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DIARY

OF

WASHINGTON:

FROM THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1789,

TO

THE TENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1790.

FROM THE

Original Manuscript,

NOW FIRST PRINTED.



NEW YORK:

1858.

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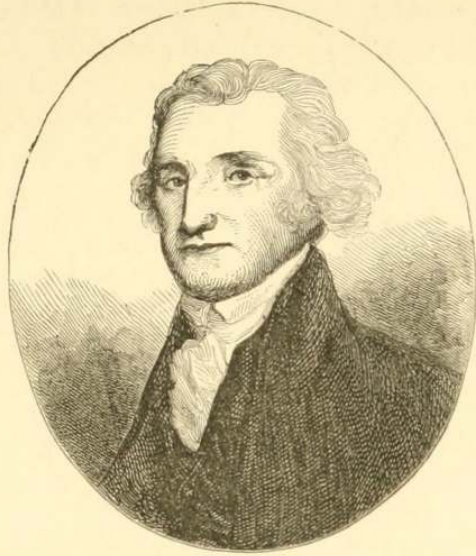


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No 32.



Presented to Hon. Geo. Bancroft
by J. Carson Brewer



FROM A MINIATURE BY ROBERTSON.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

It has been truthfully said that posterity loves details. When we contemplate the men who have lived before us, and left impressions of their acts upon the social aspect of the generation in which they moved, we feel a great desire to become acquainted with the details of their daily lives—how they spent their time not devoted to those public duties which have given them a title to a place in history—what were their recreations in times of leisure, and who were their family associates and their chosen companions in private. Historic men really form a part of our own being, for the man of to-day is only the more complete man of a thousand years ago, made so by the intervening experiences. In this unity, felt, even though not comprehended by us all, doubtless lies the secret spring of our yearnings for knowledge respecting the past life of the race, and makes History and Biography special delights.

Of all the records of men's doings, none possess so lively an interest, because evidently truthful, as DIARIES—the current history of the common every-day life of the men who made the chronicles of moving events, even while the majestic procession of the hours was passing by. In these Posterity find those details they so much love. The general historian must necessarily omit many of them; and the biographer too often leaves them unnoticed while unfolding to view the public acts of his subject. And so the world loses the best elements of history, by which one age may judge philosophically of the character of another, which is revealed by the knowledge of their common life.

There is a continual and rapid growth of a desire in the hearts of Americans to know more and more of the life and character of Washington, in all minute details. We listen with the most eager attention to the words of revered men (now so few) who have seen the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY; and the memory receives these narratives so perfectly that, amid the thousand other impressions, they are never effaced. Fortunately for posterity, Washington was eminently a man of method. He was careful about small things as well as great; and it was his custom, from his early years, to make a record of the events of his daily life, for future reference. This habit he continued until the close of his life; and these notes, kept in books convenient in size for carrying in the pocket, furnish some of the most interesting pictures of the habits, and modes of thinking of the beloved Hero and Sage, that have come down to us. Many of them have disappeared, and are doubtless lost forever. Like the Sybilline leaves, they are becoming more precious as their numbers decrease; and we ought to take special care that the contents of those that remain shall not be lost. To do this, the agency of the printing press must be evoked in multiplying copies, in numbers sufficient to guarantee the preservation of the precious words.

The DIARY printed on the following pages is one of the most interesting of Washington's private records, made when he and his compatriots were arranging and putting in motion the machinery of our federal government. The original forms one of a series yet in existence, and is numbered "13" on the back. It is in a small oblong volume, about four inches in width and six in length, containing sixty-six leaves. In this printed copy, a few illustrative and explanatory notes have been inserted, to render some observations clearer to the reader.

The small portrait at the head of these introductory remarks was copied by the annotator from a miniature painted by Archibald Robertson, in 1791, who came to America in the spring of that year. It has never been printed before. Robertson was the bearer to Washington of a box made of wood of the oak tree that sheltered Wallace after the battle of Falkirk. It was a gift to the First President, from the Earl of Buchan. The box had been presented to the Earl by the Goldsmith's Company, at Edinburgh, and from them he obtained leave to present it "to the only man in the world to whom he thought it justly due." The President and Mrs. Washington both sat to Mr. Robertson. From the miniature of the former, the artist painted a large picture in oil, which he sent to the Earl of Buchan, by Colonel Tobias Lear. It will be observed that Washington's artificial teeth were not in his mouth when this picture was made.

B. J. L.

New York, April, 1858.

Diary from

the 3rd of October 1789

until

the 30th day of March 1790

OCTOBER, 1789.

THURSDAY, 1st.

Exercised in my carriage in the forenoon.

The following company dined here to-day, viz :

Mr. Read, of the Senate, Col^o Bland and Mr. Madison, of the House of Representatives, Mr. Osgood and his lady, Col^o Duer, his lady and Miss Brown, Col^o Lewis Morris and lady, lady Christiana Griffin and her daughter, and Judge Duane and Mr. Greene.

Mr. Thomas Nelson joined my family this day.

Dispatched many of the Com'ns for the Judiciary Judges, Marshalls and Attorneys this day, with the Acts.

FRIDAY, 2d.

Dispatching Commissions, &c., as yesterday, for the Judiciary.

The visitors to Mrs. Washington this evening were not numerous.

SATURDAY, 3d.

Sat for Mr. Ramage near two hours to-day, who was drawing a miniature picture of me for Mrs. Washington.¹

1. John Ramage was a native of Ireland. He married a lady in Boston, and went to Halifax with the British troops in the spring of 1776. Early in 1777, he established himself as a miniature painter, in William street, New York, where he "continued to paint all the military heroes or beaux of the garrison, and all the belles of the place," says Dunlap. For many years after the war, he continued to be the best miniature painter in New York, and occasionally made crayon or pastil sketches of life size. He is represented as a handsome and fashionable man, of middle size, an intelligent countenance and lively expression. He wore a scarlet coat, with

Walked in the afternoon, and sat about two o'clock for Madam de Brehan, to complete a miniature profile of me, which she had begun from memory, and which she had made exceedingly like the original.²

SUNDAY, 4th.

Went to St. Paul's Chapel³ in the forenoon. Spent the remainder of the day in writing private letters for to-morrow's post.

MONDAY, 5th.

Dispatched the Commissions to all the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; and to the Marshalls and Attorneys—and accompanied them with all the Acts respecting the Judiciary Department.

Exercised on horseback between the hours of 9 and 11, in the forenoon, and between 5 and 6 in the afternoon, on foot.

Had conversation with Col^o. Hamilton on the propriety of my making a tour through the Eastern States during the recess of Congress, to acquire knowledge of the face of the

mother-of-pearl buttons, a white silk waistcoat embroidered with colored flowers, black satin breeches and paste knee-buckles, white silk stockings, large silver shoe-buckles, a small cocked hat, well powdered curls, and carried a gold-headed cane and gold snuff-box. He died soon after painting the miniature of Washington.

2. This was the Marchioness de Brehan, (or Brienne,) sister of the Count de Moustier, Minister from France, who, with her son, accompanied her brother to this country. They all visited Mount Vernon in the autumn of 1788. The "miniature in profile" of the first President which she made in New York, was engraved in Paris, and several impressions of it were sent to Washington the following summer.—See Count de Moustier's letter to Washington, May 11, 1790, and Washington's letter to the Count—November 1, 1790, in Spark's *Life and Writings of Washington*.

3. Washington's pew in St. Paul's chapel was on the north side, under the gallery, about half way between the chancel and the vestry room.

² Presentation on the back of the picture in Wash-
ington's hand writing.

Not for the representation or the value,
but because it is the production of a fair Lady, the
President takes the liberty of presenting the en-
closed, with his best regards, to Mrs. Stewart, pray-
ing her acceptance of it.

Wednesday 16th Mar. 1795.

country, the growth and agriculture thereof—and the temper and disposition of the inhabitants towards the new government, who thought it a very desirable plan, and advised it accordingly.

TUESDAY, 6th.

Exercised in a carriage with Mrs. Washington in the forenoon.

Conversed with Gen. Knox, Secretary at War, on the above tour, who also recommended it accordingly.

Signed Letters of Instruction to the Governor of the Western Territory respecting the situation of matters in that quarter. And authorized him, in case the hostile disposition of the Indians was such as to make it necessary to call out the Militia, and time would not allow him to give me previous notice of it, to apply to the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania for a number not exceeding 1,500; one thousand of which to be taken from the former, and five hundred from the latter.

WEDNESDAY, 7th.

Exercised on horseback, and called on the Vice-President. In the afternoon walked an hour.

Mr. Jay communicated the purpt. of the Instructions received by Sir John Temple, British Consul, from the Duke of Leeds, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, viz :

Trade. How many *foreign* vessels—of what nations—whether from Europe or their Colonies.

What tonnage—whether any and what difference between *British* and others—what on *American*.

What *Port charges* on foreign vessels—whether any and what difference, &c.

What *duties* on foreign goods—whether any and what difference as to the *Countries* producing, and *vessels* bringing them—number of vessels *built*, where, &c.

Staple Commodities.—Whether they encrease or diminish—which—in what degree—and why.

Manufactures—what—where—whether and how encouraged.

Emigrations—From *Europe*, in what numbers—from where—whether and how encouraged, &c.—from *United States*—to British and Spanish territories, &c.

Population—whether generally, or partially encreasing, or diminishing, and from what causes.

Justice—Whether there be any, and what obstructions, and where, to the recovery of British Debts according to treaty.

Upon consulting Mr. Jay on the propriety of my intended tour into the Eastern States, he highly approved of it, but observed, a similar visit w'd be expected by those of the Southern.⁴

With the same gentleman I had conversation on the propriety of tak'g informal means of ascertain'g the views of the British Court with respect to our Western Posts in their possession, and to a Commercial treaty. He thought steps of this sort advisable, and mentioned as a fit person for this purpose, a Doctr. Bancroft,⁵ as a man in whom entire confidence might be placed.

4. Washington visited the Southern States in the spring of 1791. He set out at about the middle of March, and was gone three months, during which time he performed a journey of about nineteen hundred miles, with the same span of horses. He followed the seaboard to Savannah, visited Augusta, and returned by way of the interior of the Carolinas and Virginia.

5. Edward Bancroft, M.D, was an American by birth, but settled as a physician in London. He was intimate with Dr. Franklin, and a friend to the American cause during the war for independence. He was with Silas Deane, in Paris, for some time; and in the diplomatic operations of the United States, during the war, he was an efficient auxiliary. Dr. Bancroft was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and gained much repute as author of "An Essay on the Natural History of Guiana."

Col^o. Hamilton on the same subject highly approved of the measure, but thought Mr. Gouv'r. Morris well qualified.

THURSDAY, 8th.

Mr. Gardoqui⁶ took leave, proposing to embark to-morrow for Spain.

The following company dined with me to-day, viz :

The Vice-President, his lady and son and her niece, with their son-in-law, Col^o. Smith and his lady—Governor Clinton and his two eldest daughters—Mr. Dalton and his lady, their son-in-law, Mr. Dubois, and his lady, and their other three daughters.

In the evening, the Count de Moustier and Madam de Brehan came in and sat an hour.

