The contemplation of the history of this world affords to us many painful as well as pleasing emotions. It fills the mind with useful knowledge and is a very profitable way of spending time.

History is divided into two parts: Sacred and Profane. Sacred history is that which is recorded in the Scriptures. In it we find the histories of ancient people and nations, of the various changes which occurred to his chosen people, their wanderings, sins and punishments, and their entrance and reign in the promised land of Canaan.

The principal writers before Christ were Moses, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, who prophesied the birth of the Saviour, his crucifixion and resurrection, all of which were again recorded by Matthew, Mark, Luke and John after they had taken place.

Profane history is that which has been written by uninspired authors and is subdivided into ancient and modern history. In reading ancient history we find conspicuous the history of ancient city of Jerusalem and the nations of Rome and Persia. The holy city of Jerusalem abounds in interest perhaps there is no place on the globe fraught with so much interest. It was the city favoured
by the presence of the Lord, and its inhabitants were the Israelites.

The temple which stood in the midst of the city was magnificently
ornamented, and the houses with hanging gardens. After the victory of Alexander
this
the ruthless conqueror, not being satisfied with display of power, destroyed
the beautiful library which he founded and which contained a great many
volumes,
This country was a vast wilderness little more than three centuries ago inhabited by savages. And now let us look around for a few moments and see what a change has taken place since our forefathers landed on Plymouth rock. When we look around, instead of seeing a vast wilderness with here and there an Indian village and their hunting grounds, we now see cities and many flourishing villages with their large manufacturing establishments, schools for learning and churches for religious worship. And how many more advantages we have at the present day than in former times.

Our forefathers had to toil with great diligence for what little produce they raised. When they first came to this country for the support of their families, and then they were in danger of having it destroyed or taken from them by the Indians.

Our forefathers left England and came to this country for the purpose of enjoying religious
freedom which they could not enjoy in England and how thankful we all ought to be that we have so many blessings that they could not enjoy in former times. That we have schools which we can all attend, which was the case in times past, and we are not under the control of a king. How many improvements are being made at the present time which make work much easier, for how much is done by steam what had to be done by hand in times past. And now they find a ready market for the most of their produce which is very easy to get to, and if it is not near enough to get to with a horse and wagon, it is conveyed very easily by steam. This is all very convenient, and deserves our heart felt thanks.

[Signature]

S. B. Blanding
One of the most important of all things is learning. We cannot find a place in duty in life but what it is important to learn something new, in domestic or retired life it ought to be our constant desire to learn something that we never have yet known. Just we ought to set about doing a thing in a way that would show that we are in earnest to learn. I do not mean that we should do it merely for the sake of showing the world that we know something. But study to improve so that if we are called to enter upon an active and business life we may be able to fulfill any station in life to the best and most useful purpose.

It ought to be our aim to obtain the most useful books that would instruct us how to perform the duties which devolve upon us and we should not learn so many things at a time as that where short we cannot learn any of them well but what we do learn to learn it perfect so that we may not be sorry that we have spent some time in learning it well. Some folks think I believe the less learning the better so they do not trouble themselves about reading.
These children, to school and the children do not feel so much interested in their school because they see that their parents do not care whether they go or not but I think that such when they are grown up, would feel very sorry that they did not improve the opportunity which was offered to them when they were in the prime of life and I should think that they would wish to bring their children and if they are blessed with any up in such a way that they will not feel ashamed to go into society because they are so much wiser and more refined and more sensible in consequence I should suppose that they would look back to the time when they had a good opportunity of going to school, it is not just knowing for the sake of showing what we know but to impart it to others so that we may be the instrument of teaching one in the way of gaining knowledge, I've never learned to read to read how much that would have interested me as well as amused as goes past and is not used because I never had learned to read. When we are sick so that we cannot go out into the society of others what will amuse me so much as to get hold of something that would instruct as well as amuse us and what would relieve and soothe us more than the idea that we have spent our time profitable in learning what we could in the short time we had to learn.
Benevolence is one of the noblest faculties of the mind and without it all others lose their beauty and brilliancy and by it we are enabled to render life happy. For how dreary and gloomy would life be if we had not the thought that we had performed one benevolent act and that should we be regarded by our fellow creatures, we should be looked upon with a despicable eye by every one we meet; which would be most unpleasant to be regarded so or to be regarded as if we were a friend to every one that was in trouble and always ready to lend a helping hand to every one that needed it. If we saw a person unshrouded in affliction would it not be a benevolent act to help them out of it, if it was in our power to do so.

