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Matthew Dinsdale papers, 1836-1897: Folder 2.

Dinsdale, Matthew

[s.l.]: [s.n.], [s.d.]

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Boston, July 31 - 1833

Dr. Matthews

I in your Letter this day
at noon I in answer thereto say it
with feelings of the keenest anguish that
your dear Cousin Anne is no more.

I sincerely believe the intelligence of
melancholy and event would come upon you
like a Thunderbolt if you had not anticipated
- feared an event so melancholy I so soon
when you last parted with her -

Even nearly the first, I was afraid that
her death was drawing upon her, as she
had many of the appearances of Consumption
~~upon her~~ after having outgrown her com-
- situation. For a long time she withstood
its progress without apparently suffering
much from it. In all outward appearance
altho the disease was still inwardly making way

considerable progress - yet I fear like an
affectionate parent would gladly have
prolonged her stay with us might have been
prolonged: but the great author of our being
had decreed otherwise I took her to himself
on June the sixteenth at the early & interesting
age of 19 y.^r & six months. We kept her from
the day of her death viz Sunday morning near
8 o'clock till the Friday morning following
having intended to keep her till the Sunday
following - but the weather prevented us.
She was buried at Chorick beside of her
little Brother Sam who dyed exactly 13 y.^r before.

During your dear Cousin's illness I up to the
latest period of her life, she never ceased to
entertain the liveliest regard for your well
doing - in this word: as I will assure you you
were frequently the subject both of her thoughts
& conversation. Rest assured if ever she had
lived to hear of any thing (which we none of us
ever wish to her) that would affect your

character & reputation for integrity as an
upright young man, I know ~~not~~ of any
that would have felt greater sorrow than
your poor & Cousin - & that she poor
child never spoke seriously either to her mother
or myself upon the subject of death. I feel
well assured she died as she had ever lived.

a sincere & pious follower of Jesus Christ.
Her death is more lamented in this neigh-
borhood than that of any person that

I ever recollect spoken of: some con-
- solation to her afflicted parents &

relations, from beginning to ending there
of no one, but who is very at our bereave-
- ment, if I except ~~some~~ in the ~~date~~. I look
except your letter who I believe has his
feeling in the right place on ~~it~~ is nothing
in kindred to me. but I do not expect many
others among them, for I firmly believe that

if I & my family were laid dead in the
house I not come among them, a jubilee would
turn most in their hearts: but perhaps I should
not quite done with them yet. It would have

been some consolation to me, if you went
Betsy. ~~She~~ was living under even a tenth
part of the virtuous feeling & character your
Cousin Liz in: then might it be said truly she
is a virtuous woman. Be it said to her shame
I am afraid she is becoming despicable in the eyes
of the more virtuous, respectable portion of her
acquaintance in the neighbourhood. Oh, for shame
that her aged Father should be so far misled by

We shall be pleased to
have you in a short
time.

from John
Garrison the

Wm. M. Dixwell

Mr. De la

Nov 11 - Tuesday

George Thompson,

appearances - Your Agent Hensons are pretty well
I join you in kind love to you, hoping always to be
the best wis^t of your progress & integrity in y^r employ^{mt}
I am Dr Mother, yr affectionate Uncle P. E. Dingle

[1833, Aug. 28]

Dear Brother

I write to inform you that my Mother will like to have your Cloze and you must send them in your little Box and send them to Mr Senors Cooke Richmond John Baynes is coming to Finn Mouth and we thought it better to embrace the opportunity My Mother would all ways have liked to have had your washing but she thought ^{the} Carriage would be so expensive that it would cost more then the washing would be. and you must send some cloth for shirts if you cannot send much you must send as much as will make 100 shirts my mother thinks you will want you must contrive to send the Key soon way if John Baynes be coming soon you must send it in a small parcel. My Aunt and Uncle Barrett or both your Name to Briggs & my Father went with them to the farrend They were all quite well they have 4 Childer the eldest is John next Jane next is Elizabeth and little Edward Thompson Baynes they desire their kind love to you and wish to hear from you as soon as convenient but I will send you their Address in your Box. you must not forget to write and tell us you know that it is time for me to be of and you must see and get me some trade or other you will please be so very kind as do that for me. please write and tell us wheader you have recieved 2 pair of socks and my last Letter you never answered it and we are very uneasy you must send the box as soon as you can and we will write in it the Box must be buy richmond if you do not see John Baynes you must send the Key as well as you can and how many apprentices you have and how many of you have and all particulars

you must put write directions on the Box that it will
be safe to us you may send me a handkerchief
my Mother thought it would be better to have
a few more shirts and the cloth would be better
to get at Newcastle and my grandfather will
make you a larger Box. Mr. Uncle Peter
Neaver wrote to us at all and so we never wrote to
him. I thought you would have wrote to me
when I was so verrey Poorley from you

Cherry August 28-33 } Affectionate Brother
James Dunsdale

Mr Dunsdale

Mr Bell

11 Maple Street

Longfellow New York City

NEW YORK
AUG 28 1833

[1834, July 21?]

Dear Brother -

I am still spared to write A few more
Lines to you hoping you are well as we are
all Midling I expected to have had A Letter from
you before now. my Sister Ann is gone
to Liverpool to live with 2 Miss Coplands
my gran mothers neeces very pious young
women indeed Thes is gone as servant I went
with her to Lancaster, O may the Lord bless
her & enable her by his holy Spirit to do his
Blessed will. I am still in A weak State
of health I do not expect ever to get well
but the Lords will be done I shall be truly
happy to go for hear is nothing but sorrow
hear on Earth I am quite resigned to either go
or stay but had rather go. what is there on earth
that shall entice me. Has nothing I will go
without thought A eye for her will be my sure
Defence, and quid to endless joy. I am again
I take up my pen with A heart full of
Sorrow and Eys full of tears for I have nothing
but sorrow in this life My Father has been scolding
about sum Milk throwing down O that he had
Religion to overcome Satan I am Raffley
Resigned to go my charces with O may the
Lord bless you and let you feel how sweet

he is blessed be that our when hee shall call me
to his heavenly Mansions there to dwell with
my blessed Lord for evermore then will my
Eyes be at an end and my sorrows cease for
all things are variety here on earth I may stand
forth unto the end then go and be happy fore
evermore, I Expected to have had a Letter from you
before but Letters are very expensive and we have
now money to spare. I hope you will continue me
my Love when you are loose for I have not a sheep
now and if I cannot get on or 2 in the Autumn
that will hurt me worst of all then I shall soon
have doorn for I cannot live so with stand all
things and my father has ben badly punched ^{for Money} but
why should I trouble my mind of earthly things
Today I am very Bad in my loins to night I can
scarce sit to write my Aunt Barred has been
Confin'd of a Daughter they are coming to
Christen soon. Give them Respects. Mr Gilbart
has been hear lately he is now at Thornton. we
have heard from Ann. Shee is safe Landed and
likes very well shee desired her best love to all
Brothers & Sisters. Mrs Darnbrough has Loped
her youngest Son James Batey I Hope shee
has took him to his self O May we be always
ready when the Lord of God Cometh to Call

us away. I again start and intend to finish my-
Letter I must tell you that we have tossed & how
Since I wrote to you but in the midst of all
I can praise the Lord for he is my delight
and my Mother has tossed her lamb but the
Lord be thanked for he is kind to me. I hear so
ask if they Grocers want any Chies for we
want to sell and tell us when you write if any
person want any and what they will give I hope you
are in a good way you are sensible that we
shall soon have don on Beth I intend to send
this Letter to Richmond to save you Expence
I trust that you put your Confidence in the Lord.
I will tell you that our Chies Man has broke
10 in my Fathers Dept and there will be very
little for him if My Father has borrowed a great
Deal of Money when you write tell us all
I am quite weary of this life I hope the Lord
will help you I remain your Affectionate and
well wishing Brother James Dinsdale

Grandfathers & Grandmothers Brothers & Sisters
Kind love to you & tell us when you will
come I am truly Yours &c

(B we have Expected
the Parcel long

Mr J. Lindsay
Mr Bell
11 Mosley Street
Newcastle
England

NOV 18 1853

Leicester Sept. 6. 1836

My Dr Matthew,

Not having the opportunity
of seeing you, as I had hoped, before you
undertook your journey into Lancashire
I was prevented giving you a little
commission to speak for me in Lpool.

I had a particular friend when I
was last in London, of the name of
Whitley a Surgeon then residing at or
near Runceston. but who since then

I have understood removed to Lpool.

If this reaches you in Lpool, will
you ~~most~~ ^{kindly} endeavour to make out
his residence & give him a call in
my name & show him the following
note. I am sure he will be greatly
pleased to see you. John is extremely

Anxious to leave Boston; & feeling
as I do for his welfare & ultimate
happiness in life, I am anxious to
give him an early opportunity
of improving himself.

We shall be glad to see you at
Boston any time before you leave
for any situation either in town or
Country as you will probably soon
determine. Wishing you every enjoy-
ment in your journey & pleasure,
I am with kind love from
Y^r Aunt & Cousins —

Y^r affectionate Uncle
J. E. Dinsdale

Abington Haggis
Liverpool

Boston Thursday Morning
June 12th / 37

My Dr. Mother,

You will be somewhat surprised
by me not answering your very kind Letter
which arrived safe to hand - In a common
way I am a rattling correspondent: but
if I get past that time when an
answer ought to be returned, I almost feel
^{a want of} energy ~~enough~~ to bring me up to the starting
post again - However since I had
the pleasure of yours, my feelings of ill health
have been so very predominant, that
I have hardly been equal to the task of
writing a Letter in my usual way.
But as this will probably come to hand
by Mr. Melville's Man of Honour - I will
endeavour to remove my apparent neglect
by penning what will I am sure be both
short & interesting - We were all much
pleased with your clear & humorous diary

of your journey to Brant & I were
glad you intended to after regarding
yourselves in such places as where day
light never is seen - Your disappointment
would be great & almost unbearable
to meet with such an obstruction at
the entrance into the cave of yordas.

The shortness of the days & the season of
the year are great impediments to the
full enjoyment of wanderings after the
picturesque - or you would not have
returned fruitlessly after traveling so far for
one far famed object - I am glad you
returned when you did or you would have
been weather bound & perhaps overblown
as I expect you were loaded with spoil
as heavy as some stage waggon.
Content yourselves at home, to the taking
some short excursions for an hour or two
in your own immediate vicinity, like the cheering
rays of a warmer sun, making travelling

rather pleasant, than working among snow
drifts & in fear of avalanches hanging
you both in their precipitous falls —
Since I met you, I have not had any
other communication from Mr. Thompson
or his son. He was seen by a neighbor
who says - he was well & looked extremely
well — I am sorry to hear
a letter to say that my health is indifferent.

I am not able to rally my appetite
& my strength, I am very to say, does
in some degree feel the ill effects of it.

How long it may remain so, that

I do not know to the wise disposal of all
events — You may tell your grandfather
that I think I have long thought it unlikely
that he has neither come down to see me
or even to write: but this I can say I
do not wish to include my life with it - that

should ever in my life, know parental
comfort — Give my kind love to Mr. Father
& Mother — & believe me my Dear

Yours sincerely P. E. Dinsdale

Dear Matt^r you must go to the Bible Society Depository
I get me 6 Bibles for the Sunday School exclusively
at 2/each send them by Cloughton on Thursday
your Father Jas Denodale

Beth-Betts June 27th 1837

My dear Matthew,

I thank you for your kind note which I received, and according to your proposal shall have the greatest pleasure in entering into a regular correspondence with you, which I fear I shall soon tire you of, as you will always find my letters most miserably dull and stupid. I got to Beth-Betts about 3 o'clock on the Friday regretting all the way I was deprived of your company and had seen so little of you whilst at Richmond which could not be avoided considering you are so hard work'd - I am in hopes, however, of passing many happy days in your company as I think we may now be of mutual benefit to each other, as I believe our highest pursuit is and I trust will continue to be, the "Salvation of our immortal Souls", which is surely the most delightful theme a Christian can contemplate, and a subject the more we contemplate, the more we are fill'd with wonder and awe at the mighty price which has been paid by God himself in order to rescue us from eternal Damnation, even his own most precious Death, which deserves our unceasing praise - I must always esteem you as my best earthly friend, for it was your conversation on Religion, which had me to think upon the subject, and the many solemn addresses I heard delivered from the Methodist Pulpit which convinced me of a pious penitent to come and make me tremble for my own Soul's Salvation concerning I was a most wretched Sinner and deserving everlasting Destruction, but I was lead through the boundless grace and mercy of God, to cry unto Jesus for pardon and peace, who declared he came only to save Sinners! and who I trust has washed all my sins away in his blood, regenerated me by his holy Spirit and adopted me as his Son through his merits

grace. I find a Christian's life is a life of watchfulness and
patience so many ways, so many ^{temptations} ~~desires~~ does the Devil
desire to drag away our affections from God who is so worthy
of them all, I trust I shall be enabled through the grace
of God to resist his machinations and we shall both be
faithful until that glorious period arrives when we shall
for ever ^{be} singing the praises of redeeming love and sin
and temptation shall for ever be banished from our presence.
What poor wretched creatures we are, at least I find I am, so
faithless and unbelieving I find without Jesus uphold me
I must perish as I have no strength of my own to do any
things good, but I am greatly encouraged when I reflect upon
his many gracious promises. I find religion never was designed
to make our pleasures less; for though living in this solitary
spot yet I find more real pleasure than I ever experienced
amongst my gay and thoughtless associates in Warrfield.
I return you the volume of Mrs. Moore's Works which I have read
through, and was much gratified with her manner of writing, she
has the art of blending amusement and instruction together, and
her chief aim appears to be to bring all classes under the power of
eternal religion. Her works must command the attention of all
and I should think convince the judgment of many who peruse them.
I shall feel greatly obliged to Mr. Foster and yourself when the
life of Dr. Clark can be spared to let me have it for a short
period, as I anticipate great gratification and a rich treat in
reading it although I desire you will not send it until
you have both finished it. Any other books that you
at any time feel that you think will be useful to me
will be most cordially welcomed at Beck-Beets —
Mr. Waters preached last Sunday at Askrigg, I heard him
telling your father, he had understood from some lady that
you was one of the leading men at the Class and prayer

meetings, he said he wished Mr. Maynard would follow your
example in Astorrig, I only smiled, sensible of my utter
incompetency for the work, I highly approve of prayer mee-
tings but then I don't think it necessary that every individual
present should pray - aloud who attends, It has a tendency to
make some people think too highly of themselves, and might
puff them up with pride, which I am resolute if possible to guard
against - besides where I pray in the public meetings I
should be so flattered and nervous as to be scarce understood,
or attended to, and when you consider that so many are hanging
on the words that proceed from one individual, he ought to be
capable of great exertion and have a ready flow of language
at hand - I am obliged to pray - aloud occasionally when I
teach the children writing which I do twice a week and on
singing evenings, but even then I make most unbecomingly out.
But so good as give me your advice on this subject which you
are so capable of doing, having yourself made trial of it.
The weather is in this quarter most overpowering, the heat
is so intense. you will feel the effects of it in your con-
-firmment, I have found out a most delightful bathing
place. It is opposite the Grange - farm I had a dip in it
last evening which was most refreshing, it is a great
depth and I can enjoy a long swim in it.
Our School Anniversary takes place on the 23 of July
we have been very busy preparing, although I suppose the
work has fallen principally on myself, I am appointed
to have the Children recite the pieces at the Anniversary
and a Mr. Bradbury from Beeth will preach. You see
since I last saw you this Mr. B. has exchanged his royalty for
an easy touch, and is now but equal to the meanest beggar,
unless he has secured to himself an immortal crown.
The youthful Queen Victoria will I trust remember your services
and reward his ^{services} ^{rendered} two years ago, but Queens and Kings have
had humors. I am dear Mother. Your affectionate friend
Wm. Maynard

1837

M^r. Quisdaile
Richmond
Yorkshire



[1837?]

My Dr. Matthew

I am exceedingly sorry to
have such an indifferent account of
your health. You, I fear have
made too free with yourself during the
late inclement weather. The present your
cough being of an extreme character
your existence threatened by it, you
have one course to steer, & that is
to come down to Sutton tomorrow
morning & stay with us till I can per-
suade you to convalesce. Even in
your present state transfer with your co-
-stitution, you get a malady which probably
just now is remediable; therefore, I shall
expect you tomorrow morning —

To illustrate your cough in the interim
you will desire Mr Raw to make you
up the accompanying recipe. Also tell
Mr. Raw, I did not receive the Colchicum
root among my last order, consequently
you will bring it with you: also Rf Gum
Myrrh - of the best quality -

Yours most affectionately
P. G. Drisdale
Sutton
Tuesday P. M.

Mr. W. Drisdale
Prop. & Editor of Mass
Independent

1838 Banbury March 27th-38

Dear Sir

These lines in an unknown hand will doubtless surprise you but I am informed by my mother Jane Eglington formerly Jane Spicer of Redmore that you are her first cousin and she is very anxious to know where her sister is now, whether she be living or dead and we did know whom to apply to for the necessary information but you this, dear Sir I hope will apologize for my addressing this note to a person whom I never knew except by name. My mother wrote to her sister a few years back but received no answer and has heard no tidings of her since Father was in Yorkshire. which has made her very uneasy and now it presses upon her mind very much. If she be living I hope dear Sir you will see her

and tell her that the soft ties of maternal
and sisterly affection are now as sensibly
felt in the heart of her only sister as ever
they was that she still thinks of her
her husband, and dear babes every night
at the throne of Grace and implores that
peace upon their heads which surpasses
understanding if she be gone the bower
from whence no traveller returneth with
her husband cannot think that, that
affection which glowed in such shining
colors towards his partner can be cold to
him or her offsprings. If they be living
whether in affluence or poverty in sickness
or in health they are equally dear to us
Mother wishes me to give her best respects to you
and Family and all old friends and acquaintances
but it will be useless for me to add more
for I shall this summer bring my mother
once more to visit her native home.

if no unforeseen incident occurs to prevent
it I have promised myself to visit that
part of the country several times but
never have yet so I shall this summer
(Please God) bring my mother to see her
hindered dear. Then she can carry her grey
hairs in peace to the grave. You must not
expect to see a bonny Southern dame
for care anxiety and sickness have made
great inroads on my dear mother's con-
stitution. My Father sends his best respects
to you and friends likewise my brother
& sisters. now Dear Sir I have one favour
to ask of you in the name of friendship
and humanity which is to answer this
note by return of post to alleviate the
mind of one who is almost distracted with
hope and fear a few lines addressed to me

Please to Direct
Mr. W. L. Eglington
Builder
Church Lane
Banbury
Oxon

will much oblige you
Obedient Servant
William Lloyd Eglington

313P
1121
4667

5561

Mr. James Dinsdale
Aske
Wensleydale
Yorkshire.
Post Paid.

Li

APR 27 1887

Yrke Dec^r 21st 1841.

My dear Sir,

I have been pausing in
reply to yours of the 9th inst^t in the hope
of finding some day on which I could send
you, but I am sorry to say my time is so
filled up for the next six months
that I cannot possibly through I have every
disposition pay a visit to some village

Believe me

My dear Sir

Yours affectionately

John Pattenberg,

W. J. Snider

Oct 5th 1864
No. 1
My dear Brother, Having met with the following lines in
a devotional comment by a Holy woman of God, Mrs Stevens
a Protestant Lady now before the Throne, which has been
the means of greatly refreshing my Spirit, and strengthening
my confidence in the Lord, like the woman of Samaria in
the Gospel, who when she had found the Saviour was anxious
that her friends and neighbours should participate in his
Joy so I ~~wish~~ copy the following for your kinder per-
usal trusting will be made as great a blessing to your
Soul as it has been to the unworthy writer. W. Hayman.

Genesis 5 Ch. 22 ver. "And Enoch ^{300 years} walked with God
Half a year. Raise the Lord

We cannot but acknowledge, that in Enoch a wonderful pro-
duction of the Almighty Spirit's power is visible; when we consider,
that he lived in the midst of a corrupt, and transgressing world;
that he participated in the nature, which is contrary to God;
that by his profession of spiritual service, he was exposed to the
native enmity of that world in which he lived; and that he
was exercised by a prolonged pilgrimage, exposing him to
many, and multiplied, temptations, conflicts, and woes.
We are filled with admiration of that divine grace, which
sustained him in the midst of all; and which was glorified
in his preeminent character of devotion.

Enoch was replenished from this opened source, and found
it to be in his soul the substance of things hoped for, the
evidence of things not seen: he apprehended what the mind
of ignorance had enquired from the natural sense; he looked
upon him who is invisible; he saw his Glory, and admired
the matchless excellence of infinite perfection: he understood
his grace, and believed that great rewards of mercy awaited
such, as diligently sought his face; and in the solemn, deep and
sanctified persuasion of these truths, hope cheered his spirit,
and put animation into faith; he sought his God with
expectation that he should find Him - and he found him!
Friendship, high and everlasting, was the privilege to which
his soul attained; and in the constant fellowship of his
Spirit with the Lord, he walked with him: realizing remem-
brances were perpetual on Enoch's part: he loved, he thought
upon, he sought after, he communed with, his God; and with
affections, all restored to their great first design, he had
sweet evidence of peace, and knew no bliss on Earth comparable
with intercourse with heaven! On the part of God, eternal love

No 2.

was displayed, in condescending pledges of endeared kind: the Spirit sweetly reigned, in an unwearied witness full of power; and carried on the work he had begun; maintaining in the soul, thus consecrated to the Lord, the never ending peace of reconciliation and of love! Thus Enoch walked; (Hallelujah) enabled, whilst he leaned upon sufficient grace, to reach the end of everlasting joys; and through his lengthened stay on Earth, to keep the heaven still in view.

During this interesting course of abstraction from the present world it must be remembered, however that his devotion was not of such a character as belongs to the recluse; and that his spirit, elevated as it was above the things of time and sense, had warm and holy purposes of relation and affection: his God had not rescued him, merely for the purpose of a personal enjoyment of the blessings of redemption, but had ordained him to be a witness unto other souls. The flood of awful iniquity had now arisen to a swelling and tremendous height; the evidence is clear from "Jude". Ungodliness prevailed, deeds of abomination cried for vengeance upon the Earth; hard, impious, and rebellious speeches betrayed the infidelity of man, and God was daily blasphemed; these provocations were frightful in their tendency; and God was daily blasphemed; these provocations were frightful in their tendency; and God's long suffering mercy raised up this Prophet as a testimony of the coming Judgment, in which the Lord would visit the apostate world with desolation: sinners were exhorted to repentance, the obstinate were threatened with destruction, and Enoch stood, the commissioned messenger from Heaven, the bold and faithful pleader for the truth.

We have reason to surmise, that such a course would not be tolerated by the wicked world; and that the persecuting fury of men, aflamed by passion, and children of murderous purpose, would express ^{itself} against the servant of the Lord; it is probable that his death was designed: for in Hebrews it is said, that he was not found: and that in his translation, God had given a testimony indisputable, of the truth of his message, and of the sacredness of his character; probably, therefore, he was sought for by his adversaries, but thus rescued by his God; and in a gracious

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demonstration of his interest in the covenant of love, taken beyond the reach of contending enemies, and admitted into rest amongst the glorified above.

This was a pre-eminent dignity put upon Enoch, and a personal distinction of exceeding glory; but, whilst he was the favoured vessel of mercy, upon whom this remarkable lot fell, we perceive the widely relative instruction that was intended thereby: it was a circumstance, which was calculated to strike conviction upon the mind; it was of a convincing description, for it shewed the reality of invisible things; it proved the existence of another Eternal World; it proclaimed the truth of the believer's hope, and held forth the certainty of coming Judgment: thus it put the seal to messages, which Enoch had delivered, and was intended to be the public confirmation of the truths revealed.

We have many very important lessons to ourselves in this history; and although the limit of the time at present allowed is very small, we may shortly gather our personal instruction from the contents, and endeavour to carry each reflection in the mind, as we walk through the day, or as we rest upon our pillow in the night. -

How deeply should our hearts be affected, when we perceive the restoring power of the Holy-Ghost! This is one of the principal reflections that should engage us; for our walking is our life; and our life is not, we know, a walking with God, unless we are brought into the experience of his new creating grace. Alas! are we not conscious that it is, or has been, our miserable course, to choose a pathway, wherein ~~therein~~, there is only death; when we walk after the course of this world, it is after the Spirit that is opposed to the Lord; for what assimilation can there be betwixt carnal judgments, and spiritual perceptions! betwixt sensual pleasures and joys of holiness! betwixt the pursuits of vanity, and the requirements of truth! These have no more agreement, than light with darkness; and yet these are the objects, and these the idolatrous preference, of our evil and carnal hearts! Wonderful then, is that work, by which we are brought

N: 4
into a capability of rejoicing in the communion of our soul, with
the Lord God Almighty: yet, not more wonderful than true,
of all who are born again of the Spirit; yes, blessed be the
Lord, the everlasting oneness, which shall satisfy the soul
in God through all eternity, is known and experienced in time.
Duality is removed from the believer's heart, and the love of God
is shed abroad within; distance is lost, and an embrace of
never-ending peace is interchanged: the everlasting arms encom-
pass the freed soul, the arms of faith and love intertwine around
the Saviour; nearness, communion, friendships, now are proved,
and they, who were far off, being brought nigh by the blood of
sprinkling, now rejoice in apprehending Him who is made
manifest in Jesus, and in anticipating that which is re-
served in him for ever - (Glorious be to the Lamb of God) -
How ~~now~~ rich the reverse of condition that ensues! Who
can express the privilege of henceforth walking with the
Lord! How vast the dignity! How sure the correspondent result!
Such joy association has an influential tendency, and he who
walks ^{with} God in faith, is increasingly conformed to God, in
holiness; friendships assimilate; and kindred sentiments
are thus ensured; transforming power is proved day by day,
and such a soul is changed from glory to glory, as by the
Spirit of the Lord. How sure the continuance! Such
friendship knows no fluctuation, or decay: God is an ever-
lasting lover, and maintains the returns of love; these
ties can therefore know no dissolution; they must remain in
firm abiding force; when once the soul is brought into a
living union with Christ, his life is sure, and in him
his peace with God can never be destroyed. How blissful
the consolation! Tribbles may come, but the Lord is near
also: we may pass through the fire, and the waters may
swell, but the Omnipotence of our friend shall give us
safety, through the furnace, or in the stormy deep: cares
and anxiety may intrude upon our way, and our path
may be crossed by the uncertainties of time; but our friend
is our companion still, and burdens may be rested upon
him: here in the wilderness we find the riches of conso-

Heaven already in before 4-4

-lation, the sweet tide of joy; for whilst leaning on the arm of our Beloved, we travel up from thence in sure and certain hope; and in society thus powerful, loving and true, Springs are made to abound in the desert, and the myrtle and the rose appear! O blissful inheritance of faith, which now invests the believer with a present rest, and which is evermore the faithful pledge of better fellowship on high; when delivered from the pains and griefs and conflicts of this lower world, the spirit shall ascend where Jesus is; and the full countenance of an unwearying God give bliss entire. (Hallelujah. Amen)

We should endeavour then to be acquainted with our God; and since this is only to be done through faith, we must pray for faith! We should consider the result here, and for ever; and desire this blissful antidote to human sorrow - this glorious pledge of everlasting peace; we should ever be coming to Jesus, in whom alone God can be pleased with man; and should rest in the spirit, by whom alone we are made one with Jesus.

The way to the Kingdom is now made manifestly open by Him, who ascended up on high as the triumphant conqueror of death and Hell, and of which possibly Enoch was a type. If we delight to trace the glorious ascension of the favoured servant of the Lord, how much more should our believing eyes follow Him, who, in passing through the heavens, entered ~~through the~~ into the holiest, as our representative, our head, our forerunner, and our high Priest! How joy in the persuasion, that he soon will come again with ten thousand of his saints; and that when he executes vengeance on his adversaries, He will remember and welcome his friends! The privilege of Enoch is not given to us, and we probably shall have to encounter the last enemy; but death had no terrors in it, if the Lord is ours; in that concluding scene of pilgrimage our friend is with us still; and a time will come, when he shall bring the body, too, triumphant over death; and open wide the everlasting doors, that His redeemed may enter in, and be ever with their Lord! (Gloria, Gloria, Gloria, Gloria, Gloria, to the Lord) May we have grace now, to evidence decision in our walk, mingle our duties with prayers, and our prayers with exertions; nor ever shrink from witnessing of Him, who shall hide us in the veil of his presence from the violence of all men; and shall never forsake such as have confessed him before men - (What a Saviour) -

No 6.