Mr. Madison took his leave to-day. He saw no impropriety in my trip to the eastward ; but with respect to the private agent to ascertain the disposition of the British Court with respect to the Western Posts and a Commercial treaty, he thought if the necessity did not press, it would be better to wait the arrival of Mr. Jefferson, who might be able to give the information wanted on this head—and with me thought that if Mr. Gouv'r. Morris was employed in this business, it would be a commitment for his appointment as Minister, if one should be sent to that Court, or wanted at Versailles in place of Mr. Jefferson, and moreover if either of these was his wish, whether his representations might not be made with an eye to it. He thought with Col^o. Hamilton, and as Mr. Jay also does, that Mr. Morris is a man of superior talents—but with the latter that his imagination sometimes runs ahead of his judgment—that his manners before he is known, and where known,

6. Spanish diplomatic agent, who came to the United States in 1785.

had created opinions of himself that were not favourable to him, and which he did not merit.⁷

FRIDAY, 9th.

Exercised on horseback between the hours of 9 and 11. Visited in my route the gardens of Mr. Perry and Mr. Williamson.⁸

Received from the French Minister, in person, official notice of his having recd. leave to return to his Court, and intended embarcation—and the orders of his Court to make the following communication, viz :

That his Majesty was pleased at the alteration which had taken place in our Government, and congratulated this Country on the choice they had made of a Presid't.

He added that *he* should take care to make a favourable representation of the present state of things here to his Master, who he doubted not would be much pleased therewith. Hitherto he observed that the Government of this Country had been of so fluctuating a nature, no confidence could be placed on its proceedings ; wh'h caused foreign nations to be cautious of entering into Treaties, &c. with the United States. But under the present Government there is a head to look up to—and power being put into the hands of its officers, stability will be derived from its doings.

The visitors this evening to Mrs. Washington were respectable, both of gentlemen and ladies.

7. Mr. Morris was then in France, but not in any official capacity. He was intrusted with the business alluded to, and Washington prepared the necessary credentials for him on the 13th of October.

8. Perry's garden was on the west side of the Bloomingdale road, west of the present Union Square, and occupied the ground whereon the Church of the Puritans and other edifices now stand. Williamson's was a flower and nursery garden, and a place of public resort, on the east side of Greenwich street, extending about three squares up from Harrison street.

SATURDAY, 10th.

Pursuant to an engagement formed on Thursday last, I set off about 9 o'clock in my barge to visit Mr. Prince's fruit gardens and shrubberies at Flushing, on Long Island. The Vice-President, Governor of the State, Mr. Izard, Col^o. Smith and Majr. Jackson accompanied me.

These gardens, except in the number of young fruit trees, did not answer my expectations. The shrubs were trifling, and the flowers not numerous.

The inhabitants of this place shewed us what respect they could, by making the best use of one cannon to salute.

On our return we stopped at the seats of General and Mr. Gouvernr. Morris, and viewed a barn, of which I have heard the latter speak much, belonging to his farm—but it was not of a construction to suit my fancy—nor did the conveniences of it at all answer the cost. From hence we proceeded to Harlaem, where we were met by Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Smith. Dined at the tavern kept by a Capt. Marriner,⁹ and came home in the evening.

SUNDAY, 11th.

At home all day—writing private letters.

MONDAY, 12th.

Received the compliments of the Count de Penthere, commanding his most Christian Majesty's Squadron in the harbour of Boston—these were sent by the Marquis de Traversy in the Active Frigate; who, with all his officers were presented by the French Minister about one o'clock.

9. Captain Marriner was an eccentric character, and was associated with Captain Hyler in whale-boat warfare in the vicinity of New York, during a part of the Revolution. On one occasion he was concerned in an attempt to capture Mayor Mathews and other violent Tories, who resided at Flatbush, near Brooklyn. Marriner lived at Harlem and on Ward's Island, for many years after the war, and kept a tavern at each place.

TUESDAY, 13th.

Oct 13

At two o'clock received the Address from the People called Quakers.

A good many gentlemen attended the Levee this day.

WEDNESDAY, 14th.

Wrote several letters to France, and about 7 o'clock in the afternoon made an informal visit with Mrs. Washington to the Count de Moustier and Madame de Brehan, to take leave of them. Into the hands of the former I committed these letters, viz: to the Count de Estaing, Count de Rochambeau, the Marqs. de la Fayette and the Marqs. de la Rouirie.

Having resolved to write to Mr. Gouver. Morris, to request as a private agent that he wd. sound the intention of the British Ministry with respect to their fulfilment of the Treaty—and dispositions towards a Commercial Treaty with us, the letters were prepared and lodged in the hands of Mr. Jay to forward.

THURSDAY, 15th.

Commenced my Journey about 9 o'clock for Boston and a tour through the Eastern States.

The Chief Justice, Mr. Jay—and the Secretaries of the Treasury and War Departments accompanied me some distance out of the city. About 10 o'clock it began to Rain, and continued to do so till 11, when we arrived at the house of one Hoyatt, who keeps a Tavern at Kings-bridge, where we, that is, Major Jackson, Mr. Lear and myself, with six servants, which composed my Retinue, dined. After dinner, through frequent light showers we proceed'd to the Tavern of a Mrs. Haviland at Rye; who keeps a very neat and decent Inn.

The Road for the greater part, indeed the whole way,

was very rough and stoney, but the Land strong, well covered with grass and a luxuriant crop of Indian Corn intermixed with Pompions (which were yet ungathered) in the fields. We met four droves of Beef Cattle for the New York Market, (about 30 in a drove) some of which were very fine—also a flock of Sheep for the same place. We scarcely passed a farm house that did not abd. in Geese.

Their Cattle seemed to be of a good quality, and their hogs large, but rather long legged. No dwelling house is seen without a Stone or Brick Chimney, and rarely any without a shingled roof—*generally* the sides are of shingles also.

The distance of this day's travel was 31 miles, in which we passed through (after leaving the Bridge) East Chester, New Rochelle and Mamaroneck; but as these places (though they have houses of worship in them) are not regularly laid out, they are scarcely to be distinguished from the intermediate farms, which are very close together—and separated, as one Inclosure from another is, by fences of stone, which are indeed easily made, as the country is immensely stoney. Upon inquiry we find their crops of Wheat and Rye have been abundant—though of the first they had sown rather sparingly on acct. of the destruction which had of late years been made of that grain by what is called the Hessian fly.¹⁰

FRIDAY, 16th.

About 7 o'clock we left the Widow Haviland's, and after passing Horse Neck, six miles distant from Rye, the Road through which is hilly and immensely stoney, and trying to

10. A small two-winged fly or midge, which has long been very destructive to young wheat in the United States. It has now almost disappeared. It was a common opinion that it was brought from Europe by the *Hessians*, as the German troops were called, who came over in the pay of Great Britain, in 1776.

Wheels and Carriages, we breakfasted at Stamford, which is 6 miles further, (at one Webb's,) a tolerable good house, but not equal in appearance or reality to Mrs. Haviland's. In this Town are an Episcopal Church and a meeting house. At Norwalk, which is ten miles further, we made a halt to feed our Horses. To the lower end of this town Sea Vessels come, and at the other end are Mills, Stores, and an Episcopal and Presbyterian Church.

From hence to Fairfield, where we dined and lodged, is 12 miles; and part of it very rough Road, but not equal to that thro' Horse Neck. The superb Landscape, however, which is to be seen from the meeting house of the latter is a rich regalia. We found all the Farmers busily employed in gathering, grinding, and expressing the Juice of their apples; the crop of which they say is rather above mediocrity. The average crop of Wheat they add, is about 15 bushels to the acre from their fallow land—often 20, and from that to 25. The Destructive evidences of British cruelty are yet visible both in Norwalk and Fairfield; as there are the chimneys of many burnt houses standing in them yet. The principal export from Norwalk and Fairfield is Horses and Cattle—salted Beef and Pork—Lumber and Indian Corn, to the West Indies, and in a small degree Wheat and Flour.

SATURDAY, 17th. *October*

A little after sun-rise we left Fairfield, and passing through Et. Fairfield breakfasted at Stratford, wch. is ten miles from Fairfield, and is a pretty village over near Stratford Rivr. The Road between these two places is not on the whole bad (for this country)—in some places very gd., especially through Et. Fairfield, wch. is in a plain, and free from stone.

There are two decent looking Churches in this place,

though small, viz : an Episcopal, and Presbyterian or Congregationalist (as they call themselves). At Stratford there is the same. At this place I was received with an effort of Military parade ; and was attended to the Ferry, which is near a mile from the center of the Town, by sev'l. Gentlemen on horseback. Doctr. Johnson¹¹ of the Senate, visited me here, being with Mrs. Johnson in this Town, (where he formerly resided). The Ferry is near half a mile ; and sometimes much incommoded by winds and cross tides. The navigation for vessels of about 75 Tons extends up to Danby, ten miles higher, where it is said there is a pretty brisk trade. At Stratford they are establishing a manufactory of Duck, and have lately turned out about 400 bolts. From the Ferry it is abt. 3 miles to Milford, which is situated in more uneven and stony grd. than the last 3 villages through wch. we passed. In this place there is but one Church, or in other words, but one steeple—but there are Grist and Saw mills, and a handsome Cascade over the Tumbling dam ; but one of the prettiest things of this kind is at Stamford, occasioned also by damming the water for their mills ; it is near 100 yds. in width, and the water now being of a proper height, and the rays of the sun striking upon it as we passed, had a pretty effect upon the foaming water as it fell. From Milford we took the lower road through West haven, part of which was good and part rough, and arrived at New Haven before two o'clock ; we had time to walk through several parts of the City before Dinner. By taking the lower Road we missed a Committee of the Assembly, who had been appointed to wait upon

11. William Samuel Johnson, LL.D., who was a member of the "Stamp Act Congress," held at New York, in 1765, and was active in public life for about forty years. He was a member of the convention that framed the Federal Constitution ; was the first Senator from Connecticut in the new Congress ; and was President of Columbia College from 1792 until 1800.

and escort me into town—to prepare an address—and to conduct me when I should leave the City as far as they should judge proper. The address was presented at 7 o'clock—and at nine I received another address from the Congregational Clergy of the place. Between the rect. of the two addresses I received the Compliment of a visit from the Govr. Mr. Huntington—the Lieut. Govr. Mr. Wolcott—and the Mayor, Mr. Roger Sherman.

The City of New-haven occupies a good deal of ground, but is thinly, though regularly laid out and built. The number of Souls in it are said to be about 4000. There is an Episcopal Church and 3 Congregational Meeting Houses and a College, in which there are at this time about 120 Students under auspices of Doctr. Styles. The Harbour of this place is not good for large vessels—abt. 16 belong to it. The Linnen manufacture does not appear to be of so much importance as I had been led to believe. In a word, I could hear but little of it. The Exports from this City are much the same as from Fairfield, &c., and flax seed, (chiefly to New York). The Road from Kingsbridge to this place runs as near the Sound as the Bays and Inlets will allow, but from hence to Hartford it leaves the Sound and runs more to the Northward.

SUNDAY, 18th.

Went in the forenoon to the Episcopal Church, and in the afternoon to one of the Congregational Meeting-Houses. Attended to the first by the Speaker of the Assembly, Mr. Edwards, and a Mr. Ingersoll, and to the latter by the Governor, the Lieut. Governor, the Mayor, and Speaker.

These Gentlemen all dined with me, (by invitation,) as did Genl. Huntington, at the House of Mr. Brown, where I lodged, and who keeps a good Tavern. Drank Tea at

the Mayor's (Mr. Sherman). Upon further inquiry I find that there has been abt. — yards of coarse Linnen manufactured at this place since it was established—and that a Glass work is on foot here for the manufacture of Bottles. At 7 o'clock in the evening many Officers of this State, belonging to the late Continental army, called to pay their respects to me. By some of them it was said that the people of this State could, with more ease pay an additional 100,000£. tax this year than what was laid last year.

MONDAY, 19th.