As an example of this, I will mention John Howard, the great philanthropist, the whole aim of his life seemed to be to assist the needy, to relieve the suffering, to comfort the oppressed and reclaim the vicious. He regarded not the safety of his own health and life but went in midst of disease and ill, visiting those confined in deathsome dungeons and shut out from the light of Heaven, this was true benevolence, and who doubts but this happiness was tenfold greater than if he had left them to perish in this ignorance?
and see. If this example was followed, much suffering would be prevented, much happiness promoted, and many a wandering heart, by the power of love to the paths of virtue and happiness.

Men are not only under obligations of benevolence to those that are unhappy but to those who are wicked and also to those who have injured us. That this is our duty is manifest from what our Saviour teaches us. He is kind unto the evil and unthankful servant. He has said: “If ye love them that love you, what advantageth ye not sinners also love those that love them.” He spent his life in doing good to his bitterest enemies, unmoved by the most malignant injustice.

Selfishness is one of the worst qualities which man is endowed with. It is that faculty which makes persons so selfish with regard to their own welfare and interest that often when they think they are doing things for their own interest, they yet mistake and then they feel very bad to think they have done anything which will benefit any other person besides themselves. But such persons are not very high in the estimation of any person. Those that are always looking only for the sake of gratifying themselves and to get rich are not always the happiest, those that are poor are happier and contented with what they have as far more enviable than the selfish who cannot get enough to gratify himself and are always thinking after something which they see some other person have. Perhaps there never was a more selfish person than Seador of Philadelphia noted for his immense riches, but so avaricious was he that the poorest beggar was spurned from his door without beshrew him.

Man was made for wise and useful ends. The all-wise Creator has endowed him with a rational mind, and bestowed on him means for blessings; still there are some men who cannot feel satisfied, their whole aim is to possess everything.
which comes within their grasp. They are too selfish to suffer others to derive any benefits from that, which they can possibly derive from them, and endeavor others to enjoy anything of which they cannot become partakers. Such a man thinks no one deserving and is ever endeavouring to tyrannize over others, "whene'er fortune gives the means." Self-love makes man idolize himself and despise all others; his whole mind is turned towards the care of himself, and if his life passes on in a smooth and tranquil manner, he does not trouble himself about the man who takes care of his age and poverty, secretly can obtain his daily sustenance. Instead of looking on them with pity and commiserating of his unhappy lot, he turns from him with scorn and contempt.

"The mind of every person ought to be actuated by benevolent principles, and that person must possess a heart of adamant whose feelings remain unmoved at the sight of the wretchedness of his fellow creatures. It is said, "we claim not you to foresee in the gifts of fortune, for he may be your superior in the gifts of the mind." The man possesses qualities of heart and mind which are far more valuable than any other possessions.

"The selfish person is ever seeking after that which may be beneficial to himself at the expense of the destruction of another. He will endeavour to injure the character of others to raise his own, and use deceit and treachery in all his dealings."

"Persons of this description are keeping coals of fire on their own heads while they think they are in the utmost safety."

Sarah M. Stansfield.
Benevolence is a combination of some of the noblest faculties of the mind, and without it all other
endeavors, beauty and brilliancy, and by it we are enabled to
render life happy. For how tiresome and gloomy would life be, if we
had never the thought that we had performed one benevolent
act, and how should we be regarded by our fellow creatures,
we should be looked upon with a beneficent eye by every one we
meet, which would be most pleasant to be regarded so, or to
be regarded as if we were a friend to every one that was in
trouble and always ready to lend a helping hand to everyone
that needed it. If we saw a person embarrased or in affliction
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Selfishness is a desire to gratify self in
performance to others. It is directly opposite in characters
and effect from benevolence and renders those who are influ-
enced by such emotions unloved and odious. Its effects upon
individuals are everywhere seen in all ranks and occupa-
tions, but those who possess this character in a greater degree
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"
sight of the worthlessness of his fellow creatures. It is said
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dealings. Persons of this description are shaping coals of fire on
their own head, while they think they are in the utmost safety.

Sarah M. Blanding.
MONTHLY REPORT OF
Sarah Blanding
In the Seekonk Classical Seminary.
For the Quarter ending March 12, 1843

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Note.—Absence and Deportment are kept in half-days—Recitations, in numbers; the Writing, Composition and Declamation are marked v. g. for very good, g. for good, u. s. for unsatisfactory.

