Private Journal

No V

20th Sept. 1827 — 22nd Mar. 1828
Washington 20th Sep'ry 1839

At this particular juncture, when Winter
is at hand, and all the interesting scenes connected with it are
full in prospect. Then too, the representatives in
popular opinion are born to assemble and organise the great
political arena on which the impending contest is to rage.
The imagination is awakened to an excited interest; the feeling
are ready to spring in union with the magnitude of the
subject and side in all absorbing controversy as judgment
or partially may dictate — Adams or Jackson.

Rally has it been that our Nation yet young in the
experience of political uncertainty, had been so agitated with
any single topic as this of the next Presidency. It is indeed
a question which ought to challenge the serious interest of
each people on whose sagacity alone it is to turn. Yet it
is somewhat surprising that the great class of sympathy or
animosity which is excited in almost every Parlament, whether
in the Country, should be felt by men whose interests are so
distantly affected by the issue, that it might almost be termed
questions of pure abstraction with them. But so it is.
Sept. 20th, 1837.

James quit them plough or theirickle. Mechanics
from by their tools of Merchants neglect their books to
become politicians and panegyric or vilify the Presidential
Candidate who returns is as the man in the Moon.

But we must take things as they are. To enjoy the
blessings of a free government, we must induce the counten
of notions of electorare indifference, and rest contented
in the position that "Error of opinion may be safely
introduced when Reason is left free to combat it."

Mr. Adams is the incumbent of Office, and according
to all precedent there should be some strong proof of
disagreement between him and the American people on great
principles. Too, the exception be made in his case to the
rule of reelection for eight years. But Mr. Adams has
made Mr. Clay Dep. of State; - plagued with his gaming
addiction; and reached the President's Chair
by the aid of an apostate. This constitutes a mighty fact
which, however justified by circumstances, will be ascribed
by the mass of the people as the result of force by a
political bargain, and thereby condemned as political
corruption.
all of whom are anxious for any change in the existing state of things, with the hope of personal advantage. From the turn of tide, the popular sentiment is excited to an extraordinary degree, and in spite of the high qualities of Mr. Adams as a statesman, his long experience in national foreign relations, his well-stored mind and his energetic character, the Conder Abdul the Conder Abdul.

With only honest patriotism to his interests, promises to raise most critical war with fire and poudlan, fire triumphant on his downfall. The opposition ranks on the floor of Congress are ripe with talent of the first order. And in the Senate they have lately been recruited by numbers sufficient to make their vote the predominant one. The contest will be then for most fortunate, and it would not greatly tax our ingenuity to predict against reliance to the cause of Jackson. It is a growing cause. Each day brings forth new testimonials of this, and important occurrences of suffrage are developed at every election. So Clinton it is said has at length taken sides in speaking of an Candidate for the Vice President on the Jackson ticket.
Judge McClean, the Postmaster General, the
has hitherto acknowledged only neutrality, is confidently
believing to be in feeling, friendly to the Jackson
cause, and perhaps will not much longer conceal it.
Few men now enjoy more popularity than Judge
McClean. He is known and polished in the political
diplomacy and has therefore never committed himself
in such a way as to afford ground for public censure.
With all the rights of others men's experience
therefore before him, with a creed of pure and popular
ideals for his chanted. With ambition that aspires to
nothing short of the highest, and with a modest
simplicity of manner which makes him easily
acceptable to all men, he occupies an important
position in the arena and with favorable fortune
may one day find himself a principal competitor
for the ultimate prize.
The accession of
Judge McClean to the Jackson party is therefore
a circumstance of some considerable moment.
It identifies him with that great political division of the community, and at the same time gives strong countenance to the principles on which that division is formed as a party. It leads us to believe that in spite of all the objections urged against the election of a mere military hero to civil preeminence, there are still weightier reasons why the disciplined warrior and incumbent of office should be placed.

Popular infatuation, we cannot suppose this to be. Grave men like Clinton & Melville cannot be influenced by the sallow of martirial exploits. But in Jackson, it is evident they see the opposite evil. While they acknowledge the fearful precedent which his election would create—the portentous imitation of all Roman Republics whose liberties have fallen a sacrifice to popular enthusiasm in favor of successful military leaders, these politicians join with the popular voice in tolerating the alternative of encountering the hazard rather than endure that coalition of office which at least resembles corruption, and as such, more clearly threatens the purity of the permanency of our institutions than would the open election of a Military Chief.
The General, accompanied by Mr. Brown, departed yesterday for Annapolis, on a visit of family inspection. To that fact, he will return to-morrow. It is long since I saw them, and I feel anxious to receive those scenes with which one of the most interesting and important passages of my life are associated.

Travelling agrees with the General, although I cannot see that his health is decidedly improved; from the time he left Washington in March last. If he keeps along without failing, it will be as much as can be rationally expected.

The political state of the nation at this moment does not look influential on the General's side. Of the summer, it is true, that Gen. Clinton has associated with Mr. Van Buren to defeat the prospects of Mr. Adams at the next election; it will argue the most unequivocal signs as to the side that Mr. Monroe will take in the controversy. Already the General sees these
Painting.)

things with some disquietude, because they not only disappoint his own speculations & prospects, but disprove the predictions which he has so confidently made.

Fresh schemes are forging! And time will soon unburden itself of them.

I have recently taken a great fancy to taking landscapes. Mr Wood of this place is quite an artist in this branch of aquatic colouring. Knowing that a little instruction would be of great service to me, I took 2 or 3 lesons of Wood some weeks since. I have profited so much by them that my style is altogether improved in my knowledge of the art greatly enlarged. These exercises are very agreeable to me; but they consume so much time that I am unable to decide whether I do rightly in devoting my hours to so subordinate a branch of accomplishment.

It is very pleasant however to have portraits of our friends and I feel that the possession of the Wife requires to take time at least a valuable acquisition.
October 9th, 1827 — Wednesday
Acting adjt. General

The cold is sick to day — His old attack of asthma; — God grant it may prove nothing serious.

Col. Jones who has long been promising himself the indulgence of a country excursion, took horse to day, and left me in charge of his Office. On this transient absence of Official Authority, I felt more practically aware of the prerogatives which attach to my situation, the laws authorising aides de camp to leave as Acting Adj. Genl's when so ordered by their Chiefs.

I settle into the continuance of the office with a good deal of ease, and should like to discharge its duties a long time. On Avant, however, in my motto. — My biles have not left my face yet do — alas! to my beauty! I scarcely dare appear before decent people, my check is disfigured with sulphur and salts, diet and exercise, consistent exercise, and no indulgences. Such is life! Life!
ORDERS.
No. 54.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE;
Washington, October 12th, 1827.

1. The Stations of the Artillery Regiments, will be changed. This has been determined on as a measure of equal justice to all;—as being called for, by the best interests of the service, and by the common rule of equity in Military detail. It is therefore to be regarded as the commencement of a system, promising to the Artillery generally, the advantages of a biennial exchange, and to the Garrisons of the sickly stations in particular, (on the Southern frontiers,) the hope of periodical relief.

2. These changes will be made without delay, between the 1st and 3d Regiments, and the 2d and 4th Regiments, mutually, according to the following arrangement.

3. The Companies at the Southern Stations, will not vacate their posts, until relieved by others from the North.

Of the Companies of the 1st Regiment.

Brooks, at Fort Preble, Me.
Mason's, at Fort Wolcott,
H. Whiting's, at Fort Independence,
F. Whiting's, at Fort Constitution,
Saunders', at Fort Trumbull,
Kirby's, at Fort Sullivan,

Lomax's, at Bellona Arsenal, Va.
Childs, at Fort Washington, Md.
McCleton's at Charleston Harbour, S. C.
Ansart's, at Fort Johnston, N. C.
Thruston's, at Annapolis, Md.
Mackay's, at Charleston Harbour, S. C.
Of the Companies of the 3d Regiment.