Left New-haven at 6 o'clock, and arrived at Wallingford (13 miles) by half after 8 o'clock, where we breakfasted, and took a walk through the Town. In coming to it we passed thro' East Haven about midway; after riding along the river of that name 6 miles, on which are extensive marshes now loaded with hay stacks—the ride is very pleasant, but the Road is sandy, which it continues to be within a mile of the Tavern (Carrington's, which is but an ordinary house,) at Wallingford. This and about five miles of the Road beyond—that is west of New-haven—is all the sand we have met with on the journey. These Sandy lands afford but ordinary Crops of Corn—nor have the Crops of this grain East of Stratford River appeared as heavy as on the West side of it. The Lands (Stone being less) are in part enclosed with Posts and Rails. At this place (Wallingford) we see the white Mulberry growing, raised from the seed, to feed the silkworm. We also saw samples of lustring (exceeding good) which had been manufactured from the Cocoon raised in this Town, and silk thread very fine. This, except the weaving, is the work of private families, without interference with other business, and is likely to turn out a beneficial amusement. In the Township of Mansfield they are further advanced in this business. Wal-

lingford has a Church and two meeting houses in it, which stand upon high and pleasant grd. About 10 o'clock we left this place, and at the distance of 8 miles passed through Durham. At one we arrived at Middletown, on Connecticut River, being met two or three miles from it by the respectable Citizens of the place, and escorted in by them. While dinner was getting ready I took a walk round the Town, from the heights of which the prospect is beautiful. Belonging to this place, I was informed (by a Genl. Sage) that there were about 20 sea vessels, and to Weathersfield, higher up, 22—and to Hartford the like number—other places on the River have their proportion,—the whole amounting to about 10,000 Tons.

The Country hereabouts is beautiful and the Lands good. An average Crop of wheat from an acre of fallowed land is estimated at 15 bushels; sometimes they get as high as 25 and 30 bushels to the acre from the best lands. Indian Corn from 20 to 40 bushels pr. acre. Their exports are the same as from other places; together with Potash. Having dined, we set out with the same Escort (who conducted us into town) about 3 o'clock for Hartford, and passing through a Parish of Middletown and Weathersfield, we arrived at Harfd. about sundown. At Weathersfield we were met by a party of the Hartford light horse, and a number of Gentlemen from the same place with Col^o. Wadsworth at their head, and escorted to Bub's Tavern, where we lodged.

TUESDAY, 20th.

October

After breakfast, accompanied by Col^o. Wadsworth, Mr. Ellsworth and Col^o. Jesse Root, I viewed the Woollen Manufactory at this place, which seems to be going on with spirit. Their Broadcloths are not of the first quality, as yet, but they are good; as are their Coatings, Cassimeres,

Serges and Everlastings ; of the first, that is, broad-cloth, I ordered a suit to be sent to me at New York—and of the latter a whole piece, to make breeches for my servants. All the parts of this business are performed at the Manufactory except the spinning—this is done by the Country people, who are paid by the cut.

Hartford is more compactly built than Middletown, and contains more souls; the computed number of which amount to about dble. The number of Houses in Middletown are said to be 250 or 60—these reckoning eight persons to a house, would make two thousand at least. The depth of water which Vessels can bring to the last place, is about ten feet ; and is as much as there is over Saybrook bar. From Middletown to Hartford there is not more than 6 feet water. At Middletown there is one Episcopal and two Congregational Churches. In Hartford there is none of the first and 2 of the latter.

Dined and drank Tea at Col^o. Wadsworth's, and about 7 o'clock received from, and answered the Address of, the Town of Hartford.

WEDNESDAY, 21st.

By promise I was to have Breakfasted at Mr. Ellsworth's at Windsor, on my way to Springfield, but the morning proving very wet, and the rain not ceasing till past 10 o'clock, I did not set out till half after that hour ; I called, however, on Mr. Ellsworth and stay'd there near an hour—reached Springfield by 4 o'clock, and while dinner was getting, examined the Continental Stores at this place, which I found in very good order at the buildings (on the hill above the Town) which belong to the United States.

The Barracks (also public property) are going fast to destruction, and in a little time will be no more, without repairs. The Elaboratory, wch. seems to be a good building,

is in tolerable good repair, and the Powder Magazine, which is of Brick, seems to be in excellent order, and the Powder in it very dry. A Col^o. Worthington, Col^o. Williams, Adjutant General of the State of Massachusetts, Gen. Shepherd, Mr. Lyman, and many other Gentlemen sat an hour or two with me in the evening at Parson's Tavern, where I lodged, and which is a good House. About 6 miles before I came to Springfield, I left the State of Connecticut and entered that of Massachusetts. The Distance from Hartford to Springfield is 28 miles—both on Connecticut River. At the latter the River is crossed in Scows set over with Poles, and is about 80 rod wide. Between the two places is a fall, and ten miles above Springfield is another fall, and others above that again—notwithstanding which much use is made of the navigation for transportation in flats of about five tons burthen. Seven miles on this side Hartford is Windsor, a tolerable pleasant but not a large village. Between Windsor and Suffield you pass through a level, barren and uncultivated plain for several miles. Suffield stands high and pleasant—the Ld. good. From hence you descend again into another plain, where the lands being good are much better cultivated. The whole Road from Hartford to Springfield is level and good, except being too sandy in places—and the Fields enclosed with Posts and Rails generally, there not being much stone. The Crops of Corn, except on the Interval Lands on the River, are more indifferent (tho' not bad) in the Eastern than we found them in the Western part of the State of Connecticut.

There is a great equality in the People of this State. Few or no opulent men—and no poor—great similitude in their buildings—the general fashion of which is a Chimney (always of Stone or Brick) and door in the middle, with a stair case fronting the latter, running up by the side of the latter—two flush stories with a very good show of sash and

glass windows—the size generally is from 30 to 50 feet in length, and from 20 to 30 in width, exclusive of a back shed, which seems to be added as the family increases.

The farms, by the contiguity of the Houses, are small, not averaging more than 100 acres. These are worked chiefly by oxen, (which have no other feed than hay,) with a horse and sometimes two before them, both in Plow and Cart. In their light lands and in their sleighs they work Horses, but find them much more expensive than oxen. Springfield is on the East side of Connecticut River ; before you come to which a large branch of it called Agawam is crossed by a Bridge. It stands under the Hill on the interval Land, and has only one Meeting house—28 miles frm. Hartfd.

THURSDAY, 22d.

Sat out at 7 o'clock ; and for the first 8 miles rid over an almost uninhabited Pine plain ; much mixed with sand. Then a little before the road descends to Chicopee river it is hilly, rocky and steep, and continues so for several miles ; the Country being Stony and Barren ; with a mixture of Pine and Oak till we came to Palmer, at the House of one Scott, where we breakfasted ; and where the land, though far from good, began to mend ; to this is called 15 miles—among thin Pines, and Ponds of fresh water.

From Palmer to Brookfield, to one Hitchcock's, is 15 miles ; part of which is pretty good, and part (crossing the Hills) very bad ; but when over, the ground begins to get tolerably good and the Country better cultivated, tho' the Crops of Corn do not look well and have been injured, it is said, by an early frost in September. A beautiful fresh water pond and large is in the Plain of Brookland. The fashion of the Houses are more diversified than in Connecticut, though many are built in their style. The Inclosures

have but indifferent fences ; wood or stone according as the Country abounds with the latter—of which it is full after passing the pine levels. At Brookland we fed the Horses and dispatched an Express which was sent to me by Govr. Hancock—giving notice of the measures he was about to pursue for my reception on the Road, and in Boston—with a request to lodge at his House.

Continued on to Spencer, 10 miles further, through pretty good roads, and lodged at the House of one Jenks, who keeps a pretty good Tavern.

FRIDAY, 23d.

Commenced our course with the Sun, and passing through Leicester, met some Gentlemen of the Town of Worcester, on the line between it and the former to escort us. Arrived about 10 o'clock at the House of _____ where we breakfasted—distant from Spencer 12 miles. Here we were received by a handsome Company of Militia Artillery in Uniform, who saluted with 13 Guns on our Entry and departure. At this place also we met a Committee from the Town of Boston, and an Aid of Majr. Genl. Brooks, of the Middlesex Militia, who had proceeded to this place in order to make some arrangements of Military and other Parade on my way to, and in the Town of, Boston ; and to fix with me on the hours at which I should pass through Cambridge, and enter Boston. Finding this ceremony was not to be avoided, though I had made every effort to do it, I named the hour of ten to pass the Militia of the above County at Cambridge—and the hour of 12 for my entrance into Boston, desiring Major Hale, however, to inform Genl. Brooks¹² that as I conceived there was an impropriety in

12. John Brooks was an active military officer, in the Massachusetts line, during the whole war for independence. He was major-general of the militia of his county for many years ; and when the war with England

my *reviewing* the Militia, or seeing them perform manœuvres, otherwise than as a private man, I could do no more than pass along the line; which, if he thought proper, might be under arms to receive me at that time. These matters being settled, the Committee and the Aid (Col^o. Hale) set forward on their return—and after breakfast I followed. The same Gentlemen who had escorted me into, conducting me out of Town. On the Line between Worcester and Middlesex I was met by a Troop of light Horse belonging to the latter, who Escorted me to Marlborough, (16 miles) where we dined, and thence to Weston (14 more where we lodged.) At Marlborough we met Mr. Jonathan Jackson, the Marshall of this State, who proposed to attend me whilst I remained in it. A good part of the Road from Spencer to Worcester is Hilly, and except a little nearest the latter, very stony. From Worcester to Marlborough the road is uneven but not bad—and from Marlborh. to Weston it is leveller, with more sand. Between Worcester and Marlborough the Town of Shrewsbury is passed—and between Marlborough and Weston you go through Sudbury. The Country about Worcester and onwards towards Boston is better improved and the lands of better quality than we travelled through yesterday. The Crops it is said have been good. Indian Cōrn, Rye, Buckwheat and grass—with Beef Cattle and Pork, are the produce of these Farms.

SATURDAY, 24th.

Dressed by Seven o'clock, and set out at eight—at ten we arrived in Cambridge, according to appointment; but most of the Militia having a distance to come, were not in

commenced in 1812, he was appointed adjutant-general of Massachusetts. He was elected Governor of that State in 1816, and was continued in office, by re-election, seven years.

line till after eleven ; they made however an excellent appearance, with Genl. Brooks at their Head. At this place the Lieut. Govr. Mr. Saml. Adams, with the Executive Council, met me and preceeded my entrance into town—which was in every degree flattering and honorable. To pass over the Minutiæ of the arrangement for this purpose, it may suffice to say that at the entrance I was welcomed by the Selectmen in a body. Then following the Lieut't. Govr. and Council in the order we came from Cambridge, (preceeded by the Town Corps, very handsomely dressed.) We passed through the Citizens classed in their different professions, and under their own banners, till we came to the State House ; from which across the Street an Arch was thrown ; in the front of which was this Inscription—“To the Man who unites all hearts”—and on the other—“To Columbia's favorite Son”—and on one side thereof next the State House, in a pannel decorated with a trophy, composed of the Arms of the United States—of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—and our French Allies, crowned with a wreath of Laurel, was this Inscription—“Boston relieved March 17th, 1776.” This Arch was handsomely ornamented, and over the Center of it a Canopy was erected 20 feet high, with the American Eagle perched on the top. After passing through the Arch, and entering the State House at the S^o. End and ascending to the upper floor and returning to a Balcony at the N^o. End ; three cheers were given by a vast concourse of people who by this time had assembled at the Arch—then followed an ode composed in honor of the President ; and well sung by a band of select singers—after this three Cheers—followed by the different Professions and Mechanics in the order they were drawn up with their colours through a lane of the People, which had thronged abt. the Arch under which they passed. The Streets, the Doors, windows and tops of

the Houses were crowded with well dressed Ladies and Gentlemen. The procession being over, I was conducted to my lodgings at a Widow Ingersoll's, (which is a very decent and good house) by the Lieut. Govr. and Council—accompanied by the Vice-President, where they took leave of me. Having engaged yesterday to take an informal dinner with the Govr. to-day, but under a full persuasion that he would have waited upon me so soon as I should have arrived—I excused myself upon his not doing it, and informing me thro' his Secretary that he was too much indisposed to do it, being resolved to receive the visit. Dined at my Lodgings, where the Vice-President favoured me with his Company.