(This delightful comment concludes with a Prayer as follows.)
"O blessed and Eternal Lord, let thy all-powerful presence
be with us now; these sacred testimonies are the joy of
souls that trust in Thee; O may our souls be brought into
the bond of love and mercy, and the privileges which be-
long to thy people be our inheritance for ever! The world
is but a desert wilderness, by reason of the wickedness
which abounds in it; and our hearts have nothing in them
which can sanctify, or smooth, this scene of sin and trial
excepting only as we may find grace from Thee: O let
it please thee then, Almighty God, to give unto us the
blessing of a reconciled heart! We desire not only the
hope that thou art reconciled to us, but the evidence
thereof, in the reconciliation of our affections unto Thee:
O come, and cast out from us every thing which is opposed
to thy most blessed will, and make us such as thou ~~wilt~~
wilt take into a fellowship with thyself, both here
and for ever. Let the cleansing blood of Jesus wash
away the sins which cause thee to depart from us: let
that atoning blood remove the distance to which sin
has cast us from Thee; and O may we have holy boldness
to draw near and call thee, Father! Walk with us
Lord, and make us walk with Thee; let us have but
one will, design or pursuit, with thyself; and O grant
that we may find our fellowship with thee all the days,
and all the nights, which we have still to spend in this dan-
gerous world. Thy presence is sufficient to ensure our safety,
our holiness, and our happiness; let us live in the light of
thy countenance, and gladly hasten to the time when we shall
be taken to dwell with thee in the blessed world above. Enable
us, O Lord, not only to seek, and watch for, a spirit of reviving
but also a zealous desire for thy glory; fill us with zeal for
thy kingdom; and give us deliverance from the fear of man
or any other snare, which might entangle our souls or keep
us from testifying of Thee: and may we in our spirit, in our
conversation, and in our labours, continually proclaim to men
that this is not our Rest: that worlds eternal await the
never dying souls of men, and that Jesus cometh, with ten-
thousand of his saints, to judge the world: may these affec-
ting truths remain upon our hearts and minds and bring
forth fruit to thy eternal praise!"

Amen Amen

Middleham Yorkshire August 1844

Mr Matthew Insdale (the bearer of this note) is a steady, and respectable member of our Society at Ashrigg, also a useful Leader, and an acceptable Local Preacher. In consequence of the important station he fills in his own place, and in the Circuit we are sorry to part with him. He believes himself to be in the way of Providence, therefore we must submit. We strongly recommend him to the pastoral care of Ministers, and to the kind attention of officers, and members.

John Minstead

Wesleyan Minister.

Mr. Wm. D. Smith

Aug. 1844

Wesleyan Mission House,
Bishopsgate Street, Within.
London 29th August. 1842.

Dear Sir,

You are requested to come to London for examination, that we may decide what should be your immediate or future destination in reference to the work of the Missions for which you have offered yourself.

You must not give up your business, but only obtain leave of absence for a week, with such an arrangement that should it be found desirable you may not be under the necessity of

returning home for the present. You
must arrive in London on Friday night
or Saturday morning the 3rd of September
at the latest, and ~~proceed to Mr Alder's~~
~~by inquiring at the Mission~~
62 Hatton Garden,
~~House you may learn where you are to lodge~~

Should you arrive after seven o'clock on
Friday evening you must lodge that
night at an Inn.

I am,

Yours truly,

Elijah Hoole

Taunton Somersetshire
April 18th / 42

My dear Cousin

I embrace the first opportunity of answering your letter, since its reception various changes have taken place - in feeling - situation &c & I am now found in a splendid town in a beautiful vale in the west of our garden-isle - am here by appointment of the President supplying for Mr. Weill who is too weak to preach. I feel in some measure my situation & desire to feel it more I think a preacher should have a deeply affecting sense of his responsibility to God & his church.

I will now subjoin the questions adverted to in my last in the order in wh they stand in the compendium
'Do you believe that the scriptures reveal a Trinity in Unity in the eternal Godhead?

2 How do you define this fundamental doctrine of the Christian faith? 3 By what line of argument do

you prove that this mysterious truth is taught in the
scriptures? ⁴ Do you believe that there exists a relation
between the persons of the Trinity, & what is that relation?
Filiation & Derivation, An. 15.26. Subordination PonC 322c

⁵ How do you prove the Eternal Sonship of the second
person in the Trinity? ⁶ How do you further prove
the essential divinity of the Son of God? ⁷ How do
you prove the distinct personality & proper Deity of
the Holy Ghost? ⁸ What do you understand by original
sin? ⁹ Are the whole posterity of Adam in consequence
of his sin involved in guilt & subjects of inherent
depravity? ¹⁰ How do you prove this to be the doctrine of
the scriptures? ¹¹ In what light do you regard the
death of Jesus Alt. ¹² How do you define the
nature of that atonement or propitiation, wh. Jesus
Alt. made? ¹³ For whom did he offer this propitiatory
sacrifice? ¹⁴ How do you prove from the scriptures
that our Lord has made atonement for the sins of the
whole world? ¹⁵ In what does repentance for sin
consist? ¹⁶ What do you understand by the present
justification of a sinner before God? ¹⁷ Are not pardon
justification & adoption substantially the same act of

God viewed under the different relations wh. he bears to man, as a sovereign - a Judge & a Father? ¹⁸ By what scriptures do you sustain this view? ¹⁹ What is the nature of justifying faith? ²⁰ What are the immediate results of justification? ²¹ What is the direct witness of the Spirit? ²² Is this the privilege of all Abrahamic believers? ²³ What is the new birth or regeneration? ²⁴ Although, as we believe, justification, the witness of the Spirit, & regeneration are co-existent (that is, they are bestowed upon us in the same moment of time) is there not in the order of thinking a succession of one to the other? & between the two latter is there not a relation resembling that of cause & effect? ²⁵ In what respects does regeneration differ from justification? ²⁶ How does it differ from sanctification? ²⁷ Do you believe that this state of perfect love is ^{in this present life} attainable by all believers? ²⁸ How do you prove it to be so attainable? ²⁹ Do you believe that the perseverance of the saints is conditional? ³⁰ How do you prove that the saints may finally fall from a state of grace? ³¹ What do you believe concerning the resurrection of the dead? ³² Will the same body in the popular sense

of that term be raised again? 33 Do you believe that the happiness of the righteous & the punishments of the wicked in a future state, will be strictly & literally eternal?

34 Have you read the large minutes? 35 Do you approve of the Methodist discipline? 36 Will you observe it yourself & enforce it upon others? 37 Do you believe the African Sabbath is a Divine institution, of perpetual & universal obligation in the African church? 38 What are the sacraments wh our Lord has ordained in his church? 39 Are you under any matrimonial engagement? 40 Do you take no snuff, tobacco, or

drugs. Are you free from debt. I approve are you willing to be employed under the direction of the conference in any part of the world, or do you restrict your offer? —

I suppose this is almost labour in vain as you are acquainted with the questions & prepared to answer them — it may however familiarize them to your mind to answer them as here proposed. My sheet is full & I expect to be called down to tea so must conclude. Write when convenient — Love to all old friends (except hatter) Your affec cousin E. Eglington

1844 Aug 3

Farewell

Lines addressed to a Brother on leaving
England for America

Beneath one roof one shade no more

Perhaps on earth we dwell

Our joy in union now is o'er

Unto thy friends and native shore

Thou art called to bid farewell

While staring o'er the ocean's wave

No help can we afford

We all may bless but will not save

Yet we will pray that thou may have

The blessing of the Lord

Protected by his mighty hand

Thy way ^{may} shall prosperous be

Midst seeming dangers thou shalt stand

The boisterous sea the stranger land

Are both alike to thee

Then though 'tis hard with thee to part

Thus doth our hearts resign

It gently soothes our trembling heart

To hear to feel to know thou art

Kept by the hand divine

Kept by the Lord whose power extends
On earth from shore to shore
His aid he to his servants lends
Thou then art blest if with thy friends
Thou meet on earth no more

Thy comfortor thy friend thy guide
Will make the rough path even
Again may bring thee to our side
But if we are of this denied
O may we meet in Heaven.

Asknigg August 3^d 1844

Edward Dingdale

[1841?]

(D: Brother) I trust this letter will find you and all
yours well, and the cause of God flourishing in poor
Asterigg. May the Lord bless you all is my unceasing
Prayer. I have been very weak and
unwell in body since leaving you, but thank
God am better, and intend if please God returning
to Asterigg shortly. As you are the Leader of my
old Class - a word on experience. Praise the Lord
my soul is united to Jesus by living faith
and I feel the blessedness of the man, is mine
who trusteth continually in the Lord. I am at the
fast of the Crop, and then by grace I trust to be
found when summoned to my Eternal Rest -
I trust there's a glorious Revival going on in
your part. I may be mistaken but I know
not how it is, something within, seems to whisper
something of the kind; is it faith or a love
for the immortal souls I have so long dwelt
amongst. Lord revive thy work is my Prayer.
When Sanctification becomes the order of the day
amongst Professors then a Revival in the world is
sure to take place. The Lord bless and save you all
from Yours very affectionately. Wm. Harrison

Liverpool

54 Oldhall Street

August 6th 1844

about 11 O'clock AM.

My Dear Mother,

I have been in Liverpool a little more than half an hour, perhaps an hour, having had some breakfast, washed myself and put another coat on since my arrival. In the first place I must tell you that I made direct for Mr. Waistells and met with a very kind and hearty reception from Mr. Mrs & Miss W. all the persons that I have seen yet. I am quite at home amongst them; and I find that after a night there comes a day, if we have midnight, we shall also have sunshine. And in all probability we shall have both all the way through life. This manner of speaking will be explained to you by what follows. I hope

Edward arrived at home safe and in due time, if so you will have had the history of my doings and sayings till we parted. It was not till I had left him, and he had left me, that I felt fully the loneliness of my situation. After I had got the last glimpse of him as he was going out of sight, I then felt as if I were a

solitary wanderer in the wide world, but I also knew that I was not alone for God was with me. And I was also thankful, that my relations and friends had parted with felt a warm interest respecting my welfare. After parting from Edw^d I returned leisurely to the steamer, and sat myself down to look at the different objects around me. It was a beautiful evening. I was nearly tired, or I should have been tempted to walk about the town a little. You can tell Edward that I then read the lines he presented me with, and I found myself more than ever united to him as a brother and a friend. I met with much kindness from many friends, but my heart places Edward first, and I think it should be so. Tell him I shall expect his voice to inspire him again, if the God of providence and of grace, the protector by land and by water should take me in safety to a foreign shore, or if his wisdom should see fit to take me to himself before I arrive there. I very soon retired to the cabin as I wanted sleep, after arranging one or two little matters, and committing myself and you and all to God, I slept

my great coat for "blanket and gniel"
and "laid me down to rest". I slept
pretty well till half past three o'clock
when some one came to call the
Captain (he being in the cabin with
me, but no one else) and tell him
to my serious disappointment, that
there would not be water enough
to float the vessel, and so it proved
for I left her just where I found her,
and she will have to remain till
Sunday or Monday next when it is
expected a higher tide will float her.
But you may be sure I was not going
to remain in Lancaster while there
was a road out, or be discouraged, so
about 5 o'clock I came ashore, and
walked (here I was called down to dinner
and now about Tea time. I commenced
again) to the Railway Station, but all
was fast; in a short time I saw a man
open the shutters at a public house.
I went in and bargained with him
to fetch my baggage for $\frac{1}{2}$. I had just
time to get all snugly into order,
when about 7 o'clock we started.
I had to pay $\frac{1}{6}$, and then I was obliged
to have some of my baggage taken to

a carrier's warehouse to be forwarded
by railway in the morning. I only
paid the regular fare and took with
me as much as two persons could
carry. Do not be under any appre-
hension on my account. I enjoy
good health and I believe God's
blessing, I am quite at ease, and
I am prepared for any emergency.
I have again looked over my notes
for leaving home, and I do not
yet see any cause to regret the step
I have taken, and my reflections have
been assisted by my solitary situation.
I must now give you a word of
advice. Do take care of your health,
leave the work to others and just over-
look them. You really must avoid
throwing yourself up by over exertion.
I have been thinking what a serious
misfortune it would be if you
should be taken from us. And
allow me to beg of you for our
sakes to take care of yourself.
Tell my Grandfather I have already
found his tide very useful, and
Margaret Cloyston that her little
book is valuable.

All my Luggage is at Mr. Hartsells
The tea cup and a plate are broken
the cup has lost part of a side
and the plate is in two. All the
rest appears to be safe. I have had
to pay about 20/- from Lancaster to
here, whereas if I had come by the
Steamer it would have cost me only
3/6. So much for land and water
carriage. I am quite comfortable
and am yet inclined to think it will
be ~~the~~ for the better that I have left
Mr. King. You must do the best you
can for me another and may God
bless you. I hope we shall meet
again in this world. You may
depend upon this that I feel anxious
to promote the temporal & spiritual
welfare of you all. And if all is well
I shall expect you for at least some
of you to come to me. You must
keep looking to the western world.
If I should name all for whom I feel
in regard I think I could fill a letter.
I must therefore say that I remember
and desire to be remembered to all my
kind relations & friends.

Mr. Wistell is very kind to me and
I hope if he should visit
Salvage which he thinks of doing
this Autumn, you will remember
his kindness to me.

I have seen and been with Mr. Peter
Pearson he was at Mr. Wistell's house
yesterday. We had a very strong
day of it in consequence of the wedding
the young couple set off for
Hales in the afternoon.

I am with great affection
your dutiful son
W. Dinsdale

I have not seen Miss Addison
as I have not yet had time
to call.

I shall value more the the wishes
of my other dear friends when I come
to reap the benefit. I have been
thinking that I should like you
to write to me immediately you
receive a letter from me from
New York. And tell me how
Edward got home, how Dorothy's
foot turned out, and how you
came on with your hay. I would
like to give you my parting advice
on leaving England in these words
"Live in peace and love and
the God of peace and love will bless
you." Remember that a thousand
a brother's prayers will be directed
to Heaven for you. And think of me.
To my surprise I found on my arrival
here that Mr. Waitt's daughter is
to be married tomorrow, that
I am just in the midst of a great
thing. I have been walking about
nearly all the afternoon Mr. W being
with me. I have seen the vessel
I think of going with, the same that

I thought about before I left home
the H George, and a noble one
she is. Mr. Waitt said that tho'
he has not much desire for a
sea voyage, he should not fear
to go in her. It's almost a privilege
to sail in such a one. The fare is
quite cheap and she is a fast sailer.
I have not yet taken my passage
as I shall see tomorrow, when if
I have I shall finish this letter.

Thursday Aug 5th

I have not yet taken a fare but I
intend to see again this morn about
one. I find that great caution is
necessary the H George will sail
on Saturday you see there is little
danger to be placed on the
things that are avouched.
I intend to send you another
letter before I leave Liverpool
but I have thought you would
be anxious to hear from me
and so I will send this off.

beginning No. 3.
I have now taken a passage in the St George.
He is expected to sail on Saturday. I shall
have to go on board about 10. o'clock. I have
had the most difficulty in securing a sleeping
place to myself, as the berths are made
to hold 2 and 3. I have paid 3.10.0.
The first time I enquired I was asked five
guineas for a place in the part of the ship
I am going in. I have guarded in the best
way I could against imposition, and I
fancy that now I am all right. I think
no one need dare to go for less than
3.10.0 in a good vessel and a comfortable place
a distance of three thousand miles. My luggage is

included. I am in the second best place in the ship, there are two place lower than where I go. The steerage and 2nd cabin. I go in what is termed the house on deck. It is next to the best cabin for which 18 £ is charged. I think the only way, a person about to emigrate, should proceed in looking out for a vessel, is to go to the different booking offices and enquire what ships are about to sail &c, and go and see the vessels and their accommodation, get to know the fares, and all other necessary particulars, and then make the best bargain he can. It would be well for a person to have on particular vessel in view, as it generally happens that one or two are superior to the rest. Thursday noon.

N^o 4.

My thoughts multiply rather faster than I at first
expected, that you will please excuse the slip of
paper. You will find amongst the drugs in the
shop a pint stoppered bottle rather scratched
outside, it is without a label. It contains
alkaline solution, it was got for my Father
and is good for the stomach. I believe a gallon
cost 2/6. If you part with any drugs, and
you do not know the value of them go to Mr.
Grist or Mr. Chapman to tell you. Do not sell
the box of small weights nor the glass measure
or mortar.

If I have anything more to say I will write
again before I leave Liverpool. If I have
not I need not send you another letter. So that
if you do not hear from me soon you must
conclude that on Saturday I shall begin
to sail, and may I be brought in safely across
the trackless ocean. But let us all remember,
and never forget, that we are voyagers to
Eternity.

Perhaps you can send me the watchman with
the station, and perhaps another, to be left at
the post office New York. But they should
be sent immediately and pay 1 with each.
Farewell.

Liverpool
Saty night near bedtime
August 10th 1844

My Dear Mother and all the rest

I have got all my luggage on board
the ship I expect to sail in. We took
it down about 7.0 Clock this
evening. I made my bed & ready
for me when I shall want it. I
thought of remaining in the vessel
all night, but Mr. Waistett went
down to fetch me to sleep at his
house and so here I am. I expect
to start in the morning about 8
o'Clock. I am in a nice healthy
part of the ship and at present I
have a small house to myself.
I shall have a sleeping place to my-
self all the way, but each partition
contains two berths, the other is
not at present taken up and perhaps
it will not as it is now so near
the time of starting. I have all
my luggage in it, but my two boxes
(and they are quite safe) under lock & key.

I assure that I am quite as comfortable
as I could wish to be, so you may be
perfectly at ease on my account.
You may if all is well expect a letter
from me from New York.

Mr. Waistell and his family have been
exceedingly kind to me.

I am very affectionately
yours W. D. Dinsdale

New York 14th Sept 1844

My Dear Mother

I am very glad to be able to inform you that I have safely reached this City after a tolerably quick and so far as the weather was concerned very pleasant voyage. We left the River at Liverpool on Tuesday the 13th of August and cast anchor at the mouth of the Hudson about 10 miles from N.Y. on Thursday last the 12th Inst. making the passage in 30 days. A vessel arrived a short time before ours that had been out 43 days, and we should have reached here much sooner but we were more often becalmed for a day or two at a time in the whole so many as ten or twelve when we could make little or no progress, indeed the calmest was the most unpleasant weather we had for we were all rather anxious to get to the place of our destination. We had no storms to encounter; the mighty Atlantic did not rage as it sometimes does, ready to engulf those who appear to be at its mercy; indeed several of the passengers who had crossed before and most of the sailors declared they never witnessed such a pleasant voyage from England to this continent. But we have not been the only favoured persons for three or four ships have come over ^{lately} in twenty two days. I will now enter a little into detail about myself, and how I have stood the voyage. I have told you we began to sail on Tuesday the 13th, it was about noon. Tho' I was leaving my native country I cannot say that I was agitated by any particular feeling; I was neither joyful nor sorrowful; indeed I am seldom much elated and but seldom depressed. I try to meet everything in dependence upon God. But I am wandering. The afternoon was fine, and we had a nice view of the retiring hills of England and Wales, they were bold and pleasant to behold as most of their sons are. While I cast my eyes across the curling waves to the rocky shore I thought about home

and those I had left behind, and then I looked forward wondering if I should ever reach the shores of America, and what would become of me if I did. In the Evening towards sunset I began to feel the effect of the motion of the vessel - I was seized with that dreadful malady - Sea Sickness. I soon found that my best plan was to deliver myself up to my tormenter. My only relief was vomiting, and I was glad when I could freely do so. I remained as long as I well could on deck and then retired to my birth in search of rest but I found myself little better, and in this state I continued for a full week, being most of the time in bed, I believe I never was so ill in my life; I had no disposition^{either} to do anything, say anything think anything or eat anything. For four days I ate nothing and drank only a little soda water, and I began to fear that I should be hungred to death, tho' I had plenty of eatables with me. I had no desire for anything, but quite a loathing of food, indeed the thought of eating used to make me sick. At the end of the week I was a trifle better, and I forced myself to eat, risking its remaining in the stomach. I often thought that if you had been with me you would have made me take something sooner and oftener than I did. But I ^{can} assure you that eating during the continuance of sea sickness is as unpleasant an employment as any person can engage in. I had also very hard work to drag my body from one place to another. Wherever I was there I wished to remain, not that I was at ease, but I had quite a loathing at everything. At the end of the fortnight I was something better, and from that time matters took a turn in my favour, but for near three weeks I was more or less affected. The last week I began to like my quarters and enjoy my food. Tho' I wished to be on land I was no way anxious about it, for I made myself as comfortable as circumstances would allow. I now feel the benefit of the voyage, I have no doubt but the sickness

has been ~~of~~ much service to me. I eat heartily and with considerable relish. You are aware that when I was at home I had little desire for flesh meat in hot weather, but here and now I ~~can~~ do with ~~it~~ and have taken meat and potatoes &c three times a day. I used to wonder how I should be able to manage a dinner at breakfast time, now I am ready to wonder how I did without. I can assure you that so far as eating is concerned I am an American already. But I must tell you that besides meat and potatoes, bread & butter and toast, in a morning there is coffee, and in the evening tea. But I must return to the ocean again. You will be wishful to know, or at least Elizabeth will, if I saw anything particular, or if anything particular took place. I will try to gratify her. The second day we were out - Wednesday the 14th - we ran foul of a small schooner and tore away one or two of her sails. Whether this coalition ~~was~~ could or could not have been avoided I am not able to say, it was a wonder our ship did not shiver the other to pieces, as they were so near together that three of the schooners crew got off her on to ours, probably expecting she would go down, but they got clear of each other, the smaller ship escaping with the loss of a mast. Many of the passengers were in a terrible fright. But all this was soon over and soon forgotten, and no other accident of the kind took place during the voyage. I did not see it as I was sick in bed. The last land that was seen, was Cape Clear on the Irish coast, I think it was lost sight of on the Thursday. The next land that was seen was the American Shore after about a months sailing. I was perhaps a little disappointed with the Atlantic, in more respects than one. It had not so formidable and uninviting an appearance as I had been lead to expect it would present; it is true that sometimes it was agitated and manifested its great power, but in general it was pleasant to look upon and sometimes as calm and smooth as a sea

of glass; during the calms we had it did not appear to have any motion. We could see but a short distance around us, I suppose only 6 or 7 miles, the sails of a vessel might be seen at the distance of ten miles but I suppose not farther. We had pleasant company nearly all the way, a bird very much resembling a swallow called the Petril or Stormy Petril kept close to the vessel nearly from shore to shore, there would be from fifty to one hundred and frequently more, two or three were caught. And frequently we had near to us a bird not unlike a Duck when on the water sometimes one or two were seen and sometimes forty or fifty. One day when we were two or three hundred miles from the American shore a fine young Hawk paid us a visit, but his voyage had nearly expended his physical strength as he was very glad to take up his abode on the rigging. But tho' he had probably found a new situation he did not forget his old habits, taking a fancy to ^a petril he pursued one on to the quarter deck and was there taken prisoner by the Captain casting his hat over him, a passenger in attempting to secure him got his thumb bit, and was ~~very~~ glad to relinquish his hold so Mr Hawk was once more the enjoyer of liberty. But soon after while taking a nap aloft he was secured by one of the sailors, and imprisoned in a cage. We did not see many fish, two or three times a few small ones resembling herring, sometimes a few porpoises, and now and then a species of whale I think of the [g?]rampus kind, and one day we were treated with the sight of the fish known as the Whale. Only one was seen during the whole voyage and he came very near to us, so that we had some idea of his size he appeared to be an immense fellow. His proximity to us was first known by the colume of water he threw up in breathing. We never saw many vessels at a time, but scarcely a day passed without one or more being in sight, and once and only once we spoke with one. I must not pass over the ships crew and passeggers. With regard to the former I have not much to say, from the Captain to the Cooks boy they were very much given to cursing and

swearing two or three of them at times were truly dreadful, they could scarcely speak without an oath, this practice was the most unpleasant thing I met with on shipboard. There was one regulation I quite approved of and think it quite necessary that it should be attended to by all ship owners and Captains-viz- there was no drink allowed to the crew. I think we had about 260 passengers of all sorts and sizes, indeed there was over many to be comfortable especially below decks. We managed very well in the place I was in as it was airy and not over crowded. Imagine to yourself a place rather larger than our kitchen (I do not mean the back kitchen) with ten small lodging or sleeping rooms around three of its sides the centre being taken up with boxes, and hampers, and barrels as substitutes for chairs and tables, and you have a tolerably correct idea of our place of abode. I must not omit to tell you that the outside of the sleeping apartments was papered and the children amused themselves with pulling it off. There were two births or places for beds in each room one above the other, the one next to mine (I secured the upper) was occupied by a Yorkshire man from near Hull, a medical gentleman who appears to be travelling about for pleasure. He was once in America before. The next room on the right hand was occupied by a Butcher his wife and three children from Dudley. He has a brother in America - at Pittsburgh - who sent for him. Then we had other three women without their children but without their husbands. One of them had five little ones. She gave birth to the fifth in a Canal Boat while on her journey to Liverpool, she had to be tossed about, and attend to her baby and the other four as tho' nothing had happened. The infant thrived well and slept nearly all the time. So much for the lot that falls to the share of some. Her Husband came to this country about 6 months ago I suppose he had not the means to bring his family

with him at the time. Another woman had two children, she also was left behind for want of the needful. The third had lived in America for some years, and had gone to England to see her friends, so that she was coming home. She also had a little girl. Then we had two Irishmen, six Germans and another englishman. We could have done very well, and might have been as comfortable as persons can be on shipboard in our situation but for the young ones. Think of eleven children from a few days to nine years old belonging to four different families. We had noise and disturbance day and night. The greater part of the passengers were Irish. And taking the emigrants all together the ages were tolerably equalised. Several children and several young men and women, some middle aged people and a few old ones.

[— I find that I am not able to tell you all I intended for want of room. I fear you will not receive this as soon as you have expected a letter. The Steamer left here for England the day after I arrived and before I could prepare anything worth sending, and I was told that if I sent a paper it would cost as much as a letter. I have much more to say but I must try to embrace another opportunity. This will satisfy you that at present I am safe and well. I continue to look to Him who is obeyed by winds and Seas, I look to the past and am thankful, the future is veiled but there is the pillar of cloud and the pillar of fire. I must not forget to tell you that I had no trouble whatever at the Customs House, my luggage was just looked at and not a word said. You must excuse me for not having said more, but you must expect another letter from me in which I think of saying a little which may be useful to those who think of emigrating.

I remain my dear Mother your affectionate Son

Matthew Dinsdale

1842 Aug. 2

City Road Chapel

My Dear Brother

Brother - The Conference
has recd. you onto its list as
a Missionary willing to go into any
part of the field, not excepting
Western Africa. I hope you
will soon have a call. No. of
those who pass the Dis¹ have been
left off for the present year, to be
examined again next year if they
so desire - You are amongst
the favoured ones - The watchman
will give you information on
other matters. Give my respects to
Father, Mother & all.
Yours affectionate Brother
Jusd. N. Aug. 24/42 - Thos. C. Atterick

Hampt.

