
hoped we would find it so at the general council;
but could speak for none but themselves. We as-
sured him we had the same love and friendship for
them and all others, as our forefathers had, and that
our principles had always restrained us from war;
and when we believed the government was disposed
29th. This day had a visit from a Wyandot chief,
We often hear many frightful things suggested; as, that we shall be either killed, or kept as hostages at the ensuing council. This, with the accounts of the Indian warriors in time past, frequently passing with numbers of scalps and their disconsolate prisoners, seemed dreadful; yet we are not discouraged from pursuing our first prospect; believing he that put us forth, will go before us, if we are not wanting on our part. It must be said to the honour of British humanity, and in commendation of this government of Upper Canada, and its truly respectable and generous officers, that they have interfered the relief of great numbers of persons, and obtained their redemption at a great price; divers of whom that we met with appeared as the outcasts of Europe; some of them, as colonel England and other officers told us, hardly had manners or gratitude to acknowledge the kindness, though in some instances it cost one hundred pounds. But in the case of a real American, they never grudged it. 30th. First of the week. This morning we were visited by a principal man of the Wyandots, called the Blind Chief, with his nephew, grand, and great grandson; with whom we had some friendly conversation. He told us eight of their principal men were gone on to the council. We held meetings fore and afternoon in the king's sail loft, to a good degree of satisfaction; being largely attended by the citizens, officers, and soldiers, who behaved quietly. 7th mo. 1st. Took breakfast with captain Elliot, Indian commissioner. After which, went to the burial of Isidore Shone at the Roman chapel. He was an old Indian interpreter, supposed to have shorten...
ed his days by the immoderate use of strong drink. On this occasion there was a good deal of form and ceremony, in their way. 2d. Yesterday arrived the ship Ottoway, captain Cowan, from Fort Erie. He brought about eighty Indians — more than sixty were landed at Miami rapids, with colonel Butler; eighteen of the Oneidas were on board here. It was said Butler was fearful they might be hurt by some other Indians that were there, on account of some dislike they had to one of their chiefs, who had given his interest in favour of the Americans in such a manner as to create jealousies amongst them. They, notwithstanding apprehend themselves quite safe in the British lines, where the tribes of all the nations from east, west, north, and south, are daily supplied with provisions, &c. And we hear nothing but wishes for peace among the people every where. This day we crossed the river in our landlord's boat, with himself, wife, &c. to his farm, where we regaled ourselves with fine ripe cherries and towards evening returned. The weather very warm, and for many days past it has been very wet — but through divine favour we are preserved in good health. 3d. We had a visit from colonel England, who is constantly manifesting his regard in a very respectful manner. He invited us to walk with him to his garden, and some of our company went. We had also the company, at our lodgings, of a young Shawnee chief, neatly and richly dressed in Indian style; he stayed and dined with us, behaving with decency at table. But we sometimes find great difficulty in conversing with the Indians, in such a man-
tier as we wish, on account of our interpreter's sentiments and prospects differing in some respects so widely from ours. I was this day very poorly with a fever.— We were visited by fourteen of the Indians that came in the Ottoway, with one Shawnee, who finding our doctor M'Caskey had been with St. Clair's army at the time of the defeat, told him, you're my friend, though you ran away from me once. still in suspense, and weary of our long detention here — though we are well supplied with provisions, &c, and decently treated by our respectable landlord and landlady, as well as by the inhabitants in general, being often invited to dine, &c. In the evening I felt better and slept pretty well.

5th. We are much confined within the narrow limits of this small garrison town, where, the streets being narrow, there is a want of air. A favourable opportunity presenting for a small tour on the water, we, except William Savery and William Hartshorne, went in a boat, provided by our friend William Baker, up the river about nine miles, to Nathan Williams's, where we were kindly received, and dined. His place is situate at the entrance of Lake St. Clair. While here, Nathan gave us any account, that in digging a cave for a root house, they found, about six feet below the surface of the ground, large quantities of human bones, that must have been for a long time there: and at another place on the bank of the lake, it being washed away when the lake was high, there were seen great numbers of the same kind, which they gathered up and buried. The Indians said they must have been
from people a great while ago that they knew no-
thing of. There is also near this lake, as we are in-
formed, the appearance of of forts, curiously made
in ancient time, where pieces of earthenware are
often found, though large trees are now standing in
the entrenchments, of which the present Indians
can give no account. We seem pretty generally led
to believe, from various circumstances, that the na-
tives of this land must be the descendants of old
Jacob, and are of the scattered tribes, who probably
found their way here through Russia, and crossed
over the narrow strait from Kamschatka to the west
side of America. Be ally this as it may, we find them
here in great numbers, at present a savage, barbarous
people when at war, and more particularly when in-
toxicatyf with strong drink, which has been intro-
duced by the white people that suppose themselves
by far their superiors in religious and natural
understanding. Happy would it have been for them and
us, had we used those superior talents, in mercy
conferred upon us, more to the honour of God, by
following the example of our holy leader, Christ
Jesus, who said he came not to destroy men's lives,
but to save them. May all Christendom more and
more labour to experience a renovation of heart and
mind, submitting and conforming to the will in all our conduct, consistent with the design of
our creation. Then might we have reason to hope
for a blessing on our labours, tending to stop the
effusion of human blood, and the establishment of
Christ's kingdom on the mountain of love and hol-
ness, where the lion and the lamb might lie down
together, there being nothing to make us afraid.
In the afternoon we re-embarked and returned to

town. Wm. Savery and Wm. Hartshorne in our absence, were visited by a Shawnee warrior, who announced to them what had frequently been suggested to us before, by divers persons, that if the commissioners did not immediately agree that all the land west of the Ohio should be given up by the United States, or even hinted any thing to contrary, by offering gifts or money as purchase, that not one of them or their company would go off the ground alive; for their fathers, who were all gone, had sold lands for knives, rum, &c. till they were now driven almost to the sun setting, where they were determined to make stand. He also pointed out very sensibly, the sad effects strong drink had on their fathers in general. He then appeared perfectly sober — informing that four days before he left the Miami Rapids, a deputation of two chiefs from a tribe, embarked for Niagara to meet the commissioners, and let them know the outlines of their conclusions; and that if the white people would settle to the banks of the Ohio on the east side, and agree that the river should be the line, they would be glad, and take them by the hand and call them brothers. But we apprehended no such power lay with the commissioners, nor of its being the design of government, — the cloud looked dark and heavy, and portended some dreadful scenes of desolation, except they Lord should be pleased, in his abundant mercy, to interpose and spare this wicked generation. The aforesaid Indian, notwithstanding his sensibility and calmness, about two hours after, returned much intoxicated with rum — behaved very rudely, and drew a stroke with his tomahawk at one Sylvester Ash, an interpreter, who had long resided with
the Shawnese, and now lives Fort Pitt. We supposed he had grudge against him for leaving them; but Ash prevented his doing him mischief. This, with other insolent behavior to our landlord, caused captain Munsey, who was there, to send some soldiers to turn him out of the garrison. These things look gloomy, and tend to confirm us that nothing short of wisdom from above will do for us to lean to.

6th. The weather is now dry and warm — the wheat is fast ripening, of which there is an appearance of very fine crops. Vegetables are plenty, such as new potatoes, peas, beans, &c. The sloop Felicity just arrived from the Miamies, confirms the account of the Indian deputation being gone to meet the commissioners at Niagara, accompanied by colonel Butler and Simon Girty. The schooner Nancy also just arrived from Michillimackinac, with peltry — made her passage to this place in seventeen days — distance three hundred and ninety miles. The forenoon in the old sail loft it was to good satisfaction, being large and solid. In the afternoon we went about five miles to the river Rushe — held a meeting with the inhabitants there and several who went with us from the town. This also we thought comfortable and edifying.

7th. First of the week. We held a meeting in the forenoon in the old sail loft; it was to good satisfaction, being large and solid. In the afternoon we went about five miles to the river Rushe — held a meeting with the inhabitants there and several who went with us from the town. This also we thought comfortable and edifying.

8th. The weather hot and sultry — a heavy thunder shower. We have no account from the commissioners — hope they may come on with the Indian deputies, if anything is likely to be done. This is truly a trying scene to us, to be kept in this expensive place so long in suspense; yet hope it may not be altogether in vain. We think we have done the
best we could in our present circumstances. Various reports are daily coming in, with respect to the Indians' disposition. We much desire an opportunity with them in council, if it could be come properly, whether the commissioners come or not. The opinion of many is, there will be no general treaty. We received a letter from colonel M'Kee in answer to one written him some time ago; — says he will attend to our request, and give us every intelligence he apprehends necessary; — and yesterday, one from captain Hendricks, at the rapids of Miami, requesting some favours from us, — which were granted. And truly we have many requests, that in our present circumstances we are not able to comply with to the full. Hendricks' account is more favourable than some others we have had. He expresses a hope there will be a peace. The general cry among the gentlemen and more knowing inhabitants of this place is, for God's sake, gentlemen, don't venture yourselves to Sandusky. This we believe is from motives of entire friendship and good will to us, and makes it at times very trying. And though we have not felt any slavish fears — yet hope to move cautiously, as wisdom, which is profitable to direct, may point out their way. One of the Indians, a Delaware, that brought captain Hendricks' letter, says the western Indians keep their runners constantly out to watch the motion of general Wayne's army, from whom they have some fearful apprehensions; which we hope are groundless. We had a visit from captain Blue Jacket, a principal warrior among the Shawnees. He was in command at the defeat of St. Clair's army. He was richly dressed. His appearance is lofty and masculine.
He said he had heard of the Quakers — that they were harmless people that did not fight; and was glad now to see us. We had also a visit from several others of the same tribe. One of a solid countenance said, he heartily desired we might succeed in the great work of peace; and appeared much pleased to see us. We have several capable interpreters with us; but our sentiments being peace-ful, serious and religious, are so opposite to theirs, that when they do interpret, it is with such reluct-ance as puts it out of our power to relieve our minds so fully as we could wish. This day received a letter from the Moravian Indians and their minis-ter, expressing their grateful sense of Friends' kind-ness to them. The sloop Detroit, bound to Mackinaw, arrived from Fort Erie in eight days. We were in hopes of letters, but were disappointed. However we understand the commissioners, with a number of Indians, are coming in the Dunmore which was nearly ready to sail, and may be soon expected, if not met with by the Chipaway, and detained by the chiefs who were to have a conference with them previous to their coming forward to the treaty. Of whom, David Canada, speaks good English, and interprets well. His father was a white man. He has been in Europe — appears friendly to the American interest, and says he will go with us to the treaty. We all went over the river to our landlord's farm, where we dined on provision we took with us. Spent most of the day there and visiting some neighbours. Returned in the evening.
The sloop Sagonay is just arrived from Forty Erie. The Dunmore was waiting for a wind, when the deputation of Indians arrived — and the commissioners returned to Navy Hall to have a conference. This is an additional disappointment, and further trial of our faith and patience. Very busy in hay-making, and some beginning their wheat harvest. In the afternoon the sloopy Speedwell arrived from Fort Erie, by which we had letters from our friends at home, and one from the commissioners, informing of their return to Navy Hall; but that they expect to come forward in a few days. Felt rather dull and heavy — my spirits low. I feel the importance of our embassy with much weight. — The dark conversation frequently heard respecting war, is truly distressing and discouraging. I am frequently led to recur back to the first principles from whence the concern took its rise; and have, as yet, cause to doubt of its propriety, although many discouraging prospects are frequently thrown in our way. We are comfortably preserved in unity one with another in the main cause we are engaged in, hoping we shall not be shaken from the right ground by the enemies of peace, — of which there are many. This day we had another meeting in the usual place, which was large and solid.

Had an interview with captain Elliot, who had just returned from the Rapids, where Indians are collected; but nothing further has transpired. He appears somewhat reserved; and our anxious state of suspense still continues. Weyf are apprehen-
sive the Indian embassy to the commissioners may prevent they proposed treaty. We wrote a letter to colonely McKee, and an epistle to the Indians, to be forwarded they first opportunity. They here we observe a species of Indian slaves called ytf Pawnees, or Punins, — who are captives taken by the Chipaways from the Suse, or Pawneeytf nations. It is sorrowful to think that a nation so famed for liberty, ytf should hold them, and a number of the African race, in a state of bondage during life. The government here, we understand, has made some essay towards their enlargement, which, it is hoped, will, in time, amount to total abolition. ytf Elliot, deputy agent for Indian affairs, and againytf expressed our anxious desires to him, that a solid peace might takeytf place; we also queried if it would be proper for us, or any of our company, ytf to visit the Indians in their present council at the Rapids, where he was now about to return. They told us, he thought in the present state of things, it would not be eligible to move that way. He gave us to understand, that the Indians were generally acquainted with our being here, and our views towards them; and hoped on the return of the Indian embassy, some way would open forytf our relief. For the present, we concluded to forward the letters to and M’Kee Indians, by Elliot, and as our having a personal interview with the Indians appeared doubtful, we forwarded Friends' Address toytf them, to be read by M’Kee in case we should fail of an opportunity ourselves. ytf Having good crops: but in someytf places the grain is ytf

16th. ytf Had a solid opportunity with captain Elliot, deputy agent for Indian affairs, and againytf expressed our anxious desires to him, that a solid peace might takeytf place; we also queried if it would be proper for us, or any of our company, ytf to visit the Indians in their present council at the Rapids, where he was now about to return. Heytf told us, he thought in the present state of things, it would not be eligible to move that way. He gave us to understand, that the Indians were generally acquainted with our being here, and our views towards them; and hoped on the return of the Indian embassy, some way would open forytf our relief. For the present, we concluded to forward the letters to and M’Kee Indians, by Elliot, and as our having a personal interview with the Indians appeared doubtful, we forwarded Friends' Address toytf them, to be read by M’Kee in case we should fail of an opportunity ourselves. ytf Having good crops: but in someytf places the grain is ytf

17th. ytf The people are very busy in their harvest, having good crops; but in someytf places the grain is ytf
injured by a kind of smut, supposed to be occasioned by much wet and rapid growth. We have lately heard of the arrival of a number of Creeks and Cherokee Indians, in the neighborhood of the Indian council — we fear, with views not friendly to a peaceable accommodation of matters with the Western Indians — as we hear hostilities between them and the whites have been renewed to the southward. These accounts are alarming and discouraging. Theyf commissioners are not yet come. We wait as patiently as we can, until we hear further from them.

18th. This morning had an interview with captain Wellbank, who came with the detachment of Cherokee and Creek Indians from the southern territory, he says, more than a thousand miles, and that they were ninety days on their journey. His principal business seemed to be with colonel England, who gave immediate orders for the sloopy Felicity to sail with him on board, to Forty Erie, on his way to govern Simcoe. We suppose they have some matters of importance, as colonel England a few days ago assured us the Felicity was detained on purpose to take us to Sandusky, or Fort Erie, as was most eligible, on their shortest notice, which looked kind and friendly to our purpose.

19th. The weather fair and pleasant, and through Divine favour, we are all in health; but are still in great suspense, with respect to the event of this intended treaty, which every day looks more and more discouraging. Yet we think we have been in the line of our duty in coming forward and labouring thus far; and hope our being here may be of some use on different accounts. Some of our company...
ny walked yesterday to the spring about three miles below they town, where they had a satisfactory opportunity with some Oneida Indians that were encamped there. They seem jointly concerned with us for the accomplishment of peace. This day they were all together in the arbour in the colonel's garden, looking over some writings on Indian affairs. To this place we frequently resort, as it is retired and pleasant — being indulged with this privilege by invitation from the colonel soon after our arrival here.

20th. The harbour is now clear of shipping. — We are anxiously waiting their arrival of the Dunmore, by which we expect the commissioners, or to hear from them, hoping our detention here will be shortly closed by our going on to Sandusky, or returning to Fort Erie on our way home: this we desire humbly to submit to the wise Disposer of events.

21st. First of the week. We held a meeting in the sail loft at the tenth hour, which was a favoured time, it being large and solid. Soon after our return, we heard of the arrival of the Dunmore at the mouth of the river, by a passenger who came in her, and that the commissioners are on board, expecting to go forward soon to Sandusky. In the afternoon we had another comfortable meeting, crowned as we thought, with the Master's good presence. And now it looks likely to be a parting one, — the people behaved with remarkable quietness — manifesting much respect to us. I believe there are a few tender-hearted ones in this place that will remember us, and hope we shall not forget them; — though it is sorrowful to behold the power and influence that
satan has too generally amongst the inhabitants of theseytf parts. Captain Gibbons, who came passenger ytf in the Dunmore, gave us the above intelligence respecting the ytf commissioner, and further says, the Indian deputies and they held a veryytf friendly conference together at Navytf Hall, and things appeared in a favourable way respecting the treaty. This account is more pleasant than any we have had for manytf days past. In this fluctuating state of things we find great need to keepytf on the right bottom, so that we may not be shaken from thatytf foundation, and a humble confidence in the Divine power, which I trustytf we felt in our embarkation. ytf ytf ytf a visit to the Roman Catholic priest, who appeared to take itytf kind. We also had a short interview with the commandant, who has manifestedytf much respect to us during our long stay here, and now told us, thatytf nothing should be wanting that lay in his power to make our way easy. ytf ytf ytf 22d. ytf ytf John Parrish, Johnytf Elliott, and myself, 23d and 24th. ytf We now began to prepare for leaving Detroit. The commandant visited us at our quarters, andytf informed us he proposed going with us in the Dunmore to see theytf commissioner. It seemed very pleasant to find that respect which it isytf hoped may tend to strengthen the unity between them. — We should haveytf been glad to see the commissioner here, but understanding neither they nor any others from a foreign state under military characters, are ytf admitted within the limits of this garrison, which includes the town thatytf consists of about one hundred houses; under which consideration we thinkytf it cause of thankfulness for the indulgence, remarkable attention, andytf kind treatment we have met with ytf
during our six weeks stay in this place. This evening, paid a short visit at commissary Rinold's, who, with his wife and sensible daughter, appear to have as much solidity, uprightness, and vital religion, as any in the place. There are a few others we highly esteem, and towards whom we now feel a near affection on taking our solemn farewell. 25th. Took leave of most of our acquaintances in town and went on board Dunmore, in which were colonel England and several other officers; fell down to the mouth of the river, about eighteen miles, and landed at captain Elliot's, whose house the commissioners had taken, being large and convenient for their purpose. We were truly glad to see them, and they us. Here the vessel is ordered to lay until we are ready to go forward to Sandusky, which depends on the time the Indians say they are ready. It was pleasant to behold friendship apparent between the colonel with the other British officers, and our commissioners. This place is very agreeable; there being a large farm, with fields well stored with grain, standing in shock — supposed to be about one thousand bushels; large new barn eighty feet long and about thirty-six wide; round house a beautiful green, on which we encamped with fourteen tents, large and small, containing our little company and the commissioners' train, with some British officers who designed to go with us to the grand treaty. The commissioners gave us the substance of what passed between them and the Indian deputies at Niagara: all which appeared encouraging, and favourably towards an accommodation. We dined and supped all together, and slept quiet and well in our tents.
26th. ytf Spent the day very agreeably together, having one general table. At night we had a great rain and heavy thunder; our tents not as well fortified as might have been. Towards day some of us got very wet by the water coming in; but through Divine favour we were preserved.

27th. ytf A fine morning. Having an opportunity to go to Detroit in a small boat with Gotlieb Sensiman, a Moravian minister from Latrench river, and three Indians of their family, we embraced it. William Savery and myself took our passage in order to do some business for the commissioners, and little for ourselves. The wind was ahead and we had to row all the way. Went to our old quarters.

28th. ytf First of the week. I felt weary with yesterday's hard rowing, and almost ready to give out the prospect of a meeting. But towards evening, at about an hour's notice, we met at the old sail loft with many of the inhabitants, who appeared glad of the opportunity, and it was satisfactory to ourselves.

29th. ytf The colonel's boat going down the river to our camp, with captains Freeman and Broadhead, we were invited to return with them; but our business not being completed, I concluded to stay, and take my passage in the schooner Nancy, bound to Fort Erie, and William Savery went with the officers.

30th. ytf I went on board the schooner, and near night landed at our camp, where I was informed a deputation of Indians from the Rapids had been here, and held a conference with the commissioners. They appeared uneasy with what had passed at Niagara, asserting that nothing short of the Ohio river being the line, would satisfy them; they requested the commissioners’
answeryt to-morrow, on that head, and re-

tired over the river. This unexpectedyty change look-
ed again discouraging; believing our worthy com-

missionersyt had nothing but upright views in their

proceedings, consistent with thetheyt trust reposed in them

by the government of the United States. Though

ytyt what their views are, is yet unknown to us; but we

hope, and expect, theyytf will be generous and liberal,
evincing to the world that the presentytf proceedings

and designs of the United Statessyt are founded on

reason, equity, and justice. And so far as this may

beytyf the case, we hope the Lord may be on our side,
in this our tryinyt situation. ytyf ytyf 31st. ytyf

being seated on the beautifultyt green in the shade of

some trees, the commissioners came forth withytf their

speech in writing, which was interpreted by Tho-

mas Jones, from the Genesee, in the Seneca lan-

guage. In it was contained manytyt candid and gen-
erous proposals; but not coming up so fully to their

ytyf demands as they seemed to wish, they declined to

make any reply at present.ytyf But having the paper
given to them, said they would consider itytf mature-
ly, and return an answer tomorrow. On which the

council brokeytyf up, and the Indians returned again to

ytyf Whitewood Island, opposite to our camp.ytyf Among

these were the chiefs often different nations, who ap-

peared inytyf council solid and sober. ytyf ytyf ytyf

8th mo. 1st. ytyf The Indian deputies returned

morning early, and being seated, theytyf Wyandot chief
called Carry-all-about, whose name signifies King of

ytyf all the western nations up the Lakes, — made a short

speech, importing.ytyf That many treaties had been

held at different placesytyf from time to time, wherein

ytyf

In the afternoon the Indians came over, and

you say lands have been purchased; but would ac-
knowledge no legal and permanent conveyance
since the treaty at Fort Stanwix, twenty-five years
ago. Soyf that the lands on this side the Ohio are
ours, and the lands on the other side are yours. —
And youf may go home and tell Washington what
yf we say. We understand all you said to us very
well, and we expect youf understand us. yf Simon
Girty was their interpreter. Afterf rising up and
stepping off a few yards, they found a mistake in
yf expression, and recalled their words, desiring the
commissioners would stayf where they are, till they
could go to the council and return with anyf answer,
which, if favoured with wind and weather, may be
accomplishedf in about five days. We had some de-
sire to go with them to the Rapids, as captanf Elliot,
captain Thomasf M’Kee, and others were going
to the council. But this was not approbated;
and as our letters sent by captanf Elliot had not
been forwarded by him on account of his meeting
the commissioners here, who thought proper to de-
tain them, yf concluding we should have an opportu
nity shortly to see them ourselves, —yf after opening
and reading them, and adding a short postscript, we
were encouraged to send them forward, though at a
late stage.

2d. Towards evening, several of us in company
with our good old general, took a walk up the river
about a mile, and drank tea at Jamesf Colwell’s. The
result of this great business is cause of much close
exercise at times — our minds being made sensible
that nothing but supernatural wisdom will do for us
to lean to.

3d. The sloop Detroit came to, here, on her way
to Fort Erie, from Michillimackinac, loaded with peltry, having on board three hundred and thirty-three packs, the greatest part supposed to be worth twenty guineas each. So great is the fur trade in this country, that it is almost beyond description. In the afternoon, John Elliott and myself took a walk to Simon Girty’s, and from thence about half a mile further down the lake, where we saw some plain traces of one of the very old forts, among the many that are in divers parts of this country, of which the present Indians can give no account from tradition or otherwise. 4th. First of the week. We held a small meeting at Simon Girty’s, we hope to profit: — himself gone to the Indian council with the deputies that were here from the Rapids. William Savery and myself being comrades in a small tent, our bedding got a good deal wet with the great rain that fell today, and having no opportunity for drying, we slept on them as they were. In the morning, felt well, which is an additional cause of thankfulness for the many favours we have received. 5th. We have frequent visits from the town, — and this day came James Abbot, William Bow, and — Sportsman, in a small sail boat. Our friend John Parrish, paid a visit to the Wyandot Indian town about four miles from our camp. This night was the most general complaint of the musketoes I have yet heard since our encamping here. Most of us got little sleep either in the house, tents, or on ship board. Towards day the weather grew colder — wind N. W. which caused an increase of musketoes in our tents. 6th. One of the servants of captain Elliot, called
ytf Toby, a Pawnee slave, who has lain near a year in a consumption, died about two o'clock this afternoon. ytf I was with him for about an hour before he departed, and speaking with him about fifteen minutes before he breathed his last, found he was sensibly of death being upon him. He said he understood all I said to him, and ytf was glad he was noticed in his last moments. I think I never saw before soytf hasty a burial. His coffin was made immediately, and his interment took place about sunset, in a grave nearby on the bank of the river, ytf attended by about twenty people, whites, blacks, and Indians. Thisytf was the end of poor Toby. ytf ytf ytf 7th. ytf wards evening walked to Simon Girty’s. ytf At night the wind came strong from the south, with much rain. William and I got a little wet again, but are ytf preserved in health. ytf ytf ytf 8th. ytf ytf we received letters from captain Hendricks, a ytf chief of the Five Nations, announcing his ytf opinion there will be peace. This was pleasant, indeed, and we sat up ytf this evening, conversing with the commissioners till past eleven o’clock. ytf Slept well, being clear of mosquitoes. ytf ytf ytf 9th. ytf the ship that rides nearly opposite our camp. This evening cameytf in several more Indians from the Rapids, ytf whose reports agree in substance with captain ytf Hendricks' letters. They were treated with a glass a piece, ytf and encamped near by; but a canoe coming from Detroit with rum, they were made very noisy. This, with ytf the mosquitoes, caused little sleep. ytf ytf ytf 10th. ytf Great looking out for the
the council, for which we are very anxious. The season in advancing, and the great distance we are from home, together with our continued uncertainty of succeeding, according to our wishes, in our great business we are engaged in, accompanied with other unpleasant circumstances, give us at times some very disagreeable sensations. Yet the whole, we are preserved in a good degree of patience, still believing our coming out was right, be the event as it may.

11th. ytf First of the week. No arrival from the Rapids to alleviate our strong desires and anxiety to see the Indians. With some difficulty we got to Grose Isle, where we held a meeting with some of its inhabitants and divers from the main, to a good degree of satisfaction. This morning, Jasper Parrish, who had been express to Philadelphia, the second time, arrived in the ship Ottoway, from Forty Erie, by whom we received many letters from home.

12th. ytf Our anxiety and great suspense still continue. William Savery and Jasper Parrish both poorly. At night our rest was much disturbed by musketoes. We have frequent visits from small parties of Indians, who sometimes find means to get too much rum, and are then troublesome; otherwise they are quiet and civil. Fresh provisions are plenty here; but rate very high. Sheep from four to six dollars, not large.

13th. ytf No remarkable occurrence. We are still looking earnestly for the boats from the great Indian council.