Lomax's, at Bellona Arsenal,      Fort Wolcott, R. I.
Anast's, at Fort Johnston, N. C.  Fort Constitution, N. H.
McClintock's, at Charleston Hbr.  Fort Preble, Me.
Mackay's, at Charleston Harbour.  Fort Independence, Mass.
Childs, at Fort Washington.       Fort Sullivan, Me.
Thursto'n's, at Fort Severn.      Fort Trumbull, Conn.

Of the Companies of the 2d Regiment.

Panning's, at Fort Delaware,      Payne's, at Augusta Arsenal, Geo.
Pierce's, at Fort Marion, P.      Pierce's, at Fort Marion, P.
Pelton's, at Fort Columbus.       Erving's, at Savannah, Geo.
Zantzinger's, at Fort Columbus.   Spotts, at Fort St. Philip or Chief
Legate's, at Fort Columbus.       Mentor, Lou.
Moffett's, at West Point.         Whiting's, at Petite Coquille, Lou.
Munroe's, at Savannah,            Munroe's, Savannah, Geo.

Of the Companies of the 4th Regiment.

Pierce's, at Fort Marion,         Fort Delaware, Del.
Paine's, at Augusta,              Fort Mchleary, Md.
Ewing's, at Savannah,             Fort Columbus, N. Y.
Whiting's, at Petite Coquille,    West Point, N. Y.
Spotts, at Fort St. Philip,       Fort Columbus, N. Y.
Munroe's, at Savannah.            Fort Columbus, N. Y.

The Head Quarters of the 1st Regiment, will be fixed at Charleston Harbour, S. C.
The Head Quarters of the 2d Regiment, will be fixed at Savannah, Ga.
The Head Quarters of the 3d Regiment, will be fixed at Fort Independence, Ms.
The Head Quarters of the 4th Regiment, will be fixed at Fort Columbus, N. Y.

The Major of the 1st Regiment, will, for the present, be stationed at Annapolis, Maryland, and the Lieut. Colonel of the 3d, at New London Harbour, Ct.

5....As the health of the troops during these movements, must depend much on the care and attention of the Officers of the Medical Department, their attendance will be generally required on board the transports. The Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons at the Northern Stations, i. e. those of the 1st and 2d Regiments, will therefore accompany the troops of those Regiments to the South, and return with the troops of the 3d and 4th Regiments, who may be relieved from thence.

The Surgeon General will give the necessary instructions for the execution of this paragraph in detail, and for the ultimate assignment of the Surgeons to their permanent Stations.

6....The Quarter Master General's Department, will furnish the necessary transports and facilities, to carry this order into effect. To this Department is also assigned the responsibility of securing the public property, &c. at the posts temporarily vacated.


[Signature]

A. D. Camp,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Col. Jones has not returned, so ever since
the 21st I have been almost constantly engaged
in the duties of the Adjt. Genl.'s dept. During this
period, a very important duty has been placed
charging the stations of the Regiments. The
responsible task of assigning all the companies
to their new stations devolved on me.

Such things are more pregnant with blame than
their nature. The quarters are noisy and the
satisfied, quiet. However, my name has
gone forth in an imposing attitude, and if distinction
consists in notoriety, I shall not have laboured in vain.

The Genl's health is good again. The weather gets
Colder, and offices are warmed with fires. Tomorrow
we set out for C.B. Comfort, if nothing material
prevents, as I hope it may not, for thence we
have already been disappointed.

Day after yesterday I purchased 500 $20 worth
of Bank Stocks in the 1st of the Metropolis.
I suffer little with this, though they have left
my face for the present.
Tuesday 23rd Oct 1825

Fortune’s Morning

On Wednesday the 17th inst. the Gen. accompanied by Bosan gunnelfish embark’d on the Hermione for Old Port Comfort. From thence we have returned to day. Our sick list has been extremely agreeable, as to another, and all the circumstances connected with it. We found the Battalion in fine order and the state of the community generally, creditable to the excellent officer who presided over it. The Band gave us some most exquisite music, and the Thespian Corps entertained us with a fine exhibition in their new theatre. On every account Old Port Comfort ought now to be considered as the most desirable station among the Artillery Regiments.

The order for Regt. exchange had reached Old Port Monroe the very day we arrived there and we formed much excitement prevailing among the Officers in consequence of it. The grumblers who denounced Old Port before now relented and offered every thing if they could be permitted to come to stay on that “Sand Bank.” So selfish are all our opinions: so measured ought they to be received.
26th Oct.

The Col. of Mr. East's I found very much the same as formerly, and Mr. E. and emphatically so. Their letter is matter of regret where there was so much room for improvement.

Col. E. lives liberally, at an annual expense of perhaps $5000 dollars. He drinks Champagne every day and has much company. Mr. E. has always been used to luxury and every species of gratification which wealth could command, and while every consequence is due to her character as a woman of polished education & strong understanding one is apt to lament that the results of ease & influence on such a mind, are evident as usual, in comparative mediocrity.

In a recent philosophy once observed that "after all, the only positive satisfaction, gratification of life are the sensual ones, - the pleasures of the table." I was induced to hear Mr. East to repeat the same sentiment as her own! - It struck me the more forcibly too, as I have often been willing myself to subscribe to it, though it reflected no credit on the dignity of our intellectual nature. But it is frequently felt to be true by many who are perhaps ashamed to confess it, and I suspect by those chiefly who have the highest pretensions to intellectual superiority; at least, it is often found in this class than in the lower orders who derive their enjoyment more from the active & physical operations of subordinate life.
Friday 26th Oct. (The pleasures of life)

Yet in my own experience I found reason to qualify the judgement of Mrs. E. by taking into consideration her circumstances of present mode of living. Populous of all, that of hundreds of the world are seeking for, she lacks the excitement incident to pursuit of any kind, and finds her solitary hours to roll heavily by. Her mind stimulated by no incentive, nor gratified by any novelty. The day with another passes monotonously, and its adventures event, scarce sufficient to furnish mental excitement enough to occupy a twentieth part of her time. The long residence is therefore all a blank, save only the periodic visits of the dinner hour. At table, indeed, (while health lasts) the palate is cheerfully gratified; and this enjoyment Unlike every other in the world) and is ample satisfaction such is the argument, and such has often been mine, but only when I have found myself in Mrs. E.'s circumstances, no positive pursuits, no decided occupation, no call for diligent, rapidious exertion.

The man however who conscientiously acknowledges such sentiments may be considered as in a dangerous way. His mind is retrograding - His energies are relatively -

"He lives to eat - Not eat to live."
Monday 29th Oct. 1827

"Ednay & Topaz." Surely, the late visit of our worthy chief Magistrate to the East must have bewildered his political capacity, or perhaps called back so many associations connected with his academic days that, fables & allegories, mythology & monodrama, have assumed sway over the mental empire where wisdom ought to reign undisputed.

 Seriously, the President's Baltimore toast, and his long drawn "explanation" of it, reads but awkwardly in history, and sounds still more awkwardly in the wide mouths of political novelty. It was altogether uncalled for, entirely out of place from beginning to end; inconsistent with the character of the first of the U.S. & incompatible with the occasion which drew its forth.

Besides, the expression of driving a bullet to the heart of an adversary General is one which belongs to another century. Neither the refinement nor the moral character of this will justify so strange and so barbarous a sentiment.

Rather, than an very few men who can turn their daily discourse to suit the times, out of those few our rural functionary ought at least to be one.
Tuesday, 5th Dec. 1827. Politics

My official duties, together with the expense of time, which in my present position, encroach on the hours I formerly allotted to this little journal.

Nothing of consequence has occurred worthy of particular record, since my last date, unless we except the events of the political world. "Election 1828" have become party bywords, and are bandied about by the Opposition editors with faulting glee. Those of the friends of Mr. Adams can applaud his taste, though he himself is not satisfied with it.