Mr. Matt. Duirdale

Askrigg
Yorkshire



1842

Wrigg Oct 13th/46

My Dear Brother,

You will be surprised and perhaps think something out of the common line has happened well it certainly is The case Barzillai and Jane have determined to start for America in the Spring if all is well he might have come over this autumn if he had settled the point in his mind before but he has only fixed a few weeks since he thinks of having a sale of his stock and furniture in a short time and the family coming over to Wrigg till their departure do you think it would be wisdom for Sister Ann to come over with them for she would very much like to do so and Jane would like her to accompany them she would be a companion for her and help her with the children We have heard Matthew Wells Letter read which came to Carperby on the 1st Instant a good many things in it quite surprised us it is discouraging though after all a person of ~~person~~ of fortitude would not be daunted for in some instances he speaks very favourable of America he says he has not got any good Black Tea that nothing but Green Tea is used with you he sent for Galena for some Black and he got some but of the very worst kind

if any of his friends come to America he wishes them to take
a chest of good Tea he will take half of it and
pay carriage on the whole this provision makes us think
his statement more true you have bad coffee your meat
is not so good as in England your Pork is not good
the wine run in the woods till they are two year old
consequently they are not so tender as ours he finally says
any body that can get a living in England he wishes
them to stay where they are is this any encouragement
for those who are thinking of emigrating, your butter
and cheese is as poor as the rest of your articles
I suppose the hot weather around for this through which
he says you are infected with bugs and flies what a
place America must be what different descriptions is
given of it I suppose Matthew thinks he has given
a right description correctly stating its good and
bad qualities but after all I am not out of
love with it we cannot expect a newly settled
place to be like a country that has been inhabit-
ed many hundred years and where all appears to have
reached to perfection in fact England is our much so
there is not that call for work men which there
ought to be to make a ~~a~~ country; prosperous America
wants cultivation and there is an abundance of land
to keep the inhabitants

By what I have heard of America it appears to be a
rich country but for the want of man to cultivate
it is waste in its appearance nothing but just
is it but people who expect to find it a par
adise should be disappointed when with nothing
they may be repaid ten fold people ought rather
to be thankful that they can be rewarded for
their labour and I find they may be in Amer
ica, the reason I now write is that you may be
preparing for Barzillai and family you will
know what to do better than we can tell you
you perhaps can take him a horse first to
come to, then he with your assistance may look
out for a situation according to his choice for in
little things it is difficult to find for another much
more so an estate of land which they have not
seen on which they have to settle you must write
back as soon as you can direct him what route
he must take from beginning to end and what
provisions he must take in traveling and what
would be useful on the way and in america
and what would pay for taking and if you want
anything as this would be a good opportunity to take
anything you want and we should be glad to send you

any thing you want, What time do you think would
be best for them to start do you think early
in the Spring M Wills started I think about
the first of May and now over late for some things
Barzillai thought about starting in February the time
of the year that Mr Hargrave went and he got well
over (have you seen or heard of him) It will be neff
any for you to answer this soon for we shall all
be anxious to know what has to be done ~~whether~~
I suppose you will have answered the one we sent about
a month since if we had known Barzillai's intention
we might have let you know and one writing might
have done but you must bear all things with pa-
tience as we are obliged to do, you say it would
be better for all to stay till any one of us come
but as Barzillai and Jane are coming Ann might do
very well you would be altogether in one place and
we in another till we all come over which may
perhaps be the case but with respect to Ann coming
you must give your opinion which we are wait-
ing to be led by, excuse this letter which is
rough and unpolished I know you will excuse it
we are all well hoping you are the same and
as comfortable as ever we still hope after having heard
such awful accounts your affectionate brother Edward

Ind. 9. Feb. Jan. 1840.

Dear Mother - Jan. 24. We had a letter the other day from your
bro. Edward, informing us that Priscilla with her sister Mary &
your sister Ann, were intending to set out for America in about 3
weeks from this time. This was rather startling news to us as we had
no idea of your sister Ann emigrating, & as we understood that Priscilla
& your sister Jane, have, at times, rather wavered. They doubtless wish to
see their way clearer. Your last letter seems to have decided the matter,
& so they are to leave us in a short time. We trust it will be for the best,
& that we shall, at last, meet in a better country, & part no more.
I trust we may all live for Jesus, & that do it may be! In your letter Priscilla
& Priscilla were with us last week. They came over to our Sale of Books
& goods, as we are leaving, & left their & returning to Virginia. We have
taken a house there of Mr. Hays just over to his own, & intend
removing thither about the 2nd of March. You may wonder, as you might
consider us pretty comfortably settled, why we should again remove. The
following are some of the reasons. 1st We think we can do better for our families
in a good town. John is nearly out of his time, & Edward will soon leave the
house, & will want to do something to earn money. We shall be able to do
more schooling & we find it very expensive, sending them off to school.
Jane also wants some kind of education. We find we are here quite out of
the way, without considerable trouble & expense, for getting them forward
to our point. 2nd We find ourselves increasingly inadequate to the great
responsibilities of the home, & having, much to live, we judge, that we are
upon the whole, more out than in. 3rd We have often felt that it was our duty
to remove, for the nation should advance, but fearing a false step, we have
made it a matter of prayer. & it now appears to us that Providence has
cleared the way for the step we are contemplating. We have put with
substantial servants, at a good rent, for the house & land - we have got into
a regular & orderly plan with respect to our finances - the Chapel is let to
Travellers for Divine Worship & a Sunday School - & a gentleman, at Coler,
(a Methodist & a good man) has engaged, for a building, partly compensation,
to look after the every thing for five & remit me my rent when due. You
may remember the old mill on the west farm to our school. About
2 years ago some persons took that for a term of 21 years, for the making
of charcoal, & the manufacturing of certain kinds of fuel for making
bricks, & other purposes. They have erected a great frame & are working
very fast. They have, for some time, but what do we care? & have made
me an offer. It is, indeed, both hands, with me, but fully made up we must leave
them as situated as they are, & the place to be let to Travellers. Sunday School
was given in; & as there was the last, & our friends judge they were likely
to improve the last term, it was forthwith let to them, & they bought the
day in the house. They order upon the land in the 2nd of Feb. & the
house on the 2nd of March. John Edwards, at the High Hill Farm, offers
to do some good by work. He has had a great summer, & his stock have done
well. The money I understand for him in this neighborhood, he is, nevertheless
conscientious, paying back, by advertisement. I believe him to be a good man,
though he is high and somewhat imprudent in our mind, making me
aggravated with his circumstances, however, which I think would have proved
considerable trouble & expense. He must, indeed, be a good man, but I
think it would be better to take what he wanted at the rate where it is (not to be sold) than
that he would venture through it without any one here knowing any thing
of the matter. We have great hopes he will, in time, get again on his feet, &
be well. He is much respected in the circuit. He & his wife and their three
children to you. We thank you for the interesting letter & journal you last sent us.
I would not say Spotswood, & I believe you, enjoyed the best of making it & your
heart & content as much enjoyed the heart of having it read. I think it was
not a bad time, hoping equally to your request, we let it be doing. I
believe we have seen more of your correspondence in this country. They
are highly & admirably pleased in your relations & friends, though with
some doubts as to much, they appear to have a fair way of being, such as to
satisfy & others. We are glad to hear of your being called out by the American
Conference. I think you are now in your right place; & I trust that the Lord will
make you a very useful minister of the Gospel to the world. I am, &c. &c. &c.

In this country, the most prominent political & religious topics appear, at present, to be the Free Trade - the Oregon question with our country - the slavery of Negroes in the South & in the Church - the Christian Alliance Association - & the religious revolution in Germany. Many think that the Free Trade will be regarded this session, while others are of opinion that a few days will be sufficient, gradually to decline till the whole is off. In either case, it is said there is an intention to offer a proportionable, rising to the Agnostics by taking off the Anti-Slavery, & retaining certain votes. I believe the thing has gone so far that nothing short of a full refusal will set the question at rest. It would appear that it must come to this either this session or the next. Now, it is said, mainly the difficulty is connected with this question that caused Sir John Lubbock to resign office. Sir John Lubbock, commissioned by her Majesty to form a new committee, after a futile attempt to do so, gave it up in despair; & the result is, Sir John Lubbock, resigned office, & formed his cabinet, & is for trying again to manage the House of the State. The session was closed last Saturday (Jan. 22) but we have some few resolutions. In with respect to the Oregon question, the House say that Congress decline the proposed plan of settling the matter by the mediation of a foreign & friendly power, & that there is some danger of a war between the two countries. Let us hope & pray that the Sovereign Lord of all, who has the heart of all men in His keeping, will mercifully interpose, to the preservation of peace & brotherly love, & the maintenance & furtherance of amicable intercourse & trading. In the Massachusetts act of the last session sufficiently manifest the leaning to Slavery in high quarters - there are continually accounts of persons among the clergy & laity, going over to Rome - many, especially the gentle-ful clergy, appear to be tainted - & an attempt of our exequiors, although Bishops or others, appear to be made, to withhold these anti-Christian encouragements. Many fine people, of the Church, Deputies, & Ministers, have indeed lifted up their voice & endeavoured to stem the torrent; but while the highest in Church & State continue indifferent, nay, perhaps some of them sanctioning & furthering, if the Lord himself be not in mercy, interpose, what can be looked for? Considering the wickedness & ingratitude of the land, it would be just in him to permit this scourge & plague to spread. May he have mercy upon us, & send out with us marching to our iniquities! In the operations of the Christian Alliance Association may be regarded as a bright spot in our otherwise somewhat dreary landscape. The scheme originated, I believe, with the Free Church of Scotland. Invitations having been sent to the Ministers of the several Christian Denominations in the country, a Representative meeting was held in Liverpool, at which were present Ministers of about 20 Christian Denominations. Some time was spent in prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit of light & of love. A glowing answer was rendered, the mind & heart of the Ministers were filled with an ardour & unifying influence, & the whole proved that they had the Divine sanction & promise. One of their principal objects was to adopt measures for the promotion of a larger & more manifest degree of Christian unity & love among the various sects. Further objects were, united and common efforts, to withhold the encouragement of error, in public, & suggestions; & to further whatever might appear to be for the real benefit of the community, & the interest of the Church of Christ. At it were for upward looking that they should present before a Christian Alliance Treaty, it was not first proved to some that certain differing doctrinal points, considered that, might tend to govern the whole business. We felt this very seriously, great foreboding was excited, & fervent beseechments were made to the Father of the heavenly grace for divine searching & help. A way was soon opened before them. It pleased of Truth was laid down, embracing the great leading & spiritual notions of the gospel, to which they could all subscribe; while all were still at liberty to hold their peculiar views on minor points, & even Ministers regarded as holding in the own individual capacity, & not as a representative of the congregation or section to which he belonged. It was also agreed upon, that for the future, there should be a little doctrinal controversy as possible; & that whenever it might be thought to be called for, there should be an endeavour to conduct it in a more Christian & brotherly spirit. All confessed that they had often been for little of the Christian spirit, this was sincerely lamented, & prayers of amendment by the divine help, were mutually given. At the close of the meeting, Dr. P. Puffer was so overcome that he suddenly rose up & exclaimed, "Glory be to the Lord!" immediately upon which, the whole assembly of Christian Ministers

started to their feet, & sang - "Hail, God, from whom all blessing flows, &c." "What
 a sight was that - such an one probably as has not been witnessed since the
 days of the Apostles! At night the people, every thing there went on most
 delightfully & pleasantly. Since then, there have been Christian Alliance
 meetings held in some of the Universities of Great Britain - London,
 Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Glasgow, &c. - all of which, to a great
 one in London, to be held next Summer, to which Ministers from all
 parts of the Continent are to be invited. I believe this Alliance is to
 be made a great blessing, not only to this country, but likewise to the
 world at large. As is always the case with all truly great & good projects,
 in this sinful & erring world, it has not few opponents. Some of these
 the sneers & unmeaning influences of infidelity, and infidelity, & unmeaning
 methods, many professing Christian oppose it, while others (some of them
 unmeaning Christians) judge not as yet seeing their way clear) hesitate to
 connect themselves with it. These of course, & dissenters, are, I believe,
 chiefly of the clergy & laity of the Church of England. Dissenters, however, are
 continually accumulating; & it is probable, in course of time, to make within it
 quite the best of the worst. We feel of our union with them. - The religious
 movement in Germany & Switzerland, following upon Joseph's abolition &
 arbitrary state interference, though not of a popular character, will nevertheless
 be interesting to all who rightly regard man, of every clime & country, as their neighbor;
 for before long, righteousness & righteousness can cover the whole earth, & there must be a general &
 complete overthrow of whatever is despotic, idolatrous, idolatrous, & vicious. A regular
 correspondence is going on between some of the principle members of the Christian
 Alliance in this country, & some of the leading persons of these countries; & it
 is likely some of them will be over at the great meeting to be held in London
 next Summer. These things look like brightening glories; & we trust & pray
 that great & general good to man, will be the result. The government of the world
 is on the shoulder of our sovereign Mediator, to whom is committed all power in heaven
 & earth, who is the Prince of the things of the earth. King of Kings & Lord of Lords, &
 who will reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet. Not only does he justify
 at the end of his administration, to save individuals with eternal life; but he just
 down, here on earth, all opposing rule, authority, & power, so that the things of
 the world may become the things of God & of his Christ. Foreign also in
 his Church, by her instructions, will be made his Lord & Redeemer;
 prophets & prophecies to grow. "I will, with you, till all be subject; & then in
 universes is full of the glory of God!" Amen! - January 25th (Sunday)
 I was preaching at Farnham in the morning. That a good & at
 -tractive congregation. My text was Gal. 1: 1-5. Introduction. Preaching
 the great Monarchy. (2 to 8 inclusive). ~~Introduction~~ Introduction by the people
 of the Apostles. The anarchy, in its character - about - Education, in its character -
 I. The Monarchy of the Apostles. "One like the Son of man." 1. "Son of man" a term used
 for the Messiah. (Cf. Matt. 13: 37). 2. "Like the Son of man." It refers here to his
 character, & his. The prophet said a sign of God - "What a representation of God's
 -mighty power." 3. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 his burning words & desires. II. The Monarchy of the Apostles. (Cf. Matt. 13: 37). As that
 is King over all in the East, the Monarchical Kingdom means. Hence the language,
 "One like the Son of man." - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 relation. "Come with the Lord" & in the midst of a body of men, & light of glory - "Come
 to the Kingdom of glory" to the Father - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 brought them near to the Father. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 Kingdom is 1. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 2. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 3. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 4. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 5. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 6. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 7. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 8. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 9. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 10. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 11. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 12. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 13. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 14. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
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 17. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
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 58. "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" - "I will, with you, till all be subject" -
 59. "I will, with you,

above all, by prayer & supplication, seek that a heavenly influence & power may
 always accompany your ministrations! Without this, it is like beating the air
 & spinning out strength for naught. Cultivate personal piety - the more your
 graces after all; & then labour to make the best of every talent & gift in the cause
 & service of your glorious Master. We shall still remember you at a distance of
 years & we beg a constant interest in your prayers. As to my visiting you in
 America, that is scarcely likely, unless a Philanthropist, such as the Abolitionists, could be
 combined. Would, if there is to be a war between you & us, about that comparatively
 insignificant piece of land, what then? I will assure you, you shall not see my
 face among the Puritans; & I shall never be long in being so near as such
 a ~~horrible~~ horrid event. I shall therefore, stay in Europe. But what
 from this, I presume, it is too far on in the way, for me to think of such a thing.
 I think you say something about a visit to England sometime. That may be after
 some of us shall have found the way of all flesh. It is hardly possible, if you come
 over in a few years, that we may see one another again in earth. This is our uncer-
 tain or various account. They say, at last, that in heaven, when pains & parting
 all are over. It will be, so if we are faithful. The Lord help us to live in a constant
 state of waiting for our separation! We hope however, if we are spared a little
 longer, to be hearing from you sometime. Your communications are quite interesting
 to us. When you write, there is almost something worth while. You are at great pains
 to satisfy your relatives & friends. You must bear in mind, that while you are increasing,

Rev. Nathaniel Bowdler,
 Boston, Massachusetts.
 America.
 For the
 Miss. H. Society

some of us are decreasing. You will, of course, allow for this; & excuse the comparative
 insignificance of our communications, if we but do our best. We hope to hear from you
 when we are settled in Halifax. You can let us hear a sheet, & write a little more
 than in the way of journal, & then send it when it is full. It is a great pleasure for
 such communications have generally more of incident in them than such as are
 written all at a time. There is a Missionary in America that was taken out of an
 my recommendation, when I was travelling in the ~~the~~ Prigg circuit. His name
 is Rev. Hight, & is at a place called the Ford, in Eastern Canada. That part,
 most likely, is a great way from your place, so that it's odd to say you may
 have to him when you see him. I recommended another the same year, who
 went out to Australia, & is there still, as a quiet Missionary. He married
 Mr. Wetherhead's daughter - the much lamented daughter of the Abolitionist
 in that part of the world. His name is Potter, brother to him who lived in
 the ~~the~~ circuit a few years since. The Lord bless them, & make them ever useful!
 I don't give over. What are writing for Misses. I hope to hear from you.

Hullett Hall Jan^y 27th 1846.

My Dear Cousin Matthew

We have received a command from your Brother Edward, each to write a long letter to you, how that command is to be obeyed by me, I know not for though it is a great pleasure to write to you, yet, I feel myself very inadequate to the task of writing a long one; for what is reckoned a tolerable long letter with us, would no doubt seem a very short one with you; especially when compared with your letters to this Country; and beside that as Father and Mother are both writing they will monopolize all the news so that it would be only old over again but I suppose I must say something.

I can hardly think it possible that this scribble of mine will ever reach the American Shore if it should what changes will have taken place before you peruse this & write your Sisters, Brother in law, and their Children, will have pronounced the mournful word "Farewell" to us, to their home, and to their Country, they will have crossed the wide Atlantic, and I hope will all have reached you in safety. But how many before that time will have crossed the line of separation and proved the realities of "Eternity"; Shall I be among the number, I know not, it is known only to God; but my Prayer is that I may be fully prepared for all the Will of God. Since last I saw you I have more than once been brought to all appearance to the borders of the grave but I am still alive, while many more likely for life than I have been cut off. May the Lord help me to devote my spared life to his glory.

Father will no doubt tell you all about the Sale &c. Your Brother Edward bought the Piano: We sold a good deal of our Furniture, as we thought things get so spoiled in removing, and as there are often Sales in a town, we should be able to get anything we might want, and we think of having a better Piano, Edward thinks he can learn Music, so that it will be a bit of nice amusement, for him;

We received a note from him the other day, announcing his intention to come for his bargain on Saturday next the 31st inst. and bring Cousin Ann with him to say "Farewell", as she intends emigrating with her Sister, and Bazzillai, as they had received a very encouraging letter from you: I have read all your preceding letters with particular interest, but notwithstanding the lively, and animated description, which you give of your beautiful "rivers," your "Dashing Waterfalls," your fruitful "Valleys," and fertile "Plains," "Not one I may say of these things move me" so far as to create in me a desire to leave the Land of my nativity, though I don't doubt, that were I once safely landed with all my Relatives, without the inconvenience of the ~~staying~~ ^{staying}, I should not feel any Desire to return to England, but I think no one could persuade me to leave my Parents, my Brothers, and Sisters, my Home, and Country, unless I clearly saw it my duty so to do, as you no doubt did. I should certainly like to see some of those wonders of Creation which you describe provided they were close at hand especially "The Falls of Niagara" in your description of which I felt particularly interested; I could almost fancy I saw you gazing in silent wonder, and admiration, and beheld you in imagination, leaning over the frightful precipice, while the tremendous waters, with a deafening roar, tumbled into the foaming, fathomless, abyss below you; I always think when I hear of anything very wonderful, or great, in the works of Creation, it is to teach us the Omnipotence of God, and to shew us our own insignificance, and helplessness, and how very soon we should be crushed to atoms.

While reading some parts of your letters I have been very much affected. I could almost fancy I heard your voice and beheld the silent tear trickle down your cheek, while bidding adieu to your kind Mother and pursuing your journey along a solitary road to a

place you know not while you are Beseeching the Father of all Mercies, to make you a Blessing to the people over whom you are appointed, and perhaps while thus engaged, your mind will wander to the home you have left, and no doubt you will

"Gone to dwell upon those scenes,
Which memory brings to view,
Of Friends, of Home of happy dreams,
To which you've bid, adieu."

I was at your house this last summer and enjoyed my visit very much though for the ~~for~~^{first} two or three days I could not but feel sad, especially in a morning when surrounding the family altar, there seemed a vacancy; My Uncle who was wont to fulfil those sacred duties was not there, and where was he; I looked at my Aunt Her Widdow's weeds said ~~He is gone~~ and nothing was to be seen of him but his name upon his tombstone and the green grass that covered his grave.

"Mortal's exclaim, where are they?
Church-yards bespeak they are gone,
Recalls of all that pass by,
Parents lie slumbering there
Loved ones sighing sigh,
And Water there greaves with their tears

But where was he who was wont to take his Father's place. Is he too gone? I listen and I hear a Mother's beg for the blessings of Heaven to descend on her Son in a foreign Land, yet there is nothing to be seen of him at home but his handwriting which announces he is alive and well and living for a better world. Where we all hope to meet, to part no more; But the widowed Mother is about to part with 2 more of her Children, how can she bear the trial perhaps never to see them more on this side the grave, that God who has promised to be a Husband to the Widow and a Friend in the time of need must support her or she would sink under it but she hopes to meet again in "your Bought World above" where all tears will be wiped away and where parting will be no more for ever. May this be all our happy lot and portion for Christ's sake.

My Brother John is still at Tripson and doing very well in every respect, he says he sometimes feels "as if he was called to do something in the Lord's vineyard" he has exhorted a little sometimes and has had frequent invitations to preach but he is afraid of being too forward and feels deeply the importance of such an undertaking he desires to be wholly guided by the Spirit of God and to see his way clearly opened.

My Sister Elyth has been near two years at Miss Watson's school at Halifax as a boarder and she has got on very well so that she is now almost fit to take a situation either as governess in a family or assistant in a School or else begin a school of her own we shall see when we get to Halifax. Edmund will leave Woodhouse Grove at Midsummer Robert went there last Christmas but one so that there is only Mary and I at home. I should like to have sent you something for a keepsake but as we are removing so soon we are very busy. There are a pair of braces that Brother John made, of which he begs your acceptance if he has time he will write to you. I have sent you 2 drawings of Sister Elizabeth and one of mine Elizabeth has done hers the last half year I did mine when we lived at Branley. You must be so kind as excuse all imperfections and defects as they are nothing particular but just that you may not quite forget us and to show you that though absent you are not forgot. We often think, talk about, and pray for you, and I believe you are as fresh in all our memories, as though you had only left us yesterday.

You will remember Mr. Suter the Druggist of Halifax (I think you got some drugs of him once) He died very suddenly about a fortnight ago to the great sorrow of a great part of the inhabitants of Halifax. He was universally beloved, respected, and esteemed, by all who knew him. They testified their regard to him and deep sorrow at such an unexpected event, by shutting up all the shops through which the procession had to pass, Every Druggist in the town shut up his shop and

attended the funeral, and the Paper says "That business for a time seemed to be suspended in Halifax". The procession consisted of the 4 travelling Preachers in the Circuit, and several others from other Circuits, the Local Preachers, all the Leaders, the Members of his Class, Stewards, Trustees, and all that held any kind of Office, All the Druggists, and most of the principal Methodists in the Circuit, beside Relatives and other friends; The Pulpit, Reading Desk, Communion Table, Organ, and Singing Gallery were hung with black cloth. The "Dead March in Saul" was played with the Organ muffled, while the corpse was being taken out of the Chapel. I suppose the Grave Yard was crowded with a weeping multitude, all anxious to pay their last sad tribute of respect to one they had loved so well. The procession accompanied the Relatives back to his former residence and then silently dispersed to their respective homes. I am sure it would be a very solemn and affecting scene. He died on the Wednesday morning and had attended his appointment the Sunday previous. He was quite sensible before he died and seemed very happy and resigned to the will of God. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord for they rest from their labours and their works do follow them". "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his".

This part is very much improved since we came, We have preaching twice on a Sunday, A very good Sunday School, prayer meetings on Sunday morning, and Thursday evening. Ledgwick's Class on Monday night and ours on Sunday night. Then we have the travelling Preachers, once a month, and they are two very good Preachers, and very well liked in the Circuit. Mr. Sleight the Superintendent is getting into years, and has handled a long time. Mr. Exley the second Preacher is rather a young man, but is married; he has an impediment in his speech but notwithstanding that he is a very talented man.

On a Monday night I have the Bible Class girls, and several of the Female Teachers, that come to learn to write &c. They appear to have got on very well, and seem very sorry that we are going to leave them; they are very desirous of information which I think is a good sign. They were here last night, and they said if we were only going to remove as far as Colne they would come so far on a Monday evening rather than miss it.

But I must begin to think of drawing to a close. I did not intend to say so much when I began and I am sure you must be tired of reading my worthless scribble. I hope you will excuse me but you cannot think how delighted we are to hear from you; if you think me worth a line, I shall think it a great favour to receive one from you at any time and I hope my Cousin Ann will not forget me. Please to remind her.

And now Dear Cousin Farewell and wishing you every temporal and spiritual blessing, in Christ Jesus, and great success, to attend your ministerial labours, I remain
your Far Distant

But Ever Affectionate
Cousin, Jane Barritt.

P.S. We received your newspapers and were very much interested with them we saw your name in the Stations we are very much obliged to you for them. Farewell.

Rev. Mr. Ginnale

Portici, Wisconsin Territory

America

Rev. Mr. Ginnale
A. Ginnale

Thelot Hall, January 28,
1826.

My very Dear Nephew.

As we have such a favorable opportunity of sending our letters, it is only our duty to manifest our love to you by dropping you a few lines, I think it would be vain in me to attempt to write much, after what Mr B. and Jane have written, and I know you will not expect much; I felt as if I could say nothing that would be worth your while reading; I know little of what is going on in this busy world, except what relates to our own family affairs, I find this quite sufficient for my weak frame, I know whatever adversity befall us, as to the nation, there is a sure word of promise that will never fail. Thy bread shall be given, and water sure. —

It strikes me, you may suppose it an easy matter to quote this passage when we have it in prospect; but this precious promise was sweetly applied to me when laboring under deep affliction, of body and mind. Were I to enumerate one half of the deliverances the Lord has wonderfully wrought out for us, I might more than fill this sheet. I have always

watched the hand of providence, and have felt it
good, I was delighted by your communication,
especially while you were tracing the Divine
hand in all your movements - ever remember
that the "hairs of our head are all numbered,"
and it appears "a sparrow cannot fall to the ground
without his notice" - and he condescends to inform
us we are of more value than many sparrows.

O what encouragement we have, in the sacred pages,
to trust in our Heavenly Father's care over us -

"as a Father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth
them that fear him."

I was thinking yesterday of my feelings before I left
home - with what fear and trembling I entered into
the work as a Minister's Wife. I counted the cost.
I believe if even I prayed sincerely, it was then,
that I might be guided aright. Now shall I for-
get - while praying and weeping before the Lord one day,
feeling my own weakness ^{and} inability to perform the
duties committed with such a solicitation - the
following verse came with power to my heart.

Equip me for the war,
And teach my hands to fight.
My simple, upright heart prepare,
And guide my words aright.

I arose blest and encouraged by Divine assistance

to go forth in his name. I believe I could
I could have gone abroad as comfortably as any other,
as I did not count my life dear unto myself, only
I might do good. — these reflections have often
supported me under the most trying conflicts,
and bless the Lord I can still say
"When rising floods my soul overflow —
When sinks my soul in waves of woe,
Even then thus shall be all my plea
Jesus hath lived, hath died for me." —

Take encouragement, my dear Nephew — the Lord is
on your side. It appears clear you are now
where you ought to be. I believe you will not
be ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, because it
is the power of God unto salvation to all that believe.
May you be blessed, more and more, in your work.
I think you ^{may} make your self comfortable with re-
spect to your dear Mother — though your place
cannot be fully filled up to her mind, yet
I could not but feel pleased with Edw in the
shop — he is so wishfull to give satisfaction
to both his Mother, and also to the customers
in the shop — I felt pleased also with John.
he was always doing something, and ^{was} restless when
the weather would not per mit him to go
to the field — and he would so kindly ask his
Mother what she thought of such and such things.
my heart felt what I cannot describe to you —
for I always look upon my sister as being very
near and dear to me, and her children next my own

I hope Jane and her Husband, with ~~the~~ and the
 Dear Children, will all land in safety from what
 I have seen of Berghatta I am very much pained.
 He appears very thoughtful, and a kind Husband.
 I should think him very likely to do well.
 I hope they will ~~unitedly~~ seek the Lord, and then
 it will be well with them. - may we all be found
 at his right hand, is the prayer of your ever affectionate
 Sister, D^{rs} Barrett.

Rev. M. Linsdale
 Col. Wm. Linsdale

Rev. Wm. Linsdale
 America.