Parents are requested to examine this report monthly, write their names on the back, and return it to the Teacher.

F. H. Weld
Teacher.
On Writing

Writing is an art which has been established for a great many centuries. It was in use at the time of David, for it is recorded of him that while he watched his sheep, he wrote on parchment, the only paper then known, these Psalms so noted for their sublime sentiment and so full of praise to the author of all good.

It was upon tables of stone that the commandments were written.

The art of writing seems to have been known in Greece when Homer composed his Iliad and Odyssey and also epics which were invented in Hindoostan were carried into France from Arabia in about the tenth century. The way they wrote in ancient times was from left to right and the custom prevails among the Greeks and after words from right to left and from left to right and was continued to the time of Ptolem.

Writing was first put on pillars and tables of stone and in some countries they wrote on bark of trees.
If it was not for writing our lives would be passed in sadness and despair, for how could we communicate with our absent friends and use without its use and also for the invention of paper for how much trouble it would be to prepare the parchments for use and brushes of trees also for use.

Some people spend their leisure time in writing some in writing poetry and others in writing novels.

The Indians used to use rude hieroglyphs to express what they wished instead of writing. To express war they drew a tomahawk or an Indian in the act of taking a scalp and for peace the eagle was depicted with charcoal on the rude walls of the red man's hut.
West Baton Rouge Oct 20th 1845

My dear dear friend,

I must assure you that I was rejoiced to hear from you even through the medium of a misspelled word, as it gave me your address, and thus afforded me an opportunity of again communicating with a much loved friend. Levis and I have so often wished that we knew her.

Mrs. Blanding was that we might write to her. Let me congratulate you upon being again in your native place, and at your dear home, surronded by affectionate relatives, and kind friends. Home is what an endearing appellation I have hardly known what home is, since the death of my excellent husband.

For no place has seemed like home since. I try to be content and resigned to my lot, but I am too old to conform easily to the various dispositions and tastes of those with whom I am thrown. I want a snug little home of my own, where Levis and I can live and love together. Levis says she intends living as an old maid, so I may calculate on having her always with me. If I can dispose of my little farm near Barretts, I will convert it into a home in Evansville. Will you come and spend a winter with us there? I have little left. I was induced to live long before I did.

I was not meant for the family as expected. Had he been better acquainted with them, he would not have recommended the situation to me. However, I do not blame him, neither do I regret our having come here as it has given me an opportunity of seeing the country. And I flatter myself that I have added some names to the list of my friends.

I have made no permanent arrangements for the winter. I am now at Mr. Linn's, but I hope soon to get another place for the winter, as I do not feel satisfied to remain long with them, for they will not accept of any compensation for my board. I had made preparations for Elizabeth to go to Jackson to attend a female seminary, with a view of studying French and music, but I heard something that
made me think it not advisable. Mr. & Mrs. Lamon wish me to remain with them as long as the please and continue her English studies. They expect a young gentleman from the east to teach these children together with a few others, so that Lily will have a good school to go to as long as the likes.