We shall hear from the elections in New York in a day or two, and then learn more to alarm us of the final issue of the Presidential question than has yet appeared. If Jackson gets 10 of the electoral votes of that State his election is almost certain, and the general opinion now is that he will even have a majority of them. If so favorable to the Adams school, and all the Cabinet of the present Administration...
Nov 9th

Among these symptoms of the probable success of Jackson's cause, I number one which I regard as particularly decisive, and in politics it is a cardinal maxim, to cherish hope! He proclaims fair auspices, even of those who should die, and auspices vanish. As with the times, with my worthy chief. Strongly a friend to Adams, he has uniformly expressed the most unswerving confidence, a full reliance on in his cause, and in the good sense of the people of this Country, who, he said, would not change an Admini-
tion without some great public cause. Some fundamental difference in political principles between the two groups of the governed. This crisis, however, he said, had not

at hand and in spite of the present confidence in favor of Jackson, the sound and rational cause would ultimately prevail.

Lately, I have received some modifications of this prevage (to use the most moderate terms,) — an occasional criticism on Adams' eloquence on Jackson's patriotism and more, a critique on Adams' soundly of judgment. Of the latter class the late

last of the President has furnished the best example.

In particular, he has spoken of the President's eloquence, and the way in which he has used it in the interests of the country. This eloquence, he says, has been exemplary, and has been used to advance the public good. He also speaks of the President's sound judgment, and the way in which he has used it in the interests of the country. This sound judgment, he says, has been exemplary, and has been used to advance the public good. He also speaks of the President's patriotism, and the way in which he has shown it in the interests of the country. This patriotism, he says, has been exemplary, and has been shown to advance the public good.
theme of admiration - The regrets that so great a statesman should have exhibited so little knowledge of political tact; - Condemns his conduct, human too, that could have prompted so barbarous a sentiment as "feeding a bullet to the heart." Of a brave and Chivalric Officer, though a Briton. This I perceive the general adherence upon the grave character of the toast, without adding the ridicule due to the "Ebony Tapes" branch of it, which convulses me that his mind is seriously balancing on the subjects and that, should Adams fall to the impending contest, the Bull, driven will be purely grand as a prominent natural, if not a merited chance of his misconduct. Judge Nelson seems to be in fine spirits. He has always been the most confidential friend of the General, and between them politics, has of course been the leading theme of intellectual communion. The Post-M. has been long suspected of Jacksonism although professing neutrality. He has been more unambiguous of late, however, a few could doubt that his feelings were Anti-Administration. Hence his cheerful confidence in the present "signs of the times."
Saturday Nov. 10th 1827

Today the news of the New York City elections have reached us, and the result, though not unexpected, has saddened the hearts of many a friend of the Administration. The Jackson ticket, it is said, will prevail everywhere in Albany, but in the Western Counties of the State the Administration is believed to have great prospects of success.

Can scarcely suppose it possible that Mr. Van Buren possesses individually such influence with his party as to guide or control their votes or a question like this, but rather that by watching the current of shifting his course with it, he manages to ride along the surface of the stream, to thus at least gain the credit of a Leader. In the City, composed as it is of the mercantile interests almost entirely, there must be a prevailing dissatisfaction with the interdict of the East India trade. The Manufacturing policy is also adverse to the prosperity of their foreign trade. Besides the existence of a large and preponderating majority of the old Federal party, who hold together under the Polewan.

So far at least they have succeeded.
Wednesday, Monday 12th Nov. Writing

The approaching nuptials of Miss McLean & Oct. Taylor cause no small excitement with us as Prunella is to be Bridesmaid and my brother one of the groomsmen. Nice dresses and gowns are therefore the order of the day. Within doors, and mornings hung, calls of ceremony. The business of the day abroad. Poor Eveline is in quite a dilemma as to her third Bridesmaid. Having lately arrived at womanhood and picking few intimate acquaintances in the city, the maid no one after Prunella on whom she could call for this service. Outwardly it seemed those little remarks from the gossiping world which any thing singular is sure of excite. So when it was known that Sophia Ramsey was the chosen attendant, I heard it frequently asked, Is it not strange that Miss P. should have been invited as Miss McLean’s Bridesmaid? Why, I heard they never existed once to twice and no intimacy or particular friendship ever subsisted between them! — All this was accompanied by the congenial spirits, which Carlingford Spirits love to exhibit and do its falls out with our pretty, frank, generous, thoughtful Eveline. May she be happy still!
Thursday, 15th November 1825

Last evening a daughter was born to one of our friends. Dr. Ashworth and the mother are to-day in as well as could be expected. Brock, whose disposition is languid and languorous, seems not to much inclined to the event so I believe he would have been more the father of a son instead. Such in the preference usually entertained by young husbands; at least those whom I have known in the Army. Mrs. B— now twice a grandmother is to-day full of employment, and all the household are in a mood of congratulation, on account of this auspicious event.

Miss Martha Harris arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, to perform her duties as bridesmaid to Miss McLean. Pamela and the rest of us look forward to the 20th with much interest, and trust the eventful period may not prove a disappointment to us.

Last evening Mrs. Towson gave a large Music Party. We were all much pleased with the entertainment.
Tuesday (Nov. 20th) 1827 (Politics)

The New York Elections, being indicative of the popular feeling with regard to the Presidential question, have almost put the matter beyond doubt and seemed to the Jackson cause the surest prospects of success. Indeed, the Administration now have no hope but in the probability of a change in Virginia, but Virginia seldom changes suddenly, and one short year only is to elapse before the final canvass is made.

We are naturally led to ask, in reference to this extraordinary development of popular sentiment, what have been the principal causes that have operated with such decisive and unexpected results in the public mind? In what was the existing Administration's change so offensive, so marked and pointed in the short term, heretofore conducive to the prevailing sense of the Community?

These reasons may be recapitulated, and when balanced with the objections which have been urged against Gen. Jackson, they will not be found not wanting in one weight.
First: W. Adams was elected by the House of Representatives! This would always prove an unfortunate circumstance in the politics and affairs of any President. The people are ever jealous of their proper prerogatives and disposed to regard with little complacency the success of any candidate who owes his elevation to the constitutional compromises alone, but more especially so, when this candidate like W. Adams had not the greater number of electoral votes in the first instance; gained his election by the majority of a base unit, and counted in this majority some of the States whose sovereign vote were represented by a single individual.

It is true that M. Jefferson was also elected by the H. of Representatives, but at that time the Constitution in regard to this subject had not received that modification which now separates the two election of President and President, into two distinct questions. M. Jefferson's cabinet was well chosen and his political principles harmonized with the peculiarly active prejudices of the popular mind. W. Adams election has been disapproved by the people and subsequent occurrences
Poltics

have conspired to alarm and alienate many who
might otherwise have abided what seemed a necessary
evil.

2. Mr. Adams was elected by the direct & inde-
pendent aid of Mr. Clay, his party, and Mr. Clay after-
wards received the appointment of Sec. of State.

No man of sense, sufficiently versed in political expe-
crience, can pretend to accuse either the Party or its first Minis-
ter of corruption or mismanagement. Yet many are free
to admit that such a coalition, under such circumstances,
and by men so widely estranged from each other in political
attachments, was extremely impolitic, and well calcu-
lated to incur the most decided popular reprobation. It furnished
a great fact, which none could dispute, and from this
fact the natural conclusions formed by the mass of the
people were unfavourable. The violent charges of
bargain intrigue & corruption, so assiduously urged
by the opposition were heard with more complacency on
this account and no reasons however adduced
could counteract the impressions which were deeply
and generally received. These charges of political
impudence were calculated to make.
However loud and imperative may be the warnings of history against military chieftains, the apprehension of milch despotism is by no means so great among our people as the fear of political corruption. The one is an open and the other a secret foe. Popular suffrage is an antidote to the former, but the latter may intentionally infuse its corrupt poison, before the effectual antidote can be administered.