14th. ytf This day we had the company of captain Wellbank, who returned some days ago from Niagara. He gave the commissioners much the same
account we received from him at Detroit the 18th
ultimo. ytf ytf ytf 15th. ytf Felt dull and heavy in body and mind --
We have a Wyandot Indian, who stays much with
us. He often goes out toytf hunt, and brings in plenty
of ducks, &c. for which he gets well paid.ytf He ap-
ppears to be a sensible man, speaks many languages
in the Indianytf tongue and some English. Two men
came from the other side of the river, andytf informed
the boats were coming from the council to invite us
to theytf treaty. ytf ytf ytf 16th.ytf In the afternoon came two young Indian
men, (Wyandots) they looked wild and afraid; one
of them wasytf introduced to general Lincoln, and
handedytf him a message in writing, from the great
council, informing, that theytf several treaties at Fort
M'Intosh,ytf Miami, Muskingum, &c, where lands
had been ceded by two orytf three nations only, were
not valid, as they had no right to cede lands.ytf And
as for the large sums of money proposed to be given
for theirytf country, they did not want it, and a great
many of them did not know theytf use of it: therefore
desired it might be applied with the proposedytf sala-
ry, to the indemnification of the settlers north of
theytf Ohio. And as they supposed they wereytf mostly
poor people, or they would not have settled on dis-
putedytf lands,ytf they now proposed that government
should give the money to them. It wouldytf be a suf-
cient compensation to those settlers, and might in-
duceytf them to move quietly somewhere else, out of
the Indian country — and makeytf the Ohio the bounda-
ry: for it was theirytf land. And signified, as the
land to the westward was filled up, they hadytf no-
where to repair to, and were now determined to lay
ytf their bones in that country. As to the concessions the commissionersytf proposed making, by giving money, they did not want it; and running a newytf line was but giving them a part of their own land. And as toytf disclaiming the right to all their country by virtue of the peace made withytf the king, their father, they knew they never were conquered, and theytf pre-emption right agreed on by the British and United States,ytf concerning the purchasing of their country, could not be binding on them;ytf for they supposed they had a right to sell their lands to whom they ytf pleased. Upon the whole, it was received as a very contemptible speech, byytf our commissioners — which soon appeared to be the case, as the baggageytf was ordered on board, and caused an alarm in our camp. ytf Some for safety proposed to lodge on board the ship, and divers tents wereytf struck. Some went on board, and others took to the house for safety. Thisytf prospect, all on a sudden, looked gloomy, and Friends got together toytf feel if any thing further opened for us to do. We felt much shut up; — andytf as we had never been called into council with the commission-ers, norytf had any public conference with the Indians, we were obliged to bear our ownytf burthens, and sub-mit the awful subject to the interposition of theytf Di-vine hand, and turn our faces homeward to our dear friends andytf connections, in hopes of reaching our Yearly Meeting. ytf This evening, two runners who were despatched three days ago, returned withytf a verbal message from the Five Nations, whoytf expected us to come for-ward, and were moving six miles down the riverytf to meet us. They having all along appeared very friendly to theytf United States, this appeared an art-
ful manoeuvre, on one side or the other. It was somewhat extraordinary to hear general Lincoln express, that they had received just such an answer as he could have wished. What his meaning was, is unknown. Friends slept in their tents heretofore, I believe with little fear. 17th. We were hurried on board soon after breakfast, with the remainder of "our baggage. Two runners were dispatched by the commissioners to the Six Nations, the object unknown to us. About eleven o'clock, we were all on board, and stood down the river into the lake. My mind felt sorrowful and very heavy, reflecting on the important subject of our journey; but I could see nothing material omitted on our part, to give uneasiness: so I endeavoured to rest quiet, leaving the event to Him who judgeth righteously. In this part of the world, but little morality, law, or religion, appears to govern people, though the climate is blessed with health and there is plenty of the good things of this life; nothing being wanting but industry and thankful hearts. 18th. First of the week. We came to anchor among a cluster of islands in the west end of the lake; of which there is said to be about thirty, great and small. Some of them produce abundance of red cedar, much used in shipbuilding — there are also raccoons and many other wild animals on them. We stood out into the open lake with pleasant weather. Had a season of solid retirement in the cabin, with a few of our fellow passengers, to a good degree of satisfaction and comfort; though held in much contempt by others, who supposed themselves wise and good enough already.
Light head wind. We have thirty-one passengers on board, besides the ship's crew and marines. Provisions plenty — poultry, sheep, hogs — and two bears belonging to captain Bunbury. We passed the mouth of Cayahoga river, and in sight of the Looming-hills on the south shore, land claimed and held by the Delaware Indians. —

The light and trivial conversation on board, accompanied with such a degree of profanity in language and behavior one to another, at times, was truly distressing, though otherwise we were as comfortably accommodated as the nature of our situation would admit. We anchored at Fort Erie. — 23d. Rainy, no goods or baggage could be landed, as the lake was rough, which caused a great surf. 24th. Morning fair and calm — a great stir, hoisting out casks, trunks, &c. The commissioners preparing to set forward, some by water, others by land. William Savery and William Hartshorne are to go with general Lincoln, by Ontario. Jacoby Lindley is provided with a horse by the commissioners, and goes by land; so that we are all busily engaged fixing our baggage each in his own way, clearing off all expenses for passage, &c. Andyf truly we may say, by this time, we became pretty much stripped of our purses, and a great deal of our stock of provisions, &c. John Elliott and John Parrish went on shore in the afternoon, to get to some Friend's house. Jacoby Lindley and myself went in the evening to the house of Benjamin Willson, who had been on board with us all the afternoon. I felt myself in some measure, like one let out of prison. Here we were kindly treated and lodged; proposing to visit a
number of Friends and friendly people, in and about 
this neighborhood, before we set out for home; 
which seemed annexed to my concern in coming 
forth to this country, to attend the proposed treaty 
with the Indians. 25th. First of the week. We held a public meet-
ing, and visited a few families — towards evening, 
got to Asa Schooley's, where John Parrish came to 
us. Here we lodged. 26th. John Elliott came to us this morning — so 
ytf that we are now all together again. We went to John 
Herrit's, son-in-law to Asa Schooley, had a sitting 
there and returned to Asa's — there had a solid op-
portunity with his family and the family of John 
Cutler, together; — after which, went to Daniel 
Pound's and lodged. 27th. We held a public meeting at Josepy Haven's, 
whole, young and old, about forty — many decent 
looking young people, with innocent countenances, 
were present; on account of whom I felt much con-
cern for their religious and schoolyf education.
28th. Set out and rode up the beautiful beach on the lake shore, about ten miles, to what is called the Sugar Loaf, a point of land extending out in the lake, with a remarkable round hill, at a distance resembling a sugar loaf. Here we visited seven families, and returned in the evening to our friend Asa Schooley's.

29th. With divers other Friends, we went about twelve miles to esquire Powell's, where we had a large public meeting of Friends and others, to much satisfaction to ourselves, and I believe it was so to the auditory. They behaved quiet, and with becoming decency. After which many Friends took leave of us in much love and tenderness, and departed to their several homes. We dined with the squire, being freely and liberally entertained. Afterwards I rode about four miles to the fort, and went on board the Dunmore on a small errand, with our friend William Lundy, who having heard of our being here, came about twenty miles to see us, and was at the meeting to-day. In the evening went to our friend Benjamin Willson's — leaving the other Friends at Powell's. John Elliott had been very poorly with the ague and fever — am fearful he will hardly be able to ride very soon, which is now a great trial to us, being very desirous to move towards home. Having had the two public meetings above mentioned, and visited most of the families and Friends in this country, to wit, Asa Schooley, Joseph Havens, Obadiah Dennis, Abraham Webster, John Cutler, John Hill, Benjamin Hill, Jeremiah Moore, (Abraham Laing, and Benjamin Canby, single men) John Taylor, Joshua Gillam, Joseph Marsh, Adam Burwell, Daniel Pound, William Lundy, Thomas Rice,
James Crawford, Enoch, Scrigley, Samuel Taylor, Ezekiel Dennis, and several others. We now began to prepare to leave this part of the country. This morning other Friends came to me at Benjamin Willson's. Jasper Parrish we hear is very poorly at the landing, not able to return. We felt loth to leave him, but understanding general Chapin, with whom he has his home, is expected to be here in about a week, we were the more easy to leave him. John Elliott now bravely, though weak, seems very willing to move forward. We waited this morning for Abraham Laing, a young man who is going to the States, and is very desirous of our company. Then went to Powell's, and thence to Windecker's, the ferryman, where Abraham Laing came to us — we crossed over and went three miles to Cornelius Winney's, Buffalo creek. Here we stayed, there is no house between this and the Genesee, which is called seventy-five miles. We rode about forty miles; night came on, and we halted by the side of a small brook, and began to make preparation for a shelter, but a cloud came on with heavy thunder and rain. We made out to get a fire kindled, which was a comfort to us; but we got very wet. The wind being high, several trees fell near us, which was somewhat alarming. The gust held about two hours, and then cleared up with bright starlight the remainder of the night. We all lay before the fire, in the best manner we could, in our wet situation, got some sleep, but were some what afflicted with the muskatoes. On the whole, we thought ourselves much favoured.
We were up early, looked out for our horses, put on our kettle, and made a good dish of chocolate, wherein our friend Johny Parrish, was principal director — then set out and rode about thirty-five miles to the Genesee river, which we crossed by fording, and put up at John Gilbert Berry's, where we were comfortably entertained. After writing letters to general Chapin at Canandaigua, captain Bunbury at Niagara, and captain Hendricks, a chief among the Five Nations, we rode sixteen miles to James Miller's, superintendent of Williamsburgh farm, where we put up for the night, there being no place for lodging short of forty miles further. Among the many Indians resorting about Berry's, we saw a woman, said to be a hundred years old. In conversation with her, and admiring her grey hair, she assigned as a reason for her long life, that she was always kind and good, and against all quarrels; therefore God had spared her to see the sun a long time; pointing up to it. This morning we took a wrong road and had to return, by which we lost about ten miles, so that we were not able to reach Bath, and lodged at the same old Indian cabin we were at in going up in the spring, eleven miles short of the place we aimed at. We struck up a fire and slept pretty comfortably. We rode to Bath, and late in the evening got to colonel Lindley's, where we put up, having rode about forty miles. We were up early, proposing to reach the Block-house, distant about forty miles, but having our young friend Abraham Laing in company, with a poor little horse that tired on the way, our pro-
gress was retarded, so that we were benighted in very darkytf thick woods, and were obliged to alight. There, tying up our horses to theytf trees, with much difficulty we kindled a fire, and lay on the ground, ytf which, with our clothes, were wet with rain. We kept up our fire, got aytf little sleep, wishing for day, and were glad when it appeared. We leftytf Abraham Laing> with his tired horseytf about eight miles back, where there is a small cabin in the woods. ytf ytf ytf rode two miles to the Block-house, where we took breakfast, and gavetytf our horses as much oats as we thought would be useful. Being thuslytf refreshed, we set out, leaving Abrahamytf Laing to come on as well as he could, in hopes that he mayytf overtake us at ytf Muncy. We rode seventeen miles to James Kyle's, and dined — thence fourteen milesytf to our friend ytf Samuel Harris's, at Loyalsock, where Johnytf Parrish and myself lodged, leaving Jacobytf Lindley and John Elliott five miles hackytf to get their horses shod. — Here we heard of great sickness inytf Philadelphia. ytf ytf ytf Lindley and John Elliott cameytf up, and we went to ytf Muncy meeting. Here we met with a number of ytf our dear friends. This seemed very pleasant, and we had a solid, favouredytf time together. After which we went to our friend Samuel Wallace's and dined, then disposed of ourselves inytf several places to lodge. I went to Henryytf Parker's. We all felt a little of the effects, of lying inytf the damp woods in our wet clothes, and hard travelling for two days past,ytf with rough roads, and crossing many creeks; one called ytf Trout run, we crossed thirty times, andytf Lycoming creek seven times — withytf several large mountains, ytf
one of which was a part of the Alleghany. The sickness in Philadelphia confirmed in every place. Not feeling quite clear of this neighborhood, we held another meeting at Muncy meeting house, which was larger than yesterday, and much favoured. After dinner, we went back six miles to Samuel Harris's, over the very large and rapid creek called Loyalsock. Here we had a large and satisfactory meeting. Most of our company returned, but I stayed here. Our friend S. H., an ancient man, has lain poorly for some time, and not likely to continue long. He seems quiet and calm, and told me this morning, he felt bravely refreshed, and much satisfied with the meeting and the company of his friends. I took a solemn leave of him and his family, and proceeded to Wallace's. They then all set out together, and rode to William Ellis's, where we settled the running accounts we had among ourselves. Our friend Jacob Lindley concluded here to leave us, and proceed home by way of Harrisburgh. We then went on, having Joseph Carpenter for a guide, eighteen miles toward Catawissa, and put up at our friend John Eves's, at Fishing creek, where we were kindly entertained. Here we had a meeting with a few Friends and divers of their neighbours, in a school house, to a good degree of satisfaction and comfort. Set out in company with Isaac James, brother John, in Philadelphia, and rode about twelve miles to Catawissa, crossing the north-east branch of the Susquehanna, and put up at our friend John Lloyd's. Here is a small town of about thirty buildings. I lodged at James Watson's, Parrish at John Lloyd's, yf
poorly, John Elliott stopped about eight miles short of this, at John Willson's. 12th. John Elliott came to us this morning. On his way he called to see an ancient Friend, now in the ninety-seventh year of her age. We had no public meeting here, but visited most of the families of Friends in town, wherein our friend Parish had good service, and was much favoured. In the afternoon we rode about nine miles to Roaring creek. This part of the country is hilly and mountainous, the valleys interspersed with good farms. Many Friends are settled hereabouts. Lodged at Moses Starr's. 13th. Rode twenty-six miles to Cold Run, and put up at Samuel Webb's, having crossed Little Mountain, Mahony, Broad, Locust, and Tuscarora mountains. Great part of the way very rough and stony. 14th. Set out and rode seven miles to Richard Stephens's — thence to Harkerstown. We here met with our friend Mordecai Lee, who had heard of our coming, and came to meet us. We went home with him. 15th. First of the week. Joseph Wright, living in one part of the house with his family, has lately been afflicted with the bloody flux, by which he had lost three children. Divers Friends came here to see us, viz. John Starr, Thomas Wright, Levi Pilkinson, &c. We all attended their meeting at Maiden creek — and after dinner proceeded nine miles to Reading, where we put up at Samuel Jackson's. — The sickness, and distress in consequence thereof, we still hear confirmed, and much talked of, as still raging to a great degree in Philadelphia — which, I
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expect will be a trying circumstance to many friends in theyf country, in getting to our ensuing Yearly Meeting. May the good hand beyf near to help us. ytf ytf ytf us. He left the city yesterday, andyf confirms the accounts of the sickness and mortality to be quite equalyf to what we have heard — and that the principal nurses for the sick, andyf buriers of the dead, are the blacks, of whom it is said, very few or noneyf have yet taken the disorder. After breakfast we set out and rodeyf twenty-three miles to Joseph Potts's, whereyf we lodged. Here we again heard much of the distressed situation ofyf Philadelphia. Our friend ytf John Elliott left Johnyf Parrish and myself here, proposing to ride into town thisyf evening to his family. ytf ytf ytf with a cold, and very hoarse; butyf through favour, this morning, feel some better. Johnyf Parrish was taken in a carriage by a friend, proposing to goyf to Darby, where he understands his wifeyf was gone, intending to go by John Field's,yf who with many others are out of town. At the same time I set out withyf my friend Joseph Potts, and rode nine milesyf to German-town. Called at Henry Drinker's, who with his family were here.yf From thence went with Henry to John Pemberton's, who was here also with hisyf family. Having heard that Beverlyf Randolph was at his cousin Edmundyf Randolph's, the attorney general of the United States,yf about three miles from this, and being desirous to see him, towardsyf evening, John Pemberton, Henry Drinker and myself went there inyf John's carriage. We were glad to see ytf each other again, and after spending about an hour and a half together inyf free conversation, returned to ytf
ytf Germantown, where I lodged at my friend John Johnson's. ytf ytf ytf 20th. ytf The weather dry and warm — thought to be rather unfavorable to the sick in the city, where deaths and burials are frequent through the day. — 
ytf Here I met with my friend Sarah Lundy, who is on her way to the Yearly Meeting, and a proposed visit to the Southern States. Also, again met with my dear friend, William Savery, who came in last evening, his wife being here, and having taken lodgings at Caspary's Haines's. We were all together at their preparative meeting, where divers weighty testimonies were delivered by Sarah Lundy and others; and solemn supplication by William Savery. Wm. Hartshorne returned home from New York, well. ytf ytf ytf 21st. ytf This being the day for opening our select Yearly Meeting, it was exceedingly trying to many Friends, on account of the prevailing and mortal disorder raging in the city, where it is said from a hundred to a hundred and fifty of a day, have been taken to their graves. I was much exercised in mind on that account, being yet poorly with my cold, which I now apprehend to be what is commonly called the influenza; — however, on the whole, I thought I felt most easy to go forward, and rode into Philadelphia, attended the meeting at Fourth street, which was a solid, favoured time, though very small. There were some Friends from every Quarter, though many of the representatives were absent. I think from one meeting there was but one answered. The number on the women's side of the house, in the whole, twenty-four. I dined at Thomas Wistar's, and towards evening returned to ytf
Germantown, feeling myself very poorly with great debility. While in the city, I had occasion to pass by Friends' burial ground, the Potter's field, and several others. The prospect was awful and alarming, to behold the many new graves, and others digging, with the hearse standing, and some coming and going — most of which were attended by the black people, whom it is said the disorder has not reached. This is a token of mercy, mixed with judgment, both to them and the whites, they being the principal nurses and carriers of the dead. I am hardly able to describe my feelings on the present occasion, believing it to be all in wisdom, and hoping it may have a tendency to bring the lofty from their seats, and beget greater humility than has of latter time appeared in that highly favoured city.

22nd. First of the week. The weather much the same as many days past. I felt very weak and poorly; did not go out to meeting, but kept in my quarters, where I was very kindly and tenderly treated, wanting for nothing the house could afford to make me comfortable. John Johnson and his wife Rachel, appear to be tender-hearted, sympathizing friends, blessed with a plenty of good things of this life, and an open disposition to communicate freely to those that are in need. May the Lord reward them, as good stewards of the manifold favours received.

23rd. This day our general Yearly Meeting begins at ten o'clock in the morning. I much desired to be there; but remaining poorly, concluded to lay by another day for rest. I think I now feel the effects of hard riding through the wilderness, and lying on the damp ground; being stiffened, with soreness in my bones. John Elliott, I hear, has been
29th. We set forward this morning a little refreshed, and rode near 40 miles through a mountainous country, the people seem to live well and appear open-hearted to receive friends, many being weary of their teachers. As I was very weak in body, we hired a chair to ease me in travelling, & reached to our friend Samuel Most the 30th, being about 40 miles; my weary body and mind seemed to experience much comfort. We had two meetings.

8th. We had two meetings here, one of which was held in Mr. Most's large and satisfactory, and the other on a mountain not far off. I marvelled at the kindness of the people, and their openness to receive. On the 4th, we set forward for Annapolis, and that afternoon had a meeting at Randolph, and though very rainy, it was large and very satisfactory. The next day had a meeting in a Baptist meeting house near; and another about ten miles off, both were favoured seasons, and the people open-hearted & kind.

6th. This day we reached to Annapolis, & from hence went to Edward in Thorn's, who kindly took us in his Boat to Digby about nine miles. This a small town of about 100 houses, standing on the Bayon, is called, at the mouth of Annapolis river, where that empties through a narrow passage into the Bay of Fundy. Here the tide is said nine 90 feet. A large room in the Tavern where we lodged, was freely offered to hold meetings in, which was this day occupied, and a large meeting held there to good satisfaction, to the tendering of some hearts. We were requested to stay longer & to have more meetings, but intending to cross
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1795. 7th month.

We set forward this Morning a little refreshed, and rode near 40 Miles through a Mountainous Country; the people seem to live well, and appear open-hearted to receive friends, many being weary of their Teachers. As I was very weak in body, we hired a Chair to ease me in travelling, & reached to our friend Samuel Moor's the 30th. being about 40 miles; my weary body and mind seemed to experience much Comfort. we had two meetings there, one of which was held in S.M.'s House, large and satisfactory; and the other on a mountain not far off: I marvelled at the kindness of the People, and their openness to receive:

we set forward for Annapolis, and that afternoon had a Meeting at Randolph's, and though very rainy, it was large and very satisfactory. The next day we reached to Annapolis, & from thence went to Edward Thorn's, who kindly took us in his Boat to Digby about nine Miles.

This is a small Town of about 100 houses, standing on the Basin so called, at the Mouth of Annapolis river, where that empties through a narrow passage into the Bay of Fundy. Here the tide, it is said, riseth 30 feet.

A large room in the Tavern where we lodged, was freely offered to hold Meetings in; Which was this day occupied, and a large Meeting held there to good satisfaction, to the tendering of some hearts. -- We were requested to stay longer, & to have more Meetings; but intending to cross...
the Bay that in a vessel which was to sail that afternoon for New-Brunswick; we thought it best to take leave of them, and go on board. We were on the water all night, which was to me very trying, as the motion of the vessel caused me to be very sick. In about 22 hours we landed: it is called about forty miles from Digby to this place. One who was called a Bishop of the Church of England, was with us on board of this vessel. This man was respectful, and desired to see my certificate; On it, being shewn to him, he commended it, and the order settled among friends; saying, It well agreed with his sentiments. After this his kindness towards me increased; for he came frequently to enquire how I was; saying, "Friend Evans, are you any better?" And when we parted, he gave me his blessing, as also divers others did in their way. At New-Brunswick we had two large and frequently Meeting, to the tendering of many hearts, and bringing them to the Cause of Truth; many expressed their satisfaction, and I addressed them solid sitting, as there was long silence, and a number of them never at any of our Meeting. It was the Lord's mercy; Blessed be his great Name; I am but as a worm, and no man. Many of the People here away, have had an education amongst friends, and are friendly; But appear to be as sheep without a shepherd. I felt love flowing towards them; and thoughts great openness appear this town towards the Doctrine of Truth; a number expressing their ten-
1795. 8th month.
the Bay that in a Vessel which was to sail that afternoon for New-Brunswick Place. we thought it best to take leave of them, and go on board. We were on the water all night, which was very trying, as the motion of the vessel caused me to be very sick. In about 22 hours we landed: it is called about forty Miles from Digby to this place. One who was called a Bishop of the Church of England, was with us on board of this Vessel. The man was respectful, and desired to see my Certificate; on it's being shewn to him, he commended it, and the Order settled among friends; saying, It well agreed with his Sentiments. After this his kindness towards me increased; for he came frequently to enquire how I was; saying, "Friend Evans, are you any better: And when we parted, he gave me his blessing, as also divers others did, in their way.

9th. At New Brunswick Place we had two large and favoured Meetings, to the tendering of many hearts, and bringing as I thought honour to the Cause of Truth; many expressed their Satisfaction, and I admired their solid sitting, as there was long silence, and a number of them never before at any of our meetings. It was the Lord's mercy; Blessed be his great Name; I am but as a worm, and no man. ---- Many of the People here away, have had an education amongst Friends, and are friendly; But appear to be as Sheep without a Shepherd I felt Love flowing towards them; and I thought great openness appear'd in this town towards the Doctrine of Truth: a number expressing their tenderness.
by the flowing of their Tears. On the other side of this Bay of Tintam, there was not anything oppressed my mind with more sadness than the manner the former inhabitants of the Place, which were called Neutral, were forced away from their improved Farms and Estates in this Part of Nova Scotia by those acting under British Authority, and British Subjects coming in to inherit their Labor. I mention my Sentiments freely concerning such injustice taking place, and I am willing to leave it.

As we had to wait for a passage from hence to Bever Harbour, we visit a few families here, being kindly received by the people where we came.

This Morning, we went on board of a Boat with four Oars, and came about 20 Miles to Dipper Harbour; here we lodged at one Frenche, entertained us kindly, and refused taking pay for it. Being yet only about half way to Bever Harbour, we went on board early next morning, and coming thither, had a meeting in that place in the afternoon, which was a solid season. Likewise the next day we had another meeting also solid.

We proceeded then about 20 miles to Passamaquoddy, at the mouth of the river Saint Croix; and from thence the next day by Water to Machias in the province of Maine. Here, although no member of our Society resided in the place, we had two large and satisfactory Meetings. They people desired us to stay longer, and have more. But I have found it safer to leave the People hungering, rather than to stay to make additions. I wish all who travel on Truth's Account to guard against the Activity of the Creators, lest a good savour be not left among Strangers.
by the flowing of their Tears. On the other side of this Bay of Fundy, there was not anything oppressed my mind with more sadness than the manner the former French inhabitants of the Place, which were called Neutrals, were forced away from their improved Farms and Estates in this Part of Nova Scotia, by those acting under British Authority, and British Subjects coming in to inherit the fruits of their Labor. I mention'd my Sentiments freely concerning such injustice taking place, & I am willing to leave it. As we had to wait for a passage from hence to Bevery Harbour, visited a few families here, being kindly received by the people where we came. ed a few families here, being kindly received by the people where we came, ytf ytf ytf 20 Miles to Dipper-harbour; here we lodged at one Frenches, who to entertained us kindly & refused taking ytf pay for it: Being yet only about half Way to Bever-Harbour, we went on board early next morning, and coming thither, had a meeting in that place in the afternoon, which was a solid season; Likewise the next day we had another meeting, also solid. ytf ytf 14th. Place Machias in the province of Maine: Here, altho' no member of our Society resided in the place, we had two large and satisfactory Meetings. They people desired us to stay longer, and have more: But I have found it safest to leave the People hungring, rather than to stay to make additions. I wish all who travel on Truth's account to guard against the Activity of the Creature, lest a good savour be not left among Strangers. Being ytf ytf
1795. 8th month.

17th — Being kindly supplied with horses, & a man to take them back, we went on to Pleasant River, about 20 miles toward Penobscot: As heretofore hinted, there appears to be much Openly amongst the inhabitants of this Eastern Country towards Friends: I thought it looked as tho' the fields were white unto Harvest: and that many were weary of their Teachers: We had a small solid meeting here the next day; after which we crossed the River to Richard Coffin's.

18th — Hiring horses and a man to take them back, we came about 30 miles to French-men's Bay, and the next day we reached to the house of Paul Dudley who was a very kind man: He offered his Boat and us Hands to take us near 30 miles; it being rainy we tarried here till the day following, and then we were taken down Frenchmen's Bay to the Blue Hills. On the way to Penobscot were a pleasant Passage: and I had to admire the goodness of the Lord, in opening & preparing my way. Bless'd be his excellent Name, do my soul way, tremblingly, in awful fear and love. — The next day we hired horses to cross a neck of Land about six miles: and then went by water to Penobscot: Feeling Poor in mind, and hearing of an opportunity to go on further by water, we had like to have gone. But perceiving an opening unexpectedly for a meeting here next day, we concluded to stay, having one in the morning, and also another in the afternoon, did and profitable I hope. The people's behaviour was commendable: I was comforted, and some benefit perhaps was received by individuals among the
1795. 8th month.

Being kindly supplied with Horses, & a man to take them back, we went on to Pleasant-River, about 20 Miles towards Penobscot: As heretofore hinted there appears to be much Openness amongst the inhabitants of this Eastern Country towards Friends: I thought it looked as tho' "the fields were white unto Harvest;" and that many seemed weary of their Teachers: We had a Small meeting here the next day: After which we crossed the River to Richard Coffin's.

30 Miles to French-man's Bay, and the next day we reached to the house of Paul Dudley, who offered his Boat and Hands to take us near 30 Miles, but it being rainy we tarried here till the day following, day and then were taken down Frenchman's Bay to the Blue Hills: Feeling Poor in mind, and hearing of any Opportunity to go on further by Water, We had like to have gone, but perceiving an Opening unexpectedly for a meeting here next day, we concluded to tarry, having one in the Morning, and also another in the afternoon, so lid and profitable, I hope: The people's behaviour was commendable, I was comforted, and some benefit perhaps was received by individuals among them.
After leaving Penobscot we crossed the bay about 12 miles to Duck-trap, and had a small solid meeting among the People there that afternoon; they behaved well; The next day we hired a man and horses to take us to Camden on Penobscot Bay; and on the day following had a smallish meeting there, which I thought was favour'd. Here I bought a Horse, bridle and saddle, and rode to Broad Bay, where we had a satisfactory meeting at the widow Chapman's house, in which, deep impressions were made on some minds, and we were brought near to each other, altho' outwardly strangers. In the afternoon we proceeded about 15 miles to the Widow Kennedy's near Sheepsgut Ferry; and on the day following reached to our friend Jeremiah Hacker's at Durham; from hence proceeding to Falmouth, in company of several friends, on first day were at meeting here, which was, as I thought, poor and dull: The weather was warm and riding thus on horseback was trying to my shattred condition; yet I am favord: All praise belongs to the Lord; I have been fully convinced in this my pilgrim-like journey for the good of souls, that nothing belongs to man, nor the contrivance of men in putting forward the Lord's work. From Falmouth we came to Sandwich, where we had two or 3 meetings, one of which was publick: The other with our friend selected: These were exercising, but I believe they ended well. Hard labour and much poverty seem to be my allotments: But let me not
8th month.

After leaving Penobscot, we crossed the bay about 14 miles to Ducktrap, and had a small solid meeting among the People there that afternoon; they people behaved well; The next day we hired a man and horses to take us to Camden on Penobscot bay; and on the day following had a smallish meeting there, which I thought was favour'd. Here I bought a Horse, bridle and saddle, and rode to Broady Bay; where we had a satisfactory meeting at the widow Chapman's House; in which deep impressions were made on some Minds, and we were brought near to each other, altho' outwardly strangers.