A lady of my acquaintance has just gone to Bayou Pecan 20 miles above here to take charge of 12 children, for which she is to receive four hundred dollars a year, she teaches only the English branches, they scholars pay from 50 to 100 dollars per annum. I mention these things to give you an idea of the expense of education in this country. I visited New Orleans in May, had a delightful visit at Mr. Coleman's, I went about a good deal but not half as much as I would, had Mrs. Coleman been in good health. I saw many new and interesting things. I wish you had just been there, how we would have enjoyed strolling there and there and everywhere. I have a standing invitation from Mr. & Mrs. Coleman to renew my visits as often & make them as long as I can. I had my lamp taken while in N.O., in Sovereigns which Mr. C. sent as a present to Elizabeth. Mr. & Mrs. Coleman wish me to let it go down and spend the winter. I think I will let her go and stay a few weeks if not longer. They are now east where they had been spending the summer. Mr. Brouse was in N.C. and came up in company with Mr. J. D. family on the way east. Mr. B. and J. D. ran up to Mr. Lamon's but neither Lamon nor I saw them. I was at Capt, Land's and E. had just stepped into a friends but they had no time to wait for the Capt only allowed them 5 minutes and they were gone 20. and the boat, had shipped off when they reached the landing. Mr. Lamon says bora was very much disappointed that the ship not see his girl as he always calls Lory. He has written to us that he will call this fall and spend a few days. Mrs. Goodsell wrote me that he was about to start east & suppose he has hardly returned yet. The Judge had not.
returned from the east, when last I heard from Evansville. He too has promised a visit this fall, I hope he will not forget it. Do you not think Martin has treated us badly; for she has not written one word to us since we left. Lucy has written to Ned Land, J. Duncan & I. Lumpkin and not one of them have replied to her. I was pleased to hear that they have at least got an episcopal pension in C. I wish I knew whether you have late news from C. for I can give you a little of last month. Mrs. Slayton was but just alive. Her shoulder blades were somber & her back was all raw. She had had her grave clothed in glads and talcum of the best. Dog was her sister. The departure with perfect composure. Mr. McDonald was dreamed in attempting the river. Peepoe creek. The season has been remarkably healthy. Mr. Lemon has suffered more than any other in the parish though they have had no serious illness. There has been but one death among the white population on the east for 15 miles, and that one was a case of consumption. I have heard of but few deaths among the blacks. I have been quite well. I suppose you are beginning to make occasional visits from Jack Frost. He gave us a slight call a few nights ago but without leaving any tracks behind. Flowers are blooming in great profusion. Vegetables such as we usually have in the spring are now in abundance being the second and third crops but we have no apples, they have not yet come down the river. The fields around us are white with cotton. I have visited the gin houses near the prospect of fining & packing &c. which was all new to me. The sugar planters are just commencing the operation of opening working. I have not as yet visited any of the works but I have had a number of invitations which I intend accepting soon, then I will have lots of capes and candy, don't you wish you could go along with us? We have received a very kind invitation from Mr. J. B. Dodge to make their house our home when we return to Evansville. They had intended doing so as soon as they had finished their house but as life just before that time was very slow as we are so much among strangers and without that good influence I trust it has not been without its effect. We do not know from whom and may the behalf of Miami be long to you in the prayers of your most faithful follower. I have
My dear Wife Blanding,

She has left a small space for me to fill. I have nothing new to tell you for news is a scarce article here. I have nothing to do and so spend my time in visiting and enjoying myself. My friends are very kind and frequently send their carriages for me. One lady in particular who is a rich widow and having no children and nothing to do is any point of company she sends at least once a week for myself and some of my young friends and always expects us to stay two or three days.

She is about fifty years old and a real oddity she keeps us laughing all the time and prides herself on being as one to those of more advanced years. I wish you were here to visit her with me sometimes for I think you would enjoy yourself. She calls her aunt, a few weeks since a young lady and myself rode out on horseback to see her on the way my saddle turned black fortunes. I was not hurt my horse being very gentle. Not being near any place where I could get assistance I was obliged to saddle him myself which I made out to do by the direction of the young lady but she being not a wild horse was not able to follow any when I got him saddled. I fed him to the fence and mounted him again and rode on my self ever when presently I found my saddle was slipping and I had to dismount and re-saddle him but after all I was able to get to quarters safe I sound. I think if you stay in Louisiana much longer you shall become quite a good horseman. I was very long when I heard you had left E for Emma in hope of finding you.
Etna, Ohio Jan. 9-1846

Dear Friend and Daughter,

You will hardlyown me in case when I call you daughter; I have been so long silent. But if you knew how often I remember you in my new absence you would not charge me with forgetting you. Indeed I cannot long forget you—since I have so convenient a piece of your hand within my dog before my eyes. When night comes especially, my slippers are in demand; then comes the good heart that consumes them of the kind hands that wrought them to dress. Indeed your cherful face is often before me and revives my sympathies which I ever hope to cherish for one who is worthy of a cordial friendship. Where I think of my dear wife of family all choice are hardly subject to the providences which comes our separation, I find myself almost saying: “Is that hijo 03. was only there to cheer & comfort them?” Who plays linen with you now days? Some从前的