3d

Some of Mr. Adams's appointments have been unfortunate to revise.

Pleasantting was sent to the Court of St. James when his health was so perfectly to inquire for the discharge of congressional duties, while those of diplomacy still more arduous responsible were recklessly undertaken and as unsteadily neglected.

Mr. King, too, was a magistrate of the old Federal party, and connected with that party alone, shown of influence and destination of power. This with other effects of a similar kind turned a disposition on the part of Mr. Adams to build up strength again amongst the Federalists whose party he had long partitioned and whose principles, in many respects, he was strongly suspected of being a disciple.
Politics

4th. The Panama Mission, one of the principal original measures of the Administration, has proved an Abortion.

On appointing ministers to the Panama Congress the President exercised what he believed to be his just prerogative, but in his message, he proclaims the subject in terms altogether repugnant to the popular republican spirit of our institutions. The measure was not demanded so suddenly as to render a few months delay important to its success, and it would have been better far more advisable in the Executive to await the pleasure of the Legislature and execute their will rather than on his part make any assumption of prerogatives which could plausibly be disputed.

The effect of this as well as other similar proceedings has been to cause some general suspicion that Mr. Adams is in a measure the Monarchist he is accused of being, and in fact the public has leaned in him come more disposition to assert exercise the full power of executive magistracy upon the legislative or popular pleasure as the guide of his actions. So far forth he has in effect set himself in array against the people.
In addition to these several objections raised against the present Administration, it is proper to notice the summary which measures of Mr. Clay is charging the public pointings from. The cold and unmanly manners of Mr. Adams towards all who approached him; the austerities of the family, and their intimate connection with men celebrated in the acts of the Essex juncto to the Hartford convention! This nation cannot forget the services done against the efforts of the Government during the last war, by that same Federal party, when every patriot was called on by honour to justice, to devote his whole energies to the public weal, and rescue the public dignity from insult.

Mr. Adams's family is not popular at Washington. There is much of exclusiveness in the conduct of Mr. Adams with respect to his private relations, and the other members of the household are not left particular in their own policy. All these, together with the Ebony Cloud and the first of the East India trade at the heights of the skies, render the present Chief Magistrate less acceptable to the people than his Memorial's Competitor.
Wednesday, 24th Nov. 1827

On Tuesday evening Captain Beckett's marriage with Miss Peacock was celebrated at the Judge's Manor, and on the evening a large party assembled to give the customary congratulations. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings also, the house was thrown open for the reception of Company though on neither occasion was the splendour or merriment or brilliance of the evening of the wedding. (Attended Friday)

We were also invited to dine at Judge Melane's where the ladies were late in their return. The feast was very pleasant and productive of high social enjoyment.

Miss Lancaster, who came from Philadelphia to study with Miss Eunice, proves to be a young lady of polished education and respectable attainments. She formally teaches in Philadelphia, but it was through some of her correspondents here that I received the high of favorable impressions of her excellence of worth, which I have for a long time entertained. She is not beautiful though her presence is imposing and her person attractive. She has been accustomed to polite society and exhibits in all her demeanor the manners and accomplishments of a lady.
Wednesday, Saturday 24th Nov 1837

On Tuesday evening Capt. Taylor's marriage with Miss Bryce was celebrated at the bride's mansion and in the evening a large party assembled to offer the customary congratulations. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings also, the house was thrown open for the reception of Company though on neither occasion was the company so numerous or brilliant as on the evening of the wedding.

On the morning of Friday, we were also invited to dine at Judge McDonald's where the bride's parents were the guests. The host was very pleasant and productive of high social enjoyment. Miss Taylor, who came from Philadelphia to attend the wedding, proved to be a young lady of polished education and respectable attainments. She had formerly been in Washington, but it was through correspondence with her that I received the high and favorable impressions of her excellence of which I have for a long time entertained. She is not beautiful though her presence is inspiring and her person attractive. She has been accustomed to polite society and exhibits in all her demeanor the manner and accomplishments of a lady.
To much for exterior;

The more important attributes of her real disposition – the qualities of her heart, the depth of her understanding and the temper of her moral sensibility - is another, a more arduous task.

It must be allowed that with all the merit which her friends concede in attributing to her, she has not preserved the vestige of original demure and innocent innocence. There is a dash of the "initiated" visible in her general conduct, and a tone of admiration evidently formed one of her ruling passions. But these foibles are perhaps inseparable from these very accomplishments, which are so much valued in society for the attainment of which Nature must make many sacrifices to Art. Besides, who is perfect?

We are to wait until we meet with the true idea of our imaginary creations, we should at once demonstrate our folly to our despair.

M. St. Claire is certainly a fine girl, but she acts like me, rather "engaged" already than desirous of being so, and exhibit much of the non-chalance proper to the most elegant of all who has nothing else to gain, or to desire.
Wedding party

One of the incidents connected with the subject of the wedding, is the pretended attachment of the first promenades to the lady of whom I have just spoken. The pretended, because Tyler has exhibited such eager and overpowered attentions to this rich diamond that few disinterested observers can suppose them based upon real affection or a mature understanding of the lady's worth? He knows he has but a short garbage yet time, and would make up in what he lacks of time. The feeling is that he is quite old enough to be married, and has probably, in his own consent to this particular match. Still, it is exceedingly problematical whether any lady worthy of his character, described as a girl ranking, would receive these hasty and officious attentions addressed as the sincere offerings of sentiments affection. I must be still mistaken in her, if she does, and as I would cherish of her the most favourable opinion, I rest with the belief that Tyler, with all his sophistry, flattery, poetry, and fine figures, will succeed in the great public he has thus undertaken.
Mark I. Wednesday 28th Nov. 1827

Capt. Taylor, my brother & several other officers left the City this day for Old Point Comfort. The past week has been a gay one to us as our family have taken so much interest in the wedding of Mr. P. A. Dean, and Davidson has shown no small satisfaction from the circumstance of the occasion, so important to his & R.'s happiness.

I have also seen Gen. Van Buren this morning. They arrived last evening and seem to be in good health. Mr. Webster has also arrived & the Ceremonials will be here tomorrow.

These are some of the indications of the coming gay season and bring to my mind the vivid recollections of the winter (2 years since) when Dawson & I revelled in all the fatiguing delights of parties, balls & Socials.

Next Monday Congress will meet - The Speaker will be elected and the strength of parties nearly ascertained. Warrin is to be the contest - Not to hope not violent. In all our political controversies, we shall never forget our National History.
Monday Dec 3rd 1827 (Politics)

I have just returned from the Capitol and learned the important piece of the vote in the choice of Speaker. Mr. Benton was elected by a majority of 8 votes over Mr. Clay, thus crowning the predominance of the Jackson party in the House of Representatives.

There are some deductions however to be made as many individuals were doubtless influenced by other considerations than the Pres. election, still in this case the principal subject of party division it may be safely concluded that the Administration will no longer have a majority in the House.

Mr. Benton delivered his address of thanks with much dignity and gave favorable earnest of his future success in the discharge of the important duties about to devolve upon him. The old members were unusually app'd to the officers of Clerk, doorkeeper, &c. - and on the morrow perhaps we shall
Know who are true patriots to this country.

This has Congress opened. The Senate was
quickly organized, and the customary interchange
between the two houses, was perfect. Committees
to wait on the President for his address, were
secretly appointed, and then each chamber adjourned.

This has opened the twentieth Congress. Few
eights are more august than a body
organized — the delegation from each State
separately called up to assume fidelity to the Constitution
and hold the holy book in testimony of their vows! To
observe the friendly recognition of its members now
meeting after their long seclusion, and the occasion
introduction of new rules to their compatriots in the
great business of legislation!

As our country
increases in power & wealth, so does our contemplation
rise in solemnity when such a spectacle is presented
as this — the assembled wisdom of the Nation — the delegated
Mind, of the community at large; American People.
Dec. 3. Monday (Fashion)

Several days since, arrived in our city.