In the afternoon we proceeded about 15 miles to the Widow Kennedy's, near Sheepsgut Ferry; and on the day following reached to our friend Jeremiah Hacker's at Durham; proceeding to Falmouth, in company of several friends, on first day were at meeting there, which was, as I thought, poor and dull: The weather was warm and riding thus on horseback was trying to my shattered condition: Yet I am favoured: All praise belongs to the Lord: I have been fully convinced in this my pilgrim-like Journey for the good of Souls, that nothing belongs to man, nor the contrivance of Men in putting forward the Lord's Work. From Falmouth we came to Sandwich where we had two meetings, one of which was publick; The other with our friends selected: These were exercising, but I believe they ended well. Hard labour and much Poverty seem to be my allotment: But let me not murmur.
The Lord has hitherto helped me. From hence we are to place we arrived on the 4th. I was much weary. We had two Meetings they had two Meetings following, being first day; One of them was held in School-house in a good degree solid; the other in a Baptist Meeting house, large, but interrupted by the people going out and in: It is often so, when we consent to hold meetings in houses which belong to other Societies.

I believe we ought carefully to feel our way, even when their houses are offered freely. Here met with my friend Henry Hull from Nine Partners. They suffered Loss by a friend's speaking rather too much about his own Convincement: My Mind was distressed hereby; And my desires are that Friends of the Ministry may be well guarded against branching out improperly, when silence might be more useful near a Meeting's Conclusion. We met

9th. We reached the next day. My journey since I left my habitation, I think amounts to near two thousand Miles by land and Water till came to this place; And I am thankful that I feel in good measure Comfortable after the Fatigue which has attended such a long Travel. We next had a favoured meeting at Mount Holly in Vermont, where no Meeting of Friends was ever held
9th. month.

[Page Text]

held before. The people sat commendably. Several of them invited us to their houses. But believing myself clear, I chose rather to leave them in the hand of the Lord. Near at Walling's valley, a little village, we had a large & good meeting, where there had not been any held by friends before. A Baptist minister was present, who seemed to be tendered. The height of the mountains here seemed awful, exceeding any that I had seen. Some people suppose that much more rain and snow fall on them than doth in a level country. Oh! the sympathy I have conceived for those who dwell in these rough places; many of them in poor cottage, covered with Bark, or straw.

I was at Danby meeting again, it being the first of the week, and seemed to be a dull season; yet some ability to labour amongst them was afforded; several things opened in my mind concerning the free use of distilled spirits, India Tea, and tobacco, and I had to tell the people. I was apprehensive these things were not introduced amongst us by the dictates of Truth, but that they rather came in by stealth, as a thief in the night, and stand behind the curtain of custom (as many other evils do; causing weakness among us a people. Yet that I believed the Lord's refining touch would go forward, & prevail over all Opposition, but gradually; and
held before: The people sat commendably; several of them invited us to their houses; But believing myself clear, I chose rather to leave them in the hand of the Lord. 12th. Place Information Next at Walling's valley, a little village, we had a large & good meeting; where there had not been any held by friends before: A Baptist Organization Minister was present, who seemed to be tendered. --- The height of the mountains here seemed awful, exceeding any that I had seen: Some people suppose that much more rain and snow fall upon them then doth in a level country. --- Oh! the sympathy I have perceived for those who dwell in these rough places; many of them in poor cottages, covered with Bark, or straw. 13th. Place Information I was at Danby meeting again, it being they first of the week, and seemed to be a dull season; yet some ability to labour amongst them was afforded; several things opened in my mind concerning the free use of distilled Spirits, India Tea, and tobacco, and I had to tell the people I was apprehensive these things were not introduced amongst us by the dictates of Truth; but they rather came in by stealth, as a thief in the night, and standing behind the curtain of custom (as many other evils do; causing weakness among us as a people: Yet that I believed the Lord's refining work would go forward, & prevail over all Opposition, but gradually; And that
and that a reformation is begun; Therefore let not the little ones be discouraged; For though the first who step forth to change evil customs may meet with exercise and some conflicts, yet as they stand single & keep humbly resigned to the Lord’s disposal, their reward will be sure. —

Leaving Danby I came to Easton; and on the 16th crossed the North River to the week day meeting at Saratoga, which was a trying season. … The day following I went back to their Monthly meeting at Easton; at the close whereof the Shutters were opened at my request, and I was exercised in close labour with Friends of both sexes on the subject of a reformation having to touch on the particular things which, as above, were mentioned at Danby. Also on the head arising from extensive trade, with that of declining to use our own country produce; advising that children be brought up to industry. 18th — Travelling to White Creek, the following day, I had a large & solid meeting there, after which an aged man came to me, and said, "he had thought much of being a Quaker, yet had been afraid to join them, but this day the Truth had been declared to his heart; and at parting he expressed his wish that the Lord might prosper work in my hand. … The following first I was Pittstown meeting, the first which was held in their new meeting house, being a large gathering. I believe the Truth was in Dominion among us, and it was a marvellous to see such a mixed multitude, yet so still & solid."
and that a reformation is begun; therefore let not the little ones be discouraged; For though the first who step forth to change evil customs may meet with exercise and sore conflicts, yet as they stand simple, & keep humbly resigned to the Lord's disposal, their reward will be sure. Leaving Danby Place to Easton Place; and on the 16th, crossed the North River the Week day meeting at Saratoga; which was a trying season. At Easton Place; at the close whereof the Shutters were opened at my request, and I was exercised in close labour with Friends of both sexes on the subject of reformation, having to touch on the particular things which, as above, were mentioned at Danby Place: Also on the harm arising extensive Trade, (with that of declining to use our own country produce:) advising that children be brought up to industry &c. I was exercised in close labour with Friends of both sexes on the subject of reformation, having to touch on the particular things which, as above, were mentioned at Danby Place: Also on the harm arising extensive Trade, (with that of declining to use our own country produce:) advising that children be brought up to industry &c. 18th Place Travelling to White-Creek Place, the following day, I had a large and solid meeting there; after which an aged man came to me, and said, he had thought much of being a Quaker, yet had been afraid to join them, but this day the Truth had been declared to his comfort: and at parting he expressed his wish that the Lord might prosper the work in my hand. The following first day I was at Pitts-town the first which was held in their new Meeting house, being large gathering; I believe the Truth was in Dominion among us; and it seemed marvellous to see such a mixed multitude sit so still & solid.
The next Meeting was among friends of Queen and Patent, large and solid. at the close of the public sitting, I had an opportunity with friends by themselves. Some way opened for close labour respecting the necessity of reformation, as things amongst them were much out of order, and too much lukewarmness prevalent. I was also at their monthly meeting next day, where I was engaged to labour with both sexes, on the necessity of reformation, and had to touch on the same subjects as in other places, concerning Foreign Trade, Rum, India Tea, Tobacco etc., exhorting to that of more true moderation, temperance with the life of our own country Produce.

26th — After that I had a meeting at Clancyhill, a solid favoured season, said to be the largest known to be in that place. A hope was expressed by some that the Lord would help my labour.

27th — The next was at New Britain, a large and solid meeting; and another at Steven-town in the afternoon, where power was given to labour fervently for the good of souls. — I am this day 64 years old, and am at times deeply humbled in beholding how my way has been opened, and every kindness necessary witnessed from all sort of people, with a capacity to undergo hard travelling, hard scenes & places where to human view it seemed impossible. In the Arm of the Lord is all strength & sufficiency.
The next Meeting was among friends of Queman's Patent Organization, large and solid. At the close of the publick sitting, I had an opportunity with friends by themselves; Here way opened for closeyf labour respecting the necessity of reformation, as things amongst them were much out of Order, and too much lukewarmness prevalent. I was also at their monthly meeting next day, where I was engaged to labour with bothyf Sexes, on the necessity of reformation, and had to touch on the sameyf Subjects as in other Places, concerning Foreign Trade, Rum, India Tea, Tobacco &c, exhorting to that of more true moderation, temperance &c, with the use of our own country Produce. 26th. After that I had a Meeting at Clineykill, said to be the largest known to be in that place: Ayf hope was expressed by some that the Lord would bless my Labours. 27th. Another at Steven-town in the Afternoon, where power was given to labour fervently for the good of souls --- I am this day 64 years old; and am at times deeply humbled by beholding how my way has been opened, and every kindness necessary have I witnessed from all sorts of people; with a Capacity to undergo hard-travelling, thru' scenes & Places where to human view it seemed impossible: In the Arm of the Lord is all Strength & sufficiency.
This Morning I visited a Settlement of the People called Shakers, who seemed to receive me kindly, yet were much reserved. I informed them I had felt my mind drawn to visit them in love, and if they were free to sit down with us, if anything arose in any of our minds, we might speak freely, adding also that I had often heard of them, but did not see any of their sort before now. One of them then said, he expected something reported of them might be true, and some false. He then leaving us, I suppose he went to consult with his Brethren, yet soon returning, he asked if I was born in this Country, and of what profession I was. I told him I was one of the People called Quakers, and showed my certificate. After he read it, he asked if he might show it to some in the next room, which I allowed him to do. He then went in again, where, by that time, I suppose many were collected in Council; I heard them read over my certificate, which after some time was brought back, and I was told they found I was an opposed minister of that Society. He was on a long journey; I informed him I was on my return, and if he had freedom I should be willing to know something of their Principles. He then informed me, they believed in Christ Jesus, and in his second appearance, and endeavored to live up to the Scriptures, and to follow Christ, being members of his Church; third, the baptism of the Holy Ghost; and coming unto the
This Morning I visited a Settlement of the People called Shakers, who seem'd to receive me kindly, yet were much reserved. I informed them I had felt my mind drawn to visit them in love, and if they were free to sit down with us, if anything arose in any of our minds, we might speak freely; adding also that I had often heard of them, but did not see any of their sort before now: One of them then said, he expected some things reported of them might be true, and some false: He then leaving us, (I suppose he went to consult with his Brethren,) but soon returning, he asked if I was born in this Country, and of what profession I was? I told him I was one of the People called Quakers; and shew'd my certificate. After he read it, he asked if he might shew it to some in the next room; which I allowed him do: He then went in again, where, by that time, I suppose many were collected in Council; I heard them read over my certificate, which after some time was brought back, and I was told they found I was an approved Minister of that Society & was on a long journey; I informed him I was on my return; and if he had freedom I should be willing to know something of their Principles: He then informed me, They believed in Christ Jesus, and in his second appearance, and endeavored to live up to the Scriptures, and to follow Christ: being Members of his Church thro' the baptism of the holy Ghost: and coming under the yf
the cross: This, he said, had crucified every fleshly lust, and given them power to resist the tempter. That also, they held that it was right to marry, but that the world was wrong, and laid in sin, &c. He seemed most perfect in marriage, and quite confident in supposing their Sonnets to be right, that they take up the cross to lawful wives, and go beyond others, in self-mortification, &c.

With respect to their worship, he informed me they came together every evening, took a solemn pause, and if the elders feel any thing to arise with weight they were permitted to speak; they also sung the songs of Solomon, use dancing &c. I informed him of our belief concerning the benefits of silence, and of spiritual worship; and advised him to beware of being over-confident in supposing they had witnessed greater attainments than others. He told me they believed George Fox to have been a good man, until he mixed with the world, that then he fell away, and there had been a falling away among us till this time; and we had lost our gift of discerning, &c. in our church many defected members. But they (the Shakers) he said had that gift, & had sought out some of the most deep & hidden minds; &c. and let him know I feared they were mistaken, not being so whole as they thought themselves to be. This man appeared to be a very well-behaved, He said they all lived in love, and in one family, and portioned out each one's labour, according to their ability. They have many mechanics, and some are appointed to inspect the work before it is sold, appearing to maintain God's way and honest dealing, &c. They seem to be much united, do not act without consulting together, and move as in a body. This man told me further, they did not receive any as members if they had wronged any person, until they had returned four-fold, and when any one joined them, his property is put into public stock, &c. if he should leave.
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one family, and portion'd out each one's labour, according to their ability:
They have many Mechanicks, and some are appointed to inspect the work
before it is Sold, appearing to maintain Credit by honest dealing, &c. -
They seem to be much United, do not act without consulting together, and -
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bers if they had wronged any person, until they had returned fourfold: and when
any one joined them, his Property is put into public Stock; & if he should leave
1795. 9th. month.

leave them, he is to take out what he first put into them. They appear to be a decent industrious people, and on the whole, I thought better of them than before I went to see them.

I understood the women among these people were much by themselves. They spin, knit, sew, weave, and manage the household affairs.

29th. Moving forward to East Ithaca, I was at a very large meeting here. This was almost held in silence, yet the people were quiet and solemn. I told them I much commended that and wished them not to be discouraged; also that, as God was a Spirit, we believed he might be worshipped in spirit and in truth, even where no vocal sound or voice is to be heard.

It being a Season of mortality here, I visited several widows and families, of which our valued friend Robert Nichols was one, who deceased soon after; many others also were called off here about that time.

10th. mo. The monthly meeting at East Ithaca being held here, I attended it, being a large gathering, & a favoured season in that part. I sat with women friends while they answered the queries; a deep search was made into the state of things to my comfort; then sat with the men in the like exercise: But life seemed to be wanting; I thought there was a disposition to answer evasively, and unless they were more weighty in the business, the queries might become a snare to them.

2nd. At one place I found I was grieved at seeing so large preparations for making Cyder; doth it not tend to promote excess in drinking? The next day had a small annual meeting at a friend's house, and to me, mournful. The wind on our way towards Tyringham.
leave them, he is to take out what heytf first put in, & no more. They ap
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of them, than before I went to see them. ytf I understand the women among these People, were much by themselves.
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Spirit and in Truth, even where no vocal Sound or Voice is totyf be heard.
It being a Season of mortality here, I visited several sickytf persons and
Families, of which our valued friend Robert Nisbet's was one, who
deceased soon after: manyytf others also were called off here about that time.ytf
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day had a small dull meeting at a friend's house; and to me, mournful.ytf Then
went on our Way towards TyringhamPlace Inoformation .ytf We ytf ytf
10th month. (33)

9th. We visited another settlement of those called Shakers; after a
solid conference we were permitted to see the women, who appeared
plain and sober. One of them, an ancient woman, spake in a free
and friendly way, asking several questions. She seemed well satisfied
with my answers, and invited me to come again. Their head-dress was
much in the uniform, and I had some satisfaction in the visit. I feared
they were too much unacquainted with the Cross of Christ; yet they
speak of living under the Cross.

10th. Had a large and satisfactory meeting at Springfield; after which
I was in conference with a committee from East Housack Meeting,
in respect to holding a meeting at this place, as the number is small,
and the state of things but low. The next day travelled on
a rough road through a mountainous country to Charles Richard's
House at Goshen; and the next day a large and solid meeting was
held there. It may be remarked the people in those parts are long in ga-
thering to form a house of worship. C. Richards seems to be a singu-
lar man in almost all his conduct; and yet in the main, I esteemed
him honest-hearted. The day following in the afternoon, we
had a dull heavy meeting at a place called the Branch; and on the 8th
had one at New-Bristol, which was long in the forepart; until some
gay people not of our persuasion came in; unto whom I believe
the Lord had regard for ability was received to extend gospel labour
for their benefit; as a lukewarm doleful spirit was to be felt
We visited another settlement of those called Shakers; after a solid conference we were permitted to see the women, who appeared plain and sober; one of them, and antient Woman, spake in a free and friendly way, asking several questions: She seemed well satisfied with my answers, and invited me to come again. Their Head-dress was much the uniform: although I had some satisfaction in the visit, I feared they were too much unacquainted with the Cross of Christ; yet they speak of living under the cross.

I was in Conference with a Committee from East Husack Meeting, respecting holding a meeting at this place, as the number is small, and the State of things but low. The next day travelled on a rough road through a mountainous Country; and the next day following a large and solid Meeting was held there. It may be remarked the people in those parts are long in gathering to assemblies for Worship. C. Richards seems to be a singular man almost all his conduct; and yet in the main, I esteemed him honest-hearted.

The day following in the afternoon, we had a dull heavy Meeting at a place called the Branch, which was low in the forepart; until some gay people not of our persuasion came in; unto whom believe the Lord had regard, for ability was received to extend gospel labour for their benefit: as a lukewarm drowsy spirit was to be felt before.
8th before they came in. This was the preparative meeting day at New Milford. But matter appeared to be in a low state. At the close of the first meeting, I felt a desire to have a meeting with the inhabitants of New Milford next day, which was united with on being mentioned, and the time and place proposed; and those gay people above hinted proposed to spread the notice.

5th — Agreeable to which proposal, a pretty large number assembled of those not of our Society in a private house near the town, which was a favourite season not soon to be forgotten. Going forward, I had a pretty large and satisfactory meeting at Friends Meeting-house in the Valley, so called. And next day at Peach Pond was at a small meeting where poverty was felt; yet I had some labour.

12th — Next I attended the monthly meeting at Oblong, which was an exercising time; I feared barrenness prevailed; the common cases of the world & the deceitfulness of riches choking the good seed. I had some close labor which appeared to be well taken; The day following I attended the select meeting at the same place, which was dull;

14th — exercising. From hence I went to Nine Partners to their monthly Meeting, which was very large; and somewhat lively, I thought; I perceived some ability to labour satisfactorily. Next day I was with a Committee on the Subject of a Boarding School at the place. I thought I was led to see more clearly than ever before, into
before they came in. This was they preparative Meeting day at New-Milford Information next day, which was they united with on being mention'd, and the time and place proposed; and they gay people above hinted proposed to spread the notice. Those not of our society in a private house near the town, which was a favoured season not soon to be forgotten. 9th Place Information Agreeable to which proposal, a pretty large number assembled of those not of our society in a private house near the town, which was a favoured season not soon to be forgotten. 10th Place Information Going Forward, I had a pretty large and satisfactory Meeting at Friends Meeting-house in the Valley Information, soy called: And next day at Peach Pond Information, was a small meeting, where poverty was felt; yet I had some labour. 12th Place Information exercising time; I fear'd barrenness prevailed; the crowding Cares of the World & the deceitfulness of Riches choaking the good seed: I had some close labor which appeared to be well taken; The day following I attended the select Meeting at the same place, yf which was dull & exercising; 14th Place Information From hence I went to Nine Partners Place Information; which was very large, yf and somewhat lively, I thought; I perceived some ability to labour satisfactorily.  Next day I met with a Committee on the Subject of Boarding School at the same place; I thought I was led to see more clearly than ever before, into the
the nature or right manner of educating children, which I mentioned, and left with them. — — Next I attended the Creek Monthly meeting, which I thought was an excruciating poor time. The day following I had a large meeting which was at my desire appointed for the young people at the Creek meeting house. This was a season of Divine favour. The Youth felt more pleasant to me separated from others. I fear the unlawful love of lawful things is a great snare, in which the enemy hath caught many, who have appeared to be well-disposed members of our Society, up and down in this land.

18th — Had a meeting at Little nine Partners so large that the house could not contain all the people. It was excruciating, yet blessed be the God of all power, he gave ability to labor in his cause, and the tendering of some hearts. — — Returning to Nand Partners, I was at a meeting appointed for the Youth, at my desire, which was a solid favoured time: some of these appeared to be of the naughty rebellious ones. Oh may the opportunity be as broad cast upon the water to be found hereafter.

20th — I had also at the same place a large and solid meeting with the Parents and Heads of Families of the monthly meeting. I had to revive among them the sense of our Primitive friends, respecting fine houses, rich furniture, a worldly spirit, also my sentiments concerning the free use of Tobacco, and other things hereof I mentioned.
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tioned, and leftytf with them. ytf ytf ytf ytf 16th.Place Inoformation ytf Next I attended the Creek Mon-
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houses, Rich furniture, a Worldly spirit, &c, also my sentimentsytf concern-
ing the free use of Tobacco, & other things heretoforeytf mention'd, which
which (as it seems to me) have stole in upon us as a thief in the night, and which in a measure occasion dimness and weakness with respect to a faithful support of the pure testimony of Truth—

And the next, at the Creek, or stone house, a meeting of the same kind with heads of families, large, and owned by the Truth, as many Friends expressed; for many hearts were tender, & many tears dropped. Here also the example & care of our Predecessor, for punctuality in dealing, true moderation in living, was brought into view; and a weighty care urged in the education of children; also the ruinous effects of a neglect of that care was mentioned. —— The day following had a large & solid meeting at Stephen Dean's house; and one at Israel Titus's house in the afternoon, which was likewise satisfactory.

At Swago also I had a pretty large meeting, which was thought to be favored. ——— On my way the next day to Appoquogue, I saw a shameful sight, a Bull tied up, and dogs allowed to worry him in that condition; those looking on, who (no doubt) professed Christianity.

Attending Appoquogue meeting on first day, it was so large the house was too small for the people; but too many of them seemed to be of a bad sort, yet they war commendably for such a mixture; and I was concerned to lay things close. scarcely got relieved in the meeting: In the afternoon I had but little strength to hold up my head believing this is a poor place, & the faithful number but few.

I went from hence to Olding again, thro' a rough mountainous Country, a friend who was educated in the Presbyterian profession informed me that
which (as it seems to me) have stole in upon us as a thief in the night, and which in a measure occasion dimness and weakness with respect to a faithful Support of the pure testimony of Truth. And the kind was held with heads of families, large and owned by the Truth, as many Friends expressed; for many hearts were tendered, & many tears dropt. Here also the example & Care of our Predecessors, for punctuality in dealings, true moderation in living &c was brought into view; and a weighty Care urged in the education of Children: also the ruinous Effects of a neglect of that Care was mention’d. A large & solid Meeting at Stephen Dean's house; And one at Israel Titus's house in the afternoon, which was likewise satisfactory. --- On my way the next day to Appoquage, I saw a shameful sight, a Bull tied up, and dogs allowed to worry him in that condition: and those looking on, who (no' doubt) professed Christianity. The day following I had a large & solid Meeting at Stephen Dean's house; And one at Israel Titus's house in the afternoon, which was likewise satisfactory. The day following I had a large & solid Meeting at Stephen Dean's house; And one at Israel Titus's house in the afternoon, which was likewise satisfactory. The day following I had a large & solid Meeting at Stephen Dean's house; And one at Israel Titus's house in the afternoon, which was likewise satisfactory. The day following I had a large & solid Meeting at Stephen Dean's house; And one at Israel Titus's house in the afternoon, which was likewise satisfactory.
10th month.

that he was convinced of the truth; on hearing some little children using the plain language of thee, to one another; and they appearing so lamblike, he believed it was Truth's language. I thought from this instance, how much effect simple plainness hath, even when observable in children; and how much more if grown people & parents were properly concerned to live up to the pure inward principle of Truth? We should then be teachers, instead of stumbling blocks to honest enquirers; and like the salt of the earth, the savour whereof would be perceived for miles round, in a neighborhood where it was retained.

28th. I attended the Quarterly Meeting at Oblong, it was very large, and comfortable to my mind. Gospel Truths were declared to the tendering of many hearts. The next day the Young's Meeting was said to be the largest known in this place; a solid and favored season I believe; the people sat quiet, although crowded, and sat in silence, being comforted in Christ our Lord. The day following I travelled towards Nine partners again, and on the way, stopped at the Ridge Meeting held the 1st. of the 11th month, which was very large, solemnity prevailing; so many had to stand up for want of seats. The day before I staid at a Friend's house, whose wife was in a weak state of health; she appeared to be of an inconstant spirit, and expressed much satisfaction in the visit.

29th. This morning, considering how well I fared among my friends, I feared the danger of forgetting the Lord, who had so remarkably favored & prepared my way; let him have the praise of his own works, who is alone worthy forever.

I had a solid opportunity with a naughty young man, the only
that he was convinced of the truth, on hearing some little Children using the plain language of thee, to one another; and they appearing so lamblike, he believed it was Truth's language: I thought, from this instance, how much effect simple Plainness hath, even when observable in children: and how much more if grown people & Parents were properly concerned to live up the pure inward principle of Truth? We should then be teachers, instead of stumbling blocks, to honesty enquirers; and like the Salt of the earth, the savour whereof would be perceived for miles round, in a neighborhood where it was retained.

28th. Place Information

I attended the Quarterly Meeting at Oblong; it was very large, and comfortable to my mind: Gospel Truths were declared to the tendering of many hearts: The next day the Youth's Meeting was said to be the largest known in this place; a solid and favour'd season I believe; The people sat quiet, although crowded; and I sat in silence, being comforted in Christ our Lord.

2nd. Place Information

This morning considering how well I fared among my friends, I feared the danger of forgetting the Lord, who had so remarkably favour'd, & prepared my way; Let him have the praise of his own Works, who is alone worthy, forever. I had a solid opportunity with a naughty young man, the only Son
Son of his father, I warned him to forsake evil company, and in so doing he would be likely to find comfort, otherwise he would not either here or hereafter, using much freedom with him, as one who resembled the prodigal. Son in the parable, he appeared to take it well, and said, he hoped he should not forget my advice.

Being at the select Quarterly meeting at Nine Partners, I was led to mention my sense of there being no necessity for much school learning, for a gospel minister; that the knowledge of Latin, Greek, & Hebrew, is more likely to hinder than to help a gospel minister; Truth being a simple thing, not needing learned languages to explain it. &c.

The Quaker Messengers arrived the next day was very large; and I thought, was favoured with power from on high to labour for the good cause in day that is uncommon.

I felt my mind impressed with concern to sit with both men, friends and women, first in one meeting, & then in the other, whilst the Business of reading the Divine, & the answers to them is attended to. Which being mentioned, my request was united with by both men and women friends; It was a season of favour, as I had an opportunity in both meetings to clear myself respecting the truth which I apprehended they desired in me, to the satisfaction of myself and my friends; And many hearts were tendered, & minds instructed and edified, which down freely and openly expressed; So that we parted in near Love, a sense of which I hope will not soon be forgotten. Let the Name of the Lord be blessed. The day following was a publick Meeting at the same place, larger than their large meeting house could contain; in which a good degree of solidity prevailed. Yet I thought the meeting was hurt.
Son of his father; I intreated him to forsake evil company, and in so doing he would be likely to find Comfort, otherwise he would not, either here or hereafter: using much freedom with him, as one who resembled the prodigal Son the parable, he appeared to take it well, and said, he hoped he should not forget my advice. 3rd. Place Information Being at the select Quarterly meeting, I was led to mention my sense of there being no necessity for much school learning for a gospel minister; that the knowledge of Latin, Greek, & Hebrew, is more likely to hinder, then to help a gospel Minister: Truth being a simple Thing, not needing learned languages to explain it &c. Place Information The Quar. ly meeting Organization for business the next day was very large; and I thought, was favoured with power from on high to labour for the good cause in a way that is uncommon. I felt my mind impressed with concern to sit with both men friends and the women, first in one Meeting, & then in the other, whilst the Business of reading they Queries & the Answers to them is attended to: Which being mentioned, my request was united with by both men and women friends: It was a season of favour, as I had an opportunity in both Meetings to clear myself respecting the trust which I apprehended the Lord reposed in me, to my satisfaction of my self and my friends: And many hearts were tendered, & minds instructed and edified; which divers freely openly expressed: So that we parted in near Love, a sense of which I hope will not soon be forgotten: Let the Name of the Lord be blessed. Place Information The day following was a public Meeting Organization at the same place, larger than their large Meeting-house could contain; in which a good degree of solidity prevailed. Yet I thought the Meeting was hurt.
1st month.

Thus by too much preaching, it is necessary a deep travail of spirit, should take place; or the arising of that spirit and life which gives victory over lightness and airy dispositions; without which preaching is vain.

6th...

Inclining now to go towards Hartford in Connecticut, I travelled about 20 miles, and in the afternoon had a meeting near Goshen in a Baptist meeting-house; it was remarked that the meeting was solid & quiet. Coming to Hartford where a number dwell who by conviction have of late been joined to our Society, I attended their meeting on first day forenoon. Also in the afternoon, when notice was further spread, we had a large and favoured meeting; but it was somewhat injured by the publick appearance of one towards whom care was extended.

In the evening also we had the largest meeting ever seen at this place; and tho' the crowding of the people was some hindrance to its settlement in quietude, yet the reasoning virtue of Truth was perceived by many; insomuch, that near a hundred persons after the meeting concluded, were loth to depart from the house. I felt my mind engaged in exercise on their account; but went to lay down, that I might rest a little. After they had confounded together, a solid young man came, and told me they desired another opportunity, as the evening meeting was so crowded. This proved to be a time of favour. To shew them that I was no Imposter, I caused my certificate to be read near the close. This lasted till near midnight; such a solemnity prevailed, that it seemed not easy to separate. I did believe the Truth came into dominion this evening; may the Lord be
hurt by too much preaching: It is necessary a deep travail of spirit, should take place for the arising of that Spirit and life which gives victory over lightness and airy dispositions; without which preaching is vain. 