Perhaps—some merchant. As for me, I have no spots of that kind now-days.
I am paddling about through the mud
seeking for Marietta College. I am now
ten hours I sighted for that lodge in the
Wilderness. Well hope to find it before
long. I have engaged in this business for
6 months. I find some pleasant things
about it. But there is nothing so bad
to me as having a friend. But the
Lord directs our steps & I trust he
will make my heart glad by joining
my efforts for this noble
instituition. I feel more & more that
the cause of Christian education
want from any single element of
improvement. We shall make
little progress till early education is
rightly directed. I rejoice to see a movement
among Protestants to organize society
like a sisterhood of Charity. I have often
thought a plan might be devised to bring
the female talent of reverence of our land
into more general & useful activity. There
are many bright minds devoted hearts not
to do if the way can be opened for them
to act systematically. I think a system
of Charity schools might be supported at the West which would do immense good. They would lay the foundation which no other means can lay. The Common School system is sadly defective in moral training. Spirit the Bible is generally excluded from the Laws of Ohio. Why would not you become a sister of Charity? You are in fact out the name perhaps is mixed with bad associations. Will let Protestants show to the world a humble, pure noble-worthy of the glorious Gospel. The Catholic Church has nothing which gives it so much power over mankind as its system of Charity. However low the motive, the act tells with astonishing effect upon the young and the dependent. Woman, acting for the best good of their country or their race—willing to relieve suffering and to save the soul, is a sight which God and angels love to see. Though woman is in her natural place as wife or mother, her moral qualities shine out more conspicuously when acting in more disinterested relations. It is not desirable that woman should ever occupy a station where her love of goodness cannot play upon appropriate objects. If her heart is not wedded to some individual, the whole strength of her warm affections may play out upon those whose happiness she seeks to
I am just right glad to hear from you last but I am all the time on the move. If you can write me direct to Brack, this before the first of Feb. & shall get it. May the Lord keep & bless thee in all things, my dear Juliet.

Yours affectionate,
J. H. Blanding

Rehabilt Village
My father, taken by Dr. Furti March 1840

Philadelphia
My dear Daughter,

Your letter came too late to get an answer by return mail. You took me in good earnest when I spoke about your being apeater of Charity. I have not thought that on the whole you had better depend on teaching especially here at the West, for your support, till I can think of many situations which you might fill with pleasure and profit, but you are not just the one to take the roughest trial of a new country. You do not appear at first in your true character: you will always labor under a disadvantage among strangers.

Indeed I am free to say that you have many domestic peculiarities that fit you to be useful and happy in domestic and social life. It I thought that you were likely to succeed to your own satisfaction in the capacity which these ladies wish you to fill I should urge to accept. But really I should rather go forth on my own hook as you have done: whether your teeth or not will be
your own business. I may be too selfish in wishing you to come & reside in your home with us. But I think you can be both useful & happy with us & to your support. I have no doubt you can obtain that without being a burden to anybody. I have engaged in the agency for two years & I want someone to be with Mrs. B. in whom I can have confidence who would be a comfort & for her in very absence. You must give yourself very care, especially about your health. If you do not feel inclined to act otherwise, come & cast your lot in assuring us & we will do you good. You know something of me & you know we feel a deep interest in your welfare. Now we would have you act freely in this matter, decide without undue reference to our feelings. If you decide to get another way, we shall hope for your success & prosperity. If you decide to come here, we shall be hoping to do all in our power to make you happy & accomplish all. If you come, you will share largely in the affection of sister Mills & she wishes me to say that she has no need of forgone. You need much love & will be very happy.
Jay to see you. If she were queen of England her present prospects would have been announced in the newspapers before the Col. is now East & will be ready to return in about a week. You came on alone well enough & shall go to Evansville in about two weeks. We are just getting ready to get to housekeeping & have been very busy. I shall be for several days. Miss B. and Helen love & would write but there is no time before close of railroad.

Your affectionately,

J. P. Bates

P.S. I shall send your sister 30 from Evansville. Should start it before but preserved she would not come for it much before starting your house.

S. 03.
I am now reading a very interesting work by W. H. Gentry, entitled "The conquest of Mexico," published in 1845. I must tell you that while I have been away, I have met with many interesting events in connection with the Mexican question. Your letter, dated the 1st of November, was received by me, and I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of your truly welcome missive.

Did you not know my resolution to neglect things of the kind, I should feel my name would be blotted from your list of friends? But I expect a great deal of honesty from you, knowing your goodness of heart, and you are too well aware of my attachment to my friends to attribute any seeming neglect to want of love. My dear Miss Blanding, you occupy a place in my affection that neither time nor distance can alter. I look back with much pleasure to the time we spent together, and I always have them well filled with good friends. What a misfortune that they are all aerial.

Your letter was handed to me by Mr. Lamon on the 20th December at the Church, assisting in decorating it for Christmas, I was rather surprised to find it unsealed. Remember my letter has no seal several persons at once remarked; he must be in love. I try harder to keep it from a lady. Then undoubtedly he is in love, they say.