PS and now, my dear Stephen, I have one thing to
 say, and then I must give up - that is - should
 you be spared I hope you will again visit
 your native Country, if it is best to keep it as
 all that are alive. - that my shattered frame be
 mouldering in the dust. I believe if there be one
 of mine alive, you will have a very welcome home

Travis da Chien Feb. 24/48

Dear Bro. Dinsdale

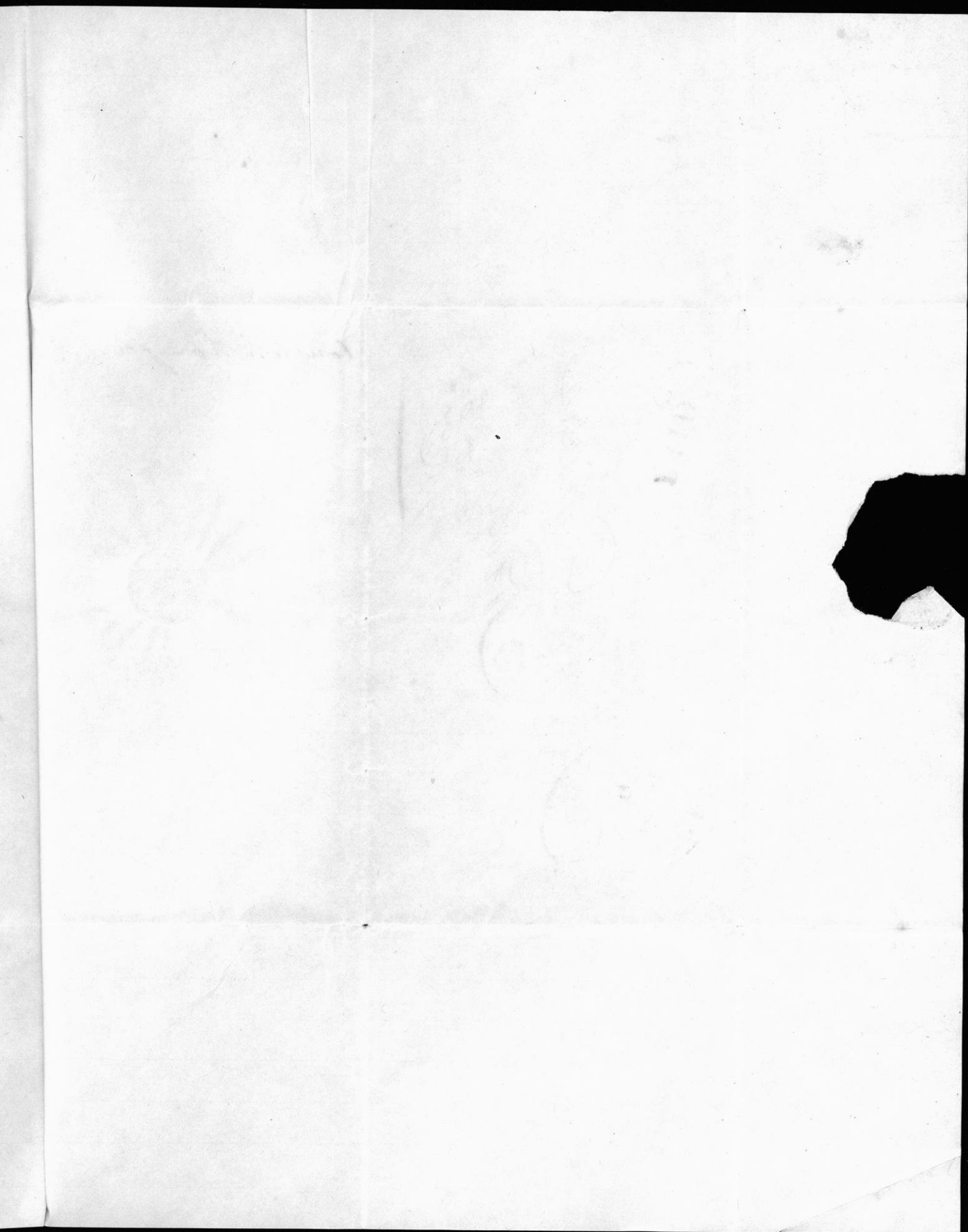
I have just received the proof sheet of a course of Lessons in the Hebrew Language, which were sent to me by the Author, The Rev. Isaac M^r. Mathon M. A. of the Seneca Conference. The Author proposes in these Lessons to give sufficient instruction, to enable any studious mind to read and translate the Hebrew Text with tolerable ease, in three months.

The work will cost one Dollar, exclusive of postage - He has authorized me to act as agent for him in this country - These Lessons are particularly recommended to the attention of Methodist Preachers - I will send you a copy of the proof sheet - Hoping that you will not hesitate to become a subscriber.

Drop me a line and let me know.

I am yours &c dear Bro. in the bonds of the Gospel

John Pomeroy



PAID 5



Per Mr. Dinsdale

To Pass
Grant Co
N. Y.

Constitution for N. Y.

[1846, April 15]

Parting

Dearest kindest friends must sever
Kindred part to meet no more
Part to meet no more forever
On this dear tempestuous shore

To not Life a constant sorrow
One perpetual moving tide
Here to day but on the morrow
Seas and mountains friends divide

Thus kind friends are separated
Some to distant climes remove
Some by Death are extricated
From their pains to bliss above

Happy when each friend and brother
Parted strive to gain that shore
They again shall greet each other
They shall meet no part no more
W. Briggs 15th April 1846

On the Death of a Christian
Friend after friend is snatched away
By death's irresistible power
Subject are we to such decay
We're changing every hour

Another friend has left this sphere
Of sorrow and of pain
She now no longer suffers here
On death she rests sustain

Affliction long had tried her zeal
And yet her heart was true
Religion she was made to feel
Was heaven in constant view

Her life to all did virtue preach
Which virtue she had proved
By all who did her accents reach
She truly was beloved

But now when her dear friends are met
To cheer the eventide
They look and see it with regret
Her seat unoccupied

And in God's house the throne of ^{Grace}
To where she did repair
We others see we see her place
But shee is absent there

Yet while our minds would ^{stray} often
To scenes where once she be
Methinks I hear her softly say
Fret not because of me

A kingdom's mine a crown I wear
That fadeth not away
Though things on earth were hard to ^{bear}
I've won the well fought day

With ~~heart~~ who brought me ^{through} conquest

I now in glory shine
Angels are my companions too
The joys of saints are mine

Could ye but taste the bliss I have
Which is so freely given
For worldly wealth ye would not ^{care}
But strive alone for heaven
Askrigg Oct 7th 1846

Pedlars Creek, Wisconsin 25th July 1845

My Dear Mother

I have this day received the parcel you sent by Matthew Willis which was heartily welcomed by me, even before I opened it because it came from Askrigg, and from those who are dear to me there. I expected a great number of Letters, even more than came, but I am thankful for these and consider them an earnest of what are to follow. I have two from you; one from each of my Sisters; one from Edward; and an apology from John. When John feels like saying nothing I hope he will continue to send me apologies and when he can say something I shall be very glad to have a letter. One from Hullet Hall; one from Thos. Thistlethwaite; one from Matthew Thompson; one from James Robinson and one from Thos. Caygill. I am greatly obliged to all who have wrote to me. I am thankful. I am grateful to J Robinson for the Rhubarb seed. I gave half of it to Mr. Wasley who I expect has planted it; the other half I retain to give to some other person. I have no garden of my own, but if I should have one I can probably procure seed from those I have given to. I think you have acknowledged all the letters I have sent to you. I should like to know if Thos. Lawson of West Burton and Geo. Metcalfe of Marcell have each received one from me, as I wrote to them both, to Thomas I think in April and to George in June. Please to give my respects to Mr W. Whaley and tell him I am obliged for the Mittens, they will be very useful in winter, as I can wear a pair of gloves under them. I expect you will be anxious to hear from me, so I have commenced to write as soon as possible, and shall fill up this letter as I have leisure and mail it next Thursday, which is the day on which our Letters and Papers are sent and received.

This place is not on any main road so we have the Mail but once a

week. Since I last wrote to you I have enjoyed good health with the exception of two bilious attacks, one of them on the 10th of this month and the other yesterday. I was not quite laid up but very near. For the last fortnight we have had very hot weather. Persons who are aged and were born in this country have told me they never knew it so hot before. Yesterday and today have been cooler. I expect the weather and a little overexertion were the cause of my illness. Persons who are inclined to be bilious will have to be careful here. I am glad to be able to inform you that I had every possible attention paid to me. I had only to ask and Have. Indeed I had all I wanted without asking for. Good night! the clock has just struck ten.

I have told you that Matthew Willis delivered the parcel he brought over for me. He was at this place for the first time on the first of this month. And was then on an exploring excursion. In his wanderings he found himself in the neighborhood of Pedlars Creek, and so came to see me. You may be sure that I was glad to see him. He was here again about ten days after, but as he did not expect to see me either time when he left his family he did not bring my parcel with him, but this time calculating to be through here he brought it along with him. I am much obliged to him for his kindness. He is looking well and I believe his family enjoy good health. They are at present at New Diggings near Galena and about 30 miles from this place. Matthew appears to be well satisfied with the step he has taken and I think so far likes this country as well as he expected he should before he came. Yesterday, for this is Saturday the 26th July, he went to the Land office at Mineral Point to see if a lot he liked very well was at liberty. On his return he told me that he had entered, i.e. ^{sure} purchased about a quarter of a section or 160 acres. I am not ^{sure} as to the quantity but I think he said between one and two hundred acres.

The land is only about ² miles from here so that he will be quite a neighbour of mine, that is if I should continue here. You can tell his friends if they have not heard from him since he came to this western country, that as soon as he is a little more settled he will send them a letter, and give them all the particulars they can desire. For some time I think his hands will be fully employed. He will first have to get a few acres of Prairie broken for fall seed and then build a house. I have not seen his place as I have not been in that section of country but he speaks highly of it; he has plenty of good water but not much timber. He will be able to sell any quantity of produce for a remunerating price at his own door or at a near market. He thinks of turning his attention to the dairy and this I believe to be a good plan, as cattle, and of a good kind to, are to be bought very cheap, they cost but little to maintain and butter and cheese sell for about as much as with you. I must now turn my attention to the letter I have received as I find some of them require answering. I am much pleased with those Thos. Thistlethwaite and Matthew Thompson have sent; and shall try to give them satisfaction on the subjects on which they wish for information. And first as to Thomas and his profession. All the Boot and Shoe Makers, so far as my observation has extended, have done, are doing, and can do well in this country. Mr. Wasley said to a person the other day that Shoemaking and Blacksmithing are the two best trades that can be followed in America. Tho' great quantities of Boots and Shoes are sold in the Stores yet many persons prefer getting their Boots made, and calculate to pay an extra price. For instance if a person could purchase a pair of Boots at a Store for three Dollars, he would expect to pay four to a Boot Maker for a pair of the same kind. I believe Shoemakers could make a good living in many places if they were only to mend; but I think in whatever

part of the country they settle they will also have to make. The greater part of the boots and shoes made in this country are pegged, but some made of calf are sewed. Those similar to the pair Thomas made for me we sell for a dollar to a dollar and a half a pr - with peggs - in the bottom. I expect we shall have along from New York and Boston this fall, at least 20 doz. of Wellington Boots besides shoes of all kinds. We sell mens boots from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 dollars a pair. Those at 2\$ are made of calf leather, and are as handsome a boot as can be worn. Many persons in this country never have their shoes or boots mended; they purchase a pair - wear them out and then throw them away having bought new ones. I do think, notwithstanding these, [ms. illegible] making against the trade, that Thomas would do well were he to make it his business, and he would still have a better chance to get along if he should connect with it a small farm. And if he should not have a farm he would be able to keep two or three cows, which as I have said before cost nothing but a little labor. As to Arthur Thompson, he would no doubt thrive first rate were he out here. Tailors do well. I think this western world is a good part for Milliners and Dress Makers so that if Eden Thompson should come here she will not be likely to starve. I expect [Mss. torn] places might be selected where a profitable and respectable business might be carried on. She [Mss. illegible] emigrating unless some of her brothers do, and if they should, I think she need not fear to come. I think it would be well for her to learn to cut and make mens clothes now that she has an opportunity to learn from Arthur as this knowledge might at some time be useful to her. As I did not bring many clothes with me when I left Peters, and not being able to go down I had to purchase a few necessary articles amongst them I had a pr of pantaloons. I employed a woman at Mineral Point to make them and paid her a dollar. I found all the trimmings. Men

charge a dollar and half for making pants, and from 6 to 8\$ for dress and frock coats according to the quality of Cloth all trimmings found for them. I will now notice Matthew's letter. I believe the great inducement to emigrate to this Country is the cheapness of land, and consequently the certainty of easily securing a maintenance if the necessary labor is employed. And I think all who intend to settle here should aim to make a home. All cannot do this at first but this should be aimed at: As if a person has as much land as will keep him and his family, whatever storms may blow he is secure and comfortable. But independent of this all mechanics [Mss. illegible.]

Probably it would be best for carpenters joiners to work for sometime as journeymen, and as such I expect they can earn from a dollar to a dollar and half a day and have constant work. Matthew asks if any carpenters are in this neighborhood. There are several about here but all have work enough and I suppose if there should be more they would find employment. There is not one person of the trade resides constantly here. Those we have had this summer came because there was work to be done. Five new frame buildings have lately been put up at this place. When a carpenter has a house to erect he goes to the site and builds a temporary shop if he expects to be any length of time, if he calculates to finish soon he works out of doors. Edward can tell Thomas Caygill that I much commend his purpose to become perfect at his present trade. If he should determine to cross the Atlantic I do not know that he could do better than follow the work he has been brought up to, and if he should not follow it he would be no worse for having a thorough knowledge of it. As to his turning merchant I expect he would not meet with the obstacles in this country he would in England. The merchants here do not care much whether or not those they employ have learned the business. You are aware that I had no

encouragement given me, not even a hope was held out that a merchant would take me into his store; and the very first I applied to engaged me. But how Thomas would succeed I do not know; he would have a chance; but as he has a trade I think he had better stick to it. It appears that Thos. Metcalfe and Thos Mason want some advice. It is my conviction that a Blacksmith, especially a good hand, will do well in almost any part of the United States. I believe when young men go to learn the art they are paid good wages, this I know to be the case in some places. The owner of our store is a blacksmith (he is not the owner of the goods but of the building) he is paid a high rent for it. He came into this country a few years ago with little or no money, and has by no means worked hard, but he has got along very well. He has a Brother at Mineral Point who has still done better but he is a more active man. I intend before I conclude to say something about Barzillac~~and~~ that will apply to Thos Mason. I will give^{here} a little of my own history and that will probably evidence how those who come to this country should feel and act. I reflected on my situation and prospects and began to think that I ought to be a little more efficiently occupied both for myself and others (I had your welfare and that of my brothers and sisters at heart) I looked at the facilities my native country afforded, I thought this plan might succeed, and then I thought the other might; but again I concluded that they both might fail. All this time I looked to God. I began to think and read about this country more than I had done before. And finally I concluded that it was the desire of providence that I should leave home for the American continent. I was willing to be taught by adverse circumstances that I was out of the path of duty. I was brought safely across the great Atlantic, and across the scarcely less dangerous interior seas of this country.

About ten o'clock at night on the 8th of October last I was landed by the Steam Boat ~~***this~~-State at Southport, and as I walked from the Lake shore to the House I was going to lodge at, I thought of a conversation I once had with my Brother Edward, probably when we were on our way to Lancaster: I said after some remarks he had made about reaching Peter Sills in safety, that if I should only arrive at Southport in safety I should not fear. And when I had come there I thought that that God who had brought me through so many dangers would continue to be with me. I often thought when on my journey is it possible that I shall ever see Southport, as I considered that the end of all my perils. I suppose I was ready to imagine that I could leap from there to Peters. And truly I found myself at Southport and soon after at English Prairie. Not having been much accustomed to manual labor, without knowledge of any mechanical employment, and with no prospect of being employed in what I could do, and yet knowing, that, with God's blessing I must depend upon my daily work for my daily bread, surely my situation was not an enviable one, for I was indeed a stranger in a strange land. But my step was firm and my heart cheerful and confiding. After I had rested a while at Peters, tho' I worked hard everyday, I found that I was doing myself no good, and so determined to try my fortune. I was never in such a case before, but I was resolved to try myself and see what I was, and brave the worst.

As I journeyed I frequently said to myself. "What will become of me." Entering a store was about the last thought of my mind as I expected no one would employ an entire stranger. And I did not know what else I could do. As I have told ^{you} [^] I was at a place four miles from Galena on the first of Jan of last; and I was there in such a way and at that time as convinces me that the hand of God was in the affair. That

evening I was introduced to a Preacher who was there on a special occasion. His own field of labor was a few miles west of this place, but he had been in the habit of visiting here and knew Mr. Wasley. He wished me to come out and gave me a letter. I did so but Mr. W. told me he could manage by himself through the winter as business was not very brisk; and he did not hold out any hope that he would engage me in the spring. But at the same time he was very kind and wished me to remain with him a few days, and even said that I might remain as long as I chose or till something should turn up likely to suit me. But this was not what I wanted. I was determined while I had my health, to be in such a way obligated to no one. What to do I did ^{not} know, but I was careful, and gave myself to God; I felt my ground as I went along. I thought I would go to Mineral Point. Mr. Wasley gave me a letter of introduction to a young man and lent me his horse. This was on Saturday the 4th of January. I there became acquainted with several pious persons and was desired to preach that evening. The next day I preached at this place. As I could hear of nothing that I could turn myself to I thought of going to Galena but a few friends at Mineral Point wished me to remain there at least a few weeks. I went to reside with three young men who were keeping house (a common practice in this country) After I had been with them about a week I thought I would try mining or rather digging as the employment is very properly called. I went two days in company with a man, as two generally go together. We went to prospect, that is, to try to find minerals, we dug 3 or 4 holes to the depth of a few feet, on the second day we came to a little float Mineral, which often betokens a body of it at no great distance. But two days tired me of uncertainties, for a person may work for years and get nothing, so having a chance to assist a young man who had mineral I hired myself to him for 15 dollars a month to board myself. I took very comfortable lodgings for

which and for board and washing I paid 8 dollars a month which is something over 8 shillings a week. I had to work 6 or 7 hours a day except Saturday on which day we quit at noon. I may mention to you that I was not obliged to do this as I had money, but I could not bear to be at a loose end, and I knew it to be my duty to earn my bread. I am partial to digging or mining but would not like to depend upon it for a living. If I had a farm I think I should be apt to employ myself a little in searching for Mineral. Many respectable persons do nothing else. Mr. Wasley was a miner for several years. I had (for I must return to my narrative) been but two or three days at my new calling when Mr. Wasley sent to say he would be glad to see me. I came out one Saturday on his own poney which I found at his Mothers at the Point, and soon made an arrangement to come and live with him; and here I now am. I however remained a fortnight with the person I had engaged to. I have been this particular in order to show to those who think of coming to this country that they had better not lay down a plan of operation before they start. Those who do emigrate should be willing to take this country as they find it, and be willing to do what their hands find to do; and not imagine it to be this or the other, and then because everything is not as they expected become dissatisfied. I would also like to give a word of Caution to intending emigrants. If any one comes here to find happiness that person will be woefully deceived. Happiness in its perfection and fulness is only to found in Heaven. And a satisfying portion on earth is only to be found in God. I was quite as comfortable and happy in England as I have been in America and in some respects more so inasmuch as I had my relations and friends near me. But what of peace I have enjoyed whether here or there has been through the possession of Grace. Our local situation is a mere circumstance and does not affect our relation to the Father of our Spirits. If we can be at enmity with God

in england we can also be so here. And if his favor is to be enjoyed on this vast continent so also is it to be enjoyed on your little island. I endeavor to state the truth so far as I know it, for the benefit of those who may enquire of you, but I have not yet given my own views and convictions respecting America as a place of residence; I have a better opinion of it than you are aware of or than I like to express, as I am aware another person might have very different opinions. When I say that a particular trade is a good one, I state what I know to be a fact; and when I say that such a man will be likely to get along I judge from what I know of his habits and ability, but there is also here what there is not with you, a field for exertion and enterprise. I am aware that a person might come here and do well, who at the same time might not like, and therefore I do not say to any one, "come over." Let everyone be persuaded in his own mind.

Matthew Thompson wishes me to describe this country by telling him how much and in what respect it resembles any particular part of England. He could not have given me a more difficult [unintelligible] And my sister Elizabeth thinks that America cannot be so beautiful as a certain portion of Wensleydale. "Doctors differ!" There is scenery in my own native dale that probably cannot be surpassed for variety and beauty, and I am quite willing that she should consider it the most delightful portion of the world. I am so caged up here that I have almost forgot what even America is. I will however try to satisfy Matthew, but I expect my effort will be a failure. It must be remembered that the whole of this country has been but a few years settled by civilized man, consequently there is in most parts a wildness of scenery and a newness as regards improvements that are not often visible in such countries as England. I have seen but little of the old settled states, and cannot say much about them, but I expect

local scenery is much as it is in England. Thus if you have a landscape you look upon green or yellow fields, patches and stripes of timber serpentine rivers and placid lakes and distant hills. If you want the grand and picturesque you look upon the lofty mountains rearing to heaven its many heads, the suspended rock the singing rill and the foaming cataract. But what shall I say of this portion of America the "far west" which but twelve or fourteen years ago was covered in its length and breadth by wandering tribes of savage Indians, and the scene of so many sanguinary conflicts. We have no cloud capt towers, no gorgeous palaces, no dismantled castles and monasteries the fragments of a former age of superstition and vassalage; no narrow fields confined by pretty hedge rows as if to prevent their escape. We have no macadamized roads nor marble bridges. And because these are lacking some may not like America nor yet American scenery. You will say we want to know what you have. That is what I want to be after telling you if I only knew how but I do not. However we have a broad open country that shows its face and is not ashamed to be seen. When you look at it you can see it in all its freshness and strength If you were to travel a few ^[mss. torn] you would look ^[mss. torn] (almost all the time) a vast extent of Land & timber both be-fore and around you. You appear to be ^[mss. torn] high a part as there is ^{visible} and the most distant part looks to be about the same elevation as that upon which you are. Sometimes you may look forward and see perhaps a grove which looks you would think to be about 3 or 4 miles distant, when in reality it is probably 8 or 10. The reason is the land in this country is often rolling or undulating like the waves of the sea. Some of the Prairies from three to ten miles across ^{in shape} are like an immense shallow dish, presenting a surface and border all around with timber to the depth of two, three or five miles. This is Monday night and now late

I have been writing nearly the whole of this day.

bed time. If my letters take as long a time to be read as they do to be wrote I fear that I shall tire you all. I will now retire to rest, Good night. Night is good as well as day!

Tuesday. When you arrive at the ~~edge~~^{edge} of one of the above named prairies, you see the whole of it at one glance. Farm houses are placed at intervals all around the timber, and probably a large field for grain &c is attached to each. The rest, which is by far the greater portion, of the prairie being open and free. If my friends want more they must ask and I will try to let them have. Amen. The Farmers about here have got most of their grain cut. They commenced about the middle of this month, several the beginning of it. I expect there is not much to cut now, and if the weather should continue favorable it will soon all be put away. Gardens have produced well this season. Besides everything that you can grow, cucumbers, melons, &c are raised without any trouble. Vegetables grow very rapidly and soon come to maturity. What a distance I must be from you. John was planting potatoes when your letters were wrote, and when I read them I was eating them= that is= eating new potatoes! With you spring was first opening, here summer is almost at an end! You planting the seed and I eating the fruit and yet we appear to be conversing together at one time. I am now hearing what you then said! Does your voice indeed take so long a time to cross the Atlantic? Tho' the interval is long I am thankful that we can converse together. This privilege is worth more than it costs. Edwards last letter reached me in due time, as you will have heard if my letter to George has been received.

[—Wednesday 30th $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 P.M. This forenoon I rode over to see M Willis's place. It is only about three miles from here. I found Matthew making hay near to where he intends to build his house. I am much pleased with both the situation and land. He will be able to make

an excellent farm. One that might be envied even in Wensleydale. And then he has room to stir. His cattle will have almost an unbounded large. There are three or four farms near but at a reasonable distance one to three miles. The greater part of this land is open rich prairie. He has two or three groves of young timber principally oak which afford good shelter as they are on the west and north of his land. They cover ten or twelve acres. Several of the trees are a good height. At present he can have as much timber as he wants and for nothing by going four or six miles. as at that distance there is unsold timbered land. He has a very pleasant situation for his house near one of the groves, which shelters it from the west, and close to the water. The spring is a very good one and yields plenty of water for all the stock he will want to keep. If he has his health and God's blessing he will be sure to get along, and I think well. There is nothing to hinder him. He will have to labor hard but his reward will be with him, not behind him.

He intends to call the place Ramah in memory of his little boy who died on the Atlantic. I expected to have seen his wife and children but they are still at New Diggings. He intends to start tomorrow to bring them out. He has bought a small log house near his place, where he will reside for the present. He intends to send a letter in two or three weeks to his friends. In the mean time it may be well for them to know that he is safe, and has begun to make himself a home. His land is in the same township as Pedlars Creek. Is it not surprising that after all our wanderings we should be so near together. But for my part I have no "certain dwelling place." However I do not know that I am going to leave here. I intended to have returned by way of George Hewgill but Mr Wasley wanted to start to Galena so that I had not time. Mrs. H. is now in the neighbourhood. And I believe they are both well. They have

a baby.

— I must now think of taking my leave of you for the present, as my sheet is almost full. I do not know that I have anything more to say to you. I am as comfortable as I expect to be in this world. And more so than I deserve to be. I have few trials and many comforts. And I trust that the best of friends is my friend. I am thankful that I am remembered in your prayers. I am in want of nothing else at present. I do not forget any of you at a throne of grace. May the living God be our refuge and guide, and if we should not be brought together on Earth, I pray that we may ^{all} meet in heaven which will be far better.

— I am sorry to hear that my Uncle and Aunt Thompson are not well. I hope my Aunt will look to God for help, as I expect she does. Please to give my love to all my relations. To the Preachers and members of the Church and to all my Friends. I am thankful for their tokens of Kindness and regard, manifested in enquiring after and and [sic] wishing my welfare. Your ever ever [sic] affectionate son

M. Dinsdale.

P.S. G. Hewgill has just been here he wishes me to say that Mrs. H. intends to Mail a letter for her friends next week. He desires to be remembered to his brother Mr. Harker of Hames.

[P.S.] I forgot to leave place for the seal perhaps these words will be under it: first line from the edge - "However" Third "Look". Second "upon". first "on as high"

My Dear Mother In letter writing I am unwilling to lose any advantage the law will allow me. Under the "new act" letters may be double or enclosed in envelop provided the weight of each is not over $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz.