6th. Inclining now to go towards Connecticut, I travelled about 20 miles, and in the afternoon had a Meeting near Goshen in a Baptist Meeting-house; it was remarked that the meeting was solid & quiet.

8th. Coming to East Hartford, where a number who by convincement have of late been joined to our Society, attended their Meeting on first day forenoon; also in the afternoon when notice was spread, we had a large and favoured Meeting: but it was somewhat injured by the publicky appearance of one towards whom Care was extended. In the evening also we had the largest meeting ever seen at this place; and tho' the crouding of the people was some hindrance to its' Settlement in quietude, yet the seasoning virtue of Truth was perceived by many: insomuch that near a hundred persons, after the Meeting concluded, were loth to depart from the house; I felt my mind engaged in exercise on their account; but went to lay down, that I might rest a little; After they had conferred together, a solid young man came, and told me they desired another opportunity, as the evening meeting was so crowded. This proved to be a time of much favour: to shew them that I was no Impostor I caused my Certificate to be read near the close: This lasted till near midnight: such a solemnity prevailed, that it seemed not easy to separate. I did believe the Truth came into dominion this evening: May the Lord be
praise, who is alone worthy, with my soul.

Feeling a draught in my mind to go and visit a Clergyman, who
had shown some bitterness towards friends; and although some thought
it was likely he would treat me with contempt, I was most easy to
being accompanied by two friends; when we went to him, he treated us
friendly beyond my expectation, saying he had attended at one meet-
ing, and was well satisfied with what I said. I replied, if thou wouldst
lay aside forms and ceremonies, I think we shall be likely to agree in
the parts which are essential. He then said, he believed the Scriptures
to be the only rule of faith and practice, and that revelation had ceased. I
deceived to open my sentiments to him in freedom, That the Scriptures
appeared to be a sealed book, and the true meaning of many parts not to be ob-
tained, except from the assistance of the same Spirit which gave them forth.
That the divine principle of light and grace which we preach up, and
testify unto, is that, which if attended to, brings to the knowledge of
God. That the Spirit of wisdom which inspired the Penmen who
wrote the Scriptures, is surely to be preferred before that which was
written under its Influence, w, altho' he said he believed in free grace
yet he continued to urge the Scriptures being the only Rule, other con-
versation followed, yet it appeared he was both to yield to any sen-
timent different from what he had been accustomed to endeavour to
uphold according to their creed. I let him know before we parted, that I
thought he knew better than he spake.

10th. The next day I had a meeting with Friends of

Harford.
praised who is alone worthy, saith my Soul. 9th. Place Information Feeling a draught in my mind to go and visit a Clergyman named Perkins in West Hartford, who had shewn some bitterness towards friends; and although some thought it was likely he would treat me with contempt, I was most easy to go, being accompanied by two friends: when we went to him, he treated us friendly beyond our expectation, saying he had attended one Meeting, and was well satisfied with what I said: he replied, if thou wouldst lay aside forms and ceremonies, I think we shally be likely to agree in the parts which are essential: he then said, he believed the Scriptures to be the only rule of faith and practice, and that revelation had ceased. I endeavoured to open my Sentiments to him in freedom, That the Scriptures appeared to be a sealed book, and the true meaning of many parts not to be obtained, except thro' the assistance of the same Spirit which gave them forth, That the divine principle of Light and Grace which we preach up, and testify unto, is that, which if attended to, brings to the knowledge of God; That the Spirit of Wisdom which inspired the Penmen who wrote the Scriptures, is surely to be preferred before that which was written under its' Influence, &c, altho' he said he believed in free grace yet he continued to urge the Scriptures being the only Rule. other Conversation followed, yet it appeared he was loth to yield to any Sentiment different from what he had been accustomed to endeavour to uphold, according to their Creed: I let him know before we parted, that I thought he knew better than he spake.

10th. Place Information The next day I had a Meeting with Friends of Hartford Organization Information by them.
themselves to my comfort and theirs. I saw there was great need of care in this place, as they are yet newly convinced, and their numbers small. They held meetings under the care of Oftong monthly meeting in the government of New York. This appears to have been a dark place of formal profession of religion. Leaving Hartford, and returning westward about 40 miles, I had a solid and satisfying meeting at Goshen; where some attended that never had been at one of our meetings before; with one of whom I had solid conversation. She was in a tender state of mind. She expressed herself not satisfied with their residing teachers, believing they ought to work for something toward their own maintenance, without spending their time from week to week in an idle way.

14th I went from hence to see a settlement of Indians at Skatecook, about 30 in number, with whom I had a meeting, and afterwards visited them in their families, in which I had satisfaction. The next day I was at the called the Branch meeting. First day, which was dull and exercising. At the monthly meeting at Oftong I also attended, and had a solid season both among men and women; many of the young people, People to whom, as well as to parents & others I endeavored to discharge my duty honestly, reminding of the Indians above mentioned for whom I was concerned, as much of the land had been obtained from that People under value, & some of it very unfairly. That now it was right, kind, toward them should be remembered. Friends uniting with my concern, a committee was appointed to visit the Indians & administer to their help if needful. This day's exercise & labour yielded me comfort, and I believe tended to the glory of God. Blessed be his great Name; He is the Helper of his People.
themselves, to my comfort and theirs. I saw there was great need of care in this place, as they are but newly convinced, and their number-small. They hold Meetings under the Care of Oblong monthly meeting in the government of New York. This viz. Hartford appears to have been a dark place of formal Professors of Religion. Leaving Hartford, westward about 40 miles, I had a solid & satisfactory meeting at Goshen: where some attended that never had been at one of our Meetings before: with one of whom I had solid conversation. She was in a tender State, & expressed herself not satisfied with their hireling Teachers, believing they ought to work for something towards their own maintenance; without spending their time from week to week in an idle way, &c. 12th. Next day I was at that called the Branch Meeting, being on first day, which was dull and exercising. ---- At the Monthly Meeting at Oblong I also attended, and had a solid season both among men and women; many of the young People were present, to whom, as well as to Parents & others I endeavored to discharge my self honestly: reminding them of the Indians above mention'd, for whom I was concerned, as much of the land had been obtained from that People under value, & some of it very unfairly, That now it was right, kindness towards them should be remembred; Friends uniting with my Concern, a Committee was appointed to visit the Indians, & administer to their help if needful. This days exercise & Labour yielded me Comfort, and I believe tended to the Glory of God; Blessed be his great Name; He is their Helper of his People.
ytf  17th. ytf Place Inoformation ytf Travelling homewards about 30 miles, I had in the Evening at a
Friends house ytf some edifying conversation: I fear it is too often other-
wise, and that the ytf Cause of Truth is at times hurt, and perhaps honest enqui-
rers stumbled, ytf and friends weakened, when they come together, by light
conversation on ytf worldly, or trifling Subjects. Had a Meeting at
Rob. ytf Randel's house, which was thought to be solid and ytf comforting,
as well as pretty large. ytf  19th.ytf Place Inoformation ytf Next at Ammawock Orgnization
theytf forenoon, which was exercising: and in the afternoon another at Cole-
bark Orgnization Information : This was a comfortable ytf heart-tendering season, wherein many eyes
dropped tears. Blessed be the Name ytf of the Lord, who helpeth. ytf  20th.ytf Place Inoform
where Life was not permitted to rise high; And ytf another in the after-
noon at Isaiytf Quimby's, which was more Satisfactory. ytf  22nd.ytf Place Inoforma
at Meeting Orgnization Information with my ytf friends there, which I thought were the most
afflicting Meetings I had satytf in for some time: It was near the close
of a season of Mortality wherewith ytf that city had been visited; which
should have produced humility, turning ytf peoples' minds from the pursuit of
earthly riches, to that treasure which is ytf durable: But to my grief, I was
afraid the inhabitants (when the late rodytf was withdrawn) too many were
turning, like the Sow, to that of wallowing in ytf the mire again. ytf  23d.ytf Place Inoforma
with
a Formalist, whose eyes I thought were blinded by the God of this
world. I told him, it grieved me to think, that while a remnant were
trying to prevail with young people & others to come into the Practice of
more plainness & true moderation, consistent with the simplicity of our
Profession, those in high station for worldly interest, should be keeping,
and holding up articles & things for Sale as a temptation to others to
branch out in purchasing, to deck themselves with Superfluities, &c.

In about three days after this time I reached to my own habita-
tion again, after a journey which took up near eight months; and
in which I had to travel about 4,000 miles; and have now cause
to praise & magnify the Name of the Lord, who in a marvellous man-
ner prepared my way, & carried me through: and now vouchsafe
the sense of a reward which is sufficient for all my Trials & labours.
That of finding my wife & near Connections alive & in pretty
good health, was esteemed by me an additional cause for
humble thanksgiving.

12th mo.

5th. At our select quarterly meeting, my mind was closely en-
couraged concerning Superfluities that appear, and particularly
I had to mention large looking-glasses; whether having them
in friends houses was not one cause of keeping pride alive in the
hearts of those who spend time in standing before them to view their
all; and to have appear delicate & nice; and whether such scrupulous
a Formalist, whose Eyes, I thought were blinded by the God of this world. Iytf told him in Substance, nearly on this Wise, that it grieved me to think, ytf that while a remnant were trying to prevail with Youngytf people & others to come into the Practice of more plainness and truelyf moderation consistent with the simplicity of our Profession, those in highytf Station for worldly interest, should be keeping, and holding up Articlesytf & Things for Sale as a temptation to others to branch out in purchasing,ytf to deck themselves with Superfluities, &c.ytf ytf ytf 26th.ytf Place Inoformation ytf  In about three days after this time I reached to my own habita-
ytf after a journey which took up near eight Months: and in which I had toytf travel about 4,000 Miles; and have now cause to praise & magnify theytf Name of the Lord, who in a marvellous man-
ner prepar'ed my way, &ytf carried me through; and now vouchsafeth the Sense of a reward which isytf sufficient for all my Trials & Labours; That of finding my Wife &ytf near Connections alive & in pretty good health was esteemed by me anytf additional Cause for humble thanksgiving. ytf ytf ytf 12th. mo. 5th. Place Inoformation ytf At our select Quarterly Meeting Iytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf 12th. mo. 5th. Place Inoformation ytf At our select Quarterly Meet-
1795. 12th. month

Dea. meeting in bringing off the body, cloth not add to the soul's un
fitness to approach the presence of a heart-searching God, when
we go to places for solemn worship.

1st Drowsiness in times of worship was complained of in our
Assembly brought in to the Dear 9 meeting of business; whereas
I was concerned to bring into consideration, whether high, luxurious
eating, & drinking cider, wine & plentifully, with smoking tobacco,
did not tend in some measure to alter the state of the body, and hence
when friends come to withdraw and add to the cause of heavy dulness, in our religious meetings.

That of paying a kind attention to the situation of the Native
Indians who dwell near us, by visiting them, & inspecting their needs
sites, as winter is approaching, and we much indebted to them, as such
who replenish the land which was theirs & obtained from them at a cheap
rate, was at this time urged to friends. Observation as a Christian
duty; my mind is often concerned for these people.

I was at Everham meeting in company with several
ministering friends; I have often thought that our meetings for business
ought to be occupied in attending thereto, and not taken up with com
munications in the way of preaching. Life and power for each
word, means. My mind was turned in feeling sympathy towards
the poor and afflicted, divers of whom I visited. One of them was
afflicted, whose time seemed nearly over, and I feared his days would
not done. I urged him to use all diligence.
nicety in trigging of the body, doth not add to the Soul's un-
fitness to approach the presence of a heartsearching God, when
we go to places for solemn worship. 7th. Place Information. Drowsiness in times of worship was complained of in our
Answers brought in to the Quar.ly Meeting Information of business; whereupon
I was concerned to bring into consideration, whether high, luxurious
eating & drinking Cider, Wine &c, plentifully, with smoking tobacco,
did not tend in some measure to alter the state of the body, and thereby
add to the causes of heavy dullness when friends come sit down in our religious Meetings. 7th.

That of paying a kind attention to the Indians who dwell near us, by visiting them, & inspecting as well as helping their necessities, as winter is approaching, and we much indebted to them, as who possess the Land which was theirs, & obtained from them at cheap rate, was at this time urged to Observation as Christian duty; My mind is often concerted for that people. 11th.

I was at Evesham Mo.ly Meeting Information in company with several ministring friends: I have often thought that the time in our meetings for business ought to be occupied in attending thereto, and not taken up with communications in the way of preaching; Life and power exceed words. 12th.

My mind was turned in feeling sympathy towards the poor and afflicted, divers of whom I visited: one of them was antient, whose time seemed nearly over, and I feared his days work was not done; I urged him to use diligence.
At another house, I went to see an afflicted woman, and her mother who was a widow; they rejoiced at being visited; and I thought they appeared much in the innocence, like favours of Heaven.

At a neighboring meeting, I thought insensibility, and forgetfulness of God prevailed, with a worldly spirit in my mind.

At our week day meeting, I hoped for an increase of living faith and life among us. Friends seem to bring out more of the youth to meetings than heretofore, with which I visited a number one of the poor and afflicted, who appeared thankful in being remembered.

24th. At Piles grove meeting, there was a trying time; I seemed almost ready to give out, the appearance was gloomy, and the floods ready to overwhelm me up. I feared also the Lord was about to hide his face from me: woe, said I, woe, for me, O Lord, to fall into a prey to mine Adversary. I know my help is in thee, in thee. Next day I visited some in deep afflication of body, who I thought were in favor with God, a comfortable feeling.

27th. At Salem meeting, I had close doctrine to deliver which seemed well taken. At their Monthly meeting next day, my bow seemed to be renewed in strength, and I had close labour to discharge both amongst men friends and the women, to my own satisfaction, and to theirs, as far as appears. I was led to treat on the pernicious effect of a worldly spirit, and a sumptuous way of living, aiming at fine houses, rich furniture, particularly large looking-glasses &c.

Returning
At another house, I went to see an afflicted woman, and her mother who was a widow, they rejoiced at being visited; and I thought they appeared much in their innocency, like favourites of Heaven.

At a neighboring Meeting, I thought insensibility, and forgetfulness of God prevailed; with a worldly spirit to my grief. Friends seem to bring out more of the youth to meetings than heretofore. ---- I visited a number more of the poor and afflicted, who appeared thankful in being remembered.

At Pilesgrove Meeting, was a trying time; I seemed almost ready to give out, the appearance was gloomy, and they floods ready to swallow me up; I feared also the Lord was about to hide his face from me: ---- I said, Suffer me not, O Lord, to fall a prey to mine Adversary: I know my help is in thee. ----

Next day I visited some in deep affliction of body, whom I thought were in favour with God, a comfortable feeling.

At their Monthly Meeting next day, my bow seemed to be renewed in strength; and I had close labour to discharge both amongst Men friends and the Women, to my own satisfaction, and to theirs, as far as appear'd. I was led to treat on the pernicious Effects of a worldly Spirit, and a sumptuous way of living, aiming at fine Houses, rich furniture, particularly large looking-glasses &c, &c.

Returning
10th month 1795. and 1st month (146)
1796— Returning home I visited several sick persons to our mutual joy. At our weekly meeting at we a large number of youth; a good meeting crowned with the divine presence.
1st month. For six days I have been at home & done little good. Instead of attending with other Friends the committee on Indian affairs, I lost in reasoning that I was of so little consequence, I might as well stay away; and thus have lost time.

My mind was inclined to attend a neighboring Monthly meeting, but the Adversary endeavored to defeat me here also. I was kept lingering about home till it was almost too late, when trembling seized me, & I said, "let me not fall by the hand of Saul;" I was favored with a little strength to press thro; and my bow was renewed, so that I had a favor'd Opportunity, both amongst men and women from, I was engaged to speak to Parents and Children concerning a worldly spirit, and the inconsistency of Superfluity in dress and furniture; and had to press in plain language the evil of these things; believing it was not a time for speaking smooth words. I was thought the meeting ended well.

Also attended another Monthly meeting next day where my service was pretty much in the same line. And I can say in truth, "Blessed be the name of the Lord; He is a rich rewarder of those who serve him faithfully." I was at our Monthly Meeting at Hadleyfield, where the Minuter of our Yearly Meeting were revived which advice against
Returning home I visited several sick persons to our mutual joy. At our week day meeting, were a large number of Youth; a good meeting crowned with the divine presence. Instead of attending with other Friends the committee on Indian Affairs, I let in reasoning, that I was of so little consequence, I might as well stay away; and thus have lost time. I was kept lingering about home till it was almost too late; when trembling seized me; & I said, let me not fall by the hand of Saul; I was favoured with a little strength to press thro'; and my bow was renewed, so that I had a favoured opportunity, both amongst Men and Women friends. I was engaged to speak to Parents and Children concerning a worldly spirit, and the inconsistency of superfluity in dress and furniture; and had to press in plain Language the evil of these things; believing it was not a time for speaking smooth Words. It was thought the meeting ended well. I also attended another Monthly Meeting next day where my service was pretty much in the same line; And I can say in truth, blessed be the name of ye Lord; He is a rich rewarder of those who serve him faithfully. I was at our Monthly Meeting where the Minutes of our Yearly Meeting were revived which advise against...
26th. To a worldly spirit, & mention its weakening effects in leading the vain customs of the world in dress &c. I was led on this occasion to speak plainly and closely urge my friends to a proper attention to this advice, with other matters recommended. It appeared evident to me that giving way to fleshly ease and a worldly spirit, was the ground cause of a defection in our society, & a departure from that simplicity which the dictates of the blessed Truth, if strictly observed, would lead into. Some of the rich can scarcely bear this kind of doctrine, especially Parents; The children sometimes appear most tender. I had also to express my fear respecting the dangerous consequence of friends mixing with others in promoting a School at Hadbyfield for instructing youth in the French Language; as it might be a snare to entangle some of the dear youth, & expose them to the company of those of a loose conduct &c. Some seemed to disapprove of my freedom in this respect, several both old and young united with my sentiments.

27th. I was at Woodberry monthly meeting, where a worldly spirit was again treated on, with its effects. I opened my sentiments on what relates to extortions, and had to advise my friends not to seek the largest prices when they were about to sell, meat or other produce, especially to those in low circumstances; This appeared to be a just price, and I was afraid my friends in this place had let ground.

28th. At our meeting lately we had the company of our friends who were
a worldly Spirit, & mention it's weakening effects in leading to the vain customs of the World in dressy &c: I was led on this occasion to speak plain, and closely urge my friends to a proper attention to this advice, with other matters recommended; It appear'd evident to me that giving way to fleshly ease, and a worldly Spirit, was the ground cause of a defection in our Society & a departure from that Simplicity which the dictates of the blessed Truth, if strictly observed, would lead into. Some of the rich can scarcely bear this kind of doctrine, especially Parents; They sometimes appear most tender. -- I had also to express my fears respecting the dangerous consequence of friends mixing with others in promoting a School at Haddonfield for instructing Youth in the French Language: as it might be a snare to entangle some of the dear Youth, & expose them to the Company of those of a loose conduct &c. Tho' some seemed to disapprove of my freedom in this respect, several both Old and young united with my Sentiments. I opened my Sentiments on what relates to extortion; and had to advise my friends not to seek the largest Prices when they were about to sell, Meat or other produce especially to those in low circumstances: This appear'd to be a low time and I was afraid my friends in this place had lost ground. At our Meeting lately we had the company of four friends who were Ministers,
Minister, it came into my mind that in a season of drought, we looked to the clouds for rain; sometimes many clouds produce but little rain, so when divers preachers are in the gallery, & the mind of the people turned towards them, & not to the bishop of souls, a disappointment often happens. Nov 24. I have done no good thing.

For several days after this, I was closely engaged in visiting the sick, and in assisting, and pleading the cause of the poor, to my comfort, and I hope, to their benefit.

2nd month. i. I was at Burlington meeting, & had some service both amongst men, friends & the women; tho' it seemed hard work, because of lukewarmness, and I feared the world was likely to gain by it.

2nd. Attending also the mtg. at Chesterfield, it appeared to be a low season, & most of the time unprofitably spent: Some who had more of the form than substance urging sentiments to carry their point, though it was distressing to some younger persons, & so it was to me.

5th. Springfield monthly meeting held to day, I thought was a more favour'd time in the management of their business; Friends seemed to be united, & the youth sat solidly, which was pleasant to observe. I had a comforting time in a family yesterday evening, the children appeared in a good degree of innocence. (C. Newbold).

10th. At the monthly meeting of Mount-holly, I thought a matter was in a low condition, scarcely managed to the honour of Truth, as life seemed wanting. In the evening I visited one who had been an old professor, but by taking strong drink to excess, dealt closely with him, as I took him to be a deceiver.
Ministers. It came into my mind that in a season of drought, we
looked to the clouds for rain; sometimes many clouds produce but little
rain, so when divers preachers are in the gallery, & the minds of the
people turned towards them, & not to the bishop of Souls, a disappointment
often happens. I have done no good thing. For several days after this,
the sick, and in assisting, and pleading the cause of the poor, to my
comfort, and I hope, to their benefit. I was at Burlington, & had
both amongst Men friends & the Women, tho' it seemed hard work, because
a low season, & part of the time unprofitably spent; Some who had more
of the form than substance urging sentiments to carry their Point, I thought
it was distressing to some younger persons, & so it was to me.
I had a comforting time in a Family yesterday evening; they appear'd in a good degree of innocence. (C. Newbolds.)
were in a low condition, scarcely managed to the honour of Truth:
as life seem'd wanting. -- In the evening I visisted one who
had been an old Professor, hurt by taking strong drink to excess; I dealt
closely with him, as I took him to be deceiver.
2d month.

11th. I visited a family of Methodists; who seemed well disposed: they were tender & expressed satisfaction.

14th. I likewise attended Eastham mo. Meeting, and was afraid friends were rather on the decline, as the ground work of religion. The spirit of the world often gets too much place in the hearts of professors, and then the good seed is choked, so that it cannot flourish to the honour of the great Headman. I felt much stripping as I came home, but on visiting some of the poor, & those in affliction, I was comforted, and had cause to bless & praise Name of Israel's God.

15th. At our monthly Meeting I opened my concern to visit the Families belonging to our Meeting of Newtown; and to hold a few Meetings near the river side, which my friends united with. I was induced to express my concern also, about so great a Concourse of people coming to our Quarterly Meeting, & the disorder often seen among them. On first day we had a favoured meeting at Newtown: a searching testimony was delivered by our friend S. S. many hearts both of young and old were tendered.

16th. I thought I had some clear openings, respecting the manner of holding our Meetings, for discipline, in the Authority of Truth.

18th. Being at a meeting held in a School House near the River, I was concerned on the subject of disharmony, which is apt to overtake Friends, both men and women, in a religious sense, where the spirit of the world is allowed to gain place; O how it hinders the growth of the blessed Truth!

In visiting the poor and afflicted, I find some who are...
I visited a family of Methodists, who seemed well disposed: they were tender & expressed satisfaction. 5th.

I likewise attended Evesham Meeting, and was afraid friends were rather on the decline, as to the groundwork of religion. The spirit of the world often gets too much place in the hearts of Professors, and then the good seed is choked, so that it cannot flourish the honour of the Great Husbandman. --- I felt much stripping after I came home, but on visiting some of the Poor, & those in Affliction, I was comforted; and had cause to bless, & praise the Name of the Israel's God.

8th.

I was induced to express my Concern also, about so great a Concourse of People coming to our Quarterly Meeting, & the disorders often seen at Newtown. On first day we had a favoured Meeting; a searching testimony was delivered by our friend S.S. many hearts both of young and old were tendered.

14th.

I was concerned on the subject of dwarfishness, which is apt to overtake Friends both Men and women, in a religious Sense; where the Spirit of the World is allowed gain Place: O how it hinders the Growth of the blessed Truth! 18th.

In visiting the poor and afflicted, I find...
are in a good degree tender & sweet spirited. One of whom, though 21. had too much confidence in the doctor, which gave me concern. Doctor we see are often men of loose principles, not fit for religious minds to place reliance on. On further visits to some mistrained circumstances, I find Comfort: I am often tried with great poverty of spirit. I therefore own those as my brethren and sisters in tribulation.

3rd month. I have for near two weeks been engaged in visiting the families mentioned before to my satisfaction: many of the visited also express the same; more friends are observed to attend meeting than have been a while past, or before this visit. 14th. I thought our monthly meeting at this time was pretty well conducted.

15th. I attended the Meeting at Moorestown & sat with a committee who had under consideration the subject mentioned in last meeting minutes relative to a worldly spirit &c. I had some close labour touching this "root of all evil," the love of money; It seems to go hand in hand with some old folks, & those who are eagerly pursuing outward wealth; so secure were some, they were ready to say, "Touch me not!" But I told them, "Joseph, or little David, was yet alive; therefore let no man's heart fail him." The next day at Upper-Evesham meeting, I had to speak of dangers that may happen if the watchmen fall asleep, and give not the alarm at the approach of the enemy. It appeared that now a worldly spirit was advancing into our society, & for want of faithful, wakeful, watchmen, many
are in a good degree tender & sweet-spirited: one of whom I thought had too much confidence in the doctor, which gave me concern. Doctors we see are often men of loose principles, not fit for religious Minds to place reliance on. On further visits to some distressed Circumstances, I find Comfort: I am often tried with great poverty of Spirit, I therefore own those as my brethren and sisters in tribulation, who are often tried, and many of the visited also - express the same: more friends are observed to attend Meetings than were seen a while past, or before this Visit. I thought our Monthly Meeting was pretty well conducted. who had under Consideration the subjects mention'd in the Yearly Meetings minutes relative to a worldly Spirit &c: I had some close labour touching this root of all evil, the Love of money; It seems to go hard with some old folks, & those who are eagerly pursuing outward wealth: So secure were some, they were ready to say, "Touch me not:" But I told them, Joseph, or little David, was yet alive; Therefore let no man's heart fail him; The next day at Upper-Evesham Meeting, I had to speak of dangers that may happen, if the Watchmen fall asleep, and give not the alarm at the approach of the enemy. It appear'd that now worldly spirit was advancing fast into our Society, & for want of faithful, wakeful, Watchmen, many
many with their wives, and their daughters, are taken captive; but the rich are getting more rich, and the poor are oppressed; and I believe the time loudly called for an alteration, and that now, and corn sold for so high a price, and other things high also, friendly example in moderation might be loud preaching; even if we could submit to supply the poor at one third lower than the highest price, what a pleasant savour it would yield in the country round us. These sentiments it seemed right for me to press home to my friends closely.

Attending Huddersfield meeting, I had to mention the manner in which we ruled the ox and the ass, which are bought with our money, & there, ought to be subject under us, to come or go at our bidding; and ourselves, who are bought at a higher price, by the Saviour of the world, do not obey him as our Great Master, nor keep his holy Law. Thus, are we not more stubborn than the brutes? If the brutes obey not, we give them stripes: And must not the Lord chastise us for disobedience? ... We may consider for ourselves: As we whip harder for the second offence, may we not look for the same measure ourselves, if still disobedient? As the inhabitants of this place have been lately visited by the rod of sickness, and many numbered to the silent grave, of different ages & sexes; and have not come been raised as from the grave, and lived longer, who have made promises of amendment in their affliction, yet have not kept them? Will not the Lord visit again, by sword, famine...
many with their sons and their daughters, are likely to be taken captive; the rich are getting more riches; but the poor are oppressed; and I believed the time loudly called for any Alteration; and that now Rye and Corn sold for so high a price, and other things high also, Friends example in moderation might be loud preaching; even if we could submit to supply the poor at one third lower than the highest price; what a pleasant Savour it would yield in the country round us. These sentiments it seemed right for me to press home to my friends closely. 17th. Place Information Attending Haddonfield Meeting, in which we ruled the Ox and the Ass, which are bought with our money, & therefore - ought to be subject under us; to come or go at our bidding: But ourselves, who are bought at a higher price, by the Saviour of the world, do not obey him as our Great Master, nor keep his holy Law: Thus, are we not more stubborn than the brutes? If they brutes obey not, we give them stripes: And must not the Lord chastise us for disobedience? -- We may consider for ourselves; As we whip harder for the second Offence, may we not look for the same measure ourselves, if still disobedient? As the inhabitants of this place have been lately visited by the rod of Sickness, and many numbered to the silent Grave, of different Ages & sexes: and have not some been raised as from the grave, and spared longer, who have made promises of amendment in the affliction, yet have not kept them? Will not the Lord visit again, by Sword, Famine or y
or pestilence. I had to press these things for close consideration.