The rich and (as some think) beautiful Miss Fisher.

She is the daughter of the Massachusetts Senator,
Commander of the Crowninshield.

I have been here twice, and having, some exceptionable traits of
manner, I have been thus far altogether pleased
with her. She seems to have a spice of romance
in her composition, loves poetry, and has sufficient
of sentiment, that which Dr. Berkeley wants!

I am enthusiastic when rightly tempered, and this I
think to be in the charming fishes. If she is not
too much a victims of fashion, if she has that
rightly directed mind to prefer solid worth of character
to surface or passions distinction, then I shall
record her as one of the most captivating desirable
of the age. She would thus be the common I can
love, even better without her wealth, and almost
compliment that affluence had been her birthright.

But time will unfold much, as the days roll on.
Reflection on Society.

Miss Hawkins I should judge to be about 22 or 23 years of age, and Miss Elsie is but 18. — Five years work an essential change in the manners and in the mind of a young lady, and this disparity is evident in the whole deportment of the two young ladies who now bear the title of our belles in our city. Miss Hawkins wants the soft naiveté and engaging enthusiasm of Miss Elsie, and yet the latter cannot boast the well disciplined and subdued mind of our Philadelphia damsel. But must we purchase social refinement, elegant accomplishments, only at the expense of natural grace? — Must all belles whose advantages in society have been so valuable, prove affected and sophistcated? A heavy price to pay for educated refinement! Yet it is not to be supposed that the influence of wealth, luxury, universal gratifications of desire, the flattering of surrounding admirers, and all the aspirations of splendid life, can fail to operate upon the young mind and turn its current of thought into channel, not the most favourable for the creation...
or development of the best principles. To one bred in the city and taught to combine in the gay scenes of fashionable society, the world is presented in such a gaudy web that its features are disguised as to deceive its true features and a fictitious value is imposed on things which are or ought to be, comparatively insignificant. To such an one, fashion is the arbiter whose dictates are ever to be obeyed. Pleasure is the intoxicating delight of honor. Admiration of one's self is the vain complacency of tact and distinction. For these are sacrificed many of the finest traits of natural character, and the real purposes of life are distorted or concealed. A woman bred in such scenes is imbued with such principles, can never make a good wife to a military officer. The lot in the Army would be one of punishment and endurance in comparison with her former luxury and ease, and it is easy to imagine the wretchedness which would ensue not only to the husband but to herself, on a trial of domestic life in such circumstances.
Yet the life of a military man is chequered. He has often to appear in the courts, among elegant society, as well as in the tender scenes of the camp or garrison, and would decline to see the partner of his choice as well as the accomplished to grace the festive hall, as the sensible motion to participate in the homely avocations of his military quarters. It would seem therefore, that an officer's wife should be the best and most sensible of women; uniting all the elegancies of aristocratic education to the pure virtues of unsophisticated nature. But as such perfection is not to be found, it only remains for the votary of Hymen to seek such a medium as will write as many of the excellences of either character as he can find, always bearing in mind, that the alliance is one of compromise and forbearance—And whenever defects or faults are seen, that they ought to be either concealed or concealed with those substantial advantages which are conferred by the virtues of which they are accompanied.
Monday 16th December 1829 (Grad. health)

For three weeks the General has been suffering from the effects of a fresh attack of his old complaint. A blister which was applied to his forehead caused a matter which flowed down into his eye and produced for the time much inflammation in it. Since that time, the Cdr. has recovered gradually his health in every particular. But this, and now he feels more appreciation of a partial loss of sight, those of any other immediate effect likely to arise. He is still able to read a book of common writing, hence he is that out of more than half his usual resources and thrown back upon himself to Emme. It is impossible for his friends to read all the time to him, more would be done if it, but many of his hours are insufferably tedious and even the necessities that remain to him are all ailed by the ever impending reflections that this is but another warning, not of dissolution, for that he does not dread, but of living imbecility and old age.
The most aggravating idea, however, which afflicts the Earl, in his present condition, is the fear of becoming unfit to discharge the official duties of his station as became his own character of former years. He would shrink from any course of action demanded by domestic necessity, which would compromise his reputation as a disinterested patriot and the dignity of his name, which is the pride and only inheritance he has to confer on his posterity.

Lot of light so far as to be unable to read or examine papers, would be to his mind, however, a sufficient reason for relinquishing the high responsibilities incumbent on him as Commander of the Army, although he is surrounded by a grateful staff, and might call upon this conjunction of circumstances, his mind not occupied by the most agreeable thoughts for his feelings to turn to the most happy chord. Whatever happens, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, howe
Tuesday 11th Dec. 1829

I mentioned to the General today, what I have for some time contemplated, my intention to write the memoirs of his own life, when leisure & materials served. Although this is ground which has been already several times trod, I feel confident nearer the help that something new may be laid and several errors of former publications corrected, and if no other occult arises from my undertaking it will at least derive the benefit of so much literary exercise, and the praise of my friends for a laudable attempt.

Dr. Tyson is negotiating for a furlough to visit France and specially the Artillery School at Paris for the purpose of translating the new work on Artillery lately published by a Commission attached to that establishment. It is not improbable that Tyson will succeed; if so, he will have entered on a career which promises to him much reputation and perhaps accompaniments.

He is active, intelligent & enterprising, and is animated by a spirit of ambition which knows no bounds.
Friday. 14th Dec. 1837. (Signed)

The General's fear for the loss of light, had depressed his spirits so much for the last fortnight, that every hour has seemed to him a heavy and distressful one. He conceives that his family & staff who are round him do not read aloud to him with willing hearts; and therefore he hears them with mingled pleasure. This suspicion may be possibly well founded in some degree, because it is really welcome to be bound down to some tedious document in which the reader has no interest. Moreover, conscious he may be that it gives entertainment to the insulter. Yet the General is not apt to magnify these suspicions himself, for himself accumulates causes of discontent & quarrel. As to me, I have not sufficient strength of limbs to read aloud more than 15 or 20 minutes, yet I am by no means exempt on this account, from those keen animadversions which often escape the General when he imagines we are not as devoted and confiding as he at times as to be.

While on this subject, it may be well here to remark that on all these points, the General & myself stand toward each other in relations considerably different.
from those which characterized our former intercourse. Then the fault lies (if fault there be), and such untruth and deceit as is a practice in every one of us, ought to be decided by one who partial to one of us can be on the subject. Both of us have altered perhaps, and both must experience a corresponding change of feeling.

If an invalid he finds in forc'd to think a great deal of himself in his own case—a case as melancholy, almost, as can be imagined, but irreproachable inevitable. Others, cannot be supposed to be thinking of him this suffering all the time, however they may sympathize with compassion to them. Hence he frequently feels as if we were indifferent to his happiness, regardless of his comfort because we are not always occupied with the thousand out-of-door topics which interest us, and devoted principally to his entertainment. However, Scapin myself too exclusively perhaps. He is not entirely unreasonable though he expects more from his aids than he ought to look for in young ones, whom he has not bound by the graces of a winning & attractive manner, in a warm & devoted affection. He has praised honored me, and was grateful dutiful, but he has not the talent to secure that feeling.
of entire confidence and devotion which belongs to friendship, existing between equals. His deportment is grave and solid; his manner is majestic and arbitrary, and it is impossible for one, however warmly invited to his confidence and, to forget his superiority. This claim to
reference.
Under these circumstances, it is easy to conceive the nature of that attachment which subsists between the two of his aides. Artist & Dye gave good satisfaction and have always been bound to the Pet.
Doubtless be the most amicable tie; but the former was influenced by his relationship to the latter by a keen
foresee to his own interests, which added to motives of real
grateful regard toward the Pet. constituted a very fine
bond of union, which time will not probably sever.
But all who acquainted with human nature must admit that egalitarian is the surest basis of real friendship;
preeminence in intellectual endowments is not to prejudice
the maintenance of friendship or its existence, as the superiority of official stations. But when the latter cases occur in military associations, and these among persons actually living together, under the same roof
and around the same fireSide the mutual attraction which exists
always bears hardest against the weaker party.
Thursday 20th Dec. 1834

Last evening was Mr. Adams' first drawing room.