And therefore I make this addition which is as much as I can make. Your own letters afford me great comfort and I hope you will never cease to write to me. I can make out every word and that readily. I am also much pleased with all the letters sent from home. I hope you will continue to write to me. You must take advantage of the new arrangement and let me have half an ounce not over. I think you can all manage to write as much as I do: try to fill every corner. And do not one trust to another to communicate information; never mind if you all tell me about the same matters. I want a letter in answer to this. Send it off as soon as convenient and tell me all particulars. I am glad to hear about the stock, &c &c. I often think about you. I keep thinking that you are probably now through with your hay. It is almost a year since I left you, an eventful one to me; but it has been no blank in my existence. And now that it is almost at an end I can truly say that I would not have been without it. It would give me much pleasure to have you all come over, but I want you to determine for yourselves, and not to come except you believe the finger of providence points in this direction. Make it a subject of prayer. And may God be with and bless you. If you should purpose to come I do not know that it would be well to be in a hurry. What does Barzillac think of doing. I do not know that I can communicate any additional information as regards him. He will probably now wait another year, if he should I may be able to tell him something more. If he should come I will assist him in every way I am able, so far as that assistance may be necessary for him. The Butchers in this neighborhood are in the habit of carrying their meat around for sales, in a light one horse waggon. We have them two and three times a week as it is necessary to have the meat fresh. I believe that Butchers can do well in America especially if they are clean and obliging. I expect several of those who follow butchering do not understand it. As I have

said in my letter, the great inducement to come to this country is the cheapness and value of the land. What is Mr. Walker purposing to do? I think I have nothing new to say to him. If he intends to farm as well as attend to his business I think he cannot do better than aim for the western country. Tell me all about them. I have not seen any of Peter Sills family since I left last December, nor have I heard from them very lately. They have my address, and I expect are all much as usual. They would move to their own place about the middle of last April. The house was put up after I came away. They tell me it is a good one. It is built of oak logs, such as would be worth looking at in England. They had cut down between 40 & 50 noble trees for the house. I intend to go down in a few weeks, indeed I must do so if my life is spared. You can tell James Whately that I have no doubt but they are all well. It is possible that I may write next time from there, as if they have not sent a letter to their friends lately, it is likely they will wish me to send one. I am much obliged to Mr Brimstead for the plan. You cannot think what pleasure it affords me. I thus know where the several preachers are, and I am ready to fancy I see them, with thoughtful pace journeying to the house of God; and I think I hear them tell the people of him who is "mighty to save". Then my heart is lifted to heaven that the labor may not be in vain. I am glad to find that Edward is attentive to business, he tells me that he finds himself inadequate to the work that now devolves upon ^{him} ~~him~~. I am glad he does, as this will lead him to act with caution, and I hope to apply to the strong for strength. I hope he will devote himself to God and to his cause. I frequently think that the great head of the Church has work for him to do. Perhaps in this land. I wish you would send me the Watchman, if you can, with the Stations of the Preachers. The final appointments I remember. Give my love to Mr. Allison of Richmond.

I have sent you several newspapers have they reached you. In my letter to George Metcalfe I said that I had received the letter you sent by Mr. Hargrave. I have neither seen him nor heard from him. I expect he is a considerable distance from me. Though I should not be surprised if I should see him here tomorrow. Please to give my love to all at Hallet Hall and say that I thank them for the kind letters I have received. I have not forgot them, and purpose to send aneepistle to them.

☞ I am very sorry to hear of the death of Dr Thompson but expect that the removal is a gain to him. How mysterious are the ways of providence! But God does all things well, and even by this event some wise and beneficial end has been designed. I truly condole with his afflicted Parents and Widow. May we be ready when the Son of Man shall call. Several persons I find have been removed from this world during the year I have been away, who were quite likely to live as I was. They have been exposed to no special danger while I have, but they are dead and I am alive. How great and how good is God. But I too must die and how soon I know not.

☞ If Elizabeth goes to Conference, I shall surely have a long and large letter of particulars.

☞ I think it would not be well for one or two of you to come to this country, at least not at present; and if you all purpose to come it will be better to come together. I am very thankful to find that you get along so comfortably as you appear to do. I hope you will continue to attend to each others welfare, and seek for grace. For with that in the heart, all will be well wherever we may be. But without it every part of the world is a dreary wilderness. I shall wait with considerable anxiety for a letter from you. Each letter I send and receive costs 10 or 12 cents; very cheap. I am sorry to hear that my

Grandfather and Grandmother were so feeble; but I hope they are ready for their departure whenever that may take place. I cannot expect to see them again in this world; but tell them if they are still alive that I hope we shall meet in our Fathers house above. Give my love to them, also to my Grandfather Dinsdale and all my relations. I remember them all even as affectionately as if I were to write out a list of their names. I desire my love to my Uncle at Sinderland also to his family.

If you intend to come to America perhaps I can have a years notice.

Potosi Wisconsin Territory

Saturday October 18th 1845

My Dear Mother

I have again great pleasure in commencingⁿ a letter to you in this far off Land. I do assure you that reading letters which come from home and writing to you are among my most pleasurable employments. This is Saturday the 11th of October. I am now expecting a letter from you every week, and I hope before I send this that I shall receive one but I have so much to say that I think it best to begin mine before I receive yours. I expect you will be some surprised to find that I have again removed, or rather that this is not dated at Pedlars Creek, it is true that I have left that place, and while I tell you this my eyes fill and overflow with tears. May God sustain me. My feelings will scarcely allow me to write; for I have left kind and valued friends, and I have come to, I hardly know where, only this I know, that I am again amongst strangers. But I look to Heaven as my ultimate and eternal resting place and home. I felt it to be my duty to come here and I think I came cheerfully. If I had consulted my temporal interests I should have remained where I was. But in order that I may attend to what I consider to be duty, I immolate interest on the altar of Christian principle. I have done this oftener than once and I believe that God has rewarded me for it. I believe that I have given up all to follow Christ. And if He deigns to be my guide and friend I shall be satisfied. The reason why I am here is this: I have been received on probation by the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and have been appointed to this place. When I left home little over a year ago, I never intended nor expected to enter the ministry, and I took no step towards this. I simply preached the Gospel as I had opportunities, as,

I believed the dispensation of it was entrusted to me. The Church called me out & here I am, hoping and praying and laboring to be useful. The Conference was held at Peoria, about the centre of the State of Illinois, the third week in August, but I could not come out here till towards the end of September and then I did not remain. I left Pedlars Creek on Friday the 26th of Sep and travelled about thirty miles to a place called Lancaster. The weather was warm and pleasant and I had a delightful drive. This was the first time I had been out in that part of the Country, and tho' alone I quite enjoyed myself. I could not refrain from wishing that some of you had been along with me. For the first twenty miles I rode along Prairie, but most of that distance there was timber on each hand, varying in distance from the road, from a few yards to a mile or two. And in all that distance of twenty miles I saw but three or four fields and generally I could see for miles in every direction. The road I came along is the military road from Madison the capital of the territory to Prairie du Chien near the Mississippi River. It has been laid out on what is called a dividing ridge, that is, elevated land which divides one river from another. I have been told that the land for a mile on each side of the road all the distance has been bought chiefly by speculators, as it is near a great public road they expect it will sell high, and this I expect is the reason why so little of it is in cultivation as it would be very difficult to find a healthier, richer, or more delightful country. I expect that some of it might be bought for a little over what it cost, as taxes are to pay on it whether it is improved or not and some of the owners I expect are becoming tired of doing this. For ten or twelve miles my road lay through timber much of it of a good quality. Saturday 27th This morning I started soon after I had taken breakfast, it was the time of holding court to try offenders against the law. A juror who has been set at liberty rode with me to

Potosi. I suppose you will wonder what kind of a conveyance I had. I
(here called a buggy)
had a first rate pony and what you would call a phaeton. I generally
took them when I had to go to preach anywhere and often have I thought
when a journeying that I would have liked you to have been with me
that you might see, and seeing like this country. I reached this place
about noon. The distance from Lancaster here is about twelve miles, on
the road are some very large and valuable farms. Sunday the 28th. A very
fine day. I see by the plan that George Metcalfe was appointed to Askrigg.
I preached but once, at eleven O'clock A.M. and held a prayer meeting
in the evening. I preached this day my first sermon at my first Confer-
ence appointment. (It may be my last) On Monday I should have returned
home but in the morning the weather was quite unfavorable, so I re-
mained till Tuesday the 30th and then had a cold and showery drive. I
returned home by another and nearer road. (Pedlars Creek is about 30
miles from here) I went by Matthew Willis's place, being about a quarter
of a mile out of my way. I found them as emigrants to this country are
often found at first, with a house in its infancy, which could not
boast of ability to keep outside either rough weather or fine, either
light or darkness. But it possessed one excellent property, it was
capable of improvement (would that we all were) and since I then saw it
I am thankful to be able to say it has received it. I found them all
cheerful and content and in good health, with the exception of the
youngest boy which is only feeble. I warmed myself and had a cup of
coffee. I told them by way of consolation that they had no rent to pay.
Matthew smiled and said he had been talking about that just before.
I am glad they have removed from the place they were at before, as I
suppose its moral state is almost desperate. The people are notorious
whiskey drinkers, and when I say that you may infer the rest. I do think
that there is not a worse place in Wisconsin. And Matthew would be

likely to form an unfavorable opinion of America if he judged of it by those he was ~~amongst~~ ^{op} before he removed to his farm.

I came out here again on Saturday the 4th inst. Or rather I came as far as Platteville 18 miles from the Creek, and there met the Presiding Elder who was holding the Quarterly meeting for that Circuit. I dined with him at a friend's house. He wished me to remain with him all night, as this was the first time I had seen him, and desiring to have some information from him I consented. I was also influenced by a desire to hear him preach in the evening. After dinner we came to our quarters about half a mile from the town and after I was quite reconciled to remain all night, he told me to my astonishment that I must preach for him. O! what I would have given for liberty! I thought how delightful it would have been if I had now been driving through the woods. But his place was to command and mine was to obey. I had a very attentive auditory and felt quite comfortable. The Elder and I stayed with an old gentleman, a devoted Methodist, who is 81 years old. He was brought up in the state of Virginia, and was there the owner of considerable property and several slaves. But Slavery he could not do with, so he liberated his negroes (I think 26 in number) sold his estate for 20 thousand dollars and removed to the west. He has three sons who are Methodist Ministers all of them belong to this Conference, one is Book Agent at Cincinnati (J T Mitchell) who I am told is a very fine man. Indeed all his sons are talented. Sunday the 5th Oct a cold, frosty but clear morning I reached Potosi about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 preached at eleven A.M and [a] gain at 6 P.M. On Monday I again returned to the Creek. You will probably have been wondering why I acted in this way. Why after I had received this appointment I did not come at once. I will tell you. You are aware that my "goods and chattels" were left by me at English Prairie when I again "emigrated" further west. I did not want to re-

come here to remain till I had them with me. I could not very conveniently go myself to Peters, tho' I much wished to do so, therefore I sent a person for them. He returned to Mineral Point that being his place of residence, last Tuesday evening. I had not an opportunity of seeing him since he came back and he brought no letter, tho' I wished Peters to send me one, so that I do not know how they are. But I judge that they are all well. Peter had gone to Chicago - She-Ka go - with wheat. If the road should be good for sleighing (does Elizabeth not wish that she could be with me) this winter I hope I may be able to go and see them. Thursday the 9th October. A year today since I reached Peter Sill's house, about 9 o clock in the evening. Mrs Sill told me one day after my arrival that when she first saw me she thought I looked very pale and thoughtful, and no wonder after what I had passed through the five previous weeks. I daresay she expected I should soon be in my grave, and wondered what I had come to America for. But I must return to the 9th Oct 1845. I expected to leave Mr Wasley's today, as he had been at the Point the day before, and learned that a person would be along with my luggage and would bring me out here. I received this day two nos of the Watchman which Edward had started on the 28th of August. I felt very thankful for them as they came very opportunely, but I looked for a letter also. Mr. W settled with me; at the time he did so I thought I had not so much to receive as he paid me but did not think anything about it. Afterwards on looking at the day book I found he had given me twenty dollars more than my due, I told him he had made a mistake, he said that it was a designed one. This was so unexpected that I could make no reply. He has thus given me thirty dollars over our agreement, ten to make the first two months 15\$ a month, and twenty when I left him. Such kindness I know I am unworthy of for though I have endeavoured to do my duty I have done nothing

more. I did not hear from Conference till I had quite given up expecting an appointment. I told Mr Wasley that I thought I should not be called out, he said he hoped I should not; and that if I remained with him he would increase my salary. I have no doubt but he would have given me a considerable advance. He told me he was very sorry I was going to leave, and that if from sickness or any other cause I should need a home I should find one at his house. You may be sure that I left the Creek with a sorrowful heart; this was indeed the case. I could say but little and my feelings could only find expression in sobs and tears. And though I was sorrowful I rejoiced that Christ was my portion and that I had an opportunity to evidence my love to him and his cause. My heart says unto God "here am I". And when he directs I desire to go. Had I remained with Mr W I intended to purchase some land and as I was able make improvements. Had I done so it is likely that in 3 or 4 years I should have had a very comfortable home of my own, and a farm that would have maintained you all. But my affections are not placed on anything on the Earth, that is, in such a way as to cause sorrow when my projects are frustrated. In the afternoon my Boxes &c (my bed and bedding are still at English Prairie) were brought, and after we had been parted for eight months I was again privileged to behold them, and rejoice over them as we do when we meet old and respected friends. I sometimes think that I could have done without them as when I turn over their contents home with its associations appears with almost overpowering freshness to my mind. I am constantly meeting with something to remind me of my friends and relations and their kindness. We got to this place in the afternoon of Friday the 10th Inst, having staid all night on our way out. I have been very kindly received by the people and I think I shall feel at home among them. This place is what is called a Station, not a circuit. My labors will have to be confined

chiefly to one place viz Potosi. The people expect me to preach twice each Sabbath, but not oftener without I like. Sometimes I expect I shall preach to them on a week night. I made an appointment for next Thursday evening (this is Monday the 13th Oct) Besides this I shall sometimes go during the week to a place about a mile off where there is a small class. And perhaps every other Sunday in the afternoon to another place distant two miles. But if I do this a horse will be provided.

I am told there are about 15 hundred inhabitants in this town and vicinity, so that it is a place of some importance. I do not yet know how many persons belong to the Church, I expect about one hundred. I find religion is at a low ebb, and a too general indifference prevails, but I think there are a few who are right and who desire and pray for the prosperity of Zion and the peace of Jerusalem. There are probably good reasons to be given for the present cold state of the Church: The principal of which is that there has not been sufficient ministerial labor among them of late. They have no Local Preachers and those sent by Conference for the last two years, have not been much with them, owing to sickness and absence. They have been for weeks at a time without any preaching. I hope the people may get tired of stations and only have circuits, as I think the latter suit better the economy of Methodism. Tho' so far as I am concerned I like Stations better, as they rather agree with my studious habits, tho' circuits are probably better for the health. I am upon the whole quite satisfied with my appointment, but if the matter had been left to myself I should have chosen a less responsible charge. A new place of worship has lately been erected by the members of the Methodist Church here which is not quite finished it is a large substantial building the basement story of stone the rest of brick 36 by 18 feet inside. It would have been completed before now but it is not so well situated as it might have

been, and some talk about taking it down again to place in a central situation. I have preached in it once, but in cold weather we occupy the old church on account of the Stove which is in it. I must not forget to tell you that this place is ^{situated} very near the Mississippi River. I have not seen "the father of waters" yet but I intend ^[n] to pay him a visit before I mail this letter and will try to tell you how he looks. Friday Oct 17th I have been much engaged since I opened the above. I have met the building committee twice since I came and ^{I am} happy to say that they have resolved if possible to complete the new Church so that we can worship in it this winter. They have two new Stoves and a Gentleman has promised to give a considerable portion of the pipes. So that I hope we shall get along and be quite comfortable. There has been much sickness in this part this summer, and several deaths. I have had a funeral to attend almost every day I have been here. It is usual in this country to preach a Sermon on the decease of every person, young and old, sinner or saint, and as at present I am the only minister in the place I have had enough to do in this way. But I have not preached at every funeral I have attended, I have had to postpone some to a "convenient season" say an evening or ^{ye} Sabbath. I have had to perform the last duties of my office at the ^{Tuesday} grave of countrymen. Last Wednesday I attended the funeral of a Mr Scaife who formerly lived at a Mill near Dall Bank, probably my Grandfather may remember him. You must not be alarmed for my safety when I tell you of sickness and death, and that I am in the midst of them. I am quite willing to depart and be with Christ because I know it is far better than remaining here. But if it be the Divine will that I should live a little longer God can shield me. I apprehend that there is not much danger as the most sickly season has gone. All places in the vicinity of rivers are subject more or less to ague and bilious fever in the summer and fall. But persons who have lived here

for many years tell me that this is not an unhealthy place considering its situation. I see by one NO of the Watchman you sent last, that a young man with whom I became intimate when in London has been taken to heaven. We were together at Dr Alders and lodged in adjoining rooms. When we had a little leisure we were together. We wandered in company through the streets of the metropolis, visited the Tower Zoological Gardens Regents Park, and other objects of curiosity and interest. The British Museum &c &c. He gave me his address at Birmingham that I might write to him. We appeared to be of one heart and one mind. He was called to Africa and has become a Martyr to Christian zeal. But I believe we shall meet again. If I mistake not he was the only son of his mother and she was a widow. Heavy news for her but I expect that grace which enabled her to lay her son on the Missionary alter is now her support. May I be faithful that I may meet my friends who have gone before.

I have very comfortable lodgings. I have a room to myself and no one to interfere with my quiet except I am wanted about Church matters. The person I am with is married and has one child five months old. They are members of the M.E.Church, and pious intelligent people. My host I find has been a considerable wanderer, and can tell many thrilling incidents experienced in his travels. He has been among several tribes of indians on one occasion he was robbed by a party of them and had seven muskets pointed to his breast at once. He spoke to them in their own language and that saved him. He has been a hunter and trapper and trader in the western wilds. The indian summer has this day begun. It will probably continue for two or three weeks. There is always some cold weather and frost before it commences. I took a short walk this morning, and soon discovered the difference between today and the few previous days. Indeed we have had some very cold weather for the last three weeks. During the indian summer (as it is called) we have

a cloudless but grey and hazy looking sky, at the horizon especially it has quite a smoky appearance. The days are quite mild and warm, but the nights cold. A man has just been here to ask me to marry a couple tomorrow but as I am not in orders I am not able to tie them together. I felt somewhat sorry but I must submit for the present. There are a great number of English about this place many of them from Yorkshire. The other day I saw a woman, a member of the Church, from Whitaside. She has been in this country about fifteen years, I think she said her name was Spencely. Her present name is Lightfoot, her husband is a Class leader. I also heard of one Stephen Dinsdale from Thoraby he has been residing about lately but has gone off for a few days, or I expect I should have seen him. Several persons from Swaledale, I find, are about Dubuque fifteen miles down the River on the Iowa side. Mr Robinson of Semmerdale Hall has a Son at Galena, a Physician. He called at the Creek one day to see me, but I was from home; I was sorry for it as I should have been glad to see him. I think he told Mr W. that he was born at Askrigg. Lately there has been considerable disturbance near the Mormon Settlement at Nauvoo, the particulars will probably have reached you through the papers. For the past week I have heard nothing. I therefore judge that peace has been restored. I did hear that the Mormons promised to leave Nauvoo in the Spring, if so the inhabitants will be satisfied as the Mormons are not desirable neighbours. Several persons were killed and considerable property destroyed by both parties. Outbreaks of this kind are generally magnified by distance. It is probable that in England you will see see [sic] a whole country in arms, and very likely on fire. I have conversed with different individuals from the neighbourhood where the disturbance has been; they come and go on business as tho' nothing had happened, and can leave their friends and families without fear. I expect this place is about 150 miles from

Nanyoo.

I expect I shall hear by your next letter, what Barzillac, Mr Walker, my cousin Matthew &c intend to do, respecting emigrating. Anything I can do for any of them will be done heartily, and with pleasure. But my means are quite limited so that they must not expect much from me. I have done the best when I have most depended upon myself and upon God. "Go thou and do likewise" But I am at the service of my friends to the extent of my power.

My sheet is almost full. I think I will send this before without waiting for yours, for I cannot tell when it may arrive. This is my fourth long letter without one from home. One before and this to you. One to Thomas Lawson, and one to George Metcalfe. It thus appears that I am resolved not to forget you.

When a letter is received from me I wish you would send a news paper immediately, and put on the right hand corner of the first page the date when the letter was received. Only put the date. I am looking for the Watchman which contains the Stations of the Preachers.

I want you all to remember that $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. of news &c can now come to me for 12 cents. I have heard nothing from W. Hargrave. If I send you a paper with a date on the right hand corner, first page top, I shall have received a letter.

If your next letter needs answering I shall probably write again as soon as I receive it.

I must now bring my letter to a close. I desire still to have you an interest in all your prayers, as I need them now more than ever. I am encouraged & strengthened when I remember that my friends in England call upon God in my behalf. I often think of the Kind remembrance of me by my friend Francis Morton and others.

If I could visit my native home and country in a few years, I

should have great pleasure in doing so. But I hardly dare flatter myself, even with the thought of this: What may betide me I know not, but I hope I shall be in the hands and under the protection of God. I sometimes imagine that I shall never again see you on earth, so transient and uncertain is human life. But my dear Mother let us live for heaven, and then we shall have an endless union. I continue to pray for you all. You cannot think how much I am concerned that my brothers and sisters should be virtuous, holy and happy. I want us all to meet above. Give my love to all my relatives and friends as if named. And let me hear from you as often as convenient.

I am most affectionately yours,

Matthew Dinsdale

[P.S.] I have seen part of the Mississippi; there are several islands and much timber near the River so that I have not been able to see the main stream. I intend to tell you something about this wonderful river at another time. Grant River runs between Potosi and the Mississippi, and I have not been over the Grant yet.

Potosi Wisconsin Dec^r 4th 1845

My Dear Mother

Your letter and Edward's dated the 13th October arrived here this evening and as an immediate answer is requested I commence at once to write. I confess I have been taken by surprise. When I received it at the post office I rather feared something serious had happened as it came to me so soon after the last. I could not ^{guessed} have [^]the contents if I had tried, as the last stated that Barzillac was then undecided about coming to this country. I feel glad he has made up his mind to come. But let me tell him, at first, that he must take America as he finds it. A man who comes here must not stumble over trifles, if he does he will be apt to have many a fall. If he can pass over the little inconveniences he will be apt to reap the great advantages. Different persons often have quite opposite views on one matter, and this causes me to be rather cautious in giving advice. Some come here expecting to get rich, and that soon, if they do not succeed they are disappointed. Others come fancying they will meet with nothing but comforts and conveniences, when alas, they find that America is a part of this world! If Barzillac and Jane come out with the intention of getting along as they can I wish them speed in the Lords name. I think they have nothing to fear. And as my sister Ann feels a desire to come with them, I do not see why she should not. I would like her to come, as they would probably all be more comfortable together, and I think she might employ herself to profit. But as one who wishes her well I would wish her to be very careful about forming connexions in this country. All is not gold that glitters and there are many counterfeits in this part of the world.

I will write about Barzillac as if he were my own brother, and give the best advice I am able, and should I say or do anything to lead him astray I shall be very sorry for it. He is about to take a very import-

ant step, but so far as I can judge I think not an imprudent one. Let me advise them all to give themselves to God, make their peace with him then whatever may befall them they will be safe.

I have as you are I expect aware by this time left my situation and employment, but that has made no difference in my disposition, I am still ready to assist him in any way I am able.

Perhaps my former letters will afford some information regarding the preparation part. Let him have as little luggage as possible packed in strong but not clumsy boxes, locked and well corded. Everything a person will need is to be had here and money is the most useful. It is well enough to have a sufficient stock of clothing &c but I would not wish anyone to bring an extra stock. Articles made of wool are rather high such as flannels, merinoes &c and womens hose. If he has any joiners tools &c he might bring them as they do not take up much room. Linen and harden are high and it would be well to have a supply with them. Bring Beds and bedding. Blankets are dear with us, therefore dont forget blankets. I think Ann need not bring a bed. I have at present no use for mine. However as she will want something to sleep upon you must do as you think will be best. I want them to bring no useless articles with them.

They must have provisions for six weeks, they can calculate how much will be sufficient for each person. Hams or bacon, plenty of potatoes which you may purchase at Liverpool, Flour, some oat meal, biscuits which make good pudding when soaked in water a few hours, get the best, do not bake anything at home for the sea except it be oat bread, cheese, butter, eggs which keep very well in flour, preserves, pickles, vinegar, best french brandy for medicine, arrow root, carbonate of soda, & acid tartar, sugar, tea coffee salt, rice, raisins, currants, fish perhaps herring, peas for soup, candles and a lantern, lard, if you

can make yest on ship board and bake cakes they would be first rate; and any other articles you think might be needful, you perhaps think the above a long list but I think you will find all that is mentioned needful or useful. You had best provide some castor oil or pills as you will probably be costive, look well to the state of your bowels. Procure a tin chamber with a cover as you will need it for the children, it may be had at Liverpool. A pail or can would be useful for slops. You will want a stone bottle for water, you had better have two. I think each adult has three pints allowed a day, a stone bottle is better than tin, but it is as well to have an extra vessel of that kind, or else a can in case the bottle should be broken. You will need a tea kettle and other articles of that kind, as the ship will furnish you with nothing but water, not even a stove. Let me desire you to employ the ships cook, you will have to pay him, but you will find the benefit of doing so. Tins are best to drink y ur tea and coffee out of as cups are apt to get broken. Dont preserve cream as it turns to butter. You will have to do without milk. I think I have said all that will be necessary so far. You will sail from Liverpool. There you will have to be very careful. Avoid Grimshaw & Co as their vessels are generally old. Take a regular packet ship and be sure you are safe with respect to the time of sailing, a woman with several children came over this summer, when at Liverpool she took a passage paid the money and had to remain in the town several weeks before she could sail. Guard against such imposition. Have nothing to do with men who are lounging about the streets or ships, when you take your passage go to an office. Be sure you see the vessel, and take care to keep out of the steerage. M^r Waistell was very kind to me and I have no doubt but he will be to you, if you see him and his family give my love to them and say that almost every day I think about writing to them. I think you will avoid being duped, but it is not well to be over suspicious.

We will suppose you have reached the mouth of the Hudson in safety and are thus about 12 miles from the city of New York. The ship will soon cast anchor, a doctor will come on board examine you all and if nothing is the matter you will probably be allowed to leave the ship in a few hours, or maybe you will have to wait a day or two according to the number of vessels in at the time. When you do leave it will be in what is called a lighter, a small vessel, you will be taken by it to the custom house where your baggage will be inspected. You will have to be on your guard to keep your boxes together [at] this time there is considerable confusion, from the custom house you will be taken to the wharf at N. York and there you will be left to shift for yourself. I think it will not be advisable to remain long at N. York, as it will be expensive to do so; you will almost see as much of the place in passing through it as will satisfy you. I expect you will be beset by steam boat agents, and lodging house keepers, if you proceed at once on your journey you will attend to the former, if you intend to stay a short time in the city, say all night or over Sunday, you will listen to the latter. Which ever you determine upon let Ann and Jane stay by the luggage while Barzillac goes to look out for a boat, or examine the lodging house and let him see and bargain with the owner of the house, or the captain of the boat as the case may be. I was a little taken in where I boarded inasmuch as I was asked one price and charged another. Avoid as much as possible having your things carried out of the way; for instance when you are landed at the wharf aim for the part where your next conveyance starts from. And if any one tells you he will get your things carried gratis from one place to another don't believe him except you have good ground for doing so. This remark applies to the whole journey. Always try to deal with principals not with servants and lackeys. And before you pay your money be satisfied that you are

safe. I paid before hand three times, at Liverpool New York, and Albany, but then I knew who I was paying to and had receipts, and I was quite safe, it is however well to be cautious. On board the boat, I came along the canal in, there were several persons who had been quite deceived. They paid their fare at N. York from there to the place they wanted to land at on the canal, they thus had to be transferred from a steam boat to a canal boat. They had paid for a cabin passage along the canal, but but as the receipts they had did not specify that; they had to pay an extra price to occupy the cabin altho' they had paid the full price before; they had no redress, except being lightened of a little more money. You may come across persons who will cheat if they can, so be on your guard, but do not be too suspicious. You will find honest, upright men as well as rogues. From N York you will proceed up the Hudson in a Steamer to Albany. When you enter a boat I think it is a good plan only to take and pay for your passage as far as that boat runs. Some persons will pay their passage at N York from that place to Buffalo or even to Southport, but I do not commend this; I always like to see what kind of a conveyance I am going in and how I shall be likely to be treated before I pay. You will be apt to find several boats at York going to Albany. You will learn at once the charge, perhaps there will be opposition and then the fare will be low. Do not have much English silver money with you, and if you have to procure change do not take any paper. The boats generally start in the morning or evening. When you arrive at Albany look out at once for a canal boat (if you can you had better leave New York in the evening then you reach Albany in the morning and have the day before you) take a passage to Buffalo and have your wares taken to it at once. Ascertain the time of starting for fear you should stay too long on expense without moving along. I came up on a Merchant boat, it was rather slow, but I found it quite

pleasant. As I was alone I was glad to take the first likely chance, not thinking it safe to leave my baggage for any length of time, you will be better off and will probably be able to look about. I would wish you here to take a cabin passage, as the hold is only fit for goods and is chiefly filled with them. I think you will find it the cheapest plan to find your own provisions, you can purchase all the way along the canal. If you come up on a mail and passage boat you would come much faster than the other boats run but I think the fare will be higher. Tho' you would save something in provisions You will probably find some one at N York or on board the Steam boat who can give you information on this matter and you can look about at Albany. When you reach Buffalo look about for a boat to take you across the Lakes to Southport, having found one get all your goods conveyed to it, and remain on board till you start, you may find one which will start in a few hours, or possibly you may have to stay a day or two. At Southport enquire at the stores or Taverns if any team is out from English Prairie or Solon. I expect you will meet with some one, if the roads are in good order, which is sometimes not the case in the Spring. If you do not find any one Barzillac can walk out to Peters and procure a conveyance. But if he does so let him have the day before him. I have thus directed you to English Prairie. It will be best for you to go there and in the mean time I will look about to see if you had best come out here, but if you come forward it is little out of the way to get there and by going there we can probably plan a little to save expence. Should you arrive there you will soon see me or hear from me if I am alive and well. You might come by way of New Orleans and up the Mississippi direct to this place, but I believe there is more danger in the voyage to New Orleans, and I expect there will not be much difference in the expence. However if you find at Liverpool that it would be any advantage to come by New Orleans instead of New York do.