15. I have several times visited a sick friend, who said she felt a sweet calm; that she had all she could look for, death was no terror; adding, "Oh how trying would a wounded conscience be, at such a time as this!"

24th. I was at Pelegrove this morning meeting as poor and low, I thought, as I ever felt myself. Next day at our Quarterly Meeting, I thought near us it right to mention the situation of two old Jersey Indians, one of whom is about 80 years old, & the other blind, about 60, for whom I have been concerned that they may be properly cared for; a committee was appointed to attend to their case.

26th. Attending our General Spring Meeting in Philadelphia, I believe it was a favoured season, remarkably so. Our English friends Deborah Darby & Rebecca Goring attended, being nearly ready to return after accomplishing their religious visit in America; our friends from Emlen, Will. Savery, & two women friends, going over with them; they all obtained certificates at this meeting.

Sitting with the Committee on Indian Affairs, I was concerned to open my sentiments concerning the propriety of taking the situation of our Jersey Indians, under care, as well as those more remote from our dwellings; as I remember to have heard my father often mention the Indians kindness to our Redeemers in the Jersey, when they were few, & the Indians many.
or pestilence? I had to press these things for close consideration. That she had all she could look for; death was no terror; adding, Oh how trying would a wounded conscience be, at such a time as this! as I ever felt myself. Next day at our Quarterly Meeting, I thought it right to mention the situation of two old Jersey Indians near us; one of whom is about 80 years old, & the other blind, about 60, for whom I have been concern’d that they may be properly cared for: a committee was appointed to attend to their Case. It was at this General Spring Meeting in Philadelphia, I believe it was a favored Season, remarkably so. Our English friends Deborah Darby & Rebecca Young attended, being nearly ready to return after accomplishing their religious visit in America; Our Friends Saml Emlen, Willm Savery, & two Women friends, going over with them; all obtained Certificates at this Meeting. Sitting with the Committee on Indian Affairs, I was concerned to open my Sentiments concerning the propriety of taking the situation of our Jersey Indians, under care, as well as those more remote from our dwellings: as I remember to have heard my father often mention the Indians Kindness to our Predecessors in the Jerseys, when they were few, & the Indians many.
I attended a meeting held in a School House over Cooper's Creek, a large and solid meeting, which ended well. On the 3rd, I had a meeting at a School house near Gloucester, not very large on account of a Burial, & visited four families afternoon; and the next day five families, which closed our Visit to families of Newtown Meeting, about 90, to our comfort, & the satisfaction of those visited for ought that appeared. I have visited several other sick persons, not with a reward, & had two pretty large meetings in School houses to good satisfaction.

At our monthly Meeting I laid before my Friends the continuance of a concern to pay a further Visit within the Governments of New-York & Canada, which referred to the next meeting.

Visiting sick people, of whom there are many; and some die at short warning; to me the reason seems alarming & I fear hardness of heart increaseth; with extortion in high prices, as though there would not be a living for the poor. Oh the bloody spirit which prevails, will not the Lord be angry & stretch forth his hand more severely?

Again, I have visited several who were under deep bodily infirmity; the state of whom caus'd various contemplation concerning some circumstances: Some falling out with one another by the way, contending about things which appear to be of so little worth in a dying house, that there is no name of small enough value to call them by. Oh that all would try to be rich in good works!
I attended a Meeting held in a School-House over Cooper's Creek, a large and solid Meeting, which ended well. On the 5th I had a Meeting at a School-house near Gloucester, not very large on account of a Burial, & visited four families afternoon; and the next day five families, which closed our Visit to families of Newtown; Meeting Organization about 90, to our comfort, & the satisfaction of those visited, for ought that appear'd. 10th I have visited several other sick persons, not without a reward, & had two pretty large Meetings in School-houses to good satisfaction. 11th At our monthly Meeting Organization I laid before my friends the continuance of a concern to pay a farther Visit within the Governments of New York & Canada, which was referred to the next meeting. 13th Visiting sick people, of whom there are many; and some die at short Warning; to me the season seems alarming, & I fear hardness of heart increaseth; with extortion in high prices, as though there would not be any living for the poor: Oh the Worldly spirit which prevails; Will not the Lord be angry, & stretch forth his hand more severely? 15th Again, I have visited several who were under deep bodily infirmity; the State of whom caused serious contemplation concerning some circumstances: Some are falling out with one another by the way, contending about things which appear to be of so little worth in a dying hour, that there is no name of small enough Value to call them by. Oh that all would try to be rich in good Works!
1796. 4th. I thought I saw the enemy had made an inroad amongst us by stirring up discord, and setting friends at variance with one another in strong parties, both pleading they were right; when it appeared to me, both were wrong, & gave way too much to thinking evil. For this I was grieved, and laboured with both, to be at peace. The love of the word was the beginning of this; when that prevails, such are its fruits.

19th. I have been visiting the sick; was humbled under a sense of the speedy call, from time to eternity, in this day of too general deprivacy.

Many trying days I have passed through; perhaps all for my good; these are not joyous, but if they the better prepare me for the Lord's work, it will be done. At Bridgegrove meeting the 21st. I was enabled to do what I believed to be my part faithfully. The same day was at a place where a marriage dinner was soon to be provided for my youngest son, I had to open my mind on the subject of such entertainments freely & with some weight; pressing the necessity of true moderation, and advising against what has crept in relating to the ceremony of particular waiting on the Bride & Groom so called. My advice had a place in the mind of those concerned. The company at that marriage was small, I attended, and was pleased to see a good degree of right order observed. Much love and disorderly conduct at marriages might be prevented by timely care, which should be observed by friends rightly concerned, whether sober or younger.

25th. For some days sorrow, trials, and grievous temptations have attended; yet I believe I had some service amongst the poor, afflicted widows and fatherless children, in and near Salem, whom I have visited.

At Salem Mt. 9th meeting next day, I had much labour both in men and women's department to good satisfaction.
1796. 4th mo.
ytf I thought I saw the enemy had made an inroad amongst us by stirring up discord, and setting friends at variance with one another in strong parties, both pleading they were right; when it appear'd to me, both were wrong, & gave way too much to thinking evil; For this I was grieved, and laboured with both, to be at peace. The love of the world was the beginning of this: When that prevails, such are its' fruits.

19th. Place Information
I have been visiting the sick: was humbled under a sense of the speedy calls from time to eternity, in this day of too general depravity. Many trying days I have to pass through; perhaps all for my good; these are not joyous but if they the better prepare me for the Lord's work, his Will be done. 

21st. Place Information
At Pilesgrove meeting the 21st I was enabled to do what I believed to be my part, faithfully. The same day was at a place where a marriage dinner was soon to be provided for my eldest son, I had to open my mind on the subject of such entertainments freely, & with some weight: pressing the necessity of true Moderation, and advising against what has crept in relating to the ceremony of particular waiting on the Bride & Groom so called, My advice had a Place in the minds of those concerned; The company at that marriage was small, I attended, and was pleased to see a good degree of right order observed. Much loose and disorderly conduct at might be prevented by timely care, which should be exercised, by friends rightly concerned, whether elderly or younger.

25th. Place Information
For some days, Sorrow, trials and grievous temptations have attended; Yet believe I had some service amongst the poor, afflicted Widows and Fatherless Children, in and near Salem, whom I have visited. At Salem Mo.ly Meeting the next day, had much Labour both in Men's and Women's apartment to good satisfaction. I
1796, 4th month.

I have had to review the Vanity which prevails with the young People of our time, and the Avarice & Extortion that seem visible among older Ones, which produce mournful feelings. Nor has it felt pleasant to my exercised mind to observe so much of the false use of Silk in clothing, in our Country, which is so plentiful for wool and flax; might not these seem to be sufficient on many occasions, without showing the desire of over much delicacy. I have been at Greenwich and Wooltong Meeting, where Poverty was perceived. I fear the Truth is at low ebb among too many of us.

5th. I have apprehended the hearts of many profess to resemble the stony ground, so that although favour to them is renewed for want of depth in root they fall into old customs again.

Close work on answering the Queries in our Reparative Meeting; I feared that evasive answers to them would be likely to become a snare.

8th. I had minister Sound Truths, so it seemed hard work; and hard for people to hear; yet I hope our meeting ended well to day.

Next day was our monthly meeting, where my Concern mentioned last month was united with, and a certificate granted according to my prospect signed with unanimity. The day following I had a desire to see a number of friends come together at a suitable time & place, who had let in hardness one against another; which desire prevailed, so that a time was fixed, all writing therewith except one person who had lost his rights amongst.' He went to the other, with a view to discourage their attempts.
I have had to review theyt街 Vanity which prevails with the young
People of our time, and the Avaricet街 & Extortion that seem visible among
older Ones, which produce mournfullyt感情. Nor has it felt pleasant to
my exercised mind to observe so muchyt街 of the free use of Silk inyt街 for
for clothing in our Country, which is so plentiful for Woolyt街 and flax; Might not
these seem to be sufficient on many occasions, withoutyt街 showing the desire
of over much delicacy. --- I have been at Greenwich Organization Information and Woodberry Organization Information Meetings, where Poverty was perceived, I fear theyt街 Truth is at a low
ebb among too many of us. ytf ytf ytf 5th moPlace Information ytf I have apprehended the Hearts of many professors resemble the sto-
yt街 ny ground; ytf So that altho' favour to them is renewed, for want of depth in
root theyt街 fall into old customs again.ytf Close work on answering the Queries in our Preparativeyt街 Meeting feared that evasive answers to them, would byt街 likely to become a Snare.ytf ytf 8th.ytf Place Information ytf I had to minister Sound Truths, tho' it seemed hard work; and
hard for peopleyt街 to hear; yet I hope our Meeting ended Well to day. ytf ytf ytf Place Information ytf Next day was our Monthly Meetingyt街 where myytf Concern mention'd last
month was united with, and a certificate grantedyt街 according to my
prospect, signed with Unanimity.ytf ytf Place Information ytf The day following I had a desire
to See a number of friends come together atyt街 a suitable time & place, who had
let in hardness one against another;yt街 which desire prevailed, so that a time
was fixed, all uniting therewithyt街 except one person who had lost his right
amongst us: He went to the others.ytf with a view to discourage their attending, and
ytf
and then told me he had seen them; that they did not purpose to attorn
neither did he: I said, he might use his pleasure, I intended to go to
the place, and if none came, I could sit quietly by myself, and had nothing
preparing to say, yet at the set-time, the Friends, all came except
that man's wife, and we had a second reason which had a uniting ten-
dency; I could say I was thankful for it, that I loved them, and did
believe they loved me.

The time approaching that I must leave near connections and all,
again and be come as a Pilgrim, which I think is for the cause of Truth &
good of Souls. Taking leave of my friends in much love at our
week day meeting, many tears were shed. After I left home I found
my mind secretly turned to trouble at Bordentown, and getting there, I had
cause to believe it was right, though I see but little way before me.

First day I was at a pretty large meeting there; and at Trenton
another in the afternoon. The last especially was a favoured season
I was now a little revive, believing I was in my proper place thus far.
The next day at Lambertson, where is no religious meeting held,
or meeting house of any sort; I had a large meeting in an empty
store-house, and feeling my heart so much enlarged in love to the
People, I seem constrained to stand near two hours on my feet, which
almost surprised me; it having been uncommon with me to stand above
half an hour. This was a highly favoured season, and many hearts
were tendered; my mind was also bowed in thankful reverence before my
divine master. Many of different ranks, both black and white came
and then told me he had seen them; that if they did not purpose to attend
neither did he: I said, he might use his pleasure: I intend to go to
the place, and if none came, I could sit quietly by self, and had nothing
nothing prepared to say. Yet at the set time, the friends all came, except
that man's wife, and we had a favouring season which had a uniting ten-
dency; I could say I was thankful for it, that I loved them, and did -
believe they loved me.

12th. The time is near approaching that I must leave near connections
again, and be come as a Pilgrim, which I think is for the cause of truth, &
good of souls; Taking leave of my friends in much love a two of our
week day meeting, many tears were shed; After I left home I found
my mind secretly turned, to try to be at Bordentown Place Information, and getting there, I had
cause to believe it was right; though I see but little way before me. a
another, in the afternoon: The last especially was a favoured season.
I was now a little revived, believing I was in my proper place thus far.
or Meeting house of any sort, I had a large Meeting in an empty
store-house, and feeling my heart so much enlarged in love to the
people, I seem'd constrained to stand near two hours on my feet; which
almost surprised me: it having been uncommon with me to stand above
half so long: This was a highly favoured season, and many hearts
were tendered; my mind was also bowed in thankful reverence before my
divine Master: Many of different ranks, both black and white came to

yf
to take leave of me, with tears trickling down; my tears also were mingled with theirs. It truly was a comfortable time. A more solid meeting, or greater attention, I think I never saw before at any time or place, than what was observable here on this occasion.

Next day, travelling to Bahaway, I thought none had to feel more of inward poverty than poor me, yet as the Lord is not wanting to afflict his devoted ones in the needful time, there is no cause for murmuring.

18th. At a kind friend's house, there was sent in the afternoon a fine riding wagon with nice horses; for that friend's wife and me to ride in to visit her mother and some others. I told her I had no objection to going, yet was not free to ride in that carriage, nor with such horses; but I could go on foot, and she might ride in it. A late rain caused the roads to be wet & unpleasant walking. This was a trial to us both, as she appeared to be a good spirited woman, but I believe it best for me to hold forth my testimony for simplicity and lowliness of mind. 19th. I was at Bahaway monthly meeting, and at an evening meeting appointed by my Friend J. S. held here; these seemed to be laborious seasons, though attended by many friends on their way to yearly meeting at 17th. Reaching to that city next day, I was somewhat comforted; many friends kindly came to see me.
to take leave of me, with tears trickling down: my tears also were mingled with theirs. It truly was a comfortable time. A more solid meeting, or greater attention, I think I never saw before at any time or place, than what was observable here on this occasion; yet as the Lord is not wanting to assist his devoted ones in the needful time, there is no cause for murmuring.

Next day, travelling to Rahaway, I thought I had to feel more of inward poverty than poor me: yet as the Lord is not wanting to assist his devoted ones in the needful time, there is no cause for murmuring.

At a kind friend's house, there was sent in the afternoon a fine riding waggon with nice horses, for that friend's wife and me to ride in to visit her mother and some others. I told her I had no objection to going, yet was not free to ride in that carriage, nor with such horses; but I could go on foot, and she might ride in it, as a late rain caused the roads to be wet & unpleasant walking. This was a trial to us both, as she appear'd to be a good spirited woman; but I believed it best for me to hold forth my testimony for simplicity, and lowly mindedness.

I was at Rahaway Monthly Meeting, and at an evening Meeting appointed by my Friend J. S. held here; These seemed to be laborious Seasons though attended by many friends on their Way.

Reaching to that city next day, I was somewhat comforted: many Friends kindly came to see me.
The Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders began, at 8:30
were our Friends John Wigham and Martha Booth from Europe, with
other out of other Ports; a second sitting thereof was in the afternoon,
two times to me. I thought, many of us were got into a state of easy
indulgence in many things, and are not soon to be removed from
Rest of Ease; I tried at it a little, yet not to much purpose. I hinted
that the benefit & well ordering of this large Yearly meeting would
much depend on the wise conduct of those in high stations; guarding
well their own example & conversation, and then watching over younger
People carefully; checking their going on formal visits from house
to house; that if allowed to receive a little good, they might not lose it in
vows, or learn bad fashions or unprofitable customs by getting into com-
panies, and indulging Vanities, so as to be in danger of returning
from such a solemnity worse than when they came to it. That of sit-
ing up late in the evenings, or laying in bed late in the mornings, I had to
mention my belief, it was unprofitable for Body and Soul. I thought
this kind of Doctrine sound rather hard or close for me to deliver.
among Brethren & Sisters of high rank in a large City, and though
lately visited with alarming mortality, I fear too many are not enough
humbled.

23. The meeting of Buffalo began, which in most of it's Sittings
second times of exercise, the stream being low as I thought; Members
too generally talked more or less with a worldly spirit, knew not the
proper value of the precious Truth, or thus become captivated,
barren and dwarfish.
21st. Place Information The Yearly Meeting Organization Information of Ministers and Elders began, at which were our Friends John Wigham and Martha Rowuth from Europe, with others out of other Parts; a second sitting thereof was in the afternoon, low times to me: I thought many of us were got into a state of easy indulgence in many things, and are not soon to be removed from Beds of Ease: I tried at it a little, yet not to much purpose. I hinted that the benefit & well ordering of this large Yearly Meeting Information, would much depend on the wise Conduct of those in high Stations; guarding well their own Example & Conversation, and then watching over younger People carefully; checking their going on formally visits from house to house; that if favoured to receive a little good, they might lose its Savour, or learn bad fashions or unprofitable Customs, by getting into Companies, and indulging Vanities, so as to be in danger of returning from such a Solemnity worse than when they came to it: That this kind of Doctrine seemed rather hard or close for me to deliver among Brethren & Sisters of high rank in a large City, and though lately visited with alarming mortality, I fear too many are not enough humbled. 

23d. Place Information The meeting of Business began, which in most of its Sittings seem'd times of exercise, the Stream being low, as I thought; Members being too generally tinctured more or less with a Worldly Spirit, know not the proper value of the precious Truth, & thus become captivated, barren & dwarfish.
At one Sitting of theadvert meeting, on 4th day morning, The truth appeared to have comfortable dominion; my mind in the liberty thereof was emboldened to inform my brethren and sisters of my exercise in observing a custom to prevail in the City which I thought was not right, and I differed from all my friends in sentiment. I hoped I might be excused; it was that of employing men to do women's work in houses, viz. The I did not doubt there being women enough, healthy, capable of business if their minds were applied thereto, to do all that was necessary in families. And as provisions were dear, and men's labour high rated, they had better be employed in the fields, or out of doors business, than at women's work. If the young women were to be brought up in a course of family industry, and to rise early in the morning, I believed it might contribute to health, and tend to fit many of them better for business, & the managing household affairs, if they should come to need that, than if brought up in easy delicate manners; having seen some such in my time who have endured to great hardship and unable their minister to their own necessities, and perhaps there may be instances of this kind proceeding out of families where women had been employed to do women's work, and children indulged in a delicate idle life. Tho' my testimony on this head seemed to go hard with some to whom it might seem applicable, yet I found it had the concurrence of many friends who expressed unity therewith. It was also proposed by one friend that a minute of the substance of the concern be taken on their book which also agreed to. This was a memorable time, the Power of Truth in dominion, lofty spirits chained down, the rich and great having to submit to the simple discipline prevalent in the present season.
At one Sitting of the select Meeting, on 4th day morning, The truth appeared to have comfortable dominion: My mind in the liberty thereof was emboldened to inform my brethren and Sisters of my exercise on observing a custom which I thought was right; and if I differed from all my friends in Sentiment I hoped I might be excused; It was that of employing men to do women's Work in houses, &c: That I did not doubt there being women enough, healthy, capable of business if their minds were applied thereto, to do all that was necessary in Families: And as provisions were dear, and men's labour rated, they had better be employed in the fields, or out door business, than at Women's work; If the young Women were to be brought up in a course of family industry, and to rise early in the morning, I believed it might contribute to health, and tend to fit many of them better for business, & the managing household affairs, if they should come to need that, than if brought up in an easy delicate Manner: having seen some such in my time who have been reduced to great hardship and unable then to minister to their own necessities; and perhaps there may be instances of this kind proceeding out of Families where men had been employ'd to do women's Work, and children indulged in a delicate idle life. Tho' my testimony on this head seemed to go hard with some to whom it might seem applicable, Yet I found it had the concurrence of many friends who expressed unity therewith. It was also proposed by one friend that a Minute of the substance of the concern be taken on their book which was also agreed to. -- This was memorable time, the Power of Truth in dominion, lofty Spirits chained down, the rich & great having to submit to the simple discipline prevalent in the present season.
1796. In a following sitting of Ministers & Elders the same concern was strengthened, and friends in the city & country closely ad\nvised to attend to the Contents of what was taken on minute at the former sitting. The Bow seemed (as I believed) to be at this season, renewed & strengthened by the Lord's Power, in the hands of some little ones, who had to shoot their arrows against the Queen of Pride. I did not find myself clear without also hinting my exercise on the growing Custom of friends having fine Carpet, and flowery things in their rooms, which I believed were not brought into use by the dictates of simple Truth, and that a number of such matter might well be spared, and thus help might be administered towards warming and covering many of the Poor.

28th. The Yearly Meeting ended the 28th with a publick meeting.

I was exceedingly stripped that evening, having to confess with the Prophet of Old, "I am a worm, and no man: To great was my poverty that I feared I should murmur, those seeming to be no sense of good left. But I tried to get into quietude, therein to know what further the Lord had for me to do. Next day being the first of the week, there were held meetings in the City: The last of which was appointed for the Youth of all description; These were large and thought ended well, yet not so highly favoured as some have been. Here I parted with my beloved friends, J. Whigam and M. Bould, each turning to our own Allotments in the Master's work; John, to Long-Island, Martha to the Northern Meetings in this Government, and I towards the Genesee Country & Upper Canada.

30th. Musing on the State of Things, I fear that since the late mortality, the People in this City are grown rather worse than
In the following sitting of Ministers & Elders the same concern was strengthened by others and friends in the city & country closely advised to attend to the Contents of what was taken on minute at the former Sitting. The Bow seemed (as I believed) to be at this season, renewed & strengthened by the Lord's Power, in the hands of some little Ones, who had to shoot their Arrows against the Queen of Pride. I did not find myself clear without also hinting my exercise on the growing Custom of friends having fine Carpets, and flowery Things in their rooms; which I believed were not brought into use by the dictates of simple Truth, and that a number of such matters might well be spared, and thus helped towards warming and covering many of the Poor.

I was exceedingly stripped that Evening; having to confess with the Prophet of Old, "I am a Worm, and no man." So great was my poverty that I feared I should murmur; there seeming to be no sense of good left. But I tried to get into quietude, therein to know what further the Lord had for me to do.

Next day being the first of the Week, there were held 3 meetings in the City: The last of which was appointed for the Youth of all descriptions: These were large and I thought ended well, yet not so highly favoured as some have been. Here I parted with my beloved Friends J. Wigham and M. Routh, each turning to our own Allotments in the Master's work, John, to Long Island, Martha to the Northern Meetings in this Government, and I towards the Genesee Country & Upper Canada.

Musing on the State of Things, I feared that since the late mortality, the People in this City are grown rather Worse than better.
This is cause of grief to many as well as myself, tho' I do not see I have any further to do in the Place. Next day I left New-York, as she having none Inheritance on earth, travelled about 40 miles to Croton River; and had a pretty large meeting, on Short Notice, which proved reviving, and satisfactory, believing it ended to the honor of Truth.

I went about 20 miles further to a friend's House near the North River; and the next day, was at their week day meet at Stuyve, which was small, yet in measure favored, after which I visited an aged friend under bodily affliction of body but in a heavenly frame of mind; who, although his Pain was great, refused the taking of Laudanum as a medicine, lest it might tend to signify his sense, near the close of life, by its benumbing effect; I much approved of his religious caution herein. Fully believing it was often handed out by Doctor, in an unrighteous manner, which in some instances may injure the clear understanding of departing Souls in their last moments.

I am informed by a friend who says he had it from the mouths of two merchants in N. Yorke who were in Partnership, that in the Summer of last year, they imported from the East Indies, Tea, and Silver, on which the duties which were to be paid, amounted to more than one hundred thousand Dollars. And as it is said, much of the duties goes towards defraying the expense of the Navy, how friends can consistent with a clear testimony to that pure principle which stands against all cruelty and bloody measures, freely purchase and use the Good, on which such
better: This is cause of grief to manyytf as well as myself, tho' I do not see I have any further to do in the Place.ytf

5th mo. 31st. Place Info
travelled about 40 miles to Croton River, and had a pretty large meeting that evening onytf Short Notice, which proved reviving, and satis-factory, believing it endedytf to the honor of Truth.ytf

6th. mo. 1styf Place Info

North River: and the next day, was at theirytf week day Meet-
at SwagoOrgnization Info, which was small, yet in measure favored; after which I visited an aged friend under bodilyytf affliction: of body but in a heavenly frame of mind: Who, ytf although his Pain was great, refused the taking of Laudanum as a medicine, ytf lest it might tend to stupify his Senses, near the close of Life, byytf it's benumbing Effects: I much approved of his religious Cautionytf herein: fully believing it has often been handed out by Doctors in anytf unrighte-ous manner; which in some instances may injure theytf clear understanding of departing Souls, in their last Moments.ytf

I am informed by a friend who says he had it from the Mouths of twoytf merchants in N. York Place Info who were in Partnership, ytf That in the Summer of last year, they imported from the East Indies ytf Teas, and Silks: on which the duties which were to be paid, amounted to moreytf than one hundred thousand Dollars. And as it is said much of those Dutiesytf goes towards defraying the expences of War, I do not see How friends canytf consistent with a clear testimony to that pure principle which standsytf against all cruelty and bloody measures, freely purchase and use the Goods,ytf on which such Duties
duties are laid, it being (as I take it) generally agreed that, those who use or consume the article, so circumstanced, do pay the Duties. Such are my tender , exemplified & Testimony, and so I leave it, for others to look at, perhaps when I am dead and gone, believing it be what was given me to bear, and attend to in simplicity and integrity of heart.

Joshua Evans.

The 3rd. I proceeded on my way, and came to T. Green's, had a solid time in his family; several young women were there, & it was a very satisfactory reason. I also visited an aged woman friend, of a heavenly mind as I believed, I have to wait a little for a companion; feeling inward Calmness; This I take to be a Divine Gift, to support a tottering mind.

5th. I was the Creek Meeting (Nine partners), where strength was given me to labour (I believe) to the honour of Truth, and my own comfort; next day my companion coming, we rode to Little nine partners, and the day after that upon short notice, had a pretty large meeting to good satisfaction at Cattlehill, amongst the Presbyterian.

8th. Crossing the North River here, we proceeded westward. Undoubtedly I felt myself as a Stranger in a strange land; yet perceived a little something which inwardly sweetend th. mind; the next day we went much the same Course thro' a Wilderness, where the mountains were admirably high, which seemed awful; and travelling very dificult among Roots, Rocks and Mine; sometimes we seemed
duties are laid; it being (as I take it,) generally agreed that those who use or consume the Articles so circumstanced, do pay the Duties. Such are my tender scruples & Testimony; and so I leave it for others to look at, perhaps when I am dead and gone; believing it to be what was given me to bear, and attend to in simplicity and integrity of heart.

yf Joshua Evens.yf yf yf The 3rd.yf Place Information I proceeded on my Way and came to Z. Green's: I had a solid time in his family: several young Women were there, & it was a satisfactory season. I also visited an aged woman friend, of a heavenly mind as I believed. I have to wait a little for a companion; feeling inward Calmness: This I take to be a divine Gift, to support a tottering mind. yf yf yf 5thPlace Information I was at the Creek Meeting Organization Information, where strength was given me to labour (I believe) to the honour of Truth, and my own comfort: next day, my companion coming, we rode to Little nine PartnersPlace Information, and the day after that upon short notice, had a pretty large Meeting to good satisfaction, at CatskillPlace Information, amongst the Presbyterians Organization Information. yf 8thPlace Information I felt myself as a Stranger in a strange land; yet perceived a little something which inwardly sweeten's the mind: The next day we went much the same Course, thro' a Wilderness, where the mountains were admirably high, which seemed awful; and traveling was very difficult among Roots, Rocks and Mire: Sometimes we seemed yf

did not seem to be surrounded in such a manner with mountain as though there would be no way. Here it was hinted to mind, "look not outwardly, but to the Lord in the path." I then felt more easy, more calmly daring for a while to raise my head, or look about me. The road also continued difficult the next day, but I was favourd with a sweet calm: I thought perhaps many of my friends were in another way toiling themselves, to get riches and leave their children poor; and I struggling along thus might come to die outwardly poor. But my mind was touched on this wise: Thy riches come another way; if thou art faithful, thy reward shall be sure and sufficient. We crossed the river Susquehanna near linedilly. Enquiring for a friend's house we had heard of it being also near night, and receiving no account of him, it seemed a little discouraging circumstance in a wilderness place. But going further on we obtained lodging; we were informed he lived about fifteen miles distant. The following day about noon we reached to Green Hall.