Many of our most brilliant & fashionable were absent partly because Mr. Taylor gives a large ball this evening, & partly because it is considered by some as unpoliteable to attend the first callee.

The Miss bosomfriends who have been here done or 10 days., were among the number of absentees, as also Miss cousin Miss Tilley. Miss Hawkins however was the light of the fair countenance.

Miss Van Rensselaer appeared, to quench the frivolous intuition that the fashionable are not all seen at the first drawing room.

Thus has our gay season commenced. Mrs. Clay gives parties on every alternate Wednesday evening, and Mrs. Barlow, when recovered from her present indisposition will probably the company on Saturdays.

The Miss Chenev - Van Neis - ladies all prepared to light up the gay circles of the Beau Monde and give color to the much said "Winter in Washington"
Last evening we attended the soirée of Mr. Bayley, which has been the first sale that has been given, was brilliantly distinguished by a full galaxy of our belles. But such a crowd! - such gesticulating and jamming such destruction to lace and gross de Naples. Thus to picture to dance! - Many were the disappointed aspirants to a place on the floor, though the space allotted to the Gallery was scarcely large enough to "balance" in. From a burlesque upon dancing, and bent for the conspicuous help of the position. I should imagine that a delicate woman would prefer to be in any other part of the room. Distinction however is what we all aim at, and it is perhaps excusable, if in the best, to wish for the place of honor d'éclat.

The crowd however was exceptionable - all complained of this, and many had reason to complain. Some were "wall-flowers" who hoped to be "belles" and others, ambitious, at least of some attention, were perhaps entirely neglected. To much was expected, in the first instance, and too high a value is set upon such things generally, for true wisdom or happiness.
Sunday, 26th December

Christmas holidays

Congress have been quite idle during the last week as they generally are during the holidays. We may not expect to see much business transacted by them until after New Years. Meanwhile, the City has been gay, in spite of a month of continuous rain, which has in the past seemed to have caused, and the sun—our greatest stranger, at last, appears again.

Mr. Clay held the first soirée on Wednesday night. The party was brilliantly attended; three large elegant rooms were thrown open to the company, and before wine they were all crowded. It seemed as if the halls of legislation had flung out all their tenants, and fashion had sent forth her richest representatives. It was a full, brilliant assemblage of our choicest belles abroad; Washington never seemed more delightful.

We have to say tomorrow, the Orphan's fair, where the ladies of the City attend with all their contributions to sell to such gentlemen as will buy, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum. More hereafter of this.
Friday, 4th Jan'y 1828

On New Year's Day, the President's House was, as usual on these occasions, thronged with all the beauty, fashion of the Metropolis,—the foreign Diplomatic functionaries in full costume, and many Members of Congress. The day was very fine. The scene also had been our greatest Strangers for the previous 3 weeks, alone for us on the New Year's Day with a luster, more brilliant from the very provision which we had so long been suffering. All the world seemed glad to smiles. Mutual greetings, pressed cordially from one to another, and Life itself seemed relieved of all its cares & disquietudes. Among the Strangers whom I had not before seen, was Dr. McMillan Mitchell from S. Carolina, the Same who were our Yellow passengers from Charleston to Savannah last Spring, and with whom the Lady & I were so much pleased.

After the Service, some of us adjourned by app't to Mr. Ramsay's where we had egg nog & cakes. The
New Year's

I had good fare there at Mr. Blake's too, and in the evening I attended a small party at Mrs. Peasontons. I scarcely remember to have ever passed a more happy day than the 1st of Jan.

The lovely Miss Dashing was forth in all her charms, and all around gallants.

Last evening Madame Stuyvesant gave her first soiree. Miss Livingston was there and formed as usual the centre of attraction. All eyes followed her through the mazes of the dance, which she threaded with so much grace, and all agreed that this was indeed a most extraordinary young lady. Those attending the party deemed the ladies appeared better dressed. It was not crowded, the rooms were well lighted (which is, every thing in these cases) and every body looked elegant and fashionable.

Mrs. Brown's party was on Monday, which I had almost forgot to mention. Tomorrow is to be the first of Mrs. Barkows. As the season has opened, and as yet, fashion has taken the lead of politics.
On Saturday (the memorable 5th. day) I found myself in that trying crisis, which all men experience perhaps once in their lives; and such is all the occurrences & emergences incident to social intercourse some can be more important & interesting. I had an interview with her whose person & character had attracted my admiration & paid my attachment. It was during a walk which I managed to prolong until we reached the terrace of the Capitol, where I unfolded the state of my feelings, and received the qualified but satisfactory answer which to nearly communes my feelings now.

"I was romantic in waiting my declaration until we came to the Capitol, but when I saw how much more it was to do with our actions as in love of mine? I would have prepared the scene, which we intended to ascend but the day was foggish and the prospect of course shut out. So at the foot of that magnificent edifice, the Acropolis of American legislation, I received the happy assurance that his hopes were fairly based and his feelings reciprocated. When shall I forget the day.
Washington Thursday - 10th Jan 1828

Ship We left the city today for Philadelphia in company with her uncle Mr. Augustus Richmond, for whose arrival from the West, she had been for some time waiting. Then after a week of two months at the Post Master General's has this excellent girl terminated a visit, which has been the means of fixing perhaps my destiny for life, by presenting to my eye that loveliness and Virtue with which I have been acquainted. My acquaintance with her has been short but every act of hers has been so uniformly correct, so ladylike, so lovely, that I cannot be received in the high estimation I have formed of her, nor except faults, in the holiness hopes which I have indulged.

To crown the whole, the Lord & Mrs. B. are both well pleased with my election and friendship to my parson. They have been true friends to me & their counsel has ever weighed heavily at my heart. I shall not have been happy what my choice been disappointed by them, for however infatuated I might be my better judgment would always have been misjudged as long as it conflicted with those which I never have had reason to doubt.
Courtship

Last evening I enjoyed (at the opera) one of the happiest hours of my life. With that true felt emotion which kindred spirits feel, when they commune together, and rejoin in mutual confidence the sentiments of the heart.

The excessive delicacy of Mrs. P—— has caused one or two little passages, which gave me some uneasiness, but at each interchange of my sentiments of her increased and my devotion became more fixed. The situation has been awkward and embarrassing in this city, and my attentions though well received have been rewarded so cheerfully that for a long time before declaration I at some period afterwards, I have almost despaired of my success.

But in every conjecture she has depicted herself with the most admirable propriety. She has felt that she ought to make me committing while absent from her Mother, yet being constrained by the emergency to indicate her feelings, she has done so with delicacy and so qualified, in reference to her Mother's will that, even her limited favours of her have been more highly prized by me than the almost professions I have been felt proud on being informed that she had no fortunes to save for the accomplishment of mercenary motives I so avoid. My dignity was elevated and ennobled by the very disclosure.
Friday 11th January 1828

Twenty six years of age! — Well sought certainly to begin to think seriously of matrimony.

And so I do — having found at last one whom I know how to appreciate and who knows how to appreciate me. Her taste seems to be congenial with mine, whose talents and education render her a finished lady. Her family is one of the most respectable in Philadelphia, and also without fortune, possesses those very attributes of disposition and character which perhaps fortune would have impaired; such a lady I have now found, and such do I most devotedly love.