For Miss Blanding, just tell me whether you please quietly to the charge, as other women and sisters are scarce articles in your country. I am just calling with me on our good friend here and then, as we will supply all. Would you not like to give him a call? I can assure that I would. By the way, speaking of him reminds me that I must tell you of his events, here this winter. He has spent most of the winter in New Orleans, and finding a little leisure, which you will admit is rather a rare occurrence for him, he came up to make a visit of four days but the weather was very unpleasant. Yet we went about some and formed some acquaintances with which
he was much pleased, the contract for some hundred barrels of molasses which made it necessary for him to come again. The next time he came he only stayed one night, about four weeks ago. He came up from Mount Vernon to make his last shipment of sugar about 20 miles below on the coast and as there would not be a packet down for N.C. till evening, he came on the boat that was taking his freight to Evansville, A. arrived at the town on Thursday morning, intending only to wait for the evening packet for Nashville. He however prevailed on them to wait until the next day's packet. So after dinner he and I took the carriage and went up to Mr. Lemon's about 4 p.m. distant. Stayed till after tea in there with the addition of Mr. Clark. Mr. Lemon by the light of the full moon. There and left retained, Mr. Lemon's and spent the night. Next morning the carriage was yet ready to take the girls and Mr. Clark home. Mr. said he would ride up with them and return in 2 hours and be ready for the packet but when they arrived Mr. E. did not have the fishing party as proposed. and we made one of the party, the consequence was the boat took up and the boys to remain till Sunday evening. The fun of it that every turns his concert a staple to see N.C. and indeed they think them actually engaged. I told him the idea is perfectly absurd, still it cannot convince them to the contrary. I must tell you that he said about you, it seems Mr. E. was one of the best girls that was in Evansville and he was very he had not left used to see you often after I left—but he said he was afraid of Parson Barnes. Mr. Lemon weighed very much at the idea of this being afraid of a Parson. Mr. Thomas was staying with this sister while he was away. I wonder if he will not be afraid. We will give marks with Mr. William. He has given Hannah the name of Mrs. Caudle from her frequent visit. He intends to let William go into business for himself this spring. I think he intends letting them have this store at Cincinnati. He is tired of C. and says the mean to sell out. We all tried hard to induce him to buy a sugar plantation on this coast. He was delighted with the country and people and I think he has some notion of doing it. They have received letters from several of the Evansville girls, but none from Betty. She wished to
and some message to lizzy by it, but he told her if she would not come he would not deliver any message. Sarah Duncan mentions having received this from you. Dr. Pink and Mr. Pink and Mr. Biddle went to Indiana. The judge says they had a delightful time. The great people of S. gave a grand ball on the 26th in honor of the passage of the canal boat. Mrs. Drexel is very highly commended for the good taste displayed in the arrangements, etc. The table was arranged by each side with flowers and flags. In the center of the table was a pyramid of cake not much larger than the pyramids of Egypt. The judge says the judge has written me that he intends visiting here the last of this month, but I shan't hardly expect him. We would be very happy indeed to see him. Mr. Biddle was in New York. I hope they will give us a call on their return. This is still at good Mr. Coonan. They now have a teacher in their family, a very highly educated gentleman from Philadelphia. Larry is studying French and drawing together with his English studies, he is a very good teacher for advanced scholars but is not suited calculated for beginners and I think it doubtful whether Mr. Coonan keeps him more than six months. I do not know what I shall do with Larry after that I don't want her to quit studying again until she has acquired a fairly good education, she studies very diligently. Mrs. Coonan says she will improve his health by confining herself to the house (no other nothing but study excepting once and then takes a ride or visit on Saturday) but still the failure of health. I have been in the family of Mr. Groves since the 1st of Jan teaching five young children. Of the 5 and two of these have left I am to have one other but that family has left the parish so that my salary comes only $1.50 it was to have been $3.21. I have the privilege of taking 2 or 3 more that I have not yet made any effort to obtain them. The family sounds more agreeable than Capt. Biddle's and I am much better satisfied. I go every Sunday to church and I am prevented by bad weather and frequently go up to Mr. Dore or twice during the week. I can have a carriage whenever I wish I do not confine myself any longer than I please for they all say when you get two
Still drive a ride which I took in company with my father and mother, we started from home about half past nine o'clock in the morning and drove to Pigeon Hill without seeing much to attract my attention as I had passed the same road several times before. We stopped at the Post Office a moment or two and then started for Cumberland the place of our destination. We concluded to go through Otis, this is a very rare place we arrived at the Otis and found a much larger place than I expected two as we went along we saw oatmeal Falls of our right and saw the fort on our left. We stopped in Otis Falls a few minutes and then drove along we saw Happy Hollow and the hole off to our right; we parted through part off Smithfield not a very interesting looking place in some spots. And the farther we went the more hilly it gets and it was up hill and down hill most all of the way after we left Valley Falls after we had got a mile or so from the valley we ascended a high hill and when we had got to the top we stopped the horse so that I might look back and I could see almost done could see the hill by the Ambrose Hunt House the large Elm Tree that stands by the James Brownes house also his house. We proceeded onward and soon came in sight of a wonderful hill so called from the shape of the hill which is dug out of it which
shape it like a dish & we could both see into the bath. & after one & about two & half or three hours ride we arrived at the place of our destination. & there we stopped. & after a short rest in the afternoon we started to return home we came the same route as we went the day before through Dornoch (instead of Inverness) it is a delightful little place. it is very romantic the houses being shaded by trees amongst groves of trees & one of the factories is quite large being fifteen storeys high & it is so that they can workt from the ground into the third story we drove to Inverness & from there we drove to come when we arrived the night we both in the going & found command & the next day felt better for my sister. Ruth
Marietta Ohio, June 11, 1846.