Having now travelled near 150 miles, through a remarkable road for difficulties, I have no cause to murmur, feeling the Lord to be near as a kind master. On the 12th we had a meeting at this house; and in the afternoon another in a school-house, which were considerable gatherings, and might be called seasons wherein divine good was dispensed. The solid and quiet sitting of the People, was comforting to me to behold. On the 13th had a meeting at Mr. Smith's by the linedilly river, among a People who were much acquainted with friends. There was an appearance of much tender ness in these meetings; and my heart was affected on hearing of the cries of some of the poor want of bread. It seems they have an extortionate
seemed to be surrounded in such a mannerly way with mountains as though there would be no way. Here it was hinted to my mind, "Look not outwardly, but to the Lord, & the Path." I then felt more easy, scarcely daring for a while to raise my head, or look about me. The Road - also continued difficult the next day, but I was favour'd with a sweet calm: - I thought perhaps many of my friends were in another way toiling themselves, in trying to get riches, & leave their Children rich, and I struggling along thus might migh come to die outwardly poor: But my mind was touched on this wise; Thy Riches come another way; if thou art faithful, thy reward shall be sure, and sufficient.

10th. We crossed the River Susquehanna near Unedilly: Enquiring for a friend's house we had heard of: it being also near night, and receiving no account of him, it seemed a discouraging circumstance in a wilderness place; But going little further on we obtained lodging; & were informed he lived about fifteen Miles distant. --- The following day about noon, we reached Green Halls: Having now travelled near 160 Miles through a remarkable road for difficulties. I have no cause to murmur, feeling the Lord to be near

On the 12th. we had a Meeting at this house; and in the afternoon another in a School-house, which were considerable gatherings, and might be called Seasons wherein divine Goodness was dispensed; The solid & quiet Sitting of the People was comforting to me to behold. --- 13th. Had a Meeting at Zeb.n Smith's by the Unedilly River, among a People who were much unacquainted with friends. There was an appearance of much tenderness in these Meetings: and my heart was affected on hearing of the Cries of some of the Poor for want of bread; It seems they have any extortionate
1996. 6th month.

extortionate teacher, or Priest, to maintain, and a great scarcity of grain here. Some have been (they say) several days without bread, also some who went 30 miles to buy, & brought the Corn home on their backs. We called at one place, where was a woman and three children besides one at her breast, whose husband was seeking bread. She said they had been two days without, and knew not when he would return. It was almost more than I could bear to hear. To observe the situation of these poor children. That called the house they sheltered in, was, a few logs put up, and brush thrown on the top: When it rained they suffered much, having to sit or sit the whole night, sometimes in the wet, and without fire.

14. Had a Meeting in a place called Shenang, at T. Lion's, about five Miles west of the Unedilly River; among a People not acquainted with Friends; the gathering was so large I wondered where all the People came from. In the afternoon another at Green-Halls; these were favored seasons; in the last especially, the hearts of many were melted into tenderness. With respect to G. Halls Lydia his wife, I had reason to believe if they were faithful, the Lord would prepare them for usefulness in this wilderness country.

16. We now took leave of our friends of this place in much regret; it seemed hard for them to part with us; and travelled
through a rough way to Ottego; here I met with some of my kinsfolk and acquaintance, and we were kindly received by a son of John Sleeper. The next day had a pretty large meeting to good satisfaction.
Transcription

extortionate teacher, or Priest, toytf maintain, and a great scarcity of grain here; Some have been (they say)ytf several days without bread. Also some who went 30 miles to buy, &ytf brought the Corn home on their backs. We called at one place, where was aytf woman and three Children besides one at her breast; whose husband was outytf seeking bread. She said they had been two days without, and knew notytf when he would return. It was almost more than I could bear to hearytf of, & observe the situation of these poor Children; That calledytf the House they sheltered in, was, a few logs put up, and brush thrown ytf on the top; When it rained they suffered much, having to stand or sit theytf whole night, some times in the wet, and without fire.ytf ytf ytf

14th Place Information

14th Place Inoformation ytf Had a Meeting in a place called ShenangOrgnization Information, about five Miles west of theytf Unedilly River, among a Peopleytf not acquainted with friends; the gathering was so large, I wonder'dytf where all the People came from; In the afternoon, another at Green-HallsOrgnization Information; these were favour'd seasons; inytf the last especially, the hearts of many were melted into tenderness. Withytf respect to G. Hall & Lydia his wife, I had reason to believe (if theyytf were faithful) the Lord would prepare them for usefulness in this wildernessytf Country. ytf ytf ytf

16th.ytf Place Inofrmation

16th.ytf Place Inoformation

ness: it seemedytf hard for them part with us: and travelled through a rough way to OttegoPlace Information: here I met with some of my kinsfolk andytf acquaintance, and we were kindly received by a Son of John Sleeper's: The next day had a pretty large Meeting toytf good satisfaction in
in a new barn of Mr. Steepen. The day following at the same place we had one with those who professed, or had a friendly education; which ended to my comfort and theirs also. We found them in a tried spot: Some who had come hither to settle, appearing in measure friend-like, had conducted in a shameful, dishonest way, rather drunken, and disposers of goods which were sent here damaged or small value, endeavoring to cheat, to take advantage of Poor People etc. Such had left a stink behind them, and caused the way of Truth to be evilly spoken of, to the grief of some tender spirited little ones.

O the mischief and wrongs some Traders are guilty of, profess what they may, who send into those new Countries, Old Shop Goods, not easily to be sold in more populous Places; in this manner defrauding & oppressing Poor people or new Settlers. Will not the cry of these corrupt deeds reach the ears of Heaven's King, and call for a revenge on the workers of such Iniquity. Having been an eye witness & mournor on these accounts, or having cause to believe the Truth of such Complaints, I think I shall not stand clear in my duty without making, and leaving remarks as things occur.

On the first day the 19th, had a solid quiet meeting in the barn above mentioned, which I thought ended to the honour of Truth. This was supposed to be the largest gathering ever known in these parts
in aytf new barn of Bn. Sleeper's: The day following aytf at the same place
we had one with those who professed, or had a friendly aytf education,
which ended to my comfort and theirs also: We found them in
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and disposers of goods which were sent here damaged & of aytf small
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Truth of such Complaints, I think I shall not aytf stand clear in my
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above mention'd aytf which I thought ended to the honour of Truth: This
was supposed to be theytf largest gathering ever known in these parts aytf ytf
1796, 6th month.

21st. Visited several families, had a meeting in St. Spleens Great Mill, pretty large, but long in gathering, which hurt the service; it ended well. The people for quiet, orderly sitting were remarkable.

21st. We went to see some families, two of which were my eldest sister's daughter, they live at Otego. Also had a meeting about eight miles up the creek at Nibbó. Cappechall, remarked for a time of favour. A deacon of the Baptist Society at the conclusion said he could say Amen to the testimony which was preached, that not a word had been spoken but what he united with; and altho' he was old, he never had been at a friend meeting before. I then retired to my beloved friend near Otego, named John Brightman, John Mathewson & Isaac Carn, who had Families, with others tho' who I think deserve the notice of friends: These have suffered much by the misconduct of some (as before hinted) who proved dishonest and as stumbling blocks to tender enquirers.

22nd. We had a farewell meeting in Spleens barn, satisfactory.
This being a time near our parting, we visited other families; some with tears expressed their sorrow at our leaving them. Here are some tender, spirited little ones, who feel near and dear, whose condition for reasons aforementioned hath been trying.

23rd. I was this day in a low state of mind. Rode to Cooper's team on the east end of Otego; a spot beautiful for situation. Here unexpectedly we were kindly received by Mr. Cooper, then Judge of the Court; & his sister, altho' Stranger, she queried whether I was
20th. Place Information: Visited several families, & had a Meeting in Sleeper’s Grist Mill, pretty large, but long in gathering, which hurt the service; it ended well. The people for quiet orderly sitting were remarkable.  

21st Place Information: We went to see some families, two of which were my eldest sisters’ daughters, they live at Otego. Also had a Meeting about eight miles up the creek at Nichol’s Coggeshal’s, remarked for a time of favour. A deacon of the Baptist Organization Society at the conclusion, said he could say, Amen, to the testimony which was preached; that not a word had been spoken but what he united with; and altho’ he was old, he never had been at a friends’ meeting before. I then return’d to my beloved friends near Otego, named John Brightman, John Matthewson & Isaac Carr, who had Families; with others there who I think deserve the notice of friends: These have suffered much by the misconduct of some (as before hinted) who proved dishonest, and as stumbling blocks to tender enquirers.  

23rd Place Information: We had a farewell Meeting in Sleeper’s barn; satisfactory. This being a time near our parting, we visited other families: some with tears expressed their Sorrow at our leaving them. Here are some tender-spirited little Ones, who felt near and dear, whose Condition for reasons aforesaid hath been trying.  

24th Place Information: I was this day in a low state of mind: Rode to Cooper’s-town on the east end of Otego; a Spot beautiful for Situation. Here unexpectedly, we were kindly received by Wm. Cooper, then Judge of the Court, & his sister, altho’ Strangers. He queried whether I stood in
in need of money, and if I did, he was willing to supply me, he said.
also unknown to me, he wrote in an order, that if any time, whilst
in these northern parts, I should have occasion, I might draw
on him, which he would cheerfully answer. Finding the roads
very difficult, I sold my wagon, and some other things, and
provided myself to ride on my mule, with the kind assistance of
Judge Cooper and his sister, having cause to remember them both.
we had a solid, good meeting at this place, which to some, was a
wondering reason. The 23rd. in the morning we left Cooper's town
and travelled near 30 miles to Duane's Bush; this was as try-
ing, as my nature could well bear; towards the latter part we came
to a family of poor Irish people. Here we got down to rest ourselves a
horses a little, it being very warm weather; and I much fatigued. Here, tho'
not at all agreeable, I thought, we must stay that night; yet were, af-
ter resting awhile, favored to reach Walter Briggis, our desired
Place. The next day, had two pretty large meetings held in
a Barn at Duane's Bush; one of which, was a favored time; the other
more exercise, the mind of the People being outward.

27th. We had a meeting at W. Briggs, in a new framed house, which was
large, it ended well; the people appearing solid. We have no cause to
murmur; we want for nothing. The Lord being good, and doth marvell-
ously open the way: unto whom be all Glory & Praise, forever, Amen.
We now propose to go up the Mohawk River, but how far, we cannot say.
in need of Money, and if I did, he was willing to supply me, he said. Also unknown to me, he wrote an Order, that if at any time, whilst in these northern parts, I should have occasion, I might draw on him, which he would cheerfully answer. -- Finding the roads very difficult, here I sold my waggon, & some other things, and provided myself to ride on my mare, with the kind assistance of Judge Cooper & his sister; having cause to remember them both: we had a solid, good meeting at this place, which some, was a tendering season. The 25th. in the morning we left Cooper's-town, and travelled near 50 miles to Duane's-Bush; This was as trying as my nature could well bear: Towards the latter part we came to a family of poor Irish people: Here we got down to rest ourselves & horses a little, it being very warm weather; and I much fatigued; Here tho' not at all agreeable, I thought we must stay that night: Yet were, after resting awhile, favour'd to reach Walter Briggs's, our desired Place. -- The next day, had two pretty large Meetings held in a Barn at Duanes-bush; one of which was a favour'd time; the other more exercising, the minds of the People being outward. We have no cause to murmur: we want for nothing, The Lord being good, and doth marvelously open the way: Unto whom be all Glory & Praise, forever, Amen. We now propose to go up the Mohock river; but how far, we cannot say.

This
This Mr. Briggs is a friendly man, he lives near that River. —

I have been fearful on the account of some, who seem likely to acquire a large share of outward wealth, whether it will not choke the good seed in their minds, except great care is taken to keep humble.

28th. This day we rode about 25 miles to Thomas Almeige, and the next had a smallish meeting in his house, yet very quiet. The People were strangers to our meetings and manner of worship, as there never had been a meeting of the kind here before; and I believe this did not cause any dishonour to the cause of Truth: I am now in a poor state of health, but with kind friends, resting a little, and feel my mind very calm; resigned to the divine will.

1st mo. 1. Travelling near 50 miles towards Whiston, pretty comfortably, we reached that place on the 2d before noon. There I met with my neighbour, J. Cooper & brother friends, appointed to visit the Indians: and finding freedom to join them, we went in company that afternoon to an Indian Settlement called Brotherton; I understand the number of these Indians is about 200, They have cows, horses, oxen &c. and hold a tract of good land, about ten thousand acres, and have an yearly income paid by New York Government of 2000 dollars for land sold thereto. We were comfortably entertained by an Indian named George Engley: this is a kind family, speaking our language, their daughter can read and write pretty well.

As I have from my young year, been friendly disposed towards the Native owners of our American lands, and especially since the gin began to have place in my mind, have been often concerned on ac 
This W. Briggs is a friendly man; he lives near that River. I have been fearful on the account of some, who seem likely to acquire a large Share of outward wealth, whether it will not choke the good Seed in their minds, except great Care is taken to keep humble. a smallish meeting in his barn, yet very quiet: The People were strangers to our Meetings and manner of Worship; as there never had been a meeting of the kind here before; and I believe this did not cause any dishonour to the cause of Truth: I am now in a poor state of health; but with kind friends, resting a little; and feel my mind very calm: resigned to the divine Will. I am now in a poor state of health; but with kind friends, resting a little; and feel my mind very calm: resigned to the divine Will.

7th. mo 1st. Travelling near 50 miles towards Whitstown, pretty comfortably, we reached that place on the 2nd before noon. There I met with my neighbor J. Cooper, & other friends appointed to visit the Indians: And finding freedom to join them, we went in Company that afternoon to an Indian Settlement called Brotherton: I understand the number of these Indians is about 200, They have Cows, Horses, Oxen &c: and hold as yet a Tract of good Land, about ten thousand acres, and have an yearly income paid by New-York Government of 2000 dollars for Lands sold thereto. ---

We were comfortably entertained by any Indian named George Crosley; this is a kind family, speaking our language, and we find their daughter can read and write pretty well. As I have from my young years, been friendly disposed towards the Native owners of our American Lands, and especially since Religion began to have place in my mind, have been often concerned on account...
and of the wrongs and unfair dealings of my brethren, the white settlers of different ranks, with traders, etc., which have, I fear, taken place in too many instances, to the great injury of the poor Indians; I have therefore thought it right to leave some remarks to posterity, here, and in other parts of my simple notes, of my sentiments which have occurred on this subject. It appears that in years back, some of the Indian lands in this government where I now am, were by them rented to some white people who settled thereon; after thus obtaining possession, it seems those white settlers refused to go off their rented lands, also those who were in station of government officers or pretending they could not easily remove them, even if the Indians were the sufferers; and therefore advised that the lands be sold to the government; and to promote a sale, perhaps an offer was made to the Indians, that an interest or yearly income should be paid them in lieu of their lands. Now to turn the scale & look at the treatment they have met with heretofore in some places; how do we suppose the White people would remove Indians, if they were to come and settle on the real property of the White? Would it not be likely that the method of expelling them by sword and gun would be adopted, without endeavoring to convince or show them, that the mild spirit of Christianity leads men to do justly & strictly, observe Equity one towards another in every nation where it prevails. To me it remains a serious cause of real concern.
count of the wrongs and unfair dealings of my brethren the white
Settlers of different Ranks, with Traders &c, which have, I fear,
taken Place in too many instances, to the great injury of the poor
Indians; I have therefore thought it right to leave some remarks to
posterity, here, and in other parts of my simple notes, of my Sent-
iments which have occured on this subject. ~ It appears that
years back, some of the Indian Lands in this govern-
ment where I now am were by them rented to some white-
people who settled thereon: After thus obtaining possession,
it seems those professed Christian white settlers refused to go off their rented lands:
also those who were in stations of government supposing, or
pretending they could not easily remove them, even if the In-
dians were the sufferers; and therefore advised that the lands
be sold to the government; and to promote a Sale, perhaps an
offer was made to the Indians, that an interest tho' much less than their Value or yearly
Income should be paid them in lieu of their Lands: Now turn the scale, & look at the treatment they have met with here:
in some places: How do we suppose the White people would remove
Indians if they were to come intruding and settle on the real property of the Whites? Would it not be likely that the Method of expelling them
by sword and gun would be adopted, without endeavoring to convince
or shew them, that the mild spirit of Christianity leads men to do
justly & strictly, to observe Equity one towards another in every nation
where it prevails. To me it remains a serious cause of real Concern
yf
that in a Country of Professing Christians, whose predecessors were permitted to come and settle on a part of the soil allotted by Divine Providence to native owners of his Creation, who have been renowned both before & since the corruption they imbibe through the fraud & bad example of white men, to be in general kind and hospitable, as well as remarkably punctual to their engagements. That these poor natives into many instances should justly have cause to complain of wrongs, impositions, & unchristian treatment, through breach of contracts, unjustly grasping after and obtaining their lands, besides the great abuse and dishonesty they have received by the hateful practice of introducing strong liquor, Whiskey &c, a mong a weak, unguarded & uncivilized People. And that these Complaints should undeniably fix upon men, who if the Spirit of the religion they profess was attended would find it incumbent on them to shew forth a very different Conduct one treatment and Disposition much more likely to instruct, civilize and convert those whom they term a savage & barbarous people.

7th mo. 3d. -- To day we had two comfortable meetings at Brotherton, attended by many of the Indians, both men and women. This people, or many of them appear to have a deep sense of favour, we parted with them in much Love, and went to another Indian Settlement called Stockbridge, at the house of a chief called Captain Hendricks.

1st. The Committee having agreed to hold a Council with the Stockbridge Indians...
that in a Country of Professing Christians, whose predecessors were permitted to come and settle on a party of the soil, allotted by Divine Providence to native owners who are our brethren of his Creation: Who have been renowned both before & since they corrupted through the Fraud & bad example of white men, to be in general, kind and hospitable, as well as remarkably punctual to their engagements: That these poor natives in so many instances should justly have cause to complain of wrongs, impositions, & unchristian treatment, through breach of contracts, unjustly grasping after and obtaining their Lands, besides the great abuse and disadvantage they have received by their hateful practice of introducing strong Liquor, Whisky &c, among a weak, unguarded & uncivilized People: And that these Complaints should undeniably fix upon Men more knowing & civilized, who if the Spirit of the religion they profess was attended to would find it incumbent on them to shew forth a very different Conduct, or a treatment and Disposition much more likely to instruct, civilize and convert those whom they term a savage & barbarous People. And we parted with them in much Love, and went to another Indian Settlement called Stockbridge, lodging at the house of a Chief called Captain Hendricks. 

7th. mo. 3rd. Place Inoformation

The Committee having agreed to hold a Council with the Stockbridge Indians Organization.
I attended also. This was in consequence of friends' concern for their benefit & advancement in civilized life, and a desire to afford them some assistance by giving them implements such as axes, hoes, etc. This conference was not so satisfactory as we could desire; these Indians, them shewing rather a covetous disposition, or looking for larger gifts from friends than was proper to expect, or for them to be supplied with food hastily; perhaps their expectations had been by some means imprudently raised before our coming to see them. Before we parted from this council, we called the Indians were informed that at two hours from that time I proposed to have a meeting at the same place where we now met them. In congregation of which notice a large number of them, men, and women came together. It proved to be an exercising reason, life was much wanting; many of them were ignorant in our language, so that an interpreter was made use of, and I felt myself poor at parting, and I understand that the portion of land up these Stockbridge Indians possess, is said to be 23,000 acres, and their number is about three hundred. Also that their yearly income from the Government is 600 dollars, which might yield them more benefit of a considerable part of it went not, or was not spent in strong drink, which I suppose has manifestly been too often the case, or about 60 or 70.

Passing thro' the town of Tuscarora tribe (who are but few in number) we went to the settlement of Oneida Indians, where we had a council so called. Things here were not very pleasant. The Indians from
Indians, I attended also. This was in consequence of Friends concern for their benefit & advancement in civilized life, and a desire to afford them some assistance by giving them Implements such as axes, hoes, &c. This conference was not satisfactory as we could desire; these Indians then shewing rather coveting disposition, or looking for larger gifts from friends than was proper to expect, or for them to be supplied with so hastily; perhaps their expectations had been by some means imprudently raised before our coming to see them. --- Before we parted from this Council, so called, the Indians were informed that at two hours from that time, I proposed to have a meeting at the same place where we now met them. --- In consequence of which notice a large Number of them, men and women came together; It proved to be an exercising Season, life was much wanting; many of them were ignorant in our language, so that an interpreter was made use of, and I felt my self poor at parting. -- I understand that the portion of Land which these Stockbridge Indians possess, is said to be 23,000, Acres, and their number is about three hundred: Also that their yearly income from the Government is 600 dollars; which might yield them more benefit if a considerable part of it went not, or was spent in Strong drink, which I suppose has manifestly been too often their Case. --- We went to the settlement of Oneida Indians, where was held a Council so called. Things here were not very pleasant, The Indians seem
seem at times unsteady & fickle; by some means they were not pleased, & the interpreter disorder'd with strong drinks; these circumstances were very trying; But we informed them we would have another meeting, which was proposed for religious worship in the afternoon.
This happened to be more trying still; for the Interpreter was so drunken & poor a creature, had but little freedom to speak by him, if suit-able matter had opened; so that my sorrow was increased on seeing so much drunkenness among Indians. From hence we returned to Stockbridge, & tarried there again that night: Captain Hendricks seems to be a chief of some consequence & reputation; his wife a well behaved woman, so far as I saw. The Oneidas being the largest of those Nations, are computed six hundred in number. The land they hold, called 150 thousand Acre, & their income from government yearly five thousand dollars.
6th. The committee having goods to distribute among the Indians at Stockbridge; business was finished this morning; and many both men and women coming to take leave; we had a favourable opportunity with them, where greater tenderness appeared than in any other Season since we came to visit them. We then went to the Place where three friends propose staying a while among the Oneidas to instruct them, with whom we had a solid parting Season; after this, as many Indians sociably come together near our departure from the Place.
Transcription

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sed, & the interpreter disordered withytf strong drink; these circumstan-
ces were very trying; But we informed themytf we were willing to have another
meeting, which was proposed for religiousytf worship in the afternoon,ytf This happened to be more trying still; kenytf & poor a creature, I had but little freedom to speak by him, if suit-
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whom we had a solid partingytf season: after this, as many Indians
were come together near our departureytf from the Place, My desire
was
was mentioned of sitting under yonder Tree's a little while with as many of them, both men and women as were willing to come together there (showing the place) upon which about 150 came, some of whom being painted red, black &c. seemed to make a frightful show as they sat on the ground, yet on the whole, their appearance was in more solid that at the former times when we were with them: so that our passing with the Oneidas was in a way pretty friendly. And yet as a portion of Death and darkness was perceived rather than a pleasant feeling among them on these visits, although perhaps in their way of civility, their custom of saying, is to give Young Women to what they hear delivered to them, yet to me it was unpleasant at this time; and I have my doubts concerning some things.

This afternoon we went on about 12 miles towards the Onondagas; and having to lodge at an Indian Tavern, it seemed to be a poor time: yet I felt my mind quiet in a good degree, which I esteem a great favour in these times of Trial.

The Tuscaroras hinted of before live on the Oneida's Land and have about two hundred acres allotted them; and it is said a proportion of 4,500 dollars, perhaps, annually from the government. I understand that murdering one another when involved in drunkenness, frequently happen among Indians in these parts. Oh that White People may be concer'd to conduct so towards them, as not to be found chargeable with guilt on account of the state of Indians.
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many of them, both men and women as were willing to come toge-
ther there, (shewingytf the place;) Upon which about 150 came; some
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duct so towards them, as not toytf be found chargeable with Guilt on account of
the Sins of Indians. ytf ytf ytf
Aug. 1796

8th. After riding about 18 miles further, a Council (as they call it) was held among those called Oneondago Indians. These seemed not well pleased, as we found they upon grounds had expectations of larger gifts or help from friends than they were now likely to obtain; this was trying again, and my feelings were unpleasant & mournful: Oh the necessity of prudence and wise steering, if we propose to be useful to these uncultivated fellow men.

9th. We now set forward towards the Cayuga Lake on a visit to those called Cayuga Indians living there, who seemed poor and miserable, like the others, disappointed in their expectations; we found their chiefs were not at home, and the end of our coming could not be answered to day, we proposed tomorrow to have a meeting with some white People dwelling near. So it being first day, we met & sat comfortably with a little gathering; it being a favoured season; here were some of the scattered little ones, with whom my heart was tenderly affected. In the afternoon we went to meet with the Indians, having spoken to them on the subject the day before; and although none came at the time proposed, we sat down, and I may say I was comforted in our little company much, so concluded we had done well, though these poor creatures were ignorant of what we mean by worship.

10th. On the 11th a few Indians met in Council, who appeared miserable, and some of them thought, then desired, with strong importunity, we had but little satisfaction, as they were looking for gifts to.

Parting with them, I went from hence down the Cayuga lake, crossing the ferry, came to a small Village, called Genesee, where we lodged for a
8th.

After riding about 18 Miles further, a Council (as they call it) was held among those called Onondago Indians. These seemed not well pleased; as we found they upon some grounds expected larger gifts or help from friends than they were now likely to obtain; This was trying again, and my feelings were unpleasant & mournful; O the necessity of prudence and wise steering, if we propose to be useful to these uncultivated fellow Men.

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10th.

So it being first day, we met, & sat comfortably with a little gathering; it being a favoured season: here were some of the scattered little ones, with whom my heart was tenderly affected. In the afternoon we went to meet with the Indians, having spoken to them on the subject the day before: and tho' none came at the time proposed, we sat down, and I may say I was comforted in our Sitting & concluded we had done well, though these poor creatures were very much ignorant of what we mean by Worship.

On the 11th. a few Indians met with us in Council, who appeared miserable, and some of them, I thought, then disorder'd with strong drink: we had but little satisfaction, as they were looking for Gifts &c. Parting with them, I went from hence down the Cayuga lake, & crossing the ferry, came to a small Village, called Geneva, where we lodged at a
1798.
12th. a tavern. From thence next day to Canadoeay.
13th. and turning a while at Israel Chapin's who is the Indian Agent we went on to Nathan Cumstock's, near Mud Creek in the Genesee Country.
14th. At this place we had a meeting in the forenoon, and one in the afternoon which were pretty large; I voted favourably then we went on to Mr. Langham's. 15th. We visited several families at, and near Mud Creek. Then to Nathan Alridge. This seems to be a low flat Country, the water unwholesome & the Place sickly. Some asked me if I was not afraid of being sick; I told them I thought I was not, for I enjoyed a quiet mind, which I esteem a great blessing, more specially when I am in the Lord's service. Next day at Jon. Smith's, we had a large and favoured meeting, in which much tenderness appeared among both old and young, a comfortable reason to mag. This was about four miles from Canadoeay.
16th. At Will. Ingle's in the forenoon we had a pretty large meeting, which was comfortable, and in the afternoon in the at Canadoeay we had another, in the Court house, not so large nor so much favoured; yet it was agreeable to observe the people sat commendably quiet and attentive.
17th. Leaving this place we travelled for five days towards Philadelphia, through an unpleasant Country, met with poor fare for men or horses, & mean lodging; sometimes on the floor with swarms of fleas, & a scarcity of bread was also apparent.
Transcription

ytf 1796.
7th mo.
a tavern. --- From thenceytf next day, to CanadocwayPlace Inoformation ;ytf ytf ytf 12th.Place Inoformation we went on to Nathanytf Cumstock's, near Mud-Creek in the Geneseeytf CountryPlace Inoformation . ytf ytf ytf 14th.ytf Place Inoformation the afternoon which were pretty large; & solidytf favour'd seasons.
Then we went on to Abm.ytf Lapham's. ytf ytf ytf 15th. Place Inoformation We visited sever-ral families at, and near Mud-Creek. Then to Nathanl.ytf Aldridges. This seems to be a low flat Country, the waterytf unwholsome, & the Place sickly. -- Some asked me if I was not afraidytf of being sick; I told them I thought I was not for I enjoy'd aytf quiet mind, which I esteemed a great blessing; more especially when
- Iytf am in the Lord's service.ytf ytf ytf 15th.ytf Place Inoformation ytf Next day at Jonn. Smith's, we had a largeytf and favoured Meeting, in which much tenderness ap-peared among both old andytf young, a comfortable season to many.
This was about four Miles from CanadocweyPlace Information . ytf ytf ytf 16th.ytf Place Inoformation ytf 17th.ytf Place Inoformation ytf Leaving CanadocwyPlace Inoformation we had another, in theytf Court,house, not so large, nor so much favour'd; yet it was agreeable toytf observe the people sat commendably quiet and attentive. ytf ytf ytf 17th.ytf Place Inoformation ytf Leaving ytf PhiladelphiaPlace Inoformation , through an unpleasantytf mountainous Country, met with poor fare for men & horses, & meanytf lodging; sometimes on the floor, with swarms of fleas, &c; a Scarcity ofytf bread was also apparent. ytf
7th. Expenses in travelling mount high; the road uneven and money in Places: we are all forward with health, being five in number & have travelled in the five days near two hundred miles. Many of the people through that Back Country seemed to be of the ungodly sort; and left room to receive the Principles of Truth, then I have seen in my eastern Travels of near 7,000 miles; tho' we have among them met with some who were more friendly. On looking back over my travels, I believe I have endeavored honestly to discharge the trust the Lord repose'd in me, and the ability he afforded. Blessed forever be his great and holy Name, who faith not to help in the needful times, and reward with the answer of sweet peace.