SUNDAY, 25th.

Attended Divine Service at the Episcopal Church, whereof Doctor Parker is the Incumbent, in the forenoon, and the Congregational Church of Mr. Thatcher in the afternoon. Dined at my Lodgings with the Vice-President. Mr. Bowdoin accompanied me to both Churches. Between the two I received a visit from the Gov'r, who assured me that indisposition alone prevented his doing it yesterday, and that he was still indisposed ; but as it had been suggested that he expected to *receive* the visit from the President, which he knew was improper, he was resolved at all haz'ds to pay his Compliments to-day. The Lt. Gov'r and two of the Council, to wit, Heath and Russell, were sent here last night to express the Govr.'s concern that he had not been in a condition to call upon me so soon as I came to Town. I informed them in explicit terms that I should not see the Gov'r unless it was at my own lodgings.¹³

13. The conduct of Mr. Hancock on this occasion was severely censured, because it was generally believed that his sense of his own dignity as chief magistrate of Massachusetts, and not bodily illness, was the cause of his

MONDAY, 26th.

The day being Rainy and Stormy, myself much disordered by a cold, and inflammation in the left eye,¹⁴ I was prevented from visiting Lexington, (where the first blood in the dispute with G. Brit'n was drawn.) Rec'd the compliments of many visits to-day. Mr. Dalton and Genl. Cobb dined with me, and in the Evening drank Tea with Gov'r Hancock, and called upon Mr. Bowdoin on my return to my lodgings.

TUESDAY, 27th.

At 10 o'clock in the Morning received the visits of the Clergy of the Town. At 11 went to an Oratorio—and between that and 3 o'clock rec'd the Addresses of the Governor and Council—of the Town of Boston—of the President, &c. of Harvard College, and of the Cincinnati of the State;

omitting to call upon the President immediately after his arrival. The rebuke of official pride administered by Washington in his refusal to see Governor Hancock, except at the President's lodgings, appears to have decided the question of superior dignity in the mind of the Governor. For further illustration of this matter, see Governor Hancock's letters to Washington, dated respectively, October 21, and October 23d, 1789, in Sparks' *Correspondence of the Revolution*, Volume IV., pages 289-'90. In the first, he invited Washington to stay at his house, and said, "I could wish that the accommodations were better suited to a gentleman of your respectability;" and in the second, written after Washington had declined his invitation, Governor Hancock invited him to dine with him on Sunday, "*en famille*." He appears to have had his heart set on having the President call on him first.

14. Sullivan, in his "Familiar Letters," says, that owing to some mismanagement in the reception ceremonies at Cambridge, Washington was detained a long time, and the weather being inclement, he took cold. For several days afterward a severe influenza prevailed at Boston, and its vicinity, and was called the *Washington Influenza*. It may not be inappropriate to mention that when, in 1843, President Tyler visited Boston, a similar influenza prevailed at New York, and throughout New England, which was called the *Tyler Grippe*.

after wch. at 3 o'clock, I dined at a large and elegant Dinner at Fanueil Hall, given by the Gov'r and Council, and spent the evening at my lodgings. When the Committee from the Town presented their Address it was accompanied with a request (in behalf, they said, of the Ladies,) that I would set to have my Picture taken for the Hall, that others might be copied from it for the use of their respective families. As all the next day was assigned to various purposes, and I was engaged to leave town on Thursday early, I informed them of the impracticability of my doing this, but that I would have it drawn when I returned to New York, if there was a good Painter there—or by Mr. Trumbull when he should arrive, and would send it to them.

WEDNESDAY, 28th.

Went, after an early breakfast, to visit the duck manufacture, which appeared to be carrying on with spirit, and is in a prosperous way. They have manufactured 32 pieces of Duck of 30 or 40 yds. each in a week ; and expect in a short time to encrease it to They have 28 looms at work, and 14 Girls spinning with Both hands, (the flax being fastened to their waist.) Children (girls) turn the wheels for them, and with this assistance each spinner can turn out 14 lbs. of Thread pr. day when they stick to it, but as they are pd. by the piece, or work they do, there is no other restraint upon them but to come at 8 o'clock in the morning, and return at 6 in the evening. They are the daughters of decayed families, and are girls of Character—none others are admitted. The number of hands now employed in the different parts of the work is but the Managers expect to encrease them to This is a work of public utility and private advantage. From hence I went to the Card Manufactory, where I was informed about 900 hands of one kind and for one purpose or an-

other—all kinds of Cards are made ; and there are Machines for executing every part of the work in a new and expeditious man'r, especially in cutting and bending the teeth, wch. is done at one stroke. They have made 63.000 pr. of Cards in a year, and can undersell the Imported Cards—nay, Cards of this Manufactory have been smuggled into England.¹⁵ At 11 o'clock I embarked on board the Barge of the Illustrious, Captn. Penthere Gion, and visited his Ship and the Superb, another 74 Gun Ship in the Harbour of Boston, about 4 miles below the Town. Going and coming I was saluted by the two frigates which lye near the wharves, and by the 74s after I had been on board of them. I was also saluted going and coming by the fort on Castle Isld.¹⁶ After my return I dined in a large company at Mr. Bowdoin's, and went to the Assembly in the evening, where (it is said) there were upwards of 100 Ladies. Their appearance was elegant, and many of them very handsome ; the Room is small but neat, and well ornamented.

THURSDAY, 29th.

Left Boston about 8 o'clock. Passed over the Bridge at Charles-Town, and went to see that at Malden, but proceeded to the College at Cambridge, attended by the Vice-President, Mr. Bowdoin, and a great number of Gentlemen. At this place I was shown by Mr. Willard, the president, the philosophical apparatus, and amongst them the Pope's Orrery (a curious piece of Mechanism for showing the revolutions

15. These were implements for carding wool by hand, and were used until several years after the close of the last war with Great Britain, when woolen manufactories became common in this country.

16. This was called Fort Adams at that time. The island was ceded to the United States in 1799, when President Adams named the fortification *Fort Independence*. The present structure was erected during the years 1801, '02, '03.

of the Sun, Earth, and many other of the Planets), the library, (containing 13.000 volumes,) and a Museum. The Bridges of Charlestown and Malden are useful and noble doing great credit to the enterprising spirit of the People of this State. From Boston, besides the number of citizens which accompanied me to Cambridge, and many of them from thence to Lynn—the Boston Corps of Horse escorted me to the line between Middlesex and Essex County, where a party of Horse, with Genl. Titcomb, met me, and conducted me through Marblehead (which is 4 miles out of the way, but I wanted to see it,) to Salem. The chief employment of the People of Marblehead (males) is fishing; about 110 vessels and 800 men and boys are engaged in this business. Their chief export is fish. About 5000 souls are said to be in this place, which has the appearance of antiquity; the Houses are old; the streets dirty; and the common people not very clean. Before we entered the Town we were met and attended by a Com'e, till we were handed over to the Select men, who conducted us, saluted by artillery, into the Town, to the House of a Mrs. Lee, where there was a cold collation prepared; after partaking of which we visited the Harbour, their fish brakes for curing fish, &c., and then proceeded (first receiving an Address from the Inhabitants) to Salem.

At the Bridge, 2 miles from this Town, we were also met by a Committee, who conducted us by a Brigade of the Militia and one or two handsome Corps in Uniform, through several of the Streets to the Town or Court House, where an Ode in honor of the President was sung—an Address presented to him amidst the acclamations of the People; after which he was conducted to his Lodgings. Rec'd the Compliments of many differt. classes of People, and in the evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, went to an Assembly, where there was at least an hundred handsome

and well dressed Ladies. Abt. nine I returned to my Lodgings.

The Road from Boston to this place is here and there Stony, tho' level; it is very pleasant: from most parts you are in sight of the Sea. Meads, arable Land, and Rocky hills are much intermixed—the latter chiefly on the left. The Country seems to be in a manner entirely stripped of wood. The grazing is good—the Houses stand thick. After leaving Cambridge, at the distance of 4 miles, we passed through Mystick—then Malden—next Lynn, where it is said 175.000 pairs of shoes (women's, chiefly) have been made in a year by abt. 400 workmen. There is only a row of houses, and not very thick, on each side of the Road. After passing Lynn you enter Marblehead, wch is 4 miles from Salem. This latter is a neat Town, and said to contain 8 or 9000 Inhabitants. Its exports are chiefly Fish, Lumber and Provisions. They have in the East India Trade at this time 13 Sail of Vessels.

FRIDAY, 30th.

A little after 8 o'clock I set out for Newbury-Port; and in less than 2 miles crossed the Bridge between Salem and Beverly, which makes a handsome appearance, and is upon the same plan of those over Charles and Mistick Rivers; excepting that it has not foot ways as that of the former has. The length of this bridge is 1530 feet, and was built for about £4500, lawful money—a price inconceivably low in my estimation, as there is 18 feet water in the deepest parts of the River over which it is erected. This Bridge is larger than that at Charlestown, but shorter by feet than the other over Mistick. All of them have draw bridges, by which vessels pass. After passing Beverley, 2 miles, we come to the Cotton Manufactory, which seems to be carrying on with spirit by the Mr. Cabots (principally).

In this Manufactory they have the new Invented Carding and Spinning Machines ; one of the first supplies the work, and four of the latter ; one of which spins 84 threads at a time by one person. The Cotton is prepared for these Machines by being first (lightly) drawn to a thrd, on the common wheel ; there is also another machine for doubling and twisting the threads for particular cloths ; this also does many at a time. For winding the Cotton from the Spindles, and preparing it for the warp, there is a Reel which expedites the work greatly. A number of Looms (15 or 16) were at work with spring shuttles, which do more than d'ble work. In short, the whole seemed perfect, and the Cotton stuffs w'ch they turn out, excellent of their kind ; warp and filling both are of Cotton. From this place, with escorts of Horse, I passed on to Ipswich, about 10 miles ; at the entrance of which I was met and welcomed by the Select men, and received by a Regm't of Militia. At this place I was met by Mr. Dalton and some other Gentlemen from Newbury-port ; partook of a cold collation, and proceeded on to the last mentioned place, where I was received with much respect and parade, about 4 o'clock. In the evening there were rockets and some other fireworks—and every other demonstration to welcome me to the Town. This place is pleasantly situated on Merrimack River, and appears to have carried on (here and above) the ship-building business to a grt. extent. The number of souls is estimated at 5000.

SATURDAY, 31st.