My dear Miss Blandine,

your name to hear last evening and
I can assure you was most gladly received for it had long been a matter of wonder with me why you did not write. We shall be happy to see you when you get ready to come and I trust you will with me find a comfortable & happy home. You have had opportunity of knowing as pretty well.

Within the last two months we have been at home two weeks, and I may not see house till the last of July, again. We are now in the vicinity of Portsmouth. Though it is but a few hours run by steamer, it takes so long for a letter to pass from hand to hand as you know. We always exchange letters once a week. As it is successful as an agent, and the college boys areAccording to part with them, but I could hardly submit to this lonely way of living. I have a girl, and she is the best part of my company. I live here quite a round, as I have before one, at a little distance, one of the most remarkable curiosities of the land in the country, in Indiana Learned situated in the grounds. So I turn my head I now see the student as I suppose them to be with some lockers, walking down its sloping sides, which the age of this generation has constructed. I do not like quite so long a walk to church, but I do like to live a little out of the way of the constant calling gentrify. I am about forty hall, and when I am to return there, I certainly [but must make an effort to do it soon].
May sister gone brother to a little more last Sabbath. She is doing
well. The lake as a fine children they all times John.

Col. Mel’s reminder look after you, and sister has every thing
to makes her happy. My little Howard are well. Charles is quite
a farmer he raises in the country, who has interest to

As far as your education school. He writes about here at home, leav-
ing to talk about all sorts of matter. Caroline as he is most

good mannered, giving but little trouble. You will have to
become the second name methinks.

Mr. Be said, Ily Thomas mean to leave S. and go to Athens
to get ready to go East. We have not seen her there—

The school is, for the present, independent, but they say to
do not means to keep it. Mr. B. said the instant he when
he writes of now recent money. If you be, say so. We
will send you some. I am sure wish the world will

over large thousand & then he would have sufficient to
build another when we should succeed, and also to buy all
the debt. As Mr. B. Stains rates, payable after a length of

times, he does not yet much ready money in his agency.

But if you need money, say so. I saw Mrs. Mel’s letters
last summer—they have decided to remain in N. for the
present. Mr. Mellinger I have known nothing of since
the winter, so I wish you would ask your own uncle if he
has any thing to paid to Manitou College? They are anxious
to increase their facilities for instruction in Natural Sci-
ence, and it has occurred to any. That as he is about to

more, he wants his daughter to help them to something

We have spent things with us. Some done of matters, losn
met. Mr. Perkins' book is drawing book. I want you to write the and tell me when you will come. I should like to have you here before Martha Hills is married, which, I suppose will be in Sept. Sister will be happy to see you, and would send her love if she knew I was now writing.

You must tell me the rest of that story when you come. It wasn't the pleasant to be so near home when teaching. I wonder if all the ladies in your region are blest in getting together their old bonnets to make gypsin. Fun better bring along yours.

My children are all out of the house, so it follows that I have written this at one sitting. For a wonder.

My kind regards to the members of your family.

Answer this soon, if you please —

Your most affectionately,

C. W. Thomas.