24th. We are now at Munsy in Pennsylvania; have attended a large Meeting among my friends and others, and had close Labour, yet seems to be well received. At Blooming Grove (or Pine Grove) the next day, we visited a few friends who are lately come here. They appear thoughtful in some degree, & have a pretty large flock of youth & innocent Children; This is N. Westward of Munsy towards the Alleagany Mountain. Here the day following, we had two meetings; one of them with our Friends select, and the other for all that pleased to come; which, tho' attended with close Labor, were measurably satisfactory; much openness appeared amongst them to hear the Word preached, & many signified their Unity.

27th. Visited some families at Munsy to satisfaction. 28th.
ytf Expences in travelling mount high; the road uneven and
mirey in Places: Weyt are all favourd with health, being five in
number & have travelled inytf the five days near two hundred miles.
Many of the people through this backytf Country of late seemed to be
of the ungodly sort; and less room to receivetyf the Principles
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ytf Friendly. On looking back over my travels, I believe I have endeav-
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who faileth not toytf help in the needful times, and rewards with the
answer of sweet peace. ytf ytf ytf 24th.ytf Place Information ytf We are now at MunsyPlace Information
in Pennsylvania Place Information; have attended a
large Meeting Organization Information among my friends & others, and had close Labour, ytf wch.
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the next day, we visited a few friends who are lately come there:
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were measurably satisfactory: much opennessytf appear’d amongst
them to hear the world preached, & many signifiedytf their Unity.ytf ytf ytf
27th.ytf Place Information ytf We are now
1796. 7th mo.

28th. At Muncy we had a meeting, the largest they say, ever seen at that place, many more people than the house held, and one the same day with friends by themselves. I had much labour this day, my shirt being wet with sweat. It was an humbling season; I visited some families also.

29th. We travelled hard to reach the meeting at Fishing-creek, near 20 miles; it was large and solid, being the first held in their new house. In my weariness from travel I have in many places found that truth was at a low ebb, though people have sat commended by quick, yet some raw & uncultivated have attended.

30th. Traveled hard again to reach Berwick, a little village on the N. East branch of Susquehanna, where in the afternoon, had a meeting; it was pretty large, and held in the court house chamber [Northumberland County]; the people appear well satisfied. A few friends dwell here, but no meeting settled.

31st. We went down the river in a boat which friends provided to go to meeting at Catawissa, to which they belong, the distance called 10 miles. The boat held in it 30 people, & would carry more. They frequently attend their meeting in this way, and have to push back up stream when they return. I mention this to encourage others, that they not let small matter prevent their diligence in divine worship. This being first day we were at meeting with friends, at Catawissa, which was not so favored a season as many other.

2nd. The next day we met with friends selected from others; it was a humbling season to many, tending to unite us nearly in love to each other.
28th. Place Information we had a Meeting, the largest (they say) ever seen at that Place, many more people than the house held, and one of the same day with friends by themselves; I had much labour this day, my Shirt being wet with sweat, It was an humbling season: Visited some families also. 29th -- We travelled hard to reach the Meeting at Fishing-creek near 20 Miles; it was large and solid, being the first held in their new house. In my wearisom travel I have in many places found that Truth was at a low ebb, though People have sat commendably quiet, yet some raw & uncultivated have attended. 30th. Place Information we went down the river in a boat which friends provided to go to meeting at Catawissey town to which they belong, the distance called 15 miles. This boat had in it 30 people, & would carry more. They frequently attend their meeting in this way, and have pushed back up stream when they return: I mention this to encourage others, that they may not let small matters prevent their diligence in divine Worship. -- This being first day, we were at Meeting with friends and others at Catawissey, which was not so favour'd a season as many others. A few friends dwell here, but no meeting settled. 31st. Place Information
1796, 8th mo.
other. After meeting visited some sick, aged & infirm people.
2d to my comfort & theirs. The next day we went to Roaring
Creek meeting, a solid and favoured time. Near its conclusion I
requested friends not to go out when others did, for I thought a little
fragment remained for them. Here was a considerable of young
people who sat solidly, as did the Parents. A time not soon to be
forgotten, I hope. After visiting some aged people, and
tender little ones acceptably, I returned to Catawissa, & the day
3d following attended their week-day meeting. I thought it was a
solid season, also visited some aged & infirm people.

(I was this day at the week day meeting at Catawissa which
was a comfortable time.) The next Morning leaving this Place, I
travelled through those called Blue Mountain, (a rough road)
is poorly & much fatigued, the distance near fifty miles.)
other. After meeting visited some, sick, aged & infirm people
to my comfort & theirs. The next day we went to Roaring-
creek meeting; a solid and favoured time. Near it's conclusion I
requested Friends not to go out when others did, for I thought a little
fragment remained for them. Here was a considerable number of Young-
people, who sat solidly, as did the Parents. A time not soon to be
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solid season, also visited some aged & infirm people. The next Morning
leaving this Place in two days, I travelled through those called Blue Mountains, (a rough road, &
I was poorly & much fatigued, the distance near fifty Miles)
1796. 8th mo.

7th to Maiden-Creek. On first day I was at that meeting, it was not very large, but an humbling season to many hearts of the youth and others; I believe it is not one that will be forgotten soon by the youth especially. This is mentiond to the Lord's praise; I know not anything is due to mortal man. It is often my lot to enter the meeting-house as an empty vessel; my joints nearly trembling, for fear anything through me should give occasion for the holy cause to be lightly spoken of. Let not the Lord's faithful servants or Handmaids fail of being watchful, & dependent on him in the most straungent seasons, so shall we know an establishment on the sure rock, further and further.

8th From Maiden-Creek I went to a meeting in the town of Reading, in Berks County, which was large, and I may say, sold. Here (as has been common where I have travelled) were all sorts that chose to come; some from curiosity to see, & to hear a man who wears his bed. This circumstance has given me a large opportunity to see the people whom I should not otherwise have seen. This meeting, I believe, ended well. Let the praise be given to him who is our Holy Helper.

The next day, I was at Robinson meeting on the west side of Schuykill river. Tho' it was not large, it was a solid & favourable season; many hearts being tendered.

9th I was next at Exeter; not a large meeting, and long in the gathering; when assembled it was but a poor low time.
to Maiden-Creek Information: On first day I was at that Meeting Information; it was not very large, but an humbling season to many hearts of the Youth and others; I believe it is not one that will be forgotten soon, by the youth especially: This is mention'd to the Lord's praise; I know that not any thing is due to mortal man: It is often my lot to enter the meeting-houses as an empty vessel; my joints nearly trembling, for fear any thing through me should give occasion for the holy cause to be lightly spoken of: Let not the Lord's faithful servants or Handmaids fail of being watchful, & dependent on him in the most stripping seasons; so shall we know an establishment on the sure rock, further and further. 9th. Place Information

From Maiden-creek Information I went to a meeting in the town of Reading Information, in Berks County Information; which was large, and I may say, solid: Here (as has been common where I have travelled) were all sorts that chose to come; some from curiosity to see, & to hear a man who wears his beard. This circumstance has given me as large opportunity to see them whom I should not otherwise have seen. This Meeting, I believe ended well; Let the praise be given to him who is our Helper. The next day, I was at Robinson Information meeting on the west side of Schuylkill River; Tho' it was not large, it was a solid & favoured season; many hearts being tendered. 11th. Place Information

I was next at Exeter Information; not a large meeting, and long in the gathering; when assembled it was but a poor low time. I
I thought I was sensible of a dry, lukewarm state, which is but too common amongst the highly-favoured People called Quakers. O how the customs, the love and the spirit of the world, have caused dimness in some places. The following day I had a small meeting at Pottstown; I thought the number of women was largest here; they the most tender. I had close labour amongst them, which was well received, and I thought the meeting ended to the honour of the good cause. Good gay people attended & sat solidly.

From Pottstown to Richland in Bucks County, in an extremely low state of mind, and was at two pretty large meetings there on first day, though I thought the truth was not permitted to come much into dominion, either in the fore- or afternoon. From this place I went to Penfield, and had a meeting pretty large, but so poor and low a time, I was almost ready to think all was over with me. I had left opinion of preaching; despising the people might have to think of their condition, and to seek for renewing of strength. Are not many under our name in self-secure state, seeming to need nothing. The next meeting I went to was at Buckingham, which was very large, but laborious indeed. Here I was sunk very low in my mind, began to think I was worse off than in remote parts, or amongst the Indians: and near ready to cry, Are we the worst of all People, or above all have been so very lately favored of the Lord? Oh, Jesus, take warmness and comfort.
I thought I was sensible of a dryytf lukewarm state; which is but too common amongst the highly favour'd Peopleytf called Quakers: O how the customs, the love and the spirit of the world haveytf caused dim-
ness in some places. ytf ytf ytf 12th. Place Information ytf The following day I had a small meeting at Potts-town Organization Information ; I thought the number of Women was largest here, ytf & they the most tender. I had close labour amongst them, which was ytf well received, and I thought the meeting ended to the honour of the good ytf cause: Divers gay people attended & sat solidly. ytf ytf ytf 13th. Place Information ytf From hence I travelled to Richland Organization Information in Bucks County Organization Information , in an exercised & low state of mind, and was at two pretty large meetings there onytf first day, though I thought the truth was not permitted to come muchytf into dominion, either in the fore - or afternoon. ytf ytf ytf 15th.ytf Place Information ytf From this place I went to Plumstead Organization Information , andytf had a meeting, pretty large; but so poor and low a time, I was almost readyytf to think all was over with me: I had less opinion of preaching; desiring theytf people might have time to think of their condition, and to seek for renewingytf of Strength: Are not many under our name in a self secure state, Seeming toytf need nothing.ytf ytf ytf 16thPlace Information ytf The next Meeting I went to was at Buckingham Organization Information , which was very large, but laborious indeed;ytf Here I was sunk very low in my mind, began to think I was worse off thanytf in remote parts, or amongst the Indians: and near ready to say, Are we theytf worst of all People, who above al, have been so pecu-
liarly favored of theytf Lord. Oh, Ease, lukewarmness and worldly Spirit, what ytf
What havoc had ye made! It almost seemed to day as though I had done with preaching; yet a little hope that I am not forsaken.

I next day attended a sitting of select members at the same place, who belong to that monthly Meeting, which ended well; I believe the Truth reigned over all. There I was helped to labour in the Lord's Cause, with weapons of His own preparing; the arrows came so sharp against a-gainst wrong things, that at length there was a yielding and confessing, until hidden matters were laid open; glory to the great Name now for ever. ———— I went the next day from Flemestead to a monthly Meeting, (not belonging to Bucks-Quarter) Here, observing the state of their Business and the management of it, there was really cause of lamentation: When life and power is wanting, but little can be done to the Lord's honour, in the affairs which relate to discipline in his church.

I also attended a general meeting held there. At this time I thought it was given me to see clearly there was a danger in being too free in the use of a liberal flow of words in ministry; I fear there is a possibility of some, except they are better guarded, and speak not out with the Spirit's pure influence, will be in danger of nothing done in public, resembling common talk, or of gratifying itching ears, instead of raising the witness of life in the souls of the Lord's warm & disobedient.

——— Travelling towards Wroughton, I was poor, wading as in the deeps; thinking that as I now feel, I can scarcely ever open my
What havok have ye made! It almostyf seemed to day as though I
had done with preaching. Yet there is a littleyf hope that I am not forsaken. ytf ytf ytf 17th.yf Place Inoformation ytf belongyf to that Monthly MeetingOrgnization Information : which ended well; lyf believe the Truth
reigned over all. Here I was helped to Labour in theyf Lord's Cause, with
Weapons of his own preparing; The Arrows came so sharpyf against a-
gainst wrong things, that at length there was aytf yielding and confessing,
until hidden matters were laid open: Glory to hisyf great Name now &
forever.ytf ytf ytf 18th.yf Place Inoformation yf I went the next day from PlumsteadPlace Inoformation , to aytf Monthly
Meeting,Orgnization Information (not belonging toyf Bucks QuarterOrgnization Information ) Here, observing theyf State
of their Business and the management of it, there was reallyyf cause
of lamentation: When life and Power is wanting, but little can beyf done
to the Lord's honour, in the affairs which relate to discipline in hisyf church.ytf ytf ytf 19thyf Place Inoformation ytf it was given me to see clearly, there was a danger inyf being too free
in the use of A liberal flow of words in ministry; I fearyf there is a
possibility of that some, except unless they are better guarded, and speakyf not
without the Spirit's pure influence, thatyf they will be in danger of uttering Words
in publick resemblingyf common talk, or of gratifying itching
Ear, instead ofyf raising the witness of life in the Souls of the luke-
warm &yf disobedient. ytf ytf ytf 20thyf Place Inoformation ytf Travelling towards WrightstownPlace Inoformation , I was poor,
weary ofyf wading as in the deeps: Thinking that as I now feel, I can scarcely everyf open my
my mouth in the Lord's cause anymore.

21st. Coming to Wightstow, I attended their Meeting on first day. Preaching seems to be looked for by many People, and that of a smooth kind pleases best; this makes hard labour for those who singly seek to serve the great master uprightly. I think I have not been more sensible of this, than since I came nearer home: Those are large Meetings; but I have been at some much smaller, comparable to the two or three, with minds truly turned to seek the fountain of life in themselves, which have been much more favored with the divine presence.

22nd. The next day, had a Meeting at Makefield: A very comfortable season it was to myself, and to friends in general; I believe. My mind has not been favored with such a sweet enjoyment of divine goodness since I came into this County; Blessed be the Great Shepherd of Israel! If the tender-hearted little-ones hold on their way, I believe there will be a growth in the truth to come in this meeting.

23rd. At Middletown there was held a large meeting which ended well; and tho' laborious, I believe the Truth was in dominion over all, to the tendering of many both young and old. I had a pleasing prospect of some being brought forward into usefulness, if they keep their places may be made as Pillars that shall go no more out.
my mouth in the Lord's cause any more. Preaching seems to be looked for by many People, and that of a smooth kind pleases best; this makes hard labour for those who singly seek to serve the great Mastery: I think I have not been more sensible of this, than since I came nearer home: Those are large Meetings: but I have been at some much smaller, comparable to the two or three, with Minds truly turned to seek the fountain of life in themselves, which have been much more favored with the divine presence. I have been much more favored with such a sweet enjoyment of divine Goodness since I came into this County: Blessed be the Great Shepherd of Israel: If the tender-hearted little ones hold on their Way, I believe there will be a growth in the truth to some in this Meeting. well; and tho' laborious, I believe the Truth was in dominion over all, to the tendering of many both Young and Old. had a pleasing prospect of some being brought forward into usefulness who, if they keep their places may be made as Pillars that shall go no more out. ---- This

21st Place Information

22d Place Information

23d Place Information
24th. This was the select meeting held at the Falls for Bristol, at which I attended. It appeared to be a lively time, and I thought that many things were well handled. It was agreed in the meeting the general sense of friends to form the answers which are to be sent forward to our Queries, pausing weightily on each query after reading it, and then endeavouring to represent the real state; not seeking to hide or screen ourselves by evasive answers. The impropriety was open of friends making too great provision at our meetings by preparing many sorts of dishes, often changing plates, causing needless work: the necessity was also hinted of the foremost rank beginning to prepare, to lead the way towards true moderation and temperance, their example being likely to have a powerful influence.

On the day following was held their 24th meeting for business, wherein at this time the mean of Truth's discipline was low, as I believed; and I was ready to say, Alas, alas; and so to almost give out trying to labor, for the benefit of the cause I had been engaged in. But going to see some poor little ones in the afternoon, I was a little comforted, and my strength renewed. For I believe we were aided by the Master in some of our conferences on weighty subjects.

26th. I likewise attended their youth's meeting at the Falls; poor and low to some of us; yet no lack of preaching. I did believe a weighty silence might have done more good at that time, perhaps.
This was the select Meeting held at the Falls Organization at which I attended. It appeared to be a lively time: and I thought that many things were well handled: It was agreed as the general Sense of friends to form the answers in the Meeting which are to be sent forward to our Queries; Pausingly weightily on each query, after reading it, and then endeavouring to represent the real State; not seeking to hide or screen ourselves by evasive Answers. The impropriety was opened of friends making too great provision at Qu. Meetings &c, by preparing many Sorts of dishes, often changing Plates, causing needless Work: The necessity was also hinted of the foremost rank beginning to prepare, & lead the way towards true moderation and temperance, their example being likely to have powerful influence.

On the day following was held their Qu. Meeting wherein at this time the Stream of Truth's discipline was low, as I believed: and I was ready to say, Alas, Alas; so to almost give out trying to labor for the benefit of the Cause I had been engaged in. -- But going to see some poor little Ones in the afternoon, I was a little comforted, and strength renewed; for I believe we were own'd by the Master in some of our conferences, on weighty subjects.

I likewise attended their Youth's Meeting at the Falls Organization: poor and low to some of us; yet no lack of preaching. I did believe a weighty Silence might have done more good at that time, perhaps. And
And yet I leave these things to the Judge of all the Earth.

That evening I crossed Delaware, and the next day came home, finding my family in health; which with many other favours I have witnessed in my absence from them, I feel there is great cause of humble thankfulness to the God and Father of all our mercies. Though, with respect to my outward home, I feel myself but as a Sojourner or Pilgrim, because of a Prospect having been weightily opened to me, relating to a religious visit toward the Southern Parts of this Continent. For, if my health admits, and the ways should be prepared with clearness,

At our meeting on first day, tho' with friends rejoice to see each other, (I believe never more so) as I have been absent three months and more; yet we sat in silence, a degree of mutual sympathy being felt.

I have visited several friends; have had serious thoughts concerning reformation; and have believed those who go foremost in the work to real Profit, must pass this great exercise for self must become of no reputation, before we can bear the cross; and the shame for Jesus Christ's sake. And as it was with our worthy fore-fathers, Great trading, and many worldly concerns, then will be a great burden; Fine houses and rich furniture; with sumptuous living, rich tables, many dinners, great attendance, and a lordly way of getting through the world.
And yet I leave these things to the Judge of all the Earth.
That evening I crossed Delaware to my son in law's; and they next day came home, finding my family in health; which with many other favours I have witnessed in my absence from them, I feel there is great Cause of humble thankfulness to the God and Father of all our mercies. --- Though, with respect to my outward home, I feel myself but as a Sojourner or Pilgrim, Because of a Prospect having been weightily opened to me, relating to a religious visit toward the Southern Parts of this Continent before Long, if my healthy admits, and the way should be prepared with Clearness.

At our meeting on first day, tho' I with my friends rejoice to see each other, (I believe never more so,) as I have been absent three months and more; yet we sat in silence, a degree of mutual sympathy being felt.

I have visited several friends; have had serious thoughts concerning reformation; and have believed those who go foremost in the work to realy Profit, must pass thro' great exercises for self must become of no reputation, before we can bear the cross, & despise the shame for Jesus' sake; And as it was with our worthy fore-fathers, Great trading and many worldly concerns, then "will be a great Burden": Fine houses and rich furniture an Eyesore," with Sumptuous living, rich Tables, many dishes, great attendance, and a lordly way of getting thro' the World &c, &c.
In much sympathy with my fellow-member, my spirit hath for some years been deeply exercised on account of the state of things in our society. And I have sometimes feared that wrong things of late have grown fast among friends in a time of peace, plenty, and ease. Surely if we let hurtful weeds grow, they check the growth of good weed. So will wrong things, if we entertain them, check our progress in the narrow way that leads to life. In that way, though short & narrow, there is liberty enough. And when we through a patient coming to wear the cross of Christ, come to experience the liberty of the blessed Truth, we may be then freed from that worst of all burdens, the world, and the idolatrous love thereof. Oh that, if by here leaving a few sentences of my earnest desire, as a call to the beloved youth of our day, I could prevail with many of them to come taste and see how good the Lord is, to those who fully surrender their hearts to his service; then would your experience of his matchless love be sweet, and this language would often breathe forth. There are ways of pleasantness, O Lord, and all thy paths are peace; at thy right hand are rivers of pleasure, for evermore. For although the Lord may see need to hand unto you some of the wormwood and the gall to partake of, yet he will no sooner set the little ones who are his sincere followers, that you will sorely persecute the Bitterers. My soul in deep reverence can say his sweet. Peace for obedience for, his requiring, has been sweeter than the honey.
In much sympathy with my fellow-members, my Spirit hath for some years been deeply exercised on account of the state of things in our society: And I have sometimes feared that wrong things of late have grown fast among friends in a time of Peace plenty and Ease. Surely if we let hurtful weeds grown, they check the growth of good seed; So will wrong things, if we entertain them, check our Progress in the narrow Way that leads to life: In that way, though strait & narrow, there is liberty enough: And when through a patient coming to wear the Cross of Christ, come to experience Liberty of the blessed Truth, we may be then freed from that worst of Burdens, the world, and the idolatrous love thereof. ---- Oh that, if here leaving a few sentences of my earnest desire, as a call to beloved Youth of our day, I could prevail with many of them to taste and see how good the Lord is, to those who fully surrender their hearts to his service; Then would your experience of his matchless Love be sweet, and this language would often breathe forth, "Thy Ways are ways of pleasantness, O Lord, and all thy Paths are Peace:" At thy right hand are rivers of Pleasure, forevermore: For although the Lord may see meet to hand unto you some of the Wormwood and the Gall partake of, Yet he will so sweeten the Cup to his little Ones who are sincere followers, that you will scarcely perceive the Bitters: My soul in deep reverence can say, his Sweet Peace for obedience for submitting to his requiring, has been sweeter than the Honey.
Honey-comb, &c. Oh that it was the happy experience of all people, to submit to the refining operation of the grace which is invisibly revealed! Then might they come to know the in-dwelling of the graceable spirit of holy Jesus: This would put an end to quarrelling, & jars, to hard thoughts and hard speeches, and introduce in us the coming of his kingdom: Men would thus be taught and enabled to love enemies, & to bear reviling for Christ's sake, without reviling again: They would find no better way to gain hard victory, than by overcoming evil with good. However this doctrine may seem to be, to the natural wit of men, many living witnesses certainly know, that a state of this kind is attainable: Therefore let no man of woman's heart fail them: All have the offer of divine grace and assistance to overcome the evil part, & none are excluded who are willing to close in, & obey the teaching thereof, working while their day of visitation lasteth, and often bearing in mind, that "The night cometh wherein no man can work."—

O that this might in some degree serve as a loud loving call, to my fellow-pilgrims, and sojourners throughout the land.

I attended the monthly meeting at Mount Holly and Everham in this month; I thought it seemed to be low times, especially at the first of them. At the select meeting for Everham on the 10th, I had close labour in true love, reflecting the things which have opposed.
Honey-comb. --- Oh that it was the happy experience of all people, to submit to the refining Operations of the Grace which is inwardly revealed; Then might they come to know the in-dwelling of the peaceable Spirit of holy Jesus: This would put an end to the quarrelling, & Jarrs, to hard thoughts and hard Speeches, and introduce in us the coming of his Kingdom: Men would thus be taught and enabled to love enemies, & to bear reviling for Christ's sake: without reviling again: They would find no better way to gain Victory, than by overcoming evil with good. However hard this doctrine may seem to be to the natural will of Man, many living Witnesses certainly know, that a state of this kind is attainable: Therefore let no man's or Woman's heart fail them: All have the offer of divine Grace and Assistance to overcome the evil part, & none are excluded who are willing to close in, & obey teachings thereof; working while their day of Visitation lasteth; and often bearing in mind, that "The night cometh, wherein no man can work." -- O that this might in some degree serve as a loud, loving call, to my fellow-pilgrims, and sojourners throughout the Land. 9 mo. 3d.

In this Month: I thought it seemed to be low Times, especially at the first of them. At the select Meeting for Evesham Organization on the 10th I had close labour in true Love respecting the things which have appear'd.
appeared to me superfluous, and inconsistent, with respect to our ancient testimony, relative to eating, drinking, wearing, using, similar to what I have been free to hint of elsewhere in the minutes I have made; and my present concern was well received as I believe.

The same day I visited a couple newly married, who had both of them former companions. The woman was poor, & the man deformed; I was concerned to speak closely on the snare and disadvantage which have frequently attended second marriage, and the necessity there is for such Persons living steadily in the Lord's fear, and guarding against tempers, & party views about worldly interest, where they had children by former marriage. The woman was tender-hearted, and had many tears; and I warned the man to beware of cramming her.

I returned my certificate at our monthly meeting, and gave my friends some account of my late journey & exercises. I also let them know that as I returned homeward, a prospect had opened afresh, which I had a glimpse of before, & had told my wife; yet it seemed taken away from me after that; which was, of paying a religious visit to the meetings of friends; such service otherwise as way might go for in the southern parts, the Carolinas, &c. Wherewith my friends concurred, and directed a certificate to be prepared, the meeting adjourning for the purpose.
appear'd to me superfluous, andytf inconsistent with respect to our ancient testimony, relative toytf eating, drinking, wearing, using, &c, similar to what I have free toytf hint of elswhere in the minutes I have made; and my present concern wasytf well received as I believe.ytf The same day I visited a couple newly married, who had both of them formerytf companions; The woman was poor, & the Man deemed rich; I was concernedytf to speak closely on the snares and disadvantages which have frequentlyytf attended second marriages, and the Necessity there is for such Personsytf living steadily in the Lord's fear; and guardytf ing against tempers, &ytf party views about worldly interest, where they had children by formerytf marriage: The woman was tender-spirited and shed many tears: and I warnedytf the man to beware of cramping her.ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf 12thPlace Information ytf I returned my certificate at our Monthlyytf Meeting, and gave my Friends some account of my late journeyytf & exercises. I also let them know that as I returned homewards, aytf Prospect had opened afresh, which I had a glimpse of before, & had toldytf my wife, Yet it seemed taken away from me after that: which was, of paying aytf religious visit to the Meetings of friends, & such service otherwisetytf as way might open for in the Southern parts, the Carolina's, &c. Wherewith my Friends conytf curred, andytf directed a certificate to be prepared, the meeting adjourning for theytf purpose.ytf ytf ytf ytf
About this time there was many sickly, a number of whom I visited. One woman being in great distress of mind, expressed herself after this manner (expecting her stay on earth would not be long) "I did not think I had been so great a sinner until now." May it serve as a warning to many. I have heard piercing lamentations near their end from others before I heard this woman's expressions; the cry of some has been, Aye! Aye! What shall I do? Our the benefit of rightly making use of precious time.

My certificate was signed by a large number of my friends, and at our quarterly meeting it was indorsed with approbation of friends there. After that I prepared for my journey; tho' at times I was under great poverty of spirit, I had the company & sympathy of several friends who came to see us, and in the midst of my exertion, I felt the Lord near me for my strength and support. Blessed be his name who is the God of Abraham, of Isaac and Jacob.

Now I had to take an affectionate leave again of my dear wife and all my outward connection, in obedience to the master's call, as I believe. And though poor in spirit, was favoured with a sweet calm. I crossed the Delaware to Philadelphia, proceeded to Wilmington, towards Delaware river; when I crossed the ferry boat, black men who were slave took me over, my mind inclined to pay them also, after paying homage to their master, I reached to Bal-

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About this time there was were many sickly, a number of whom I visited. One woman being in great distress of mind, expressed herself after this manner, (expecting her stay on earth would not be long)

I did not think I had been so great a sinner until now. May it serve as a warning to many: I have heard piercing lamentations near their End, from others before I heard this woman's expressions: The cry of some has been, Alas! Alas! What shall I do. O the benefit of rightly making use of precious time.

My certificate was sign'd by a large number of my friends, and at our quarterly Meeting it was indorsed with approbation of friends there.

After that I prepared for my journey: tho' at times I was under great poverty of spirit; had the company & sympathy of several friends who came to see us; and in the midst of my exercised, I feel the Lord near for my strength and support, Blessed be his name, who is the God of Abraham, of Isaac and Jacob.

Now I had to take an affectionate leave again of my dear wife and all my outward connections, in obedience to the Master's call, as I believe, and though poor in spirit, was favoured with a sweet calm.