I think I should prefer the New York way.

As to the time for starting, you must determine for yourselves. I think February will be a metter time than later in the Spring, as [sic] there will be less danger from ice in crossing the Atlantic, and boisterous weather is mostly after that month. If you come by way of N. York and find that the Erie Canal is not open Barzillac had better try to procure employment in N York for a few weeks I think he would have no difficulty in doing so, he might thus see and learn something new and maintain himself and family. If he determines to act tell him to call upon M^r Robt Simpson 237 seventh street, and introduce himself in my name, he probably will be able to assist him to procure employment. Let him also call at the Methodist Book Room 2 00 Mulberry Street (that is if he wants to procure a situation) & say that he has a brother-in-law a member of the Rock River Conference to whom he is going they might be able to recommend him to some one. If you should come by way of New Orleans, you will be able to proceed at once a considerable distance up the Mississippi, I expect at least as far as St. Louis five hundred miles from here, if you should be early in the spring and frost should continue late it is possible that the river might not be open up here, in that case you might have to remain a week or two at some place, but I expect Barzillac could find work almost anywhere, if he wished to employ himself. Boats most seasons can come up here some time in March and I expect the Erie Canal will open about the same time as the river (Mississippi) The time altogether depends upon the season, or rather the kind of weather we may have in the spring. So far I have given you the best advice I am able. You had best find your own provisions for the whole route. The packets sailing from Liverpool are required by law to furnish each passenger with a certain amount of bread stuffs pr day, but it is mostly of an inferior quality, and of

a kind that you might not like. I would say provide everything yourselves for the voyage across the Atlantic, and make the best bargain you can for a passage; of course the ship finds you water. Send me a letter from English Prairie as soon as you arrive there. I do not know what more I can say. I shall not fail to pray that God may save and preserve you all. You will have trials, and perhaps of a kind you do not expect, but you must prepare yourselves to bear them with fortitude and resignation. And be sure you never get out of temper. How foolish it is for people to get cross at little difficulties and disappointments, it is then that kind feeling is most needed, both for comfort and safety. Therefore "be kindly affectioned one toward another".

My Dear Mother. I commenced this letter to you, but I have sometimes addressed Barzillac Jane and Ann. Sometimes I have the second person at others the third. I have written both in the singular and plural member you must pardon all defects as I have not time to correct. You are very kind in asking if you can send me anything I want. I think at present I can do without anything except your prayers and these I am glad to find I have. However there are two or three articles that would be useful, if they can find room for them if not it is no matter. I have thought ever since I came to this country that I would have liked a large Shepherds Plaid, a green color. I could also do with a good waistcoat, a black satin one, but this I can do without; if Ann could bring one or two old pieces of satin to make me a stock or two I should be glad. Could you knit me one or two pairs of woollen drawers? My old ones are wearing out. You had a small bottle of calomel and one of Emetic Tartar which were not much wanted, if you have them still will you send them? Amongst my books is an old commentary of Job which I would like to have. I am very glad you wrote a few lines to me. Your letters afford me much pleasure and profit, I love to hear from you all but

yours are NO I with me. If I should have a letter from home and not a word from you, what should I think? That you were sick or had almost forgotten your son, but this I know you never can do. If I can do anything towards rendering your declining years comfortable you may rely upon my faithfulness. How I shall be situated for this world I cannot tell. It appears the Lord has called me to leave Mother and Brothers and Sisters and houses and land, and if I do not go I am not worthy to belong to Christ. I feel no attachment to this world, I long to be ready for heaven and go there. Let us therefore journey to the place the Lord has promised to us for here we have no continuing city. I feel very much for you that you have to be so far separated from your children, but I believe it to be the will of providence that I should be here and I hope this is the case with regard to those who think of coming. You must therefore say it is the Lord let him do as seemeth good to him. We must not expect rest or happiness in this world, they are only to be found in heaven. You say I did not mention the gloves you sent, I received them, and think very highly of them, I am greatly obliged to you for them, I wear them constantly when I go out. Who worked my name on the top of each? I judge it was Elizabeth. You must tell me. I know you knit them. Send me plenty of letters. Give my love to George Metcalfe and tell him that I shall expect quite a volume from him. I should be very glad if I could walk up to Marcett sometimes, to converse with him. Probably our next meeting will be in heaven the Lord bring us all there.

This is Wednesday the 10th of Dec. I am now at Platteville for 2 or 3 days attending a meeting. I was at the Creek yesterday. I procured an address which you will find at the back of this letter. The young man went to see his friends in Cornwall this fall and calculates

to return in the Spring, he lives at the Point (Mineral Point) I thought Edw^d might write to him and ascertain if he intends to sail from Liverpool and when as if Barzillac could come with him he might be of some assistance. I saw Matt^w Willis and his family they are well.

In conclusion be it remembered I do not wish Barzillac to come, tho' I should be most happy to see them in this country, but I wish them to know that it is possible they may not like in that case they must not blame me. I find that few Women like here at first. Let them determine as they think will be for the best. I think at the same time that Barzillac would get along. I wish to say to him, that if he should come out to Wisconsin it is very likely that he would not be able to follow his business for a few months as the fat stock I think would be all killed off and there will be none ready for killing till perhaps June. But I think he might be able to rent some land and get into a living till he can look about for himself. I have thought [seri]ously about Ann coming. She had better not come unless she can attend to what follows. I [should] not like her to come with the intention of hiring out to service. He would not like it and she would not be able to stand the work. If she can remain with Jane till she wished to leave this plan would be well enough, And if Barzillac lives in or near a town she would probably be able to employ herself with sowing. If she does come I would wish her to think about turning herself to Dressmaking &c but it is ^{not} possible for me to say how she might be able to get along. As I am now situated I fear it will not be in my power to assist her much but while I have a dollar and any influence if she should come I will see that she take no harm if she should stand in need of assistance from me. Let Barzillac attend to my instructions all the way, and trust to his own eyes, and judgment, not to those of others unless he is perfectly satisfied that he can do so with safety. I would wish him especially to see which mode of conveyance he is going by and only pay from place

to place that is as far as they conveyance will go. He will have nothing to pay for luggage across the Atlantic, and nothing or but a trifle from N. York to Albany. But up the Canal he will have to pay Perhaps 50 cents a hundred weight and across the Lakes he will have to pay a little.

He might come from Albany to Buffalo by railway he can see which mode of conveyance will be the best and cheapest. I think he need not bring many goods for sale a few pairs say 1 dozen of good fustain trousers of a large size lined through would sell and leave a profit. The strong stockings sold very well. I sold 3 prs to Peters for 25 cents a pair the rest I left with M^r Wasley and I find he sold them for 50 (fifty) cents a pr. I could do with 2 or 3 silk pocket Hdfs M. Wood may have an odd one or two he wants to sell cheap, they are high with us, so are all silks.

Bring 2 or 3 chamoe skins. If Barzillac has a gun let him bring it. [?]
Matthew Willis wants 2 or 3 pounds of hay seeds brings from Carperby if they can be brought conveniently.

I think I have said all that is necessary at present. I often think of my Grandfathers and Grandmother and wonder if they are still living in this world. I think also of all my relatives and friends. Give my love to them all.

Ever affectionately M Dinsdale.

[Address on back]

Mr Philip Allen

(from America)

Wendon Street

Helstone, Cornwall

Potosi Wis Ter Monday Dec 22nd 1845

My Dear Mother

I have lately received two letters from home one of which left on the 19th Sept the other on the 13th October. After I received the first I wrote to Hullet Hall and I have sent an answer to the last to yourself. I hope and expect that they will both reach you in due time. Since your last letter reached me I have almost felt as if you were all going to come, I hardly know why I should think and feel so. Before it came I frequently thought about paying a visit to the Country of my birth, but it appears to have broken the charm, it appears to have severed the last thread which bound me to England, and I have now about ceased to think of again crossing the Atlantic. I think more about our meeting in Heaven than I do about our meeting again upon Earth. However I suppose if you continue where you are, and your life is spared - which I trust it will - I shall think about and make an attempt to see you again in this world. While you do live I hope you will frequently write to me. You cannot think what pleasure your letters afford me. I am with regard to them almost an idolater; they are perused by me over and over again. I like to hear all particulars, about you and about all my friends. Since I came to this place I have felt more than I can express, my heart is often ready to burst. I have had to weep and mourn over the state of the Church, and the condition of sinners. I have sometimes been ready to abandon the post of duty, but I dare not do it. I have felt as if I should be glad if the Society would turn me away. I believe it is wrong for me to indulge in these feelings, and I hope I shall get over them. But you must not suppose that I am without comfort or friends, I thank the Lord he is with me, and I have been treated with much kindness since I came here; there are some who do

pray for me and for Zions prosperity. This being my first year in the Ministry, and being as a preacher alone I suppose I feel more than I ^{do} may hereafter. I have been thinking that I shall want some clothes in a few months as if I continue to preach I am not very well prepared with suitable clothing. I would therefore like you to send me $3\frac{1}{4}$ yds of good black broad Cloth for a coat and pair of pantaloons. I do not need them just yet and can get them made here when I do. English Cloth is better and some cheaper than it can be procured in this country. You will probably send to Mr Wood for it, tell him it is for me. I would like to have a very good Cloth as it is the chapest in the end, and I want it for a best suit. Barzillac will probably be able to spare the money to pay for it, and I will repay him when he comes here. You can also take pay for the other articles I mentioned in my last. You must not think that I have plenty of money. I have not. But I have as much as will pay for what I have sent off. And I would rather pay for them, and not put you to any inconvenience. And I fear if I do not get the cloth now that I shall not be able to purchase it when I may need it. Preachers receive very little money in this country, the people pay their servants better than they pay their preachers. I have been here about three months and I have not received a single cent from the Church, and I do not know when I shall. Coming here has been almost a hundred dollars out of my way already. But none of these things move me. I am willing not only to suffer but to die for the Lord Jesus.

Respecting Barzillac I think I have said all to and about him that will be found necessary. I know there are some persons who would rather be in a poor house in England than live in a state of independence in this Country, thus it is impossible to say who will like and who will not. I know if I were situated as he is I would prefer trying myself here, to remaining where he is, tho at the same time he may not make much more

make so much money here. I think his best plan will be to follow his business in some town. I fancy Mineral Point is a very likely place. When I was there I did enquire, and was told that a steady Butcher who would pay respect to the Sabbath would be well supported, there being a great number of religious persons. I expect to be there in February and will attend to the matter. I think I need not say to him that he must make up his mind to be sober he is already aware of the necessity of this. But as one who knows something of this country and who wishes him well, I would recommend him to take the temperance pledge, and determine to abide by it. It will much conduce to his respectability and prosperity, and need I add comfort, and safety? Let me entreat him to listen to me in this matter. I do not fear that he will become a drunkard, but I want him to be beyond the possibility of becoming one. I know my advice is good and I hope he will attend to it.

I have thought much about my sister Ann coming. And I hardly know what conclusion to come to in her case. I am not in favor of young women coming here without they have a home to come to. I would not wish any one to come with the intention of being a servant. Had I remained at the Creek I could have provided for her, and should have wished her to come over but I fear it would be out of my power to assist her much, situated as I am at present; and next year I may be five hundred miles off a Missionary to the Indians or I cannot tell where. If I had been married and keeping house I should have desired her to come but alas I have to live in single blessedness a poor batchelor. I can assure her that at present she will be much more comfortable where she is, with you. Houses are inconveniently small and rent is very high in towns, if Barzillac should live in a town he would very soon tire of paying rent. He would have to build a house. However after weighing

the matter over if she still desires to leave and if it be the wish of Barzillac and Jane that she should accompany them, I do not desire to oppose it. But my impression at present is that she would be better where she is. I believe she would be more comfortable. But on the other hand I am almost inclined to say if she still desires to come let her do so. You must determine amongst yourselves. I have spoken to Barzillac about coming by way of N. York, that is because I am not acquainted with the New Orleans route. I expect the latter is the cheaper way, and from New Orleans he would come all the way up the Mississippi to this place. I suppose the distance is about two thousand miles. I think I should come by way of N York. Let me wish them always to watch - attend to themselves constantly - If they come up the Canal they must look out for bridges or they will get knocked down. And when the steam boat calls at any place let them not leave it very far. At one place on Lake Michigan the Boat left 6 or 8 persons, and if it had waited about two minutes they would all have been on board. But the Captain said wait for no created being and off she started, with the unfortunate passengers looking on; what they would do I know not for they had luggage on board. The boats stop at different places to take in wood, and then the passengers take a walk into the country, this is well enough if they do not go too far, and keep away too long. Let them have directions on every package, or at least a name. If they bring any pantaloons or other articles for sale let them be distributed among their other things not all together, in one place. I told you in my last that I had been to Pedlars Creek a day or two before I mailed it. I went over to see my friends and procure Mr Philip Allens address which I forwarded to you. For fear my last has not reached you I will give it again (Wendon Street Helstone Cornwall) let Edw^d Write to him if he has not done so. He is over from this country and expects to return early in the spring, if he sails from Liverpool Barzillac might come with him. If you have

not received my last letter you must be guided by my former ones. If Barzillac comes by N. York I have directed him to land at Southport and aim for Mr Sill's, if he comes the other way he will come to Potosi direct. When I was at the Creek I called to see George Hewgill, his wife was on a visit at a Mr Bakers about five miles distant, they were both well. Matthew Willis was going to write to his friends. Barzillac will of course bring all his butchering implements with him. I think I said in my last if he could conveniently procure a good gun, he had better bring one, that is, if he can shoot with one. Dubuque, fifteen miles below this is a thriving place, I intend to go there soon and shall enquire if Barzillac would be likely to get along there. A Mr Waller from Swaledale has invited me over. He knew my Grandfather Dinsdale when he lived in England. A Woman resides near here who formerly knew my Uncle Thompson. She comes from Swaledale. Last year at this time I was on my way west from Peter's. What changes I have seen during its course! May I never forget the goodness of God to me. I hope Elizabeth will tell me all about Christmas and New Years Day Tea Festival. I have to eat my morsel alone. I am glad to find that John thinks of writing me a long letter this winter. I do hope to be able to write one to each of you soon, perhaps after I receive your next, I was going to do so but your last put me off it for the present. Write to me soon as convenient, I purpose by the Lord's blessing never to be without a shilling to pay the postage of your letters. If I can procure no money as a Preacher I can go out to work and earn some. I am ashamed to beg but not to die. Perhaps I give you too melancholy a picture. I was very sorry to hear about James Caygill; what a misfortune! I send you a Western Christian Advocate with this, you will see in it a notice of the Death of a young Preacher belonging to this Conference. I was in his company once. The Blue River Missⁿ adjoins Pedlars Creek. I expect he

is better off than toiling here. But we must remain and suffer till God says it is enough. In view of Eternity I would not exchange my present situation with the most favored on earth, and be without God.

I stated in my last that Barzillac would not be able to follow his business for 2 or 3 months in the spring I find that I was not quite correct in that statement, it appears that fat cattle may be had, but I expect (or rather newly settled) not readily, and no wonder as this is a new country. I find that it will be best for him to be a Chandler as well as butcher, the two should be connected in this country. He had therefore best take a few lessons in candle making. Dip candles are retailed for $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound and mould for 15 cents. Wholesale about three cents less; pay in cash.

We hear sad accounts about your part of the world. Are you all going to be starved to death? Or have you oat meal and potatoes? In this land we do pity you, we want you to have some of our Indian corn. I suppose report makes you in a worse condition than you really are. I should like to know if you have food enough. You will think it is strange that I have not yet been to see the Mississippi River as I only live about a mile and a half from it. I should now have no difficulty in getting to it as the river is frozen over. But I have not been able to find time to pay a visit to this celebrated stream. I do however intend to see it before I leave this place. It is now covered with ice some say one foot thick some two feet, it is thick enough to bear horses and waggons which are daily crossing it.

I intend to send my brother Edward the Rattle I mentioned in my last letter. The number of rattles denote the age of the snake. Thus the one this was taken off would be eight years old when it was killed. Do not fail to write to me soon. Tell me how religion prospers at Askrigg and in the Circuit. Are your congregations large? Have you had a Missionary meeting lately? How does the Sabbath School prosper? And above all I would ask if you all seek for and enjoy Gods grace which

prepares for a better world than this. I think I am hungering and thirsting for righteousness, I want to be filled with it. I find I cannot be content or safe without it. I believe I could leave this world without regret. And I know not but I may soon be called away. I have not heard from M^r Hargrave, nor yet about him. Has he wrote to anyone in Wensleydale? If so where is he and what is he doing? I am sorry to hear of M^{rs} J G Woods bereavement, but I have no doubt but she looks the right way for comfort and strength. Poor James Metcalfe of Woodhall he has gone also. Truly there is but a step between us and death and yet how unconcerned we live. How are the Johnsons of Woodhall? Do any of them belong to the Methodist Society now? How is N Horner and his family? Does he sometimes come to see you? I often think of him as my fathers friend. I sometimes think I may again see at Askrigg my grandfathers and Grandmother and my other relations, Nelly Cloughton, W. Gildart, F Morton, & M^{rs} Morton, M^{rs} Daykin James Segar and all the rest. I never like to mention names as I cannot name all I think about and respect, and some may think if I do not name them, that they are forgotten by me; but this is not the case. I am sorry to hear of Ann Little's state of health, but am glad she finds the Lord to be with her. Perhaps before now she has been called to Abraham's bosom. When I talk about having two Grandfathers and a Grandmother living the people in this country are somewhat astonished, and say they must be old; then I have to give a short history of them. Persons in general do not live so long here as they do with you. Will you give my love to all my relations and friends as if named and believe me to continue your affectionate son

Matthew Dinsdale.

If Jane can bring her crockery with her, or as much as she can conveniently bring I think it would be well as they are dear with us.

Elates, Dishes, Basons, Cups & Saucers &c but they must be properly packed. Let them bring no lumber nothing but what they will want for use. If Barzillac buys some land to live upon, I intend to try to purchase some also, near him that whatever may come or go I may make myself a kind of home. I have as much money as will enter eighty acres, if I can only keep it together. But I am not anxiously careful about this matter, I leave it to providence.

If you are doing well and are comfortable, where you are I expect you cannot do better than remain, for what more can you expect in this world. I think it is better for some to emigrate, and it is better for others to remain, let people judge for themselves. For a person situated as Peter Sill was, it is well there is such a country as this, as he is far better off than he could have been in England.

Please remember me to Mr Wood of Richmond, I intend sometime to send him a letter. In my last I told you to say to George Metcalfe that I am looking for a whole volume from him. He must try to satisfy my appetite for news and information, of the kind he knows about. Tell him he has kept me fasting a long time and I have now become very hungry.

I must again conclude. I think I have nothing more of importance to say. Do not forget me in your prayers. I expect you do not. The Lord be with you. Farewell.

Will you give my love to the Preachers. Is Mr Fowler still at Middleham? Does Bro' Calvert still visit you?

Tell Margaret Thompson I am glad she continues at the post of duty. If I think something about turning traitor, myself I like to see others faithful. I hope the class prospers and that the members grow in grace. O how I would like to see them all once again. I pray that they

may be faithful even unto death. I give over writing and then begin again, while I have a corner unfilled, I want still to talk with you. But I must give over. This is a strange letter but I have almost given you my heart in it. What do you think about my preaching can you encourage me to try to go on? Duty I expect is the safest road. I am very glad you have enjoyed good health during the last summer, you do well to rest yourself when you feel tired. Be as careful as you can of yourself and keep from taking cold if possible.

Potosi Wis Ter Monday April 13th 1846

My Dear Mother & Brothers & Sisters

I expect a few lines from me will at all times be acceptable and welcome; indeed if you feel as I do with reference to letters you would be glad to have one every week, but that cannot be, we must therefore be content to hear from each other as circumstances seem to determine. Your last letters dated the 18th of January reached here on the 10th of March a "Watchman" came at the same time. Since then I have received a "Wensleydale Advertiser" and a paper from Liverpool. I have been expecting a letter to let me know when Barzillac & the rest would start, but the Liverpool paper satisfied me on that subject. I find they would leave there on the 21st of Feb^y, I hope by this time they are in the United States, and I begin to look for a letter from them. I judge from the fact that they would leave Askrigg before my last letter reached you, that Ann started to come, if so I trust it is for the best. After we have done our best we must still leave all to God who is able to guide and protect us. If she should come here I will take all the care of her I am able, so that you may make yourselves easy on her account. I would not wish any young woman to come out here in search of a fortune; there are in almost all parts of this country, even in the newly settled West, a great number of respectable young females who have little or nothing to do except attend to family affairs. It is true if any will go out to "stitch" as the call may come they probably would be able to live, or if they will take in washing they might have enough of hard work or if they will hire out as Servants, they may get along in a way, but if they have to do these things my opinion is that they had best stay at home. Here it is considered that want drives people to such pursuits. I confess I would

not like to see Ann obliged to work for a living, neither will I, while I can assist her. I have no doubt but if we were on a farm we could do very well. For my part I hate to be obligated to anyone for a living, I would rather live on corn bread and drink water, and earn that than stoop to any^{one} for Gods bountiful gifts. America is a good place for families and single men. The last thought that occurs to me is being brought to want. There is no such^{thing} as starving for here is enough and to spare.

I will not say anything to you about coming to this country, it is a matter that belongs to yourselves and you must individually settle it. If you stay I hope I may be able to say "it is well" and if you come I trust I may still utter the same language. If you are getting a comfortable living, and serving and loving God what can you need or desire more except heaven. The toils of this life will very soon be over, and its pleasures are as fleeting as the period of the rose's bloom. Our great concern, if we would be happy, must be about Eternity. Everything but religion is as wormwood and gall, nothing else can satisfy, but if we have this we have a portion that is infinitely better than the dower of a princess. Therefore with all thy getting, get wisdom which is the principal thing.

I have sometimes thought if we could be all together upon a tract of land, we might be very comfortable while the Lord should please to spare us in this world, say if we had from one to two hundred acres a piece, but this I leave to the wise disposer of all events. I have some idea of farming for a year or so, as I think the state of my health will require it, I am too closely confined at present and my nervous system is somewhat shattered. But what I shall do I cannot tell. I think if I was to recr[u]ita little my usefulness would be increased. I find that the little experience I have had in farming, teaches me that that

is the best occupation for me, both for body and mind. But what can one do alone. However I do not want to determine what I shall do or what I shall not do, I try to leave all to God, and say "thy will be done". I feel more and more my own nothingness, my utter worthlessness, I find that without God I am nothing but sin, and can do nothing but sin. I am truly the chief of sinners and the least of all saints. I try to preach Christ, but I only find that I know not how to preach him. I strive to be a christian but alas I only become convinced how far I fall short of being one. I have need every moment to say "help me to watch and pray and on thyself rely". I shall have to struggle and fight till finally thro' Christ I conquer in death, if I reach heaven. I am filled with reproaches against myself, and with gratitude to God that he still looks upon and helps me so unworthy. I must not be so ungrateful as neglect to tell you that the Lord has awakened and saved a few sinners here, about fifteen have lately joined the church, some of which are truly happy. I feel thankful that all my letters have hitherto been received. I hope Edw^d would find the rattle in the last; as the letter reached you I have little doubt but he has. I am very wishful to have several long letters from you, a packet ^every month at least would be very acceptable.

The wensleydale paper was very acceptable, on account of the local news it contains. I find my Uncle Matthew is dead, I hope he was prepared for the change; how important that we should be always ready; will you remember me kindly to the family, and say that I truly sympathize with them. Rob^t Cloughton has gone too. M^r Digby I find is dead also. Do the living evidence that they know they shall die? Alas for the world what will become of it? I frequently long to be far from a world of grief and sin. I am astonished at some statements, ^{my Friend} Matthew Willis has made; he has been too hasty in giving information on some

subjects. I am satisfied he is sincere, and believes what he has written is the truth. But if he had had more information he would not have given some facts he has. Upon the whole his letter is correct, but I think he is in error in two particulars. When he says the Americans (and he evidently speaks of the Americans generally) and those born in the country) "live on [an ex]treme poor diet" and are in the "regular habit of drinking spirits" ^{that Coffee} ^[was eligible] "wretchedly bad" &c &c. I must dissent from him; I have been much more among the Americans, and lived more among them than he has and I have come to an opposite conclusion. But how he could pronounce so confidently upon the whole of America when he had only been a few weeks in one corner of one Territory out of about thirty States and Territories I am unable to divine. Some people appear to forget that only a very few years ago this part was a wild waste, and that many of the necessities of life have still to come from a distance. My opinion is that the people even here - in Wisconsin - where they ~~they~~ [sic] eat have more of the extras on their table than the same class in England. It is true you do not generally find joints of meat cooked at once, but if the meat is there in sufficient quantity it does not matter whether it is in one large piece or several small pieces. I am no epicure but I decidedly go in for the American mode of living. I also think his statement that he could clear 500£ a year on his farm is calculated to mislead; in order to cultivate his land he would have to hire help and I believe he would find his profits would not be so large as he anticipates. I expect to see Matthew soon and shall tell him of his mistakes. I take more notice of his remarks because he animadverts on what he calls the mistakes of others, not dreaming I suppose that he could make a mistake. And when he says "most of the above named things have been shamefully misrepresented" the remark so far as my experience informs me may

with justice be turned against himself. He says there is perhaps not one house in all Wisconsin equal to his brother Thomas's or Richard's, how he could make the mistake I cannot tell, for I take his words in their literal meaning, and not as signifying that there is not a house in this Territory equal ^{because it does not} which contain a brother of his. As to scientific building and elegance of appearance in the towns, Wisconsin is far ahead of Wensleydale. I have never yet found the inconvenience he speaks of from bugs and ants; and in all my wanderings I have seen but two small serpents, which were in a great hurry to get out of my sight. My friend Matthew calls himself a correcter of errors, and I suppose I am trying to be one also.

This is Wednesday the 15th April. Yesterday I had a letter from my friends at English Prairie. They are all well and will be looking out for the new comers. The Lord bring them in safety to this ^{far} distant west. I shall be very glad to have them in this country where I may sometimes Feel that I have relations by beholding them.

I have been across the Mississippi once, I went over inna Buggy on the ice during the winter. It is here almost two thousand miles from its mouth and three quarters of a mile wide; even when frozen over to be in the centre of it and look up and down it is a noble sight. You have to take look after look before you can comprehend the magnificent object. On each side are high, bold, indented bluffs, covered with grass, and frequently with antient and young trees, that may sometimes be seen carefully to dip their feet into the stream, or gracefully salute the "father of waters" with their bowing heads and extended arms, as he cautiously moves his bulky body along. It is remarkable that these bluffs, so far as I can learn, extend all the way of the Rivers course on each side. They are of a uniform height and appearance sometimes close

to the water, binding it down to peace and good behavior, then again they bound off to a distance of one five or ten miles, leaving the River to "do as it likes", and at certain seasons "like" a drunken man, it does all kinds of mischief, taking away at once both its neighbors property and good name. Thus at times that which is good and ought to be good (but for sin) becomes a pestilence, [mss. illegible] Upon the whole we have had a very open winter, some very cold weather and but little snow and little rain. The heaviest fall of snow ^{we have had} was about a week ago, to the depth of six or seven inches, it is fast disappearing, and the green grass is beginning to show itself, in places.