Left Newbury-port a little after 8 o'clock (first breakfasting with Mr. Dalton) and to avoid a wider ferry, more inconvenient boats, and a piece of heavy sand, we crossed the River at Salisbury, two miles above, and near that further about—and in three miles came to the line wch,

divides the State of Massachusetts from that of New Hampshire. Here I took leave of Mr. Dalton and many other private Gentlemen who accompanied me ; also of Gen'l Titcomb, who had met me on the line between Middlesex and Essex Counties—Corps of light Horse, and many officers of Militia—and was rec'd by the President of the State of New Hampshire—the Vice-President ; some of the Council—Messrs. Langdon and Wingate of the Senate—Col^o. Parker, Marshall of the State, and many other respectable characters ; besides several Troops of well cloathed Horse in handsome Uniforms, and many officers of the Militia also in handsome (white and red) uniforms of the Manufacture of the State. With this cavalcade, we proceeded, and arrived before 3 o'clock at Portsmouth, where we were received with every token of respect and appearance of cordiality, under a discharge of artillery. The streets, doors and windows were crowded here, as at all the other Places ; and, alighting at the Town House, odes were sung and played in honor of the President. The same happened yesterday at my entrance into Newburyport—being stopped at my entrance to hear it. From the Town House I went to Colonel Brewster's Ta'n, the place provided for my residence ; and asked the President, Vice-President, the two Senators, the Marshall, and Majr. Gilman to dine with me, which they did ; after which I drank Tea at Mr. Langdon's.

N O V E M B E R 1 s t .

Attended by the President of the State (Genl. Sullivan), Mr. Langdon, and the Marshall. I went in the forenoon to the Episcopal Church, under the incumbency of a Mr. Ogden ; and in the afternoon to one of the Presbyterian or Congregational Churches, in which a Mr. Buckminster

Preached.¹⁷ Dined at home with the Marshall, and spent the afternoon in my own room writing letters.

MONDAY, 2d.

Having made previous preparations for it, about 8 o'clock, attended by the President, Mr. Langdon, and some other Gentlemen, I went in a boat to view the harbour of Portsmouth; which is well secured against all winds; and from its narrow entrance from the Sea, and passage up to the Town, may be perfectly guarded against any approach by water. The anchorage is also good, and the shipping may lay close to the Docks, &c., when at the Town. In my way to the mouth of the Harbour, I stopped at a place called Kittery, in the Province of Maine, the river Piscataqua being the boundary between New Hampshire and it. From hence I went by the old Fort (formerly built while under the English government) on an Island which is at the entrance of the harbour, and where the Light House stands. As we passed this Fort we were saluted by 13 Guns. Having Lines, we proceeded to the Fishing banks a little without the Harbour, and fished for Cod; but it not being a proper time of tide, we only caught two, with w'ch, about 1 o'clock, we returned to Town. Dined at Mr. Langdon's, and drank Tea there, with a large circle of Ladies, and retired a little after seven o'clock. Before dinner I rec'd an address from the Town, presented by the Vice-President; and returned an answer in the Evening to one I had rec'd from Marblehead, and another from the Presbyterian Clergy of the State of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, delivered at Newbury Port; both of which I had been unable to answer before.

17. The eminent Joseph Buckminster, D.D., the successor of Dr. Langdon.

TUESDAY, 3d.

Sat two hours in the forenoon for a Mr., Painter, of Boston, at the request of Mr. Brick, of that place ; who wrote Majr. Jackson that it was an earnest desire of many of the Inhabitants of that Town that he might be indulged. After this setting I called upon President Sullivan, and the mother of Mr. Lear,¹⁸ and having walked through most parts of the Town, returned by 12 o'clock, when I was visited by a Clergyman of the name of Haven, who presented me with an Ear and part of the stalk of the dyeing Corn, and several small pieces of Cloth which had been dyed with it, equal to any colours I had ever seen, of various colours. This Corn was blood red, and the rind of the stalk deeply tinged of the same colour.

About 2 o'clock, I received an Address from the Executive of the State of New Hampshire, and in half an hour after dined with them and a large company, at their assembly room, which is one of the best I have seen anywhere in the United States. At half after seven I went to the assembly, where there were about 75 well dressed, and many of them very handsome ladies—among whom (as was also the case at the Salem and Boston assemblies) were a greater proportion with much blacker hair than are usually seen in the Southern States. About nine, I returned to my quarters. Portsmouth, it is said, contains about 5,000 inhabitants. There are some good houses, (among which Col^o. Langdon's may be esteemed the first,) but in general they are indifferent, and almost entirely of wood. On wondering at this, as the country is full of stone and good clay for bricks, I was told that on acct. of the fogs and damp, they deemed them wholesomer, and for that reason preferred wood buildings. Lumber, fish, and potash, with some pro-

18. Tobias Lear, the President's private Secretary.

visions, compose the principal articles of export. Ship-building here and at Newburyport, has been carried on to a considerable extent. During and for some time after the war there was an entire stagnation to it ; but it is beginning now to revive again. The number of ships belonging to the port are estimated at —.

WEDNESDAY, 4th.

About half after seven I left Portsmouth, quietly, and without any attendance, having earnestly entreated that all parade and ceremony might be avoided on my return. Before ten I reached Exeter, 14 miles distance. This is considered as the second town in New Hampshire, and stands at the head of the tide-water of Piscataqua River ; but ships of 3 or 400 tons are built at it. Above (but in the town) are considerable falls, which supply several grist mills, 2 oil mills, a slitting mill, and snuff mill. It is a place of some consequence, but does not contain more than 1,000 inhabitants. A jealousy subsists between this town (where the Legislature alternately sits,) and Portsmouth ; which, had I known it in time, would have made it necessary to have accepted an invitation to a public dinner, but my arrangements having been otherwise made, I could not. From hence, passing through Kingstown, (6 miles from Exeter) I arrived at Haverhill about half-past two, and staid all night. Walked through the town, which stands at the head of the tide of Merrimack River, and in a beautiful part of the country. The lands over which I travelled to-day, are pretty much mixed in places with stone—and the growth with pines—till I came near to Haverhill, where they disappeared, and the land had a more fertile appearance. The whole were pretty well cultivated, but used (principally) for grass and Indian corn. In Haverhill is a Duck manufactory, upon a small but ingenious scale, under

the conduct of Col^o. At this manufactory one small person turns a wheel which employs eight spinners, each acting independently of the other, so as to occasion no interruption to the rest if any one of them is stopped—whereas at the Boston manufactory of this article, each spinner has a small girl to turn the wheel. The looms are also somewhat differently constructed from those of the common kind, and upon an improved plan. The inhabit'nts of this small village were well disposed to welcome me to it by every demonstration which could evince their joy.

THURSDAY, 5th.

About sunrise I set out, crossing the Merrimack River at the town, over to the township of Bradford, and in nine miles came to Abbot's tavern, in Andover, where we breakfasted, and met with much attention from Mr. Phillips,¹⁹ President of the Senate of Massachusetts, who accompanied us through Bellariki²⁰ to Lexington, where I dined, and viewed the spot on which the first blood was spilt in the dispute with Great Britain, on the 19th of April, 1775. Here I parted with Mr. Phillips, and proceeded on to Wattertown, intending (as I was disappointed by the weather and bad roads from travelling through the Interior Country to Charlestown, on Connecticut River,) to take what is called the middle road from Boston. The country from Haverhill to Andover is good, and well cultivated. In and about the latter (which stands high) it is beautiful. A mile or two from it you descend into a pine level, pretty sandy, and mixed with swamps, through which you ride several miles, till you begin to ascend the heights on which the town of Bellarika stands, which is also pleasantly situated

19. Samuel Phillips, who was President of the Massachusetts Senate from 1786, until 1801, when he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor. He died in February, 1802.

20. Billerica.

10 miles from Andover. From hence to Lexington—eight miles—and thence to Watertown, eight more, the country is very pleasant, and the roads in general good. We lodged in this place at the house of a Widow Coolidge, near the Bridge, and a very indifferent one it is.

FRIDAY, 6th.

A little after seven o'clock, under great appearances of rain or snow, we left Watertown, and passing through Needham, (five miles therefrom) breakfasted at Sherburne, which is 14 miles from the former. Then passing through Holliston, 5 miles, Milford 6 more, Menden 4 more, and Uxbridge 6 more, we lodged at one Taft's, 1 mile further; the whole distance of this day's travel being 36 miles. From Watertown, till you get near Needham, the road is very level—about Needham it is hilly—then level again, and the whole pleasant and well cultivated, till you pass Sherburne; between this and Holliston is some hilly and rocky ground, so there is in places onwards to Uxbridge; some of wch. are very bad. Upon the whole it may be called an indifferent road—diversified by good and bad land—cultivated and in woods—some high and barren, and others low, wet and piney. Grass and Indian Corn is the chief produce of the farms. Rye composes a part of the culture of them, but wheat is not grown on account of the blight. The roads in every part of this State are amazingly crooked, to suit the convenience of every man's fields; and the directions you receive from the people equally blind and ignorant; for instead of going to Watertown from Lexington, if we had proceeded to Waltham, we should in 13 miles have saved at least six; the distance from Lexington to Waltham being only 5 miles, and the road from Watertown to Sherburne going within less than two miles of the latter, (i. e. Waltham.) The clouds of the morning van-

ished before the meridian sun, and the afternoon was bright and pleasant. The house in Uxbridge had a good external appearance, (for a tavern) but the owner of it being from home, and the wife sick, we could not gain admittance; which was the reason of my coming on to Taft's;²¹ where, though the people were obliging, the entertainment was not very inviting.

SATURDAY, 7th.

Left Taft's before sunrise, and passing through Douglass wood, breakfasted at one Jacobs' in Thompson, 12 miles distant; not a good house. Bated the horses in Pomfret, at Col^o. Grosvenor's, distant 11 miles from Jacobs', and lodged at Squire Perkins' in Ashford, (called 10 miles, but must be 12.) The first stage, with a small exception, is intolerable bad road, and a poor and uncultivated country, covered chiefly with woods—the largest of which is called Douglass, at the foot of which, on the east side, is a large pond. Jacobs's is in the State of Connecticut, and here the

21. While President Washington was at Hartford, on his return, he wrote the following letter to Mr. Taft:

“HARTFORD, 8th November, 1789.

“SIR—Being informed that you have given my name to one of your sons, and called another after Mrs. Washington's family, and being moreover very much pleased with the modest and innocent looks of your two daughters, Patty and Polly, I do for these reasons send each of these girls a piece of chintz; and to Patty, who bears the name of Mrs. Washington, and who waited more upon us than Polly did, I send five guineas, with which she may buy herself any little ornaments she may want, or she may dispose of them in any other manner more agreeable to herself. As I do not give these things with a view to have it talked of, or even to its being known, the less there is said about the matter the better you will please me; but, that I may be sure the chintz and money have got safe to hand, let Patty, who I dare say is equal to it, write me a line informing me thereof, directed to ‘The President of the United States at New York.’ I wish you and your family well, and am your humble servant,

“GEO. WASHINGTON.”

lands are better, and more highly improved. From hence to Pomfret there is some woods and indifferent land, but in general it is tolerably good, and the farms look well. In and abt. Pomfret they are fine, and from thence to Ashford not bad ; but very hilly, and much mixed with rock stone. Knowing that General Putnam lived in the Township of Pomfret, I had hopes of seeing him, and it was one of my inducements for coming this road ; but on enquiry in the town I found that he lived 5 miles out of my road, and that without deranging my plan and delaying my journey, I could not do it.

SUNDAY, 8th.

It being contrary to law and disagreeable to the People of this State (Connecticut) to travel on the Sabbath day—and my horses, after passing through such intolerable roads, wanting rest, I stayed at Perkins' tavern (which, by the bye, is not a good one,) all day—and a meeting-house being within a few rods of the door, I attended morning and evening service, and heard very lame discourses from a Mr. Pond.²²

MONDAY, 9th.