I crossed Delaware to Philadelphia, proceeded by Wilmington towards the Susquehanna river; When I crossed the ferry there two black men who were Slaves took me over: my mind inclined to pay them also, after paying ferriage to their Master. I reached to Baltimore -
1796 10th mo.

The yearly meeting of minsten and elder began next day: I was in the course of its sitting & all the sitting for business in the next week, a time of suffering to me; 

I believe I had brethren and sisters in the same situation, not perceiving the truth to rise into its right dominion. I had a little strength to discharge my trust in the way I am led, in speaking among the select members on the liberal use of wine and smoking tobacco; this was in the first sitting, and I believe was not rejected by a remnant, after which I bore my burden mostly in silence through the sittings. O, Lord, be pleased to keep my head above the waters, & leave me not in the most trying seasons, that when they may permit to come, and then my soul shall bless and praise thy adorable Name.

Receiving my mind drawn to endeavour if I can to attend the yearly meeting in North-Carolina, I left Baltimore (having company provided) and went thro a storm to a poor little meeting at Elk-ridge. That afternoon & next day reached to Alexandria in Virginia, and had a large meeting in the evening: where divine favour was witnessed, & I believe the truth was over all.

23rd. Having missed a meeting there, or was at meeting there on first day, at which were a large number of black people who sat solidly. On discovering after meeting with several of them, I found the manner they are treated as to food, clothing & otherwise.
Transcription

ytf timorePlace Information on the 7th. The Yearly MeetingOrganization Information of Ministersytf and Elders began next day: ytf ytf ytf 8th. Place Information ytf It was thro' the Course of it's Sittings, & the Sittings for business inytf the next Week a time of suffer-
ing to me; & I believe I had brethrenytf and Sisters in like Situation, not perceiving the Truth to rise into hightytf & dominion. I had a little Strength to discharge my trust in the way Iytf am led, in speak-
ing among the Select Members on the liberal use of Wineytf and smo-
king Tobacco; this was in the first sitting, and I believe wasytf not rejected by a remnant, after which I bore my burden mostly inytf si-
lence through the Sittings. O Lord, be pleased to keep my head abovetytf the Waters, & leave me not in the most trying Seasons, wch thou mayestytf permit to come, and then my soul shall bless and praise thy adorable Name.ytf ytf ytf 16thytf Place Information ytf Perceiving my mind drawn to endeavour if I can to attend the yearlyytf MeetingOrganization Information in North-CarolinaPlace Information, Iytf left BaltimorePlace Information (companyytf provided) and went thro' a storm to a poor little Meeting at Elk-ridgeOrganization Information. That afternoon & next day reachedytf to AlexandriaPlace Information in VirginiaPlace Information, and had a largeytf meetingOrganization Information in the evening: where divine favour was witnessed;ytf & I believe the Truth was over all. ytf ytf ytf 23dPlace Information ytf there on first day, atytf which were a large number of black People who sat solidly: On discoursingytf after meeting with several of them, I found the manner they are treated asytf to food, Clothing & otherwise
was mean, & attended with considerable hardship and difficulty, my mind was touched with sympathy and a tender feeling for their condition. Reaching to Burleigh we were favoured with a solid comfortable meeting there. Since I left Baltimore until I came here, my friend Charity Cook & her sister Susanna from South Carolina have been in Company with me, to good satisfaction, we now parted; and with the friend who bore me company I had a meeting at Blackwater, which was in measure small and pretty large. On the 28th we also had a pretty comfortable meeting at a Place called Socoock; and the day following one at the Western Branch; this was a time of very close searching, prayer to some profit, I understood that two young men here who never had been at one of our meetings before, were considerably reached & affected.

31st. We now came to Little River in North Carolina and attended a meeting there; on the next day began their Yearly Business & one of business at the place; The first sitting appear'd to me a cold season but in the next I thought business was conducted rather better & in the Sittings of this yearly meeting, I saw there was much condescension among friends. The testimony against the improper use of Distilled Spirits & the making such liquor had not often been in this Meeting, as the friends had the subject before them. I was with a Committee on the revival of their discipline, and
ytf was mean, & attended with considerable hardship and diffi-
culty. myytf mind was touched with Sympathy and a tender feel-
ing for theiyrtyf Condition.ytf ytf ytf ytf 25th.Place Inoformation ytf Reaching to BurleighOrgnization Information vouredytf with a solid comfortable Meeting there. Since I left Bal-
timorePlace Inoformation until I came here, my friend Charity Cook & her Sister Su-
sanna from Southytf CarolinaPlace Inoformation have been in Company with me, to good
Satisfaction, ytf we now parted: and with the friend who bore me Comp-
ytf 26th any I had a Meeting at Black-WaterOrgnization Information , which was in measure solid
andytftf pretty large.ytf ytf ytf Place Inoformation ytf On the 28th. we also had a pretty comfortable
meeting at a Place calledytf SeacockOrgnization Information ; And the day following oneytf at
the Western BranchOrgnization Information ; this was a time ofytf very close searching per-
haps to some profit: I understood that two youngytf men here
who never had been at one of our Meetings before, wereytf consid-
derably reached & Affected.ytf ytf ytf 30th. Place Inoformation ytf We now came to Little River
and attended a meetingOrgnization Information there: & the next day began theiyrtyf Yearly MeetingOrgnization Information
of business at the sameytf place; The first sitting appear'd to me a low season
but in the next iytf thought business was conducted rather better,
& in the Sittings of thisytf yearly Meeting, I thought there was much
condescention amongytf friends. The testimony against the im-
proper use of Distilled Spirits &ytf the making such Liquors hath
not risen high in this Meeting, altho' friendsytf had the subject before them.
I was with a Committee on the revival of theiyrtyf discipline and
and had some satisfaction, perceiving room to deliver my sentiments in a close way on several subjects, nevertheless it was rather a suffering season thro' the week.

I had a large meeting at New-Began Creek in Parque tank Co'ty, many of the could not get seats in the house. Many of the blacks or Slaves were at the meeting who sat in a solid manner, appearing more humble than many of the whites. Yet I believe it was a reason of divine favour. I understand the slaves in these parts, though they fare hard with those who hold them, are commonly of longer lives than the white People, who live sumptuously on the fruit of their Soil. The Slaves allowance for a week is in many instances confined to a peck of Indian Corn for one grown person, to cook it as they can, without meat, fat or other addition. My heart was often tenderly affected at their condition. But I had a large meeting at the Narrows, mostly friends. The people solid, and the meeting ended to satisfaction. On first day I was at a very large meeting at Symonds Creek; one third part, was supposed to be of Blacks; a number were here of people who had not been at one of our meetings before. It was a solid season, ending well, and appear'd to general satisfaction. After this meeting we visited a member of the Legislature, & treated on the subjects of Slavery, and their unrighteous Law which justifies
and had someytf satisfaction, perceiving room to deliver my Sentiments in a close way, onytf several subjects. nevertheless it was rather a suffer-ing Season thro theytf Week. But there a considerable number of the tender, honest-hearted Friends.ytf ytf ytf tankytf CotyPlace Information : many of the people could not get seats in theytf house. Many of the blacks or Slaves were at the meeting who sat in aytf solid manner; appearing more humble than many of the whites: Yet I believeytf it was a season of divine favour. I understand the slaves in these inytf these parts, though they fare hard with those who hold them, areytf commonly of longer lives than the white People, who live sumptuously onytf the fruits of their Toil: The Slaves allowance for a week is in manyytf instances confined to a peck of indian Corn for one grown person, to cook itytf as they can, without meat, fat or other addition; My heart was oftenytf tenderly affected at their condition.ytf ytf ytf 5th.Place Information ytf Next I had a large MeetingOrgnization Information Narrowsytf Pasquotank, mostly not Friends. The people satyf solid, and the meeting ended to satisfaction.ytf ytf ytf 6thytf On first day I was at a very large Meeting at Symonds-CreekOrgnization Information ; one third part was sup-posed to be of Blacks;ytf a number were here of people who had not been at one of our Meetingsytf before. It was a solid Season, ending well, and appeared to generalytf Satisfaction. After this Meet-ing we visited a Member of the Legislature;ytf & treated on the subject of slavery, and their unrighteous Law whichytf justifies the
1796. 11th mo.

the taking up, and selling such for Slave, again, who are set free, altho' by conscience, Persons who are not free, hold them in Slavery. It afforded me comfort that he acknowledged that law to be unjust, hoped for its alteration, & proposed to use what influence he had, for its repeal —

7th. Our next Meeting was at Sutton's Creek, large, solid and satisfactory. In these meetings I have been engaged in close service, which seems well received. From place to place I partake of spiritual Poverty yet am not left without a hope in the Lord, who putteth forth, and goeth before. Blessed be his glorious Name forever. The next day two large meeting in Pasquotant County, one at Wells, and another at Beach Spring, so large that the houses did not near hold the people.

On the 9th we were at Pinetown meeting. This also was large, and to me exercising. At these meetings many black people attended, who behawdowdly. I then had to turn back into Virginia again about 95 miles to Jesse Conlind's. On our way bither it was affecting at different Places, to observe the situation of the poor Slave, Men, Women and Children: a number of little ones quite naked, many others who were grown up nearly so, or their covering little better than tattered rags; It seems as though a continuance in Scenes of Cruelty

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the taking upytf and selling such for Slaves again, who are set free, altho' by conscientiousytf Persons who are not free to hold them in Slavery: It afforded me comfortytf that he acknowledged that Law to be unjust, hoped for its alteration, &ytf proposed to use what influence he had for it's repeal. orytf alteration.ytf 7thytf Our next Meeting was satisfactory: In these meetings I have been engaged inytf close Service, which seems well received. From place to place I par takeytf of spiritual Poverty, Yet am not left with out a Hope in the Lord, whoytf putteth forth and goeth before: Blessed be his glorious Name for everytf 8th. Place Information ytf The next day two large Meetings in Pasquotankytf CountyPlace Information, one at Wells's andytf another at Beach SpringOrgnization Information: so large thatytf the houses did not near hold the people.ytf was large, and to me exercising. -- At these Meetingsytf many black people attended, who behaved solidly. -- I then had toytf turn back into VirginiaPlace Information again, about 36ytf miles to Jesse Cowpland's. On our wayytf thither, it was affecting at different Places, to observe the situation ofytf the poor Slaves, Men, Women and Children: a number of little ones quiteytf naked, many others who were grown up nearly so, or their covering littleytf better then tatterytf rags; It seems as though a continuance in Scenes ofytf Cruelty ytf
1796, 11th mo.

Cruelty hardens the hearts of unrighteous Slave-holders.

But how they will answer for the sins attending this odious Business, when brought to the bar of a righteous Judge, is a subject that occasions awfulness to serious Christian minds.

We were now at a pretty large meeting at Somerton, nearly one third were black people, & they as well as others sat solid; this was a satisfactory season, and many appeared tender; close doctrine was delivered on behalf of Truth’s cause, seemed to be well received. The 13th attended a select meeting of the Quarter held at Western Branch, in much poverty, I believed there was a want of more living zeal amongst its members.

13th—Then had a large meeting composed of people of different colour, which was held in Suffolk Courthouse, many more came than the house did hold. It was a solid & favorable season; satisfactory in general I believe. But one family of friends dwelt here at this time. From hence we returned to the Widow Ann Scotts’ near the Western Branch. Who being able & open hearted, is about building a new meeting-house at her own expense. My affectionate desire for her is, that she may be preserved, so as retain a blameless character in the important station she stands.

The 14th was their Quarters meeting for business here dull and incor
Cruelty hardens the hearts of unrighteous Slave-holders; But how they will answer for the Sins attending this odious Business, when brought to the bar of a righteous Judge, is subject that occasions awfulness to serious Christian minds. 11th. Place Information We were now at a pretty large Meeting at Somerton. Nearly one third, were black people, & they, as well as others sat solid; this was a satisfactory season, and many appeared tendered; close doctrine was delivered on behalf of Truth's cause, & seemed to be well received. The Place Information The 12th. attended a select Meeting of the Quarterly held at Western-Branch. In satisfactory season, in much poverty. I believed there was a want of more living zeal amongst its Members. 13th. Place Information Then it was a large Meeting composed of people of different Colours, which was held in Suffolk Courthouse. Many more came than the house did hold. It was a solid & favour'd Season; satisfactory in general I believed; But one family of friends dwelt here at this time. From hence we returned to the Widow Anny's, near the Western Branch. Who being able & open-hearted, is about building a new Meeting-house at her own expense. My affectionate desire for her is that she may be preserved, so as to retain blameless character in the important Station she stands. The 14th. Place Information was their Quar. ly Meeting for business here: dull and exercising.
1796. 11th. mo.

Aging: I had close labour with men and women, perceiving barrenness among them; I hope it had some good effect on some of the youth & others, but I leave it. That evening had a meeting for the black people in a school house near the Widow Scott. It was the first of this kind that was ever held in these parts being large. One of the justices attended, & some other master of Negroes. It was a good favoured time and these spoke well of the meeting; some of them said they should be very free their Negroes should be at such meetings, and we were glad they had been there themselves, uniting with what was spoken, and wishing it might be observed. We next travelled from hence to Bennetts Creek, near the sea shore, and the next day had a large and favour meeting there. Also the same afternoon another at the Widow Bushkin, likewise large for the place, as well as solid and satisfactory. Some of the people seemed rejoiced not having much opportunity to be at friends meetings. We parted with them very lovingly.

17th. — Our next meeting was the South-Breach, a very exciting season: I thought the desire of some was that smooth things might be spoken to them, believing they were too much in a wholesome state, that there was but little room for labour. But how can there be peace, where Pride and Oppression abound? The common having to bear the burden; many of them sorely oppressed with want of proper clothing, Food &c. under Taskmasters, whose religion seems to be in talking; the Land Barren or nearly worn out, and their manner of cultivation and management best poor. So that the
Transcription

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ness among them: I hope it had some good effectytf on some of the youth
& others, but I leave it. That Evening had aytf meeting for the
black people in a School-house near the Widow Scotts': It was the first
of this kindytf that was ever held in these parts, being large; One of the Jus-
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want of proper Clothing, Food &c, under Taskmasters, whose religionytf seems
to be in talking; The Land Barren or nearly worn out, andytf their
manner of Cultivation and Management but poor: So that the
ytf
Prospect of things here looks gloomy every way. It is a trying circumstance to me, to see the naked bodies of slaves and cold weather near, whilst the sons of their oppressors, in an idle life, appear so different; and their haughty daughters, with stretched forth necks and wanton looks, their long-tailed gowns, trailing, as if some of them might spare something to put on the naked bodies of those who wait upon them.

18th—We next had a small meeting near the great bridge at Robert's pool, with satisfaction. After which I had solid conversation with some gay women respecting their manner of dress, at a house where we were kindly entertained; and from whom we seemed to be well taken. They appeared somewhat religious, but I thought they wanted depth. They were not acquainted with friends, nor our principles. One thing I mentioned for them to consider was, whether some of the stuff in their gowns' tails, & the price of superfluous ribbons, might not well be spared to put something on the naked bodies of little blackies, &c. It was a solid reason, and not neglected though I suppose they never heard such sentiments before. We parted very friendly, and rode in the evening about 15 miles, and had a solid time with E. D. who said he was born at Egg-Harbor in Jersey.
Prospect of Things here looks gloomy every Way. It is a trying circumstance to me, to see the naked Bodies of slaves and cold weather near. Whilst the Sons of their Oppressors, in any idle life, appear so different; and their haughty daughters with stretched necks and wanton looks, their long-tailed gowns, trailing, some of them might spare something to put on the naked bodies of those who wait upon them. We next had a small meeting near the great bridge at Robert Pool's to Satisfaction: After which I had solid Conversation with some gay women respecting their manner of dress, at a house where we were kindly entertained; my Freedom with them seemed to be well taken: They appeared somewhat religious, but I thought they wanted depth. they were not acquainted with friends, nor our principles. One thing I mention'd for them to consider was, Whether some of the Stuff in their Gown tails, & the price of superfluous ribbons, might not well be spared to put something on the naked bodies of little blacks, &c. It was a solid season, and not resented, though I suppose they never heard such sentiments before; We parted very friendly and rode in the Evening about 15 Miles, and had a solid time with E.D. who said he was born at Egg-harbor Place in Jersey.
22... We had a large and solid meeting at the widow Browks in Camden County, N. Carolina, a place where never had been held one of our meetings, and but few of the people who ever had attended at one. The next day also we had a large and favoured meeting in the same county, at the widow Richardson's. These seemed a kind people, much acquainted with our way, and many hearts were tendered; I believe it was a time not to be forgotten by some.

At Piny Woods, we attended Friends preparative meeting. Here I had close labour, things appearing in a low state; I endeavored to stir them up to a more lively zeal for the cause and testimony of truth, which they appeared to receive well. On the next day was the Select meeting at the same place, for their Quarterly Meeting, my concern was to stir up to the pure part on the right education of children and families, that becoming plainness might be kept to, and they be good examples themselves, in their houses, furniture &c. The day following was held their 2d. Meeting for business; here, I believe, the state of my friends in a religious sense was poor, but little life or power. I laboured both amongst men and women in my small ability, for their help, and I hope it ended to some profit at last, and a trying time.

27.... I went from hence to Little River, being a second time, and was at meeting there on first day, which I believe ended well. And in the afternoon had a meeting in the court-house of Pasquotank County, at which were many people of black and white; it was a season of
We had a large and solid meeting at the Widow Britts', in Camden County, N. Carolina, a place where never had been held one of our Meetings, and but few of the people who ever had attended at one. The next day also we had a large and favored meeting in the same County, the widow Richardson's; These seemed a kind people, much unacquainted with our way, and many hearts were tendered: I believe it was a time not to be forgotten by some. At Piney-Woods Organization, we attended Friends preparative meeting: Here I had close labour, things appearing in a low state: I endeavored to stir them up to a more lively zeal for the cause and testimony of truth; which they appeared to receive well. On the next day was the Select Meeting at the same place, for their Quarterly Meeting. My concern was to stir up to the pure part on the right education of Children and Families, that becoming plainness might be kept to, and they be good examples themselves, in their houses, furniture &c. --- The day following was held their Qu. Meeting for business: Here, I believe they state of my friends in a religious sense was poor, but little life & power: I laboured both amongst men and women in my small ability, for their help, and I hope it ended to some profit at last: tho' a trying time. In the afternoon had a Meeting in the Court-house of Pasquotank County; at which were many people, of black and White; It was a season of general
1796. 11th mo.

General satisfaction. Many in great tenderness signified their unity with me in my service; and some sincerely craved for my staying that night in their town; but I was eased to leave them, as in the hand of the Lord.

28th. Had a meeting at the Old Neck, somewhat small yet favored and still. 30th. Leaving Piny woods, we travelled to Bush Square, and the next day, had a large meeting which to me was very exciting.

On the following, at the request of some of the Baptists, we had a meeting in their Meeting House, which was satisfactory. I believe endow'd well, being larger than expected, in wet weather, and the notice given being but small. Next, we were at a monthly meeting at Jack's Swamp; it was but small; some solid friends dwell here who seem rather in a weak state, and are in need of help. I bestowed them among according to my measure, so they expressed unity with my service.

1st. We turned at their first day meeting, which was large, and most excellently favoured; then went forward to Halifax. The day following, riding near 10 miles towards a town called Rawleigh, the day after, we came to it, where the General Assembly for North Carolina were sitting; & we found some friends at the place, desiring to endeavor for an alteration of the cruel laws relative to the Negroes. Having felt my mind much concerned on the subject, I was willing to join my endeavors to theirs.

1st. We attended the House of Common Council, had many private conferences with members, who received us friendly, yet seemed mostly opposed to the freedom of black people.
general satisfaction. Many in greatytf tenderness signified their Un-
ti with me & my service; and someytf sincerely craved for my staying
that night in their town: but I was easietytf to leave them, as in the
hand of the Lord. ytf ytf ytf 28thPlace Information ytf Had a meeting at the Old-neck Organization Information still.ytf ytf ytf 30thPlace Information ytf Leaving Piney-Woods Place Information, we travelled the next day, had aytf large Meeting Organization Information there, which to me was veryytf exercising.ytf we had a Meeting in their Meeting-house; which wasytf satisfactory, & I believe ended well; being larger than I expected, inytf wet weather, and the notice given being but small.ytf ytf ytf 3rdytf ytf Next, we were at a Monthly Meeting at Jack'sytf Swamp Organization Information; rgIt was but small: some solid friends dwell here: whoytf seem rather in a weak State, and are in need of help: I laboured among themytf according to measure, & they expressed unity with my Service.ytf ytf ytf 4thPlace Information favoured: then went forward to Hallifax Place Information; The day following riding near 50 Miles towards aytf town called Rawleigh Place Information, the day after that weytf came to it, Where the General Assembly Organization Information forytf North-Carolina Place Information were sitting, &ytf we found some friends at the place, desiring to endeavor for an alte-
ytf ration the cruel Laws relative to the Negroes. Having felt my mind much ytf concerned on the subject, I was willing to join my endeavours to theirs.ytf ytf ytf 7thPlace Information Conferences withytf Members, who received us friendly, yet seemed mostly op-
posed to theytf freedom of black People. ytf
1796 12th month.

I was endowed by my great master with an innocent boldness, in which I could use great freedom in solid conversation with the most leading men for they mostly quartered where we did, which gave me a full opportunity to relieve my oppressed mind. 8th. The prospect seems gloomy whether anything can be done at this time for the relief of our distressed fellow men yet I would not have my friends here be discouraged. The Cause is surely good. And I have no doubt but way will be made for this poor people's liberation, but what way or how soon must be left to the Lord. My mind was turned to think of trying for a religious public meeting in the place which some of those we conversed with, spoke in favour of. If the way should be opened and the business they were met on, would admit of it, it was the house where also thought they sat in would be the most suitable place. But after waiting a while to see how matter would turn with respect to a public opportunity, it seemed likely to be obtained in the present circumstance. I was therefore the more free to make use of private opportunities with the members of the legislature and others, which was in my own satisfaction to them, as far as I saw: There being here now a large collection of those of the first rank, Gentlemen so called, most of them being men in some office, civil or military. I thought the respect they showed me was marvellous. For my appearance, singular as it was, some of them confessed was instructive, that their own conduct and way of living was luxurious, which might be spared. Saying that I looked as well as they did, although they had great variety of roasted, bread and provision etc., whilst mine was about half a pint of milk and
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ration, but what way, or how Soon must be left to the Lord. My mind was
turned to think of trying for a religious public Meeting in the place
which some of those we conversed with, spake in favour of, if the Way
should be opened, and the Business they were met on would admit of it: It was
also thought the house where they sat in would be the most suitable place; But after wait-
ing a while to see how matters would turn with respect to a publick
opportunity, it seemed scarce likely to be obtain'd in the present Circumstances.
I was therefore the more free to make use of private opportunities
with the Members of the Legislature and others; which was to my own
satisfaction & to theirs, as far as I saw: There being here now a
large collection of those of the first rank, Gentlemen, so called: most of
them being Men in some Office, Civil or military. I thought the res-
pect they shewed me was marvellous: For my simple Appearance, singular
as it was, some of them confessed it was instructive to them; that their own Conduct
and way of living was luxurious, & they allow'd much might be spared; Saying that
I looked as well as they did, altho' they had great variety of roasted, baked,
& boiled provisions &c; whilst mine was about half a pint of milk and
as

as much water, morning, noon and night: Boarding at one house, we generally sat at one table. Some at first looked at me with astonishment, and tho' they had never seen the like, said they believed or did not know; but it was the right way of living, but would be hard for them to submit to. So they had private rooms, a number of them invited me (as it was at a tavern we were, 2 near 30 boarders) that if at any time I was weary of noise & crowd to be more retired. I might feel come into their rooms & sit with them, so that they should be pleased if I would make so free. All this seemed to be in my favor to furnish me, when my mind was so engaged, with opportunities to touch on their cruel laws, the hardships & inhuman cruelty to which the poor blacks were subjected in that government. I quizzed of them both. Things should be in such a severe way here, more than in any other Place that I had heard of. For I had been thro' each of the Governments Eastward as well as along land and Virginia lately, and had not heard of any cruelty of the kind sanctioned by any other Legislative Body on the Continent. Some of them spoke of other States not having so many slaves in them, and left occasion for fear of their rising we; my answer to that was, Those who so cruelly oppress the slaves, have more occasion to fear their rising. My being with them on the subject was in a way of plain dealing, and so well received that many of them kindly invited me to come and see them if I should come near their dwellings, for that it would give them pleasure (as they said) to entertain me. It was unexpected also to my companions myself, when she came to settle for our Tavern expenses whilst there, the men would take no pay for my Boarding, he was so well pleased with the visit.
as much water, morning, noon and night, without any flesh; Boarding at one house, we
generally sat at one Table. Some at first looked at me with astonishment,
and tho' they had never seen the like, said they believed, or did not know,
but it was the right way of living, but it would be hard for them to sub-
mit to. -- As they had private Rooms, a number of them invited
me (as it was at a tavern we were, & near 50 boarders all men of Note.) that if at
anytime I was weary of noise, & craved to me more retired, I might freely
come into their rooms, & sit with them; & that they should be pleased if I
would make so free. All this seemed to be in my favour to furnish
me, when my mind was engaged, with opportunities to touch on their
cruel Laws, the hardships & inhuman cruelties to which the poor blacks
were Subjected in that Government &c. I queried of them Why Things should
be in such a severe Way here, more than in any other Place that I had
heard of: For I had thro' each of the Governments Eastward, as well as Mary-
lant & Virginia lately, and had not heard of any Cruelty of the kind
sanction'd by any other Legislative Body on the Continent: Some of them
spoke of other States having so many Slaves in them, and less occasion for
fear of their rising; my answer to that was, Those who so cruelly oppress
the Slaves, have more occasion to fear their rising, &c: My treating with them
on the subject was in a way of plain dealing, and so well received that
many of them kindly invited me to come and see them, if I should come near
their dwellings, for that it would give them pleasure (as they said) to entertain
me: It was unexpected also to my Companion & myself, when he came
Settle for our Tavern Expences whilst there, the Man would take
no pay for my Boarding, he was so well pleased with the visit.
This morning we proposed to leave Rawleigh, my companion to him a new here, who was rather wild, & knew him after he mounted, at which I was concerned fearing he was hurt, & could not proceed with me, but through favour we found he was not so much hurt as we had expected, and we travelled near forty miles that day, & the two days following so much as to make near 150 to Core sound. The 13, we met with the minister & Elder of that monthly meeting, to confer on the subject of visiting their families, which was united with, and two friends agreed join me in the service; which we proceeded in, and in less than four days visited about 14 families, mostly to good satisfaction, besides attending their meeting at Core sound (which is near the sea-coast). We had after that a comfortable & satisfying meeting there, amongst our friends by themselves; in which we were favoured with a measure of the Divine Presence owning us together. Here is a hopeful number youth of both sexes; and their appearance more in the simplicity as to their Drees & otherwise; their apparel (I mean the women) was mostly Homespun, no black, Vilk Cloak, nor Bonnet, among them, I was comforted in their Company, exparted with them in near love and fellowship, after which visited two other Families, & went on to my friend Hotez Howard, whose wife lay ill with the consumption, I perceived her to be inexact, lying in a quiet from of mind, as nearly fit to leave the world.
1796. 12th. mo. 9th

This morning we proposed to leave Rawleigh Place. My companion had bought him a new horse, who was rather wild, & threw him after he mounted, at which I was concern'd fearing he was hurt; & could not proceed with me, but through favour we found he was not so much hurt as we had expected and we travelled near forty Miles that day; & the two days following so much as to make near 150 to Corey sound. The 13th, we met with the Ministers & Elders of that Monthly Meeting, to confer on the Subject of visiting their families, which was united with, and two friends agreed to join me in they service; which we proceeded in, and in less than four days visited about 14families, mostly to good satisfaction, besides attending their Meeting at Coresound, (which is near the Sea-Coast). 17th. We had after that a comfortable & satisfactory Meeting there, amongst our friends by themselves; in which we were favoured with a measure of the Divine Presence owning us together. Here is a hopeful number of youth of both Sexes; and their appearance more in the Simplicity as to their Dress & otherwise: their apparel (I mean the Women) was mostly Homespun, no black silk Cloaks nor Bonnets among them, I was comforted in their Company & parted with them in near love and fellowship; after which visited two other Families, & went on to my friend Horton Howards, whose Wife lay ill with the Consumption; I perceived her to be innocent, laying in a quiet frame of mind, as nearly fit to leave the World.