Monday 4th May 1846

Since I wrote the above, I learned from the public prints that the Ship "Henry Clay" was wrecked on Squam Beach. From the first account I thought all on board had perished, and I mourned for my relations, who I had reason to believe were on board, as we usually sorrow for our friends who die such a death. Subsequent statements in the papers satisfied me that I might indulge a hope that they were all safe. Before mailing this letter I wished to hear from them, that I might be able to assure you of their safe arrival. They started a letter for me at New York, but I did not receive it, and I wondered very much why it was I heard nothing from them. I consoled myself as best I could. My intention has been so soon as a letter came from them to go down to English Prairie. What do you think? On Saturday evening a knock was heard (I heard it) at the door of the house where I stay. The door was opened, and a familiar voice enquired for me. It was Barzillac. Two weeks ago they reached Peter Sill's, alive and well. B waited over a week, thinking that I should greet them, and then he started in pursuit, after

walking 150 miles before he found me, saw me, and heard me. How little we know when we part with friends where we shall next meet them. He is now with me, we are going to start as soon as possible - perhaps today - to search for a place to settle upon, I talk as tho I was going to become a fixture. I mean a place for them to locate. B thinks of purchasing some land as soon as he finds a suitable piece. I much commend his plan. I shall go with to search. The Lord be our guide. Ann, Jane and the children are at Peter's, they were all well when B left and were very well satisfied that they had come. Let us thank God and take courage. I suppose some of the faintyhearted about Askrigg will think a dreadful thing has happened to them as the ship was wrecked. A shipwreck by land animals is thought to be a fearful event. They ought to have two or three sea voyages to cure them. I will now conclude. The Lord be with you all.

My love to every body. I enquire after all of you, and all my relations.

Ever affectionately your Son and Brother

M. Dinsdale.

My love to Grandfathers Grandmother &c &c as tho' named.

You will probably hear from the rest soon. It is now about 6 oClock A.M.

B- is writing to English Prairie.

My Dear Mother

I mailed a letter for you on the 4th of this month; at that time Barzillac was with me he reached this place the Saturday evening before. Ann wrote to me from New York to inform me that she and the rest had safely reached that city, but I did not receive her letter till about a week ago. It appears they all left New York early in April and in due time arrived at English Prairie. My intention has all along been to meet them there, but as I received no information of any kind about their arrival or even progress towards Illinois, I did not think to go down while I was in the dark as to their wherabouts. So I remained here but was very uneasy, as I had reason to believe they were on board the "Henry Clay" and I had learned she had been blown on shore in a storm. I was frequently in the mind to start off in search of them and nothing prevented me but the expectation of receiving a letter by every mail. Barzillac remained a week at Mr Sill's and as I was not there at the time they expected me, he left there to come to me. He left on Monday the 27th of April and after walking about 150 miles he got here Saturday night the 2nd of May. I need not tell you (for I cannot) how glad I was to see him, and hear that he had left my Sisters and the children safe and content. From one account I had of the shipwreck had, I never expected to see any of them in this world. I thought: "Oh if they only come out here alive no matter if all their property be lost I shall be thankful to God," but they have not only been saved but nearly all they had. Have we then not all ^{of us} a special cause for gratitude to the Father of mercies. It appears the affair was not of so sad a nature as the reports to the public prints made it.

B's object in coming out was to see me; see the country; and try to meet with a place where he could make something like a home.

As I think he is in a fair way for being comfortably settled I thought I would tell you what we have done; and you will then be at ease about their state and prospects. I expect as soon as he can find time (but I really do not know when that will be) he will send a letter to his friends, and give a full and particular account of his trials, doings, likings dislikings &c. You must therefore try to be content with my feeble plain and short account for the present,

On Tuesday the 5th of May we procured a Horse and Buggy, and started, as some would say, on our wild goose chase, or fools' errand. I know of no work so difficult as searching for land in this country, for tho' there is plenty of it and of first rate quality for sale, it is hard to learn which it is and who owns it or where they are to be found. There is some Government land at liberty, and if a person wants to purchase it he has to enquire of the settlers who are nearest to him. Perhaps they want it themselves or for some of their friends and will not tell him. If he goes to the land office he can learn which is at liberty in any given township, then he has perhaps to travel 20, 30, or 50 miles in order to see it; and when he has reached the neighborhood he will have great difficulty to find the various sections and parts of sections except some settler will go with him and this is not always the case, and if he should at last find the land that is at liberty, he may not like it. And this process may be repeated till a man has spent both his patience and his money.

If he wants to buy at second hand, nobody can tell him much about it, or if he learns the owner of the land, he finds he resides in New York or somewhere else a thousand miles off.

I saw some land when we were out and was told of a certain Gentⁿ who would sell it, when I went to him he knew nothing about it, nor about any other in that part. But I shall tire you as B

and myself were tired. On the day I have named we left this place to go about thirty miles north where we understood we might meet with a good location. We were referred from one person to another and at the end of the day we had learned that there was prairie land to be had and timber at a distance of six miles, this separation of two good things did not satisfy us and we determined to proceed further. On Wednesday we got lost in the timber, and yet not much lost as we were aware where we were, but could not get to the place we wanted to be at. After six or seven hours had passed away we found ourselves about as many miles from the house we left in the morning. We wanted to see a place we learned a man wanted to sell it is situated in a deep hollow almost like some parts of Bishopdale ^[but] not quite so wide nor are the hills so high. We did not much like the place on several accounts so next morning we took our departure. If he could not have met with a better place I thought it might have answered for a short time, but I am glad he did not settle there. However I need not give you a diary of our daily toil and daily pleasure. I will come to the end of the chapter as one day was much like another. You will remember in the first letter I sent you from this place I told you a little about the country I passed thro the first time I came out from Pedlars Creek. I brought B to see it and thought he perhaps might find some land that could be bought. On Thursday night we staid at the house of a friend, and found that a Gentleman I am well acquainted with who is the owner of considerable property in that part wanted to sell some to make the other property more valuable. He lives at the Creek, and on Friday we went to see him to ascertain which he would dispose of and the price. He told us and as I had to return here on Saturday, I left Barzillac at the Creek and fixed to meet him during the following week to look over the land. On Wednesday of last week I went out again,

we examined the place a little and were quite satisfied with it. On Thursday we again went to the Creek, but could not agree about the price. On Friday we went to look at a piece another man wanted to sell, but we did not like it. By this time we were both heartily tired. I could not very conveniently be away from here another week, and B was almost fast. We agreed to go and see once more the owner of the land we first examined, as we liked it the best of any we had seen. Barzillac made him an offer and after considering some time and talking the matter over he finally determined to close with the proposal. Barzillac has bought about 140 acres, there is no improvement whatever upon it, 120 acres he has to pay about 10/ an acre for and 20 or 25 acres 12/ for, the corner of 20 or 25 acres is a corner which takes in a good spring of water, and he has it and pays an extra price for it an act of the water. It is considered a high price for land in this country, tho' at the same time this is cheap, and I think the owner of it would hardly have taken the same price of another person. I think B has been very fortunate to meet with so good a place. He will I believe have about 40 acres of timber and 100 of prairie, when improved it certainly will be a delightful place to live at; it is a very healthy region, with a fine prospect of the surrounding country. I remember admiring the very place the first time I saw it. There^{are} about eight families near, and the members of the families are chiefly religious. They will have preaching at present once in two weeks on the Sabbath. One house where there are two families I am well acquainted with; is only about a quarter of a mile from where they will place their house. The land is in the form of the letter L. Look at the head of the first page for its form and situation.

I left Barzillac at the Creek last Saturday. He would remain

till Monday morning and then go to his place. He can have a few acres of land of a neighbor to put a little seed in and as it is not yet too late for some things, I wished him to attend to that matter the first thing he does, as if he has Garden stuff potatoes corn &c he will find them of great use. It is too late in the spring to break up any of his own land, to raise a crop this summer. After he has got his seed in the ground he will have to try to raise a house, as there is not one of any kind near to put the family into. The other settlers I expect will assist him in this work all they can. I am ^{very} sorry I cannot be with him, as I fancy I could help him not a little. I sent a letter last Monday for Jane and the rest to come out to B as he wished to have them along as soon as possible. I suppose it will be near three weeks before they can be with him, and by that time he calculates to have his house so that it can be occupied. He will have about ten acres broken up this summer for fall wheat and for seed next spring, as the summer season is the best for breaking new land. As he is alone, and having a place to make he will be kept throng enough for a long time. All the necessary buildings are to be erected, fence to put up and a great variety of matters to attend to. But the fact that he is working for himself and family will sweeten all his toil. May God be with and bless them. I believe the hand of providence was with us in our rambles and search; indeed I am satisfied of it. I think they will all be quite satisfied with the place. It is not always that everything a person wants connected with a farm in this country is found to meet together. It is desirable to be in a healthy place first of all, then good water good land, enough of timber, near and good neighbors and markets are desirable and I think they have all these. With the divine blessing they will get along. Matthew Willis has a good farm and all he lacks is timber, but this in my opinion is a great lack. B's place is 15 miles west

of Pedlars Creek 21 west of Mineral Point, about 12 miles north of Platteville, about 12 south of a new and thriving place called Franklin, which are all good markets. I have no doubt myself but it is for the best he has come to this country, tho' at first he will have to move with care. He wants me to go and live with or near them, but I am not yet satisfied it is my duty to do so. At present I do not feel very like doing so. So far as I am personally concerned I would like it and we could be of great service to each other, but my care must be to at least to try to keep in the path of duty. When Jane and Ann come out I intend to go to see them.

We were at M Willis's twice while we were out, and found both himself and family quite well. He was very throng with his spring seed, and making a fence. I suppose his friends will hear from him. We have had a great deal of rain this spring, but upon the whole pleasant weather, and are likely to have a very fruitful season; vegetation is very luxuriant - "every prospect pleases" and I may add the rest - "and only man is vile". The wild fruit trees were covered with beautiful blossoms, and appeared in delightful contrast with the rich and varied green of shrubs and trees of various kinds.

I have only received two letters yet by B - one from Edw and one from John; the rest are with Ann at the Prairie, so that I cannot at this time say much in answer.

I have sometimes thought if you were going to come out to this country I would like to go for you. But this matter must be left to the divine disposal. It is not well to be anxious about anything belonging to this world. And if I should never again be privileged to see you on earth I trust we shall apply for grace to make us meet for joining the redeemed in heaven. My great aim is still to serve my God on earth and find my way to heaven. We are now in truth a divided

family, not however I trust in affection; three in America and four in Europe; one parent above and one on the earth, who would have thought that two or three short years would have made such a difference. You must myndear mother commit yourself to God, and seek for strength and comfort from him, and I hope so far as we who are in this country are concerned, you may feel quite at ease. We ~~are~~ have not yet taken any harm, and I hope have reason to bless God that we came out.

To Edw. John Dorothy & Elizth I desire my love and trust they will assist each other all they can, and unite to assist you. My love to Grandfathers, Grandmother and all the rest. You may be sure that I have kept Barzillac's tongue going in answering my many questions. I have enquired about all my friends, and am glad that most of them are alive and well. All my letters have been intended only for the family; I have said many [things] that should not be made public, but if any of my friends wish to read them they are quite [at] liberty to do so, only let them remember that what I say is intended for private not public [unclear] With love to all your affectionate son M. Dinsdale

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Winnebago Lake Wednesday 17 March 1847

My Dear Mother

I feel great pleasure in again attempting to write to you. I received your last letter dated the 20th January along with those from my brothers and sisters, the day before yesterday. You will therefore see that I do not lose much time in framing a reply. I find it the best to answer your letters at once; for till I do so I am always writing in my mind. I wrote to John and Edward yesterday, and you will no doubt be expecting a letter from me yourself; however I am going to let you have one and shall send them all together next Tuesday as that is as early as they can leave here. I received the letter you sent by Ann, she sent it thro the Post Office, and I expect I got all the articles you sent me. They were brought out by Jane. There was 2 prs Drawers 2 prs Cotton Sox, 4 Silk Hdkfs 1 stock and a vest, & 2 flannel wastcoates. I do not remember that there was anything besides. For all these things I am truly grateful to you, they have all been very useful. I shall soon begin to think about receiving my parcel by Mr Waller. You must not hurt yourselves in any way by thinking about me, as while I have health I have no fear but I shall get along in one way or another. I am never oppressed by thinking that I shall come to want, but I am always glad to receive your presents when I think they do not cost you much. I had a letter about two weeks ago from Barz, but it was written in November. I judge it had been in the state of New York as the address was not very plain. How particular people ought to be in directing a letter; what trouble and pain it may save. I thought very hard of him, because I concluded he had not wrote to me, and he probably thought the same of me. I have not heard from Ann very lately, I have been expecting a letter for

Winnebago Lake Wednesday 17 March 1847

some weeks I shall probably write to her this week. I do not know that I shall be able to go and see her till I go to Conference as I shall have to go that way. I intended to go this spring but now think I shall not be able. I purpose going to Jane's sometime in June. When I received their letter I-intended [sic] I thought I would go at once, but on second thought considered it would hardly be prudent to take such a journey at this season. It is not much short of four hundred miles there and back, and much of the way across cold and bleak prairies, with little or no track the snow drifting very much on them. In winter an English moor gives you a very good idea of these extensive tracts of land; but in summer they are bright and beautiful as perpetual spring. I want to see both Jane and Ann, and as I go thro' Geneva to Chicago where Conference sits, it will be best for me to go into Gratiot [sic] county first. Three or four months soon pass away, it appears to me that (time never flew more rapidly, than it has for the last two years. We shall soon be to judgment brought by it. O our God help us to live for that important day! You say you hope Jane and B attend some place of worship. They did when I left and I expect do yet. There is preaching every other Sabbath about half a mile from their house, or it may be a mile, it is the nearest house to theirs. If I had not come out here I believe I should have been on that circuit, but I trust I am in my proper place. I should rather have been nearer to them for this year at least, but I do not repine. I have been very comfortable here so far. I was some astonished when I heard of the kind of will both my Grandfather and Uncle made. I am inclined to think they have both been influenced to act so unjustly. For unjust the conduct does appear to me to be. It may be said that a man has a right to do as he will with his own. Allowing this to be true, we will ask if his relatives have not the first claim to his property,

this must be granted. And those who stand in the same relation have an equal claim and an equal right. Your children stand in the same relation to both that my Uncle Franks' do, and are equally entitled to notice. If I should claim, or desire, or receive more of your property than each of my Sisters, I should be so far unjust. Perhaps because my name is Dinsdale I am not entitled to anything, be it so, I shall not be sorry to think that those who have received are more worthy of it than I am. But I am willing for my fathers sake to retain the name and be as I am. I desire it may be a talent in the hands of those who have been favored that shall be rewarded at the Lords coming. I shall have one less to answer for and so will you. We will however let their ashes rest in peace and continue to put our trust in God who is after all our best friend. Is it possible that my coming to America could cause my uncle to forget you, if so he wanted an excuse and would be glad of it. But why should this prevent him leaving you something to be received annually during your life and then to revert to his heirs. And why should it cause him to neglect my Aunt Barritt. And did he not know that most of my cousins talked about and wished to come here? Would it have been right for me to have remained at Askrigg for fear of giving offence? No man will find me crouching to him for anything he has, however much he I may need it. I am willing to abase myself before God but not before any man. I am thankful to feel that I do not covet one atom of the property that has been left. Tho I must say I should have been better satisfied if your claims and those of my Aunt had been respected. I should have liked you to have received what you are entitled to as relations but no more. When the wills were made was there no one to suggest the injustice of the course? My Grandfathers has been greatly altered since I left. If there is blame I should not attach it to the dead but the living; and

if so hope they will repent and obtain mercy. I think if there had only been twenty shillings left there ought to have been a just and equal distribution. It is not the sum but the principle I find fault with. I think however you will enjoy your minds as well as the rest. Let me desire you and my brothers and sisters not to quarrel with or think hard of any one. Be determined not to allow your tempers to be unruffled; or even say a word to or about any one that would pain you on reflection. Do not let us act wrong because others have. I should be exceedingly pained to learn that there is war in the family and that you have in any way caused it. But I am pleased to learn that you avoid contention. Continue to do so. Pray much and watch thereunto. When you want help or consolation and peace of mind go to God who will bless you abundantly; and his blessing is worth ten thousand worlds.

You enquire about Mr Robinsons son. I do not know that I have ever seen him, and since I mentioned him before I have not heard of him. I was told he was residing near Galena, I asked different persons who live there and in the neighbourhood but could not learn anything about him. I have never resided very near to that place and have not had a very good opportunity to make him out. Did he not send his address when he wrote? I may at Conference have an opportunity to learn something about him. I will try to bear him in mind. Edw^d tells me you are knitting for me. When shall I repay you? The Lord help me to be thankful. It strikes me if you have time you might knit me 2 or 3 shirts of fine wool with long sleeves, and a little longer than the flannel ones I wear. In winter I need warm clothing as you know. And if you had them ready you might have a chance in a year or two to send them. But do not send them by any one. Know who the person is and what part of America he is coming to. But I only make this request in case you

can readily procure the Lbs wool and have time.

This is a beautiful day.

I have not given up the hope of seeing you once more on earth. In a year or two I may pay you a visit. I am so used to travel that journeying about is no trouble to me. You will not fail to write to me whenever you have opportunity. Give my love to Uncle and Aunt Barritt.

I am looking for a letter from them.

My love to all. Affy yours ever M.D.

I sometimes think my health will be apt to give way, at times I feel my chest to be sore; if I take cold I have a cough in the morning; and at times after the labors of the Sabbath I am unable to sleep except a little during the night. But my health is and has been very good, I am I think about as well as ever I have been, my appetite is very good. Tho' there has been very much sickness all thro' the country I have been well. I fancy I have been specially favored in this respect, for I appear to suffer less than other people.

Dorothy thinks I enjoy my self amongst the wild Indians. I am never with them except when I choose to go. But I am very glad I have had the opportunity of seeing them both in their wild and civilized state. I trust it has been of benefit to me in different respects. They are now making sugar in this neighbourhood from the Maple tree. I shall probably go and see them in their sweet employment. The sugar they make very much resembles the darkest colored East India. Molasses made from the maple tree is the best I have ever tasted.

I sometimes think my letters will tire you all out. But when I begin to write there appears to be no limit except the bounds of my paper. For my part I should not care if your letters took me a month to read, the longer they are the better I like them. My thoughts are often at

Askrigg I should much like to see it once again, it will ever be dear to me, more so than any other place on the earth. I should like you to write to me at least once a month, or as often as convenient. Tell me about the meetings and preachers.

Henry Waistell I should think has now paid you for the goods he had in his time of need. I cannot but think the Lord has especially blessed & supported us as a family or we must have been crushed by the treatment we have at different times met with, from different persons. I cannot but adore him for his kindness in this respect. He has given us to see that we have him to depend upon and him only. I am satisfied that dishonesty of every kind is one of the basest of crimes. God detests it and will reward it.

Monday 22nd March 1847

I am now going to mail this letter. Yesterday I preached three times, with comfort to myself and I trust profit to the people.

For three days the snow has been going pleasantly and gently; in several places the ground is bare. The nights are frosty.

Last friday night we had slight rain.

London Nov 2nd 1846

My Dear Friend

I rec^d your favor on last Mail day which I have been anxiously looking for. I am glad to hear that your health is good and that you like the Country in which you have to Labor.

It is with a sorrowful heart I impart to you the painful intelligence of the death of our beloved child Adeline. She died the day after you left (on Friday) and was buried at Minⁿ Point on Sunday. Mrs. Masely continues in great trouble of mind, her heart longs for her child, my own feelings continue to be greatly depressed but we have the satisfaction of feeling that she has only passed through what she would some day have to pass through and perhaps had she lived longer she would not be as well prepared.

Mr. Masely's health appears to be on the decline my health is about as usual. James is well, our baby is thriving fast. Health in this place is better since cold weather set in, the Ague was getting to be very prevalent.

We have received our fall stock of Goods but times are very dull, we have changed our System of doing business, we sell Groceries & Provisions exclusively for cash or its equivalent, and credit articles of dry Goods in very few cases, so its not to be wondered at that business with us should be dull, a considerable number have taken offence at it, but we are satisfied that we could not much longer pursue the ^{old} course and if we dont sell our Goods we will have them.

I have not had an opportunity of forwarding your letter
to Mr Chapman, there came one about a month since
for him from England which I forwarded to him.
little Ann Hancock died last week after a long illness
of Typhus fever, Mrs Hamilton appears to be slightly on
the recovery.

I would write you more but I want to
leave this afternoon for Galena and should not be
back to write you for next mail.

Hoping you will
write me often as I shall be most happy to hear
from you at all times and on all occasions
Mr Waseley & James join with me in giving their best respects
to you

your Affectionate friend

O Waseley..

P.S. I had forgotten to
tell you if Mr Oliver's marriage
him and his little wife are
living here in the village }

Potosi, Monday, Nov^r 16th - 1846.

The oft-repeated inquiry, will Mrs. Kinsdale ever write to us, was answered three weeks ago this day by the receipt of your kind welcome, more than welcome letter; & I need not tell you we were rejoiced to hear from you; of your safe journey to your far off home, & your pleasant & encouraging prospects since your arrival - & not the least among our joys, so selfish are we, was the assurance that you sometimes bestow a thought upon those you have left behind. I cannot be astonished that you did not write sooner, occupied as you must have been; but I should be surprised at the reason you assign for not doing so, were it not that so many bleak broad prairie separate us & you can no longer look into our hearts & read there the feelings of each day & hour - could we have procured your address, we should have sought relief for our lonely grief & sorrow by writing where just the intervening hills concealed you from us. While your arrival was welcomed by the sunny smile & glad voice of nature, our winter fair had greeted you with the discordant tearful note of selfish sorrow - But I must not dwell here - Conscious as we are of our constant unworthiness, it becomes us to bow in patient submission even now when fully awake to the reality, that our hearts best dearest friends we shall see no more for long & weary months, perhaps for years - Thanks, many thanks, for the portrait of thyself, which is now before me

Your description of the climate, scenery &c, by which you are surrounded seems pretty well with the opinions I had formed, except perhaps the difference of temperature in your favor. - If you have had as many delightful golden autumn days as we have enjoyed, in the present month, you have probably balanced the account quite in favor of the north east. - Allow me to congratulate you & bid that the transition is in so many respects agreeable, & conducive to your health & happiness. By the aid of your description we locate you in your quiet study, & almost hear the swelling murmur of the deep clear lake & feel its soothing influences. It is not strange that the daily contemplation of & communion with nature in her original purity beauty & sublimity should restore your accustomed cheerfulness & peace. - I sometimes fancy, that such influences might affect favorably even me -

You may be expecting to hear something of our well being, since you left us. You well know how monotonously the days weeks & months here pass away, - we live more & have our being much the same as ever; the health of the family has been generally good, myself being the only one who has found occasion to complain. - The last four weeks I have been much afflicted, first with severe cold, succeeded by general prostration of health & spirits. - But within the few last days I find myself quite restored; no circumstance but utter inability, could have defeated me

of the privilege I now enjoy for a single day
Mr Lord is, & has been for many weeks wholly occupied
with preparations for spending the winter upon
the hill, he has scarcely time to eat or sleep. I have
heard ^{him} wish for leisure to write you; he has just come
in weary with the business of the day, assisting the
carpenters in lathing & the masons in plastering - he
desires most affectionate remembrance to you, &
says we will ^{be} snug in our new home before another
Sabbath, Sister Stata has just returned from
her second visit at Platteville, & sends regards to
you; & tho' last & best, yet not least, our dear
little Nathaniel comes in to claim his share of your
notice. He scampers & runs all day long, talks a
little that is intelligible, & a great deal that is unintelli-
gible - it is very interesting as a matter of course - I wish you
could see him now that he is so much improved - None of your
friends here have died, except Father Clark some six weeks ago -
The widow & children will return to their friends in Ill's -
Mr. Wornum & his family are about removing to Elk Grove -
The society are making arrangements to have his
place supplied - I have not seen them for a long
time, but intend to call before they leave town

There has been a great deal of sickness, in the country
in every direction, many old & prominent citizens have
died - Genl. Thomas D. Darnett & his wife died during the
same night & were interred in the same grave, leaving two
little orphan children - A short time previous, the mother
of Mrs. Darnett, wife of Rev. Alfred Branson of Prairie du Chien
died, & about the same time the mother of Mr. Darnett at his

own wisdom - Mr. & Mrs. D. - were banished with Masonic announced
 the Rev. Mr. Penman officiating - "This is a rainy dark evening, &
 we are anticipating cold weather when the storm is ended - we have
 a fine new sleigh, & when the task of mowing is over, I shall
 not be sorry to see the brown earth put on an snowy robe -
 would not an icy bridge be quite as pleasant a mode of crossing
 rivers, as the kind of navigation you describe so humorously -
 Mr. Doty is certainly a man of taste, & he undoubtedly estimates his friends
 in proportion as they hazard life to visit him on his lonely island



Winnipeg

Winnipeg

Rev. Matthew Sinclair
 Oak Brook
 Winnie Lake Co.
 Minn. St.

21

Rev. Mr. Penman preached here once in two weeks; his congregations are small
 mostly members of our own church; who consider him a fine good
 man, I have heard him but twice. The great head of the church can
 work by the feeblest human instrument. O that we could believe it. Let
 to trust him for peace & blessing - when with you write again - something but the penning
 of coming with you far & far, could afford us more pleasure than to hear
 from you often - my shut is nearly full not after your good way of doing.
 but according to my poor way of half doing things - I feel that I said but
 little I want to say, I suppose if I were to write all night I still feel there was
 something more I wish to communicate - Your affec. sister
 Concord. N. H. L.

Whigg 25th Nov 1846

My Dear Brother/

I am beginning to think that you will be very uneasy at not having a letter from us for so long a time in referring to my diary we have not sent you a letter since the 16th of June of which I feel quite ashamed knowing your willingness to favour us at all times your good nature ought to be rewarded by us as far as lies in our power, well I trust in future we shall be more attentive to your rights for my part I have made a resolution to write soon after we get a letter from you. You will be glad to learn that we are all in the enjoyment of good Health and doing much the same as we were when you were with us, we received your last Letter on the 30 Oct and were glad to learn that you were well and still in the hands of the Lord and still willing to be guided by him and seeking his directions in every undertaking may he still protect and comfort you which he will do if you trust in him Since you heard from us My Uncle and Aunt Thompson are dead he died on the 5th and she on the 14th of October the Letter you sent to Mr Barnitt came to us that day my Uncle was Interred how consoling we felt it to be though it alluded to Grand-

Father's Will it was applicable to my Uncle's will
Mother and I were at the Will Opening but
there was nothing for us, nor for Aunt Burritt
does not this appear to be unjust and very
hard yet praise the Lord we are still in our
jut it is supposed my Grandfather had great
influence over my Uncle The chief benefit
us by his Death are my Uncle Matthews fam-
ily my Uncle Francis's Family Presbys and
Berry Wadell of course he had a right
to please himself as for my part I am very
little concerned about it at the worst of times
we can come into America which I have
no doubt will be my place of abode if I
live long enough, I often feel for you I
think of the difficulties you have to encoun-
ter but if you are happy and content that
is all we need look at but what I look at
is your having to remove so often among
strangers but it may be different in a few
years I hope it will. We were rather sur-
prised to hear of Ann's marriage but we think
she has done well for herself we sent her a
Letter ~~to her~~ on the 16th Sep in answer to one
we received on the 18th of August she wrote
a very satisfactory Letter telling us how
very happy she is and what a beautiful
and comfortable situation they had -
I hope you will be able to get to see them
this winter as you say you intend to do
you will be anxious I am sure so to do

As for Sister Jane and the Family if
it was not for you we could have known
nothing about them I think they might
one of them have written to us before now
we are debarred from writing to them
not having their proper address
When you write to them urge them
to write to their Parents and Friends in
the old World Friends who are wishful
to hear from them Friends who are
anxious for their welfare Friends who
would make a sacrifice to promote ⁱⁿ the
~~the~~ being tell them to take up their
cross if Bazelini be over indulgent to
write Jane might try them dear little
children I wonder what they look like
in Jersey I often draw a picture of
them I see B busy about his house and
Farm and Jane with her Household af
air and the children romping about
and sometimes lying innocently asleep
in their humble Cottage, by this time
I should think my little nunscape
will be able ~~by this time~~ to run about
sweet little Darling Temple it for my
sake and remember me to them all
also to Sister Ann and tell her to write
home soon in answer to the Letters
she received from us, It is but a few
weeks since George Metcalfe brought
us his Letter but he only sent the
note enclosed for me for which I wish

now to express my thanks its purchase gave me
pleasure and pain pleasure at your being
well and pain if I may so call it at a
change of Life but I hope there was nothing
to fear on her account, We intend to the
best of our knowledge to execute your order
concerning the blotter you want making
but will you give us the address for the
parcel a little plainer so that all mistake
may be avoided I think Mr Waller is think-
ing of leaving in the spring.