Set out about 7 o'clock, and for the first 24 miles had hilly, rocky, and disagreeable roads ; the remaining 10 was level and good, but in places sandy. Arrived at Hartford a little before four. We passed through Mansfield, (which is a very hilly country, and the township in which they make the greatest qty. of silk of any in the State,) and breakfasted at one Bingham's, in Coventry. Stopped at Woodbridge's in Et. Hartford, where the level land is en-

22. Reverend Enoch Pond, who died in 1807. On his tomb-stone are inscribed these words—"Generous in temper, correct in science, and liberal in sentiment, the gentleman, the scholar, and the Minister of the Sanctuary, appeared with advantage in Mr. Pond."

tered upon, and from whence, through East Hartford, the country is pleasant, and the land in places very good ; in others sandy and weak. I find by conversing with the farmers along this road, that a medium crop of wheat to the acre is about 15 bushels—of corn, 20—of oats, the same—and in their strong and fresh lands they get as much wheat as they can rye to the acre—but in warm or sandy land the latter yields most. They go more, however, upon grazing than either ; and consequently beef, butter and cheese, with pork, are the articles which they carry to market.

TUESDAY, 10th.

Left Hartford about 7 o'clock, and took the middle road (instead of the one through Middletown, which I went).—Breakfasted at Worthington, in the township of Berlin, at the house of one Fuller. Bated at Smith's on the plains of Wallingford, 13 miles from Fuller's, which is the distance Fuller's is from Hartford—and got into New Haven which is 13 miles more, about half an hour before sun-down. At this place I met Mr. Gerry,²³ in the stage from New York, who gave me the first cert'n acct. of the health of Mrs. Washington.

WEDNESDAY, 11th.

Set out about sunrise, and took the upper road to Milford, it being shorter than the lower one through West Haven. Breakfasted at the former. Baited at Fairfield ; and dined and lodged at a Maj. Marvin's, 9 miles further ; which is not a good house, though the people of it were disposed to do all they could to accommodate me.

THURSDAY, 12th.

A little before sunrise we left Marvin's, and breakfasting

²³. Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and then a member of Congress from Massachusetts.

at Stamford, 13 miles distant, reached the Widow Haviland's, 12 miles further; where, on acct. of some lame horses, we remained all night. The badness of these roads having been described as I went, I shall say nothing of them now.

FRIDAY, 13th.

Left Mrs. Haviland's as soon as we could see the road, and breakfasted at Hoyet's tavern, this side King's-bridge, and between two and three o'clock arrived at my house at New York, where I found Mrs. Washington and the rest of the family all well²⁴—and it being Mrs. Washington's night to receive visits, a pretty large company of ladies and gentlemen were present.

SATURDAY, 14th.

At home all day—except taking a walk around the Battery in the afternoon.

At 4 o'clock received and answered an Address from the President and Corporation of Dartmouth College—and about noon sundry visits.

SUNDAY, 15th.

Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon—and after returning from thence was visited by Majr. Butler, Majr. Meredith and Mr. Smith, So. Car'a. Received an invitation to attend the Funeral of Mrs. Roosevelt, (the wife of a Senator of this State) but declined complying with it—first, because the propriety of accepting any invitation of

24. It will be observed that in this tour, the President avoided Rhode Island, that state and North Carolina having, as yet, refused to ratify the Federal Constitution, and were considered as essentially foreign states. On the day when the President returned to New York, the new convention of North Carolina voted to ratify the Federal Constitution; and Rhode Island was admitted into the Union on the 29th of May following.

this sort appeared very questionable—and secondly, (though to do it in this instance might not be improper,) because it might be difficult to discriminate in cases which might thereafter happen.²⁵

MONDAY, 16th.

The Commissioners,²⁶ who had returned from the proposed treaty with the Creek Indians before me to this city, dined with me to-day, as did their Secretary, Col^o. Franks, and young Mr. Lincoln, who accompanied them.

TUESDAY, 17th.

The visitors at the Levee to-day were numerous.

WEDNESDAY, 18th.

Took a walk in the forenoon, and called upon Mr. Jay on business, but he was not within. On my return, paid Mr. Vaughan, Senr. a visit, informal.

Sent a Commission as District Judge of So. Carolina, to the Hon'ble William Drayton, of that State.

THURSDAY, 19th.

The following company dined here to-day, viz :—Mrs. Adams, (lady to the Vice-President,) Col. Smith and lady,

25. The etiquette of the President's household and his intercourse with the public at large, were matters of much greater moment than they might at first thought appear. The precedents of Monarchy might not be followed in a simple Republic, and yet a certain dignity was to be preserved. The arrangement of official ceremonials connected with the President, appears to have been chiefly left to Colonel Humphreys, a former aid-de-camp of Washington, and very recently Secretary of Legation at Paris. The customs which were established during Washington's administration concerning the levees, the President not returning visits, et cetera, have ever since prevailed; and the Chief Magistrate of the Republic is never seen in the position of a private citizen.

26. General Lincoln, Colonel Humphreys, and David Griffin, late President of Congress.

and Miss Smith, Mrs. Adams's niece—Gov'r Clinton and lady, and Miss Cornelia Clinton²⁷—and Maj. Butler, his lady and two daughters.

FRIDAY, 20th.

The visitors of gent'n and ladies to Mrs. Washington this evening were numerous and respectable.

SATURDAY, 21st.

Received in the afternoon the Report from the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Southern Indians—gave it one reading—and shall bestow another and more attentive one on it.

SUNDAY, 22d.

Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon—heard a charity sermon for the benefit of the Orphan's School of this city.

Had a good deal of conversation in the evening with the above Commissioners on the more minute part of their transactions at the Treaty with the Creek Indians—and their opinion with respect to the real views of Mr. McGillevey,²⁸ the principles of whose conduct they think is self-interest, and a dependence for support on Spain. They think also, that having possessed himself of the outlines of the terms he could treat with the United States upon, he wished to postpone the Treaty to see if he could not obtain better from Spain. They think that, though he does not want abilities, he has credit to the full extent of them, and that he is but a short-sighted politician. He acknowledges,

27. Miss Clinton afterwards married the Minister of the French Republic, to the United States, Edmund Charles Genet.

28. Alexander McGillivray was then head chief of the Creek nation. He was the son of a Creek woman by a Scotchman, who was a wealthy Tory in Georgia during the Revolution. His property was confiscated, and his son took refuge among the Creeks, and by reason of his superior talents became "the beloved man," or head chief of that nation.

however, that an alliance between the Creek Nation and the United States is the most natural one, and what they ought to prefer, if to be obtained on equal terms. A *free* post in the latter seems to be a favourite object with him.

MONDAY, 23d.

Rid five or six miles between breakfast and dinner. Called upon Mr. Vanberckel²⁹ and Mrs. Adams.

TUESDAY, 24th.

A good deal of company at the Levee to-day. Went to play in the evening³⁰—sent tickets to the following ladies

29. Peter J. Van Berckel, of Rotterdam, was the resident diplomatic agent of the United Netherlands, near the government of the United States. He died at Newark, New Jersey, on the 17th of December, 1800, at the age of seventy-seven years.

30. The theatre was in John street, north side, not far from Broadway. It was a small, ricketty affair, and capable of holding only about three hundred persons. A German, named Feyles, was the leader of the orchestra. He composed the *President's March* for this occasion, and that tune was played at the moment when Washington and his friends entered the theatre. It was afterward slightly altered, and has been known as *Hail Columbia* ever since. It was doubtless on this occasion that Wignell performed the part of Darby in the interlude of *Darby's Return*, a play written by William Dunlap. Darby, an Irish lad, recounts his adventures in the United States and elsewhere. When he told of what befell him in New York at the inauguration of the President, &c., "the interest expressed by the audience," says Dunlap, "in the looks and the changes of countenance of the great man [Washington] became intense." At the descriptive lines,

" A man who fought to free the land from wo,
Like me, had left his farm, a soldiering to go,
But having gained his point, he had, like me,
Returned, his own potato ground to see.
But there he could not rest. With one accord,
He is call'd to be a kind of—not a lord—
I don't know what; he's not a *great man* sure,
For poor men love him just as he were poor,"

the President looked serious; and when Kathleen asked,

"How looked he, Darby? Was he short or tall?"

his countenance showed embarrassment, from the expectation of one of

and gentlemen and invited them to seats in my box, viz :—
Mrs. Adams, (lady of the Vice-President,) Genl. Schuyler
and lady, Mr. King and lady, Majr. Butler and lady, Col^o.
Hamilton and lady, Mrs. Green—all of whom accepted and
came, except Mrs. Butler, who was indisposed.

WEDNESDAY, 25th.

Exercised on horseback between breakfast and dinner—
in which, returning, I called upon Mr. Jay and Gen. Knox
on business—and made informal visits to the Gov'r, Mr.
Izard, Genl. Schuyler, and Mrs. Dalton. The following
company dined with me, viz :

Doctr. Johnson and lady and daughter (Mrs. Neely), Mr.
Izard and lady and son, Mr. Smith (So. Carolina) and lady,
Mr. Kean and lady, and the Chief Justice, Mr. Jay.

After which I went with Mrs. Washington to the dancing
assembly, where I stayed until 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 26th.

Being the day appointed for a thanksgiving, I went to
St. Paul's Chapel, though it was most inclement and stormy
—but few people at Church.

FRIDAY, 27th.

Not many visits this evening to Mrs. Washington.

SATURDAY, 28th.

Exercised on horseback.

SUNDAY, 29th.

Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon.

those eulogiums which he had been obliged to hear on many public occasions, and which must doubtless have been a severe trial to his feelings." The President was relieved by Darby's declaration that *he had not seen him*.

MONDAY, 30th.

Went to the Play in the evening, and presented tickets to the following persons, viz :—Doctr. Johnson and lady, Mr. Dalton and lady, the Chief Justice of the United States and lady, Secretary of War and lady, Baron de Steuben, and Mrs. Green.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1st.

A pretty full Levee to-day—among the visitors was the Vice-President and all the Senators in town. Exercised on horseback between 10 and 12.

Read the papers relative to our affairs with the Emperor of Morocco, and sent them to Mr. Jay to prepare answers to them.

WEDNESDAY, 2d.

Exercised in the post chaise with Mrs. Washington—visited on our return the Vice-President and family—afterwards walked to Mr. King's—neither he nor his lady were at home, or to be seen.

THURSDAY, 3d.

The following gentlemen and ladies dined here, viz :—Gen. Schuyler, his lady and daughter, (Mrs. Ranselaer) Mr. Dalton and his lady, the Secretary of the Treasury and his lady, Gen. Knox and lady, and Mrs. Greene, Baron de Steuben, Col. Osgood, (Post Master Gen'l) and the Treasurer, Majr. Meredith.

FRIDAY, 4th.

A great number of visters (gentlemen and ladies) this evening to Mrs. Washington.

The Governor of New Jersey, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly of that State, presented an Address from the Legislature thereof, and received an answer to it, after which they dined with me.

SATURDAY, 5th.

Exercised on horseback between 10 and 12 o'clock.

The Vice-President and lady and two sons—Col. Smith and lady, and his sister, and Mrs. Adams's niece, dined here.

SUNDAY, 6th.

Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon.

MONDAY, 7th.

Walked around the Battery in the afternoon.

TUESDAY, 8th.

Finished my extracts from the Commissioners' Report of their proceedings at the Treaty with the Creek Indians—and from many other papers respecting Indian matters and the Western Territory. A full levee to-day.

WEDNESDAY, 9th.

Walked around the Battery.

THURSDAY, 10th.

Exercised on horseback between 10 and 12 o'clock.

The following company dined here to-day, viz: Mrs. King and Mr. Few, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott, Mr. Duer, his lady, and Miss Brown, Mr. Griffin and lady, and Lady Christiana and her daughter.

FRIDAY, 11th.