Every step of my courtship has been marked by some peculiarity of incident which was calculated to heighten the romance of the subject and give it zest to the imagination. One evening in her society with all the McT. family present, I had tied her handkerchief in knots while engaged in conversation, and during my delirium of good feeling, I tossed it from me toward Mr. H., whose head it struck — the looked scenes of remorse over me, but I, with that sensibilities which could only be excused on the ground of exhilarated spirits, boyish feelings, took up the knotted handkerchief...
again, and again threw it on her head. The next morning I was seized with coldly by her, and on inquiry from her friend Mr. Stubbs, I found that my disrespectful conduct had given serious offence, and for twenty-four hours there never was a more miserable man. My deportment and my feelings, which had previously bordered too much on nonchalence, now became respectfully guarded. I was remorseful and deeply condemned. My esteem and affection for Miss Y. increased the more I reflected on her just rebuke and dignified prowess, and my ambition was able to regain her favour and merit her approbation. After two or three interviews, an apology and explanation on my part, restored me to her good will, and the gloomy cloud which for the time overcast my soul, was the cause of that increased admiration of her character and person which soon compelled me to unburthen my feelings and yield up my heart. I could sleep but very little during the night, so while lying on my pillow before the break of day, in yet a glance had entered my consciousness to enable me to write I had connect the face caring lives, Illustrations of this event and the feelings it engendered. The oppression I called retrospection, as well to generalize the subject in
order to defeat the curiosity of strangers, so to convince her for whom it was intended, how sensibly these reminiscences had become imprinted on my heart.

I have seen the pelting piteous storm
Assault the tender Rose, whose form —
Flaming with its flame,
But low before the raging blast,
While every leaf was shedding past
The melancholy tear.

But the dark cloud soon passed away
The sun beam'd forth in brighter ray
And gladdened all the scene.

The Rose, with renovated glow
Sent sweeter, lovelier colours now
Than if no storm had been.

I have seen the lightning's vivid flash,
Have heard the breaking Thunder cook,
And felt the panic dread.

The mighty Oak was sheathed and shivered
And from the frowning face of Heaven
Even Hope awhile seemed fled.

But when the tempest clouds had passed
Then Thunder's roar and Lightning's blast
No more their terrors showered.
The landscape's smile, - the sky's, yon's face,
Beneath in that home of calm
Than if no cloud had lowered.

To with the foam, conferring heart,
When the appointed, withering smart
Has quenched at its core.
Should eyes it dont's on, - once more smile,
They chase each care - each pain requite,
And sorrows pen no more.

This piece, with another, I put in his album when
Perhaps I shall often recur to it as the type of those deep
Excited feelings, which rejoiced me when it was written.

Another incident happened only this evening, times
Which gave me much trouble. On taking my leave for the
Day, I offered her my hand which she refused to take in hers.
However, I thought her delicacy might be I thought a friendly
Solicitation like was in her, most cruelly rejected, and after declaring
Against to receive a repulse of my friendly approaches, This was
The first note ever addressed to me and embraced the opportunity
To embody one or two other topics connected with the general subject.
This too was productive of a most happy effect - caused a new
Fashion - Reflections 2

flow of feeling & confidence and ripened our attachment to characteristics which renders a visit by me to Philadelphia the next step to be taken in that delightful theme of love.

What an odd compound is the human heart! How spontaneous, involuntarily and uncontrollably are some of its feelings! My mind never had left to do with my impulses, those in these circumstances; never so

shrink from its Sovereignty.

Well, it was announced at the last Drawing Room that I was at last disposed of. "Mortgage" be though how any thing could have transpired in my subject to whom I sincerely know. But this is to be expected and my next study is how to arm myself against the availing of my fashionable friends abroad. Our own house is now present - a merciful!! for it a march however and the battle has been fought on the righteous have known of the Movement.

I went to the Haydens.

Since last coming I danced as usual in sight good spirits, but as for interest, it was all gone. My thoughts were wandering towards Philadelphia, though my outward attentions to my old female friends were directed as formally. In general I polite regard,
Washington, Friday Feb 14th 1828

Theatricals.

I was one among the crowded audience at the theatre last evening who had the good fortune to witness the extraordinary performance of Miss Clara Fisher. And after the most pretentious compliment I am free to acknowledge my opinion that she is the most talented and engaging actress of the legitimate art that has ever visited our boards. Without being altogether beautiful, she has a countenance of touching sweetness and features that are readily modified to all the changeable expressions which are required in dramatic representation. She is still a juvenile of sixteen. She has, of course, attained to that full stature which may be requisite in the personification of the higher characters, but her judgment is as accurate, her taste as exquisite, and her expression as intellectual as if she could boast a full maturity of years and experience.

These qualities are united to such perfect grace of movement and a voice so witchingly melodious in long, tender, indeed the prodigy, which for want of a peer the words have long since acknowledged her to be.

In the first scene of the Bella'shotgage Miss Fisher appeared so plain in costume and so simple in action that
Theatricals — Miss Clara Fisher

It is doubtful whether a large portion of the audience were not disappointed in her. But no part could have been performed better because none could have been acted more naturally. Any excess in apparel or in declamation would have violated the decorum which belonged to the character and the scene.

In the succeeding exhibition of broad farce she played the hoyden girl & admiration and in the masquerade scene nothing could have been more delightful & captivating than her performance. The song 'Have fruit, have flowers' was introduced with fine effect and sung with that peculiar note and sweetness which belong only to the most rare & gifted of the sex.

It is a subject of serious regret that so much of the pleasure which Miss Fisher's performance is always calculated to produce should be annihilated by the exhibition of such vulgar ribaldry as disgraces the Comedy of the 'Belle's Stratagem.'

The taste of the present age, certainly of this community, is decidedly averse from such obtrusion because gauche and squalid by comparison. In the present instance feelings that had been叫ed forth by sentiment and raised to a height by that magic power of purity heretofore which seemed to beam from the soul of our Enchantress were too often rudely dashed by some of those loud & offensive passages which distinguish this Comedy.
will always revolt the ear of ridicule and call forth the deepest condemnation. Where else might have been heard unqualified applause. Whether this content is due to the manager or to the chief performer I know not, but no this play of talents, however brilliant, can be altogether agreeable to a refined audience, when pressed through the obscure medium of a play like this.

In the "spoiled child," Miss Fishin again equalled the high expectations that had been formed of her. The song "since then I've dreamed," was rendered with inimitable pathos, and so admirably accompanied with the appropriate expression of sentiment that Nature seemed to have claimed Minnie for her peculiar spell of utterance.

The audience werecroft in silence, sympathy, and such was the fascination of the moment that so one dared to exclaim "Encore." Though all would have given the whole evening's entertainments I have heard that song again.

On the whole Miss Clara Fishin must be considered one of the brightest ornaments of the stage in any country. The exhibits ininstance of precocity of intellect of genius which places her in a sphere far beyond the ordinary range of human capacity, and which, to the high reputation which has uniformly marked her course, and crowned her efforts.
Tuesday 5th Febry 1828

Last evening we went again to see Miss Clara Fisher at the Theatre. She came out in the dress but without success. My former high opinion of her powers, was not raised by the exhibition though little could be expected in a girl so young, putting up a character so much the antithesis of her own. Her soft young visage could not be brought into the wrinkled rigid front of an ascetic old jep, nor was her line sufficient in any degree for the character. But I found other objections. Her conceptions were not always accurate and where she is directly vulnerable to criticism. In short she should confine herself to a different & more circumscribed sphere, and few powers exerted within this pale exclusively would always produce a commanding effect & perhaps entail her celebrity.

So day Mrs. Wit & family with Mrs. Brown dined with myself in attendance called on Mr. Clarck and found him with his mother & sister at the City Hotel. She appeared lovely & fascinating as ever. She comes highly recommended from Baltimore, and seems entitled to the respect of the best Society.
Saturday 9th Feb 1828.

Health.