You say you intend writing a few lines
to Eliza she would be very glad to receive
a note from you, she is not at home at
present or you would I have no doubt have
received a few lines from her she has been
at Dartington nearly six weeks on a visit
to Mrs Barnard we expect her home on Saturday
we thought it was deferring writing too long
or we should have waited till her return
on thus you will excuse her silence.

I must not forget to tell you that Grand-
father wishes to be remembered to you he has
not been very well those few last days but
he is now something better, Grandmother is
as well as can be expected, Dorothy and
John give their kindest regards, Mr and
Mrs Norton J Sugar Mr Feldard at Bloughton
Aunt Dinsdale J Robinson and Every body else
wish to be kindly remembered to you
and believe me to be your ever affectionate Bro
Edward Dinsdale

Monday 4th Jan 1857.

My dear Edward

I wish you in the best and highest sense of the word a happy new year. The of course will not ensure your happiness, it is the the wish and prayer of your distant brother. This note is for yourself and brother. As you have seen I write on the first Monday in the new year. It is now five minute past 9 o'clock A.M. I am about 7 mile west from Bonne Bay Lake, at the Settlement where I preached yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is a mild, but dull looking morning, the ground is covered with snow to the depth of six or eight inches, which fell in the afternoon of new years day which was very stormy here. I am at the house of a kind friend, a member of our Church. He came here last spring, but has lately sold his Farm to a gent from the State of New York. He receives six hundred dollars about 120 £ sterling. There is 120 acres with a right to a hundred and twenty more at a dollar & quarter an acre, a log house, a good log stable shed &c with several acres better; 12 head of cattle and harts to keep them all winter, some pigs and chickens &c. The land is first rate with plenty of timber upon it. This in England would be very cheap. The location is moreover a very pleasant one.

I received your kind and welcome letter dated the 25th Nov, on Saturday last. I have long looked for a letter from home. If I do not receive letters regularly I do not think you forget me, only I think you forget

that I am anxious to hear from you very
freely. But I have to make some
allowance in consequence of not being
permanently located, as at the end of the
conference year some time must elapse
before you can know where I am. This is
one of the inconveniences of my lot, but
one I willingly submit to. I have
much pleasure in learning that you all
continue in the enjoyment of good health.
You have in this respect much to be
thankful for. I am also much pleased
with the spirit of piety and resignation to
the Divine will you manifest. "If God
be for us who can be against us". How
thankful I am that God still evidences
himself to be your friend. I would
rather have his blessing and protection, than
the whole world and be without them.
Continue to trust in him and look to him
and he will never leave you, no never!
He will never forsake you. I would rather
much rather, hear that you belonged to God
than that you owned the whole of Wonsleydale.
For my part I take no satisfaction in this
world, it is an empty void, it is not my God,
I have nothing to tie me to earth, and I
desire to bid loose from it. Jesus is my
Friend, Heaven is my home. Glory be
given to the Lamb that takes away sin,
even my sin. O that we may as a family
cleave to him. Let us say "none but Christ
to us be given none but Christ in Earth or
Heaven." What is this world? Ah we shall
know at the great last day. What is it? Let

those who are full of its answer! Let those who have been destroyed by its answer! The Lord save us from its influence & power.

You inform me of the death of my Uncle and Aunt Thompson, how remarkable that they should die so near together. When we are old the next move is death, and to see we are sorry when old people are taken away is but a common place expression. If they were Christ in life and in death we ought to rejoice; if they were not they had better never been born, then our sorrow may be extended to them. I trust they are now safe in Abrahams bosom.

Since I came here I have not heard from Jane. I wrote soon after my arrival and know that my letter must have been received as it reached Linden. I am very anxious to hear how they are. They are not unwilling to write, but they put off from time to time, and are hardly aware how swiftly it passes away. I do not want any more of you to come over to take care of me. I feel as if I had to care for those that have come. And I should be more easy respecting them if they were now in England. I expect however they are all well, but I do want to hear from them. I think the only way to cure their backwardness will be to send them letter for letter. But I must not forget that they are some distance from a Post office.

One of B's horses strayed away in summer and it is possible he may lose it. I am very sorry as he was a valuable one. I took his

other to use this winter, at his own request.
He purposed to purchase a yoke of oxen
which would answer better than horses
to haul timber and rails. I left with him
my own horse which is yet too young
to use much. Next to a Bible & Preacher
must have a horse in this country.

Then he is never fast if he has a good one
a matter I am very particular about.
I should as soon think of walking 6 miles as a
hundred. For walking is almost out of the question.

As to my Sister Ann you will be aware
from a sort of Journal I sent you two or
three weeks ago that I have yet not seen
her. Tho I have heard from her different
times

I have thought if you make a sort of
bag of Hair Carpet, as it will not cost
much the article you are going to send
would come safe in it and it would be
useful to me. A small bag will be the
best. Say a yard and half of carpet. or perhaps
1/4 of each kind.

Mr. Waller lands at Milwaukee
address the parcel to me, to the care of
Rev. W. M. D. Ryan

Milwaukee, W. T.
He does not he will take it home; in
which case address it to me, care of
See a slip of paper. Reverend H. Lord Esq
Potter.
Grant County, Wisconsin

Ans he will
forward

I would like if you could
send me a black silk cravat
cut in two & hemmed. Goodly
2 prs Drab Butle gloves, and
1 pr of buckskin.

I would like the pantaloons
pretty wide. Please tell John
Wheeler to make a breast
pocket in the coat.

Let me know how much I
owe you, as I may have a chance to
send the money by some one.

Send me several letters and let
them be in one sealed packet.

I think Mr. Waller had
best take the parcel home
with him.
Direct it to the care of

C. K. Lord Esq
Potosi
Grant County
Wisconsin

And he will be so kind
as forward it to Potosi from
Dubuque.

{ Linden W S
} March 29 1847

My Dear Friend Finsdale

I rec^d your letter in due time and intended to have written you before but ^{from} some cause neglected it until now. We are all in tolerably good health. Mr Wasley has been very sickly a great deal of this winter and our child is just getting over a severe spell of sickness.

I believe there has nothing new transpired here since my last. I have not seen Mr Chapman. Sent you first letter to him & will send the other next week.

Times here are extremely dull and should our diggings fail (which we shall put the ~~Stamp~~ ^{Stamp} on ~~to~~ ^{to} next week) I shall move to Mineral Point.

We are building a Furnace at Mineral Point for Smelting Copper & expect to get it in operation about the first June; the Copper Diggings are looking extremely well.

Quite an excitement prevailing here respecting the coming Election, Constitution, County Seat, Licence Question &c all of which matters I feel considerably interested.

Mrs Wasley's kind respects to you; since my last she has embraced Religion.

James Still continues to go to school at Mineral Point his term has nearly expired, he will then attend to the Copper Diggings.

I have sent your letter to Mr Chapman for Mr Oliver who is gone on Flatte to live & will send the

other which arrived last mail in first opportunity.

The Election is over, Win Point gets the County
Seat by a large Majority, Constitution floored & the
Whig Ticket victorious in this County.

Make up your mind to come see us this Spring I
can assure you we shall be exceedingly happy
to see you.

your friend
J. H. Wadley



Senders His
April 15

Free
John W. W. F.

Rev. M. Winsdale

Oshkosh
Wis

London

Wm. W.

Winnebago Lake Mission

Tuesday 11th May 1847

My Dear Mother

Yesterday afternoon I received your letters (one from you and one from Edward) dated on the 26th of March. I need not inform you that your letters are always more than welcome. And I think if you knew how ~~hew~~ [sic] wishful I am always to hear from you, I should receive letters oftener and some of them would be much longer, than they are: I am however very glad to obtain those that do come and thank you for them. Your own letters afford me special pleasure and I hope you will never fail to write to me and tell me all your heart. I feel glad you have told me some things that came in your last. You will know what I mean, and on that subject I trust you will not forget me; especially in your prayers. I cannot more particularly refer to the subject at this time, as I suppose you cannot keep my letters as private as I keep yours. I think sometimes I shall act upon the advice you give. Indeed I have been purposing to do so, only I was desirous to ascertain the prudence of so doing. I shall still proceed according to my old and well tried principle contained in these words: "I would seek unto God, and unto God would I commit my cause". I have indeed already done so and am looking to him. Let the Lord do as seemeth him good. I am fully resigned to his will, not knowing myself what is best. If anything encouraging should take place I shall be glad to know it. And on the other hand I should like to know anything that may be calculated to destroy hopes. You will not fail to tell me all.

My Brother Edward has sent me this time rather a meagre letter. He thinks himself it is rather deficient and apologizes at the close of it. He might have put three times as much in it as it contains and even then he would not have repaid me for some of mine. From the receipt of my letter on the 17th of February till the period yours left full

thirty five days elapsed, and yet I am to be satisfied with what costs about one hour to write. How is this? I almost feel as tho' I could scold. I am satisfied if thought was bestowed. I could have interesting and crowded letters every month even some of my own letters would suggest matter for page after page. My very questions are often unanswered. However I will not be hard upon him, the spring is a throng time with you, and I know he must have had enough to do. You must all be so kind as bear with me for mentioning the subject. I am a great distance from you, and have seen neither relative nor acquaintance since I left Jane's last August. It is therefore no wonder I desire to be favored with full and well written letters. And as a Missionary I have trials that others can know nothing about. At times I also need encouragement and comfort; you attend to these things and I thank you. At the same time I received your letter I got one from Barzillac's dated the 15th of April. He gives a very gratifying account of his doings and prospects, and they were all enjoying good health. From his letter I think he is quite beforehand with his work. He had fenced a field of ten or twelve acres, sown three with spring wheat, and $\frac{1}{2}$ with oats the rest he was going to plant with corn. One of his cows brought a calf on new years day another in march and the third he said appeared as tho' should calve in a few days. He tells me the winter was a very severe one for stock but fortunately he had enough of hay even some for sale. One of his neighbors lost ten head of cattle for want of feed. When I went to see him in the summer I found him disposed to cut grass for hay and I encouraged him to cut away. He says he would like me to go and see them at the time corn is planted and help him as it would be ~~very~~ good for my health. I should very much like to go but ~~X~~ cannot do so. It is true I could go as I have a horse and no one to interfere with my arrangements or find any fault. But a desire to discharge my

duties keeps me here. I should not like to be gone even one Sabbath. Our meetings are becoming more interesting, and I find that all the care and attention I can bestow are necessary. I cannot tell now whether I shall be able to go before or after Conference and it may happen not even then. As I trust I shall ever be found more attentive to the Redeemers work than my own. Bar says they have not [got?] everything that is considered necessary in housekeeping, but [he] appears to be satisfied and he says upon the whole they have got along very well. I presume they have had plenty of Indian corn and milk, and have not run into debt, so I think for the first year they have been well off. He tells me he has not had a letter from England for some time.

I have not heard from Anne lately, I wrote a letter for her last week but have not mailed it yet, as I wanted to tell her I had heard from you. I think I did not tell you she took the bed and bedding I brought out. I had left them at English Prairie so that they were convenient for her. You tell me of the dead and of the dying; truly everything here is passing away. Who can build with safety upon an earthly foundation? How desolate and miserable when death comes must those be who have looked no farther than this world. I would not exchange my hope of heaven which I have through Christ for the brightest earthly crown and the fairest earthly prospects. The living - do the living know that they have to die? Why do not live as tho' they had?

We have had a very long and cold winter, and spring has hardly commenced yet. There is but little grass, yet just enough to make the ground look green, the trees are just beginning to unfold their buds, but vegetation is kept back for want of rain and warm weather. Farmers have been favored for plowing. And those who have had to travel have had good hard roads, which they do not enjoy in a rainy season.

Edward talks as tho' you all might come to the United States at some

time and wished to have my views on the propriety of the step. It is utterly impossible for me to say what ought to be done or what will be for the best. You know I am not disposed to hurry anyone from home and country; or to wish any one to come here. You will have to look to God for guidance. I do not however look upon the subject in so serious a light as Edw^d seems disposed to do. When you come here you come to where God is, and to where his blessing is poured out, and to where Christians are, and where Christian privileges are enjoyed. You come to where there is in general peace and plenty. I am not one of those that would live uncomfortable in one place merely from the dread of leaving it. Tho' I do not approve of being either hasty or careless. I think myself if you were all here and settled near together, we should all be much more comfortable. I have never been sorry that I came and I expect never shall, I am very partial to America it is just the country for me. If a person is well he has nothing to do but live and be respected.

Thursday 13th May. I wrote this far on Tuesday last. Yesterday I rode about twelve miles and preached in the evening at four o'clock. The day was a very pleasant one and all nature looked cheerful and gay. Tho' we need rain, I can yet see improvement every day. This day I have been visiting a few families, being in a neighborhood where I come but once in a month. Last evening at our meeting three persons joined the society. I feel a hallowed joy in attempting to publish the Gospel I have never felt in any other employment, and I generally am satisfied that I have left all to follow Christ. What would any one be profited if he could gain the whole world and be cast away at last? No matter what we have been here if we have not been Christians. How important religion always seems to be at death. How desirable to have it then. And yet how few act in the matter at the right time. Where are our friends that have gone before us? If they have gone to be with Christ

they rejoice at the removal. May we have the faith that works by love, that conquers all, and every mountain moves. I feel satisfied myself that Christianity is Gods system for saving the guilty, and is just adapted to the sinner. And I am satisfied with it. It satisfies my mind, ~~my~~ heart, my conscience, and even my hopes and desires. I want to be entirely transformed by divine power.

The first house I called at this morning is an englishman's, he is a native of Cumberland and came from Canada to this part last spring, he has a beautiful farm of two hundred and forty acres, which would cost him a little over 60[£]. I presume there is hardly any land in Wensleydale equally good in quality. He was ploughing with three yoke of oxen, but left when I reached the house and sent his boy to attend to the work. I walked with him round his land, took dinner, prayed, and then came away. I am now about ten miles from home, stopping with a very agreeable family, members of our church. The Gentleman is a magistrate, a kind agreeable man. The Sun has just gone down, as I discover from a window that looks ^{west}. My horse is pasturing on some wheat, having left the grass where he was placed to feed, and from his doings I judge he is quite content. Supper will soon be ready so I shall have to quit writing for the present. I wonder (as I often do) what you are doing now. Sleeping probably.

I do not know that I have much more to say. My health at present is tolerable. The hot weather we are having is a little oppressive, but I bear it very well. My work is very agreeable, my great regret is that I am so unfit for it and so unworthy to be employed in it. I begin to think I shall be sorry when my Conference year is ended, as I feel my attachment to the people to be on the increase. In this country there are many things to tempt a minister to leave his work; this is especially the case in the west, where fortune so profusely

scatters her favors and invites every gazer to gather them up. I have need of special preserving grace every day. I sometimes think it would be prudent for me to retire for a year or two from the more active duties of the ministry, and make myself a farm. But I am not anxious about it. I desire to see the pillar of cloud constantly. I need but little here and do not need that little long. O for a closer walk with God, a calm and heavenly frame. The Lord make me his and give or take whatever pleases him. Let your prayers help to make me a christian, for I feel myself to be the least of all saints, and not worthy to be named amongst God's people. How are all my friends? Remember me to them all. You say you wished James Robinson to write to me, I should be glad to receive a letter from him. What has become of George Metcalfe? I have had one paper from him in twelve months. I sometimes think if you do all make up your minds to come to America, that I might visit England and return with you. Perhaps it might be necessary for me to do so on account of my fathers property as probably it could not be sold unless I was present. But this is another subject I have to leave to God for his disposal. My great aim must be to live the present moment. And I feel thankful to know that if death should come now he would not be the king of terrors to me. I hide myself in my Saviors breast, there I find I am safe, but no where else. Are my Grandfather and Grandmother still looking for their change and preparing for it? The L[ord be] with you all. I should like you to write to me on receipt of this, and direct [the le]tter to Linden Iowa County. My love to you all and to every body. Affec[tionately] as ever M.D.

Elm Hill, Boston Oct. 12th 47

My dear Bro' Linsdale

It is not without some misgivings that I attempt to address a line to you. In the first place the uncertainty that it will ever meet you, & furthermore the idea that has so often suggested itself, that you no longer number us among your friends.

But I will not believe this, much as we merit a fate so miserable - I remember how kind & forgiving you are, & will still rely upon your clemency.

a few days after Conf'

Bro' Linsley called to see us - Our first enquiries were for Bro' Linsdale, & how were we startled & amazed to be informed that you were already on your way to England - I think I never felt more keenly the sorrow of being separated from you; ~~thence~~ then, & since then & as the only solace of which I could avail myself, I was about writing to you in the home of your Mother, whose address I will recollect; when I was informed on Sabbath evening that you were still in our own territory & not 50 miles from us - & thus I seek you, thus I would come to you & seek your forgiveness for all our past wrongs, & make what little atonement may be in my power

I am astonished beyond measure when I reflect
how constantly unnumbered you have been by us -
(I believe I might say in truth daily unnumbered, &
talked of among us, & with affection unobated).
how ~~const~~ our hearts have yearned for communion
with you, & yet how sadly unskillful in keeping up the
visible form of communion - I do not. I will
not attempt to offer a satisfactory excuse for this;
allow me only to say in explanation, that my health
was feeble at time we received your last letter, & during
the winter, & then as the spring opened & the time of sister
marriages drew near every day brought so many
occupations, & every evening so much weariness, that
never seemed a moment left to me for my own personal
enjoyment - Then a rumor came to us, that you were
expected in this part of the world before Conf' or we
were still living in the hope of seeing you face to face.

But now my dear brother, ~~different~~ ~~with~~ my
chief purpose at this time is to ascertain whether you
are indeed in the vicinity, & what your arrangements
are for the future, & whether we may indulge the hope
of seeing you - I dare not attempt to say how much we
want to see you - for I could not express the half in
words - I must hasten to close this, that our Lord
may take it worth to Lancaster.

Yours unworthy, but affectionate sister
E. C. Long

Rev. Mr. Kinsdale
Redden creek



from north 800
the 1/2 of the 12
1/4 of the 30
from 6 A 1

120
2

expected in this

via. Lancaster

Sept 2
Lancaster Pa

Rev. Mr. Rindale

Care of the Post-Office

Dea. L. Smith

South County

Pa

Potosi Novr 29th 1847

Friend I Sean Broshu.

It is no small matter of social
condemnation to me that I have not performed my
duty in keeping up a correspondence with
you since your leave of Potosi especially
when I might have been so much the gainer
as I would both spiritually & socially - No
reason or cause can I offer in extenuation
of this my great fault and neglect, other than
a continued hurry and prepon to get com-
fortably located near that deep Mineral
Shaft, which we after stood by on the hill
back of Town where I am about half
fixed at present & where I have been
about one year, much of the time enjoy-
ing strong refreshing breezes from
the North & West, such as have been stran-
gers to me while in the Valley - I say
about half fixed, we are so far as regards the
rough fixings of comfort are concerned but
as to being as I would be, we shall never be
half fixed - However I know my own
joys from my neighbours, which is more
than I could ever hope to know in the
Valley - And did I not really believe
that much of the comfort of this life

depend upon a satisfaction of well spent time,
I should repine at a Lot so onerous as that
of Struggling against Mind and Tide to obtain
an Ephemeral Earthly Comfort - Satisfac-
tion, yes Satisfaction is the great Climax of
Temporal happiness, to him who is thus
wither with himself - You will, no doubt
pardon this much of myself, and let me
say that of you more than of any other
stranger, with whom I have met or
made acquaintance as I have made, since
my boyhood days, have I thought, since
the Autumn of 1846, a thousand times,
perhaps from too selfish motives, have
I wished you had returned to this Charge
or to some Charge where you could
have had a gentle supervision of our
wheneabouts - No, not of this Charge,
Common Chantry & reason forbid
such a wish or desire from a Friend
Still however - I have been very anx-
ious to see you often, very often
since that time, but no, not once
have you given us this pleasure, and
even since your release from the Con-
ference you have kept at the distance
of a Correspondence, true it is more
than we or I have a right to, but why not
come down & share for a week

if you are busy, if not then several
weeks with us? - on no ridge, in
no valley, on abroad upon no plain
would you find a finer view
than here, between the notorious
Snake & Nigby Hollows, we often make
great calculations upon the supposition
that at some certain time you will
be down this way - Now Brother Sam -
you not do us the favour to come down
and spend the holidays with us? a
cold adventure time, but perhaps you
would forget that part ere long, the
ice bars of life are not always in the
frozen regions, nor are the warm hearts found
in the Tropics alone - I know of no
more pleasant anticipation for a Christmas
evening than to have you with us - now
bro. Sam is for coming this way about
that time - I shall leave a space
for Mrs. Low & close by saying we
have a plenty of bad cold & no good
ones - all alike - Our boy of course is a
fine one, talks, runs, climbs & skips
briskly - nothing new - Bro. David Jones
has lately lost his wife -

Truly Yours

C. K. Low

NOV 20 1881

paid

Rev. M. Dinsdale

Lincoln
Iowa County
Wisconsin

Brought over —

£ 8 4 ½

7 6 3

1848 Paid to Mr Little — 3-0-0

Sept 2 2 1-½

July Cr by Mr Weston — 1-10-0

Cr 6 yds Stairs June — 0-6-"

Cr Mount & Miller — 6-9

Augst 2 Chus 14 ½ — 11-6

Oct 25 — 12-6

2 ½ Indian Meal — 3-6

1849 April Cr Cash — 16-"

7-6-3 { 2-2-1-½

Nov Cr Cash — 5 { 5-"

Left — 3 £ 1 17 1-½

1847 Balance of Cash Left — 7 0 0

To Cash for Ann Harrison Shrovet 5 yds 3-2

Paid to Mr Morgan 6 yds Shetty Cloth 2 14-"

1849 Travel for Westgate 2-10

Paid to Mrs Webster for Shaws — 5-6

Paid Cash to Mr Richard Cobbin 7-6

Paid Mr R S Cobbin 8-"

1 Leak Water paid at Leads — 1-2-"

£ 11 18 1-½

2-15-"

Left 9 3 1-

1851 Cr Cash — £ 1

Cr to front Lodge 1-10 Balance

Cr Exp — 5

£ 2-15

1853 Received Cash £ 7 of Mrs Corsdale
for 4th Janny Cloughton

My Dear Matthew
I feel as if I must say some
thing to you but I hope John
will tell you all perfectly
where send your Welcome
Letter for I don't know if you
they are all ways Welcome
My Wife & I was at the Registry
at the time so we gave
him the Order than was
Anely suben Day to get it
Made in but he said he
would get it done & send
it on the Monday that is
To day John sets off in the
Morning the 11 of February
I hope the Lord will guide
them safe Over the Ocean
I am glad to tell you
John & his Wife & your
sister Elizabeth has
given than hints to
him & that are now
striving for the kind of
Company we all meet than
if you have an opportunity
when see you very clearly
I shall be very glad
to see you and I shall
to take the time if I had
rather be remembering
all if it pleases the Lord
I am written many many
as he pleases I feel as if
I should have to work
Over hand this summer
we shall have all the land
upon how we shall get
our house made

Edward has been nearly the
Spring he has his Health
better when he gets out
more he is going with
them to Liverpool
James McCr is the son
of the cows who have got
the first Calf this
morning a fine The Calf
Edward was up at 3
Clock and she had
just Calfed I hope
by this time you will
have got the things
I sent I seen as I
had nothing to send of
but it struck me I want
a masher I see
I must conclude
They are packing up
May see you soon
No then I seen to
have a deal to pay
there in this
world my Prayers
that it may all be
done before the year
of my friends
I have been lame
months been a fool
I got on the floor
I was sloping on to it
to have and fell
here is a dose of the
Selling off for a lecture
I am ever more your
affectionate mother B. Dunsdale

I hope this will be the last of the letter

I offer a part of the year in the letters
can be the more of it

Whigg 26 March 1847

My Dear Brother/

I again commence writing to you I am sur you will be wanting to hear from us. I am happy to inform that ^{we} you are all in good health at Present we are now kept doing with our Spring work. we have four cows calve and have four yet to calve. John has one cow and we think of letting him have three of ours and the two fields that Uncle John had John has thought something about coming to America but he will be writing to you himself then you will know what he intends to do

We recused your kind Letters on the 17th Feb we were happy to find that you are well I trust that you will continue so and still be the favoured of the Lord and still be willing to submit to the will of the divine Majesty

You will by this time know that Grandfather is poorly I think he is no worse than what he was when we last wrote, I was with him yesterday and he thinks that he may be able to get out again how it will be I cannot tell he may but his age will be against him

Dorothy, Elizabeth, and myself have thought
that we should do much better in America
than what we can do in England by the ac-
counts you give it is a much better Place I be-
lieve my Mother would be quite willing to ac-
company us what have we to do but sell all
off without hesitation it cannot be done
for a few years it must be a work of time
we have thought about it for a long time
it is not a hasty conclusion that we have
come to we have weighed the matter well
over and looking on every side we think it
will be better to Emigrate.

If John be determined to come to America
it may make an alteration with us we
think the land cannot support us all you
see there is an additional family

not but that we are quite comfortable at pre-
sent but there may be a change in a few years
you ^{on} our interests are divided I am not afraid

that we cannot get a living here for I believe
we are both able and willing to work
but if we have to move we might as
well be where our prospects would be bet-
ter and nearer you who would be willing
to assist us; when you answer this give us
your advice. Tell ^{us} what you think about
the matter it certainly is a great undertaking

I received your Paper on the 18 Inst but no Letter
which was a great disappointment it has not yet
arrived but I hope it will be forthcoming by and
bye I intend writing to you when we send
the Parcel we have got the blotts made and
the gloves &c from Richmond I hope they will suit
you we have done the best we could for you;
Mr Walter intends starting for America about the
16th of next month when we will send you the
Parcel we have got the Carpet Bag made
which I think it will hold all we intend send-
ing we shall send Ann and Jane each a small
Parcel we shall enclose Ann's in yours as you
will be able to get it to her Mr Walter will
either take Jane's to Mr Mastey or get it forwarded
to herself; we have thought this the best way
I hope you will get the Parcel without diffic-
ulty the distance is so very great and they
have to go through so many places but of course
you will let us know as soon as you receive them
Mr W you will know came to this country for
a Wife but he still remains unmarried, the
time for his departure is now drawing near and
by all accounts he will have to return as he came
have you ever seen him he is a person of no
apparent abilities no information can be gath-
ered from him he is not engaging in the least
neither by look nor actions I think he knows very

My Uncle John from Sunderland is here at present
he came to see my grandfather he may return
in about a week, so all appearance he will see
grandfather, ^{no more.} in this world not that any danger
is apprehended with respect to grandfather at
present but he is now getting a very old man
but for all this he still clings to life and the
world if he be taken worse then he appears to en-
gage his mind with External things but on recovering
he is in the world seeming to forget the hereafter
this is not what ought to be the Christian is
such in health and in sickness

Mother will have told you that Mr Bowman is now
in Bainbridge workhouse he went as near as I can tell
about two months since, he was all but lost be-
fore he went there is no doubt he has not had
a shirt washed for three or four years neither for
that time has his house undergone anything
like a cleaning, who with any regard to their
health, character or comfort would indulge in
this all destroying drink I feel it more than ever
my duty to abstain from it I trust that I shall
abstain from it as long as I live may the Lord
give me grace to overcome every temptation
it is seven years this month since I became a teetotaler
I have never had the least desire to retreat
I must now draw to a conclusion I hope that you
are well I have told you very little news but
I must tell you more in my next when we
send the parcel you will have an idea when
to look for it I remain your aff^{te} Brother
Edward Disdale