Being rainy and bad, no person except the Vice-President visited Mrs. Washington this evening.

SATURDAY, 12th.

Exercised in the coach with Mrs. Washington and the

two children, (Master³¹ and Miss Custis,) between breakfast and dinner—went the 14 miles round.

SUNDAY, 13th.

Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon.

MONDAY, 14th.

Walked around the Battery in the afternoon.

TUESDAY, 15th.

Exercised on horseback about 10 o'clock—called on the Secretary for the Department of War, and gave him the heads of many letters to be written to characters in the Western Country, relative chiefly to Indian Affairs.

Visitors to the levee to-day were not very numerous, though respectable.

WEDNESDAY, 16th.

Dined with Mrs. Washington and all the family, (except the two children) at Governor Clinton's—where also dined the Vice-President, the Mayor (Col^o. Varick) and his lady, and old Mr. Van Berkel and his daughter.

THURSDAY, 17th.

The following company dined here, viz: The Chief Justice of the U. States and his lady; Mr. King, Col^o. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Gerry, Mr. Egbert Benson, Bishop Provost, and Doct. Lynn and his lady.

FRIDAY, 18th.

Read over and digested my thoughts upon the subject of a National Militia, from the plans of the militia of Europe, those of the Secretary at War, and the Baron de Steuben.

31. George Washington Parke Custis, who was for a long time the last surviving executor of the Will of Washington. He died at Arlington House, near Alexandria, Virginia, on the 10th of October, 1857, at the age of seventy-six years.

SATURDAY, 19th.

Committed the above thoughts to writing, in order to send them to the Secretary for the Department of War, to be worked into the form of a Bill, with which to furnish the Committee of Congress which had been appointed to draught one.

SUNDAY, 20th.

Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon.

MONDAY, 21st.

Framed the above thoughts on the subject of a National Militia into the form of a Letter, and sent it to the Secretary for the Department of War.

Sat from ten to one o'clock for a Mr. Savage,³² to draw my Portrait for the University of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts, at the request of the President and Governors of the said University.

TUESDAY, 22d.

A pretty full and respectable Levee to-day—at which several members of Congress, newly arrived, attended.

WEDNESDAY, 23d.

Exercised in the Post-Chaise with Mrs. Washington to-day.

Sent the dispatches which came to me from the Assembly

32. Edward Savage was a native of New England. He had painted in Philadelphia before going to New York in 1789. He was an indifferent painter and engraver; and John Wesley Jarvis, who was his pupil, soon exceeded his master in skill. He had a kind of museum and picture gallery in Greenwich street, New York, for a while. He published a print called *The Washington Family*, which has been reproduced in lithography, in our day. It was engraved by Edwin, a skillful engraver, assisted by Jarvis.

of Virginia, and from the Representatives of several Counties therein, respecting the state of the frontiers and depredations of the Indians, to the Secretary for the Department of War, requesting his attendance to-morrow at 9 o'clock, that I might converse more fully with him on the subject of the communications.

THURSDAY, 24th.

The Secretary of War coming according to appointment, he was instructed, after conversing fully on the matter, what answers to return to the Executive of Virginia, and to the Representatives of the frontier counties.

FRIDAY, 25th—*Christmas Day.*

Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon.

The visitors to Mrs. Washington this afternoon were not numerous, but respectable.

SATURDAY, 26th.

Exercised on horseback in the forenoon. Chief Justice Morris and the Mayor, (Col^o. Varick) and their ladies, Judge Hobart, Col^o. Cole, Majr. Gilman, Mrs. Brown, Secretary Otis, and Mr. Beekley, dined here.

SUNDAY, 27th.

At home—all day—weather being bad.

MONDAY, 28th.

Sat all the forenoon for Mr. Savage, who was taking my portrait.

TUESDAY, 29th.

Being very snowy, not a single person appeared at the Levee.

WEDNESDAY, 30th.

Exercised in a carriage.

THURSDAY, 31st.

Bad weather and close house.

The Vice-President and lady, Col^o. Smith and lady, Chan'r Livingston, lady and sister, Baron Steuben, Messrs. White, Gerry, Partridge and Tucker, of the House of Representatives, dined here to-day.

JANUARY, 1790.

FRIDAY, 1st.

The Vice-President, the Governor, the Senators, Members of the House of Representatives in town, foreign public characters, and all the respectable citizens, came between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, to pay the compliments of the season to me—and in the afternoon a great number of gentlemen and ladies visited Mrs. Washington on the same occasion.

SATURDAY, 2d.

Exercised in the carriage with Mrs. Washington. Read the report of the Secretary of the Treasury respecting the state of his Department and proposed plans of finance.—Drank tea at the Chief Justice's of the U. States.

SUNDAY, 3d.

Went to St. Paul's Chapel.

MONDAY, 4th.

Informed the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives that I had some oral communications to make to Congress when each house had a quorum, and desired to be informed thereof—and of the time and place they would receive them.³³

33. The second session of the first Congress commenced on the fourth day of January, 1790. Ten members only of the Senate having answered to their names, the Senate was adjourned for want of a quorum. A quorum of both houses appeared on the 6th.

Walked around the Battery in the afternoon.

Received a report from the Secretary at War respecting the state of the frontiers and Indian affairs, with other matters which I ordered to be laid before Congress, as part of the papers which will be referred to in my speech to that body.

TUESDAY, 5th.

Several Members of Congress called in the forenoon to pay their respects on their arrival in town, but though a respectable Levee, at the usual hour, three o'clock, the visitors were not numerous.

WEDNESDAY, 6th.

Sat from half after 8 o'clock till 10 for the portrait painter, Mr. Savage, to finish the picture of me which he had begun for the University of Cambridge.

In the afternoon walked around the Battery.

Miss Anne Brown stayed here, on a visit to Mrs. Washington, to a family dinner.

THURSDAY, 7th.

About one o'clock rec'd a Committee from both Houses of Congress,³⁴ informing me that each had made a house, and would be ready at any time I should appoint to receive the communications I had to make in the Senate Chamber. Named to-morrow, 11 o'clock, for this purpose.

The following gentlemen dined here, viz : Messrs. Langdon, Wingate, Strong and Few, of the Senate, the Speaker, Genl. Muhlenberg and Scott, of Pennsylvania, Judge Livermore and Foster, of New Hampshire, Aimes and Thatcher and Goodhue, of Massachusetts, Mr. Burke, of South Carolina, and Mr. Baldwin, of Georgia.

34. Messrs. Strong and Izard on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Gilman, Ames and Seney, in behalf of the House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, 8th.

According to appointment, at 11 o'clock, I set out for the City Hall in my coach, preceded by Colonel Humphreys and Majr. Jackson in uniform, (on my two white horses) and followed by Messrs. Lear and Nelson, in my chariot, and Mr. Lewis, on horseback, following them. In their rear was the Chief Justice of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury and War Departments, in their respective carriages, and in the order they are named. At the outer door of the hall I was met by the door-keepers of the Senate and House, and conducted to the door of the Senate Chamber; and passing from thence to the Chair through the Senate on the right, and House of Representatives on the left, I took my seat. The gentlemen who attended me followed and took their stand behind the Senators; the whole rising as I entered. After being seated, at which time the members of both Houses also sat, I rose, (as they also did) and made my speech; delivering one copy to the President of the Senate, and another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives—after which, and being a few moments seated, I retired, bowing on each side to the assembly (who stood) as I passed, and descending to the lower hall, attended as before, I returned with them to my house.

In the evening a *great* number of ladies, and many gentlemen visited Mrs. Washington.

On this occasion I was dressed in a suit of clothes made at the Woolen Manufactory at Hartford, as the buttons also were.

SATURDAY, 9th.

Exercised with Mrs. Washington and the children in the

coach the 14 miles around.³⁵ In the afternoon walked around the Battery.

SUNDAY, 10th.

Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon—wrote private letters in the afternoon for the Southern mail.

MONDAY, 11th.

Sent my instructions to the Commissioners (appointed to negotiate a Treaty with the Creek Indians) with the report of their proceedings to the Senate by the Secretary at War, previous to their being laid before them and the other house in their legislative capacities.

Also communicated to both Houses, transcripts of the adoption and ratification of the New Constitution by the State of North Carolina, with copies of the letter from His Excellency, Saml. Johnson, President of the Convention, enclosing the same. These were sent by my private Secretary, Mr. Lear.

TUESDAY, 12th.

Exercised on horseback between 10 and 12—y^e riding bad. Previous to this, I sent written messages to both Houses of Congress, informing them that the Secretary at War would lay before them a full and complete statement of the business as it respected the negotiation with the Creek Indians—my instructions to, and the Commissioners' report of their proceedings with those people—the letters and other papers respecting depredations on the western frontiers of Virginia, and District of Kentucky.

35. The route was by the old King's Bridge road, which passed over Murray Hill, where Lexington Avenue now does, to McGowan's Pass at about One hundred and eighth street; then across on a line with the Harlem river to Bloomingdale, and so down on the westerly side of the island.

All of which was for their *full* information, but communicated in confidence, and under injunction that no copies be taken, or communications made of such parts as ought to be kept secret.

About two o'clock a Committee of the Senate waited on me with a copy of their address, in answer to my speech, and requesting to know at what time and place it should be presented. I named my own house, and Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose.

Just before Levee hour, a Committee from the House of Representatives called upon me to know when and where they should deliver their address. I named twelve o'clock on Thursday; but finding it was their wish that it should be presented at the Federal Hall, and offering to surrender the Representatives' Chamber for this purpose, by retiring into one of the Committee rooms, and there waiting until I was ready to receive it, I would consider on the place, and let them know my determination before the House should sit to-morrow.³⁶

A respectable, though not a full Levee to-day.

WEDNESDAY, 13th.

After duly considering on the place for receiving the address of the House of Representatives, I concluded that it would be best to do it at my own house—first, because it seems most consistent with usage and custom—2d, because there is no third place in the Federal Hall (*prepared*) to

36. As soon as the President and House of Representatives had retired, the Senate ordered the President's speech to be printed; also appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. King, Izard and Paterson, to report the draft of an answer to it. On the 9th, the House of Representatives took similar action, and appointed as its committee, Messrs. Smith, of South Carolina, Clymer and Lawrence. Mr. King reported an address to the Senate on the 11th, which was accepted; and the following day similar action was had in the House.

which I could call them, and to go into either of the chambers appropriated to the Senate or Representatives, did not appear proper ; and 3d, because I had appointed my own house for the Senate to deliver their's in, and accordingly appointed my own house to receive it.

THURSDAY, 14th.

At the hours appointed, the Senate and House of Representatives presented their respective addresses—the members of both coming in carriages, and the latter with the Mace preceding the Speaker. The address of the Senate was presented by the Vice-President—and that of the House by the Speaker thereof.

The following gentlemen dined here to-day, viz :

Messrs. Henry and Maclay, of the Senate—and Messrs. Wadsworth, Trumbull, Floyd, Boudinot, Wynkoop, Seney, Page, Lee, and Mathews, of the House of Representatives ; and Mr. John Trumbull.

FRIDAY, 15th.

Snowing all day—but few ladies and gentlemen as visitors this evening to Mrs. Washington.

SATURDAY, 16th.

Exercised in the coach with Mrs. Washington and the two children, about 12 o'clock.

Sent the Report of the Post Master General relative to the necessary changes in that office to the Secretary of the Treasury, that it may be laid before Congress—or such parts thereof as may be necessary for their information.

SUNDAY, 17th.

At home all day—not well.

MONDAY, 18th.

Still indisposed with an aching tooth, and swelled and inflamed gum.

TUESDAY, 19th.

Not much company at the Levee to-day—but the visitors were respectable.

WEDNESDAY, 20th.

A Report from the Secretary at War, on the subject of a National Militia, altered agreeably to the ideas I had communicated to him, was presented to me, in order to be laid before Congress.

THURSDAY, 21st.

The above report was accordingly transmitted to both Houses of Congress by the Secretary at War, in a written message from me.

The following gentlemen dined here, viz :—Messrs. Elsworth, Paterson, Elmer, Bassett, and Hawkins, of the Senate—and Messrs. Sherman, Cadwalader, Clymer, Hartley, Heister, Smith, (Maryland) and Jackson, of the House of Representatives—and Major Meredith, Treasurer of the United States.

FRIDAY, 22d.

Exercised on horseback in the forenoon.

Called in my ride on the Baron de Polenitz, to see the operation of his (Winlaw's) threshing machine.³⁷ The effect was, the heads of the wheat being separated from the straw, as much of the first was run through the mill in 15 minutes as made half a bushel of clean wheat—allowing 8

37. The Baron de Poelnitz had a small farm in the vicinity of Murray Hill, where he tried experiments in agriculture. He wrote a pamphlet on the subject, and also suggested to Washington the propriety of establishing a farm under the patronage of the government. The Baron was the inventor of various agricultural machines. In a letter to him, written in December previous, Washington proposed to take some occasion "of seeing the manner in which the threshing machine operates." That occasion is here noted.

working hours in the 24, this would yield 16 bushels pr. day. Two boys are sufficient to turn the wheel, feed the mill, and remove the threshed grain after it has passed through it. Two men were unable, by winnowing, to clear the wheat as it passed through the mill, but a common Dutch fan, with the usual attendance, would be *more* than sufficient to do it. The grain passes through without bruising and is well separated from the chaff. Women, or boys of 12 or 14 years of age, are fully adequate to the management of the mill or threshing machine. Upon the whole, it appears to be an easier, more expeditious, and much cleaner way of getting out grain than by the usual mode of threshing; and vastly to be preferred to treading, which is hurtful to horses, filthy to the wheat, and not more expeditious, considering the numbers that are employed in the process from the time the head is begun to be formed until the grain has passed finally through the fan.

Many and respectable visitors to Mrs. Washington this evening.

SATURDAY, 23d.

Went with Mrs. Washington in the forenoon to see the Paintings of Mr. Jno. Trumbull.

SUNDAY, 24th.

Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon.

Writing private letters in the afternoon.

MONDAY, 25th.

A Mr. Francis Bailey, introduced by Messrs. Scott and Hartley, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. White, of Virginia, offered a paper, in the nature of a Petition, setting forth a valuable discovery he had made of marginal figures for notes, certificates, &c., which could not by the ingenuity of man be counterfeited—requesting I would appoint some

person to hear and examine him on the subject ; that if the facts stated by him should appear well founded, he might (being a printer, of Philadelphia) have the printing of all that sort of the public business for which this discovery should be found useful—and which he would do on as good terms as any other printer, independent of the discovery above mentioned, all the advantage he should expect from which being to obtain a preference.

Read a letter from George Nicholas, Esq., of Kentucky, to Mr. Madison, which he put into my hands for information of the sentiments of the people of that district.

The sentiments are 2d Nov'r.

That in the late Convention held in that district, the most important characters of that party which has always been in favor of a separation, oppose the agreeing to it at this time, upon a supposition that the terms have been changed by Virginia, so as to make them inadmissible in their present form. Their enemies say this cannot be their *true* reason: but be them what they may, the scale is turned against separation.

That he believes no late attempt has been made by either Spain or England to detach that district from the Union—but—

That Spain is playing a game which, if not counteracted, will depopulate that country, and carry most of the future emigrants to her territory. That they have established a new government, independent of New Orleans at the Natchez, and sent thither a man of character and abilities—who would not for *unimportant purposes* have accepted the appointment.

That this new Governor has put a stop to the reception of tobacco from the inhabitants of the United States—declaring that none shall be received into the King's

stores, (where it used to be purchased and deposited,) except from Spanish subjects—and that these shall have ten dollars a hundred.

That other great advantages are held out to emigrants from the United States to settle in the Spanish Territory—such as a donation of lands, and a certain sum in money for each family.

That the consequences of restriction on one hand, and encouragements to settlers on the other, are obvious—the difference of religion and government are all that can make any man hesitate in his choice—and perfect liberty in both these the strongest assurances are given.

That the French inhabitants of that country, as well as future emigrants from the old States, will certainly go there.

That persevering steadily in this conduct will drain the Western settlements.

That these considerations ought to make the Federal Government take (he thinks) the most decided steps as to the right of navigating the Mississippi, and induce it to pay particular attention to the gaining the affections of the Western people.

That the steps hitherto taken with respect to them have had a contrary effect : no support having been given by the General Government, and the regulation of Indian Affairs having been placed in hands who were interested in a continuance of their depredations on the Kentucky district.

That if a trade is not established with them on such a footing as to supply their wants, that they will do this by plunder.

That the management of this business being in the hands of persons North-West of the Ohio, it is inculcated on the Indians of the same side of the river, that as the Kentuckians and they are separate people, and in separate interests, they may war with the first, and not with them. That of this disposition and conduct there are sufficient proofs whenever it is found that the interests of the two sides clash.

That the Commissioners being always named from persons living on that (North-west) side of the river, and always holding the Treaties there, contributes greatly to establish in the Indian mind this opinion of their being a distinct people.

That the Kentucky district being 20 times as numerous as the inhabitants of the other side, ought to have, as great a share in the management of Indian Affairs as the people on the other side have.

That he is well convinced the bulk of the people in that district are strongly attached to the Union, and that characters might be found there better qualified to manage the business than those in whose hands it is now placed.

That if it is not the desire of the New Government to lose *all* its friends in that quarter, a change must be made in this business. The Indians must be convinced that the Americans are all one people—that they shall never attack any part with impunity—and that in future their real wants will be supplied in time of peace. This is all they ask.

That they deny in positive terms what the officers on the north-west side of the river assert, viz:—that hostilities are always commenced by the people of the Ken-

tucky district. Expeditions have and will be carried on across the river in revenge for depredations of the Indians, until the Government takes up the matter effectually.

That Mr. Brown (to whom he has written) can inform in what light they are considered by the officers on the other side of the river.

That the want of money, he knows, prevents the Government from doing many things which otherwise would be undertaken, but that need not stop the necessary steps—because, if sanctioned by it, they can raise any number of men and furnish any quantity of provisions that may be wanting, and will wait until their finances enable them to make satisfaction.

That he fears the Government have taken up an idea that that country can be defended by a few posts along the river—if so, it is a most erroneous one, for an army would scarcely supply the chain that would be necessary.

That the post at the mouth of Licking is considered by many in the district of Kentucky as a check upon the said district. To this he can only say, if they are treated as fellow-citizens, checks are unnecessary—but if it is intended to withhold from all the benefits of good government, a little time will shew that, as heretofore, they have found the troops useless and faithless as friends, so in future they shall despise them as enemies.

That upon the whole, he shall close the subject with assurances that Government are deceived in the accounts they have had from that country—and that it is his opinion that the most serious consequences will follow

from its persisting in the measures which have been pursued for some time past.³⁸

TUESDAY, 26th.

Exercised on horseback in the forenoon.

The visitors at the Levee to-day were numerous and respectable—among whom was the Vice-President and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Read a letter handed to me by the Secretary of War, from a Col. Daniel Smith, of Miro settlement, in the State of North Carolina, in reply to one which was an answer to a letter received from the said Smith respecting Indian affairs and state of the frontier of that part of the Union, and giving (as he was required to do) an account of the navigation of the river Tennessee and its waters—the communication between these and other waters—and the distances of places, as follow, viz :—

The distance between the settlements of white people south of the French Broad River, (the French Broad is a branch of Holstein³⁹ River, on the south side, which is a branch of the Tennessee,) and the Indians at and in the vicinity of Chota, (a Cherokee Indian town,) is about 12 miles.

He never passed down the Tennessee himself. That part of it on which Chota stands is a south fork of the Holstein—their junction is about 20 miles below Chota, from which the whole river is called ye Tennessee.

Boats of 7 or 8 tons burthen have frequently gone down the Holstein—and the water is sufficient for those of

38. Kentucky was yet a district of Virginia. The people of the territory adopted a State Constitution in 1790, but the separation from Virginia did not take place until 1792. Kentucky was admitted into the Union on the first of June, that year.

39. Holston.

greater burden ; but there is a place called the Suck, or boiling pot, where the river runs through the Cumberland Mountains, that is somewhat difficult, occasioned by the narrowness of the water and suddenness of the turn, that causes a rebound and kind of whirlpool ; but many boats have passed it, and he has not heard of damage to any of them, nor has he been informed that there is any material difficulty in the navigation more than is common in rivers of that size, where there is no tide.

Between the Suck and the Muscle Shoals, he is sure there is not.

Supposes the distance by water from Chota to the last mentioned place, is between 3 and 400 miles; the width of the river is very unequal—generally about 500 yards, except at the Suck, where it is not half that width.

The nature of the river, for the most part, is to have a bluff on one side and low grounds on the other, (which is liable to be overflowed) alternately ; the banks are woody, and the low grounds thick with cane.

The Cherokees may be classed into three divisions. The valley settlements on the Tennessee above Chota, eastward of the Iron Mountain—those in the neighborhood of Chota—and those in the neighborhood of Chickamogga, (which is a creek running into the Tennessee, on the south side, a few miles above Suck)—they have detached villages besides—but the number of their towns is unknown to him—nor can he say what number of souls they may consist of, but supposes of

Warriors, there may be about 2,000 or 2,500—and of the three divisions, the Chickamoggas are perhaps the most numerous.

Muscle Shoals have different accounts given of them by people who have passed them—some say they are 30 miles, others not 15 in length—but all agree that the river *there* is about 3 miles in width, very shallow, and full of small islands occasioned by drift wood lodging on the rocks, by which means mud and sand are accumulated; the lowest shoal is accounted rather the worst. It is not possible for a large boat to pass them in ascending the river at any season, nor can they pass down them but in time of a flood.

Occhappo Creek he had never heard of—nor has he understood there was any creek on the south side of the river, near the Muscle Shoals, that was navigable, unless when the river was high. Seven or eight miles below the Muscle Shoals, there was formerly a Cherokee village, at the mouth of Cold Water Creek, but he never heard that it was navigable: 15 or 20 miles below this again is Bear Creek, on which a small tribe of Delawares live.

From the mouth of Cold Water Creek, or Bear Creek, to the highest navigation of the Mobile, he has heard it accounted 60 miles, but cannot say that it is so; the head waters of the Mobile may be about half that distance from the Tennessee.

Miro is the name of the district on Cumberland that includes three counties. Nashville is the name of the town where the Superior Court is held. From hence to the lower end of the Muscle Shoals is about 150 miles, nearly south.

Duck River, a north branch of the Tennessee, where the path which leads from Nashville to the Chickasaw Nation crosses it, is about 60 miles from the Cumberland settlement—about a south-west course. About 100

miles further in the same direction is the nearest Chickasaw towns—the mouth of Duck River by water, he supposes may be near 200 miles below the Muscle Shoals.

Cumberland Settlements are not very compact—they extend from the mouth of Red River, a north branch of Cumberland River, up to Bledsoe's Creek, being about 80 or 90 miles. The strength of the militia about 800—and increasing fast—thinks they may be now by the late emigrations 1,000.

From Nashville to Lexington is about 200 or 210 miles, by land—and from Nashville to the Falls of Ohio is