Today the Sen's has encountered (or rather yielded under) another attack of his old disease, which affects his head directly, by paralyzing his intellectual faculties, his memory, speech, and rendering him utterly unable to accomplish any business or attend to any duty. In such cases it has been always the Doctor's prescription to apply medicine, bleeding, and all manner of depleting remedies, but it is difficult to say how long the good General's constitution is to withstand such inconstant racking. The certainly is becoming more exposed every day. At a return of these affections, and consequently his life is held by a still more precarious tenure. I have become somewhat accustomed to this state of things now, and so often expect the worst that the apprehension has become familiar to me, and I shall doubtfully feel resigned to any dispensation that may occur. The family seem all to be so too, yet the General's death would be an awful thing. Potentiates of important consequences in public as well as in private concerns.
Washington, Thursday 14th Feb. 1828

Health

The general still continues the tenant of his sick chamber, though as we all think, he is now decidedly convalescent. Strong hopes are entertained that he may rise from the attack more effectually improved in his mental faculties than if he had not been visited with it. The loss of his eye sight, by which he was prevented reading announcements of fine prints, was an exceedingly grievous affliction. Since, and unless he regain it after this, he will be strongly induced to resign the command of the Army. Such at least is the issue of many of his reflections and it is hard to doubt that he would be induced to take this momentous step rather than "fumble with his fame" by remaining an inefficient incumbent of the office of General Chief.

Every day of my life is more or less clouded by reflections like these, urged upon me not only by the recollection current of the General’s conversation but by every association formed in his presence. Hope is therefore dead; the future seems pregnant only with impending tribulations. Even the most sanguine temperament will become depressed, with no other anticipations to dwell on than those of adversity.

A leaf torn here.
In the office here no more for Edward his end
was near, and that night I continued to watch by
the sick bed until 6 in the morning when I
retired for a little repose. At 8 I was
awakened by New tidings of alarm — The General
was dying — The weeping family were apprised of
his approaching dissolution, and after a last visit
to his bed side, they retired never to see him more.

At 2 past 12, yesterday, the 24th of Feb. he
breathed his last. He wore a tranquil placid
countenance at the latest moment, and such in the
expression of it in death. He departed by all
appearance in perfect confidence of mercy from his
Maker to whom during the 2 last hours he seemed
to address all his soul.

His family, bear the terrible bereavement
with becoming fortitude, but who can measure
the extents of their affliction? O! May God
protect and preserve! It is their Heavenly Father
who shows they are to look for comfort, for with the
good General, departs all their means of support.
Washington Friday 29th Feb 1828

On Wednesday the funeral of the late General in-Chief took place at noon, from the dwelling of his family, and the Corpse was borne in Military procession, to the public cemetery near the Eastern Branch, and deposited in its narrow bed. All that Martial and Civic pageantry could do, to honor the last obsequies of the dead, were displayed on this great occasion. Public sentiment was highly excited in favour of the Memory of the deceased. The procession was upward of a mile in length. Most of the Members of Congress attended, the houses being adorned for the purpose, and in spite of rainy weather the streets were filled with people to witness the sad & solemn ceremony.

Now, in Washington have we had to raise a General. Honor to the hero even in his grave, is the willing tribute of a generous people — such is ours, and I trust their spirit will be not unmanly.
represented in the halls of legislation.
A Motion has been already made by Mr. Harrison in the Senate for a Pension for Mr. Down, but from some cause or other it has withdrawn and another substituted in its stead, granting to the widow the pay of Major Lead for the residue of the year. This though rather a pitiful allowance, would be far better than nothing, though if the Bill should provide a full year's pay instead of the residue for the current year, it would amount to more than 5000 dollars.

Motions have also been made for reducing the Office of Major General. This is not a new subject. It has been always supposed that the Office as fixed by the law of 1821, was retained only through gratitude to Genl. Brown, and now on his decease these expectations are entertained that a successor will be appointed. In this posture of affairs I find my own interests much in jeopardy and am inclined to look out some eligible plan by which I can be retained near the seat of Government.
Wednesday, Friday, 1st March 1823

Yesterday a special order was issued assigning me to duty in the Adjutant General Dept. Col. Jones is a man whom I hold in the highest esteem and at material times, I feel pleased to be employed under his auspices. My allowance as yet are only for fuel & quarters. Though if my time plan for the Government of the territory is adopted, then assigning one of the Brigading to the supreme command, I shall doubtless find my station more eligible in this respect.

Speculation is still busy as to the great question of the succession. An office of high rank and sound judgment has said that the claim of Jemitt & Gaines are so nearly balanced that as an impartial friend to each, he could not decide between them. This is a singular state of things in daily affairs, and even the President with all his prudence & his sagacity is at a loss to decide between the rival candidates. No decision will therefore, in the present be made
Thursday, Saturday 15th Nov. 1828

Nothing yet has been done as to the Virginian Question. Much talk of the matter, but little action. If that office can be filled by Mr. Lincoln, I know not what to say. It would not be the best policy. Mr. Adams cannot be brought to believe in the necessity of filling the office. Mr. Lincoln is at a loss, and the Army more at a loss than ever. The cases are not analogous; however, it is still difficult to say what will be done in the end.

Hardly arrived a few days since from Bronte, and will soon complete the necessary arrangements for the sale of furniture and the removal of the family from Washington. Such is the melancholy trend of every drama in life. Such often is the termination of a man's career, who lives to float on the sea of popularity, and whose life leaves a stain on the vices of every faction in life. Such is the fate of a man who has labored, succeeded, and acquired. Yet, however, it would be a great misfortune to lose the support of such a friend as Mr. Lincoln, who is our only hope in this difficult period.
Within 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1828. Oat.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> I rec'd a letter from Mr., which put the seal upon our further intercourse.

It was what I expected, though it has been but very lately that I have been convinced how desperate are my prospects for matrimonial happiness.

God will be done! I have yet a clean conscience though there may be some who think me choosing to endure. Mortal circumstances, a dependent family, an uncertain profession, and a terror of point all deter one from undertaking any enterprise in which every step is irreversible and every advance replete with peril.

My late essay will be always remembered by me as a most important critical event of my life, a poignant with consequences utterly accomplished or disappointed. I have been disappointed and the experience gained will be deeply impressed on my memory.

Thereafter, I shall never step but with circumspection, nor judge without light. I may not yet be aware of the dangers which may arise from the present state. Yet again I say my conscience is clear, and my mind is undaunted.

End of No. 5.
food on the edge of the
is added to his eagerness.
something struck him so
he was almost knocked from
at the same time he felt
the pains that made him cry
he fully understood what
and he was struck from the
and great claws tore his
ratched deep gashes in his
spitting. Yowler tried
cck with one claw-tipped
d to the trunk of the
he other. The best he could
rake out a few feathers.
pounded him and great
his coat. He was too high
and jump. He began to
as fast as he could. Half
uld stand it no more and
bed. He had lost his appe-
learned a lesson, a pain-
ever would forget.

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story: "The Return of Red-

MATERNITY

What Every Wife Knows!

Every husband thinks he
is less, and odorless. It will
cessibility. When we put it on heat when

MORNING AND NIGHT,
YES! BUT DO
YOU THINK IT
RUNS IN BETWEEN
THOUGHT WAVES?

WHAT DO YOU WANT
AN OIL BURNER
FOR? DON'T
I TAKE CARE OF
THE FURNACE?

事故. The envelope, still sealed, is
returned to each patient when she
leaves the hospital.
The court, including Taney, agreed, as stated by Charles Warren, in his work on the Supreme Court, that "on a proper construction of the legislation contemplated and necessary before it could take effect, and that hence, as no such legislation had been enacted, the decision of the circuit court in favor of the validity of the one constituting the question of the repugnance of the one constitution to the other." There were two dissenting opinions, one by Story. One justice was ill and one heard the arguments but died before the decision was handed down. Thus it was a 4 to 3 decision.

One judge, however, McLean of Ohio, did read an opinion going into the slavery issue. He said to be the "boldest and plainest words yet spoken on the question by a supreme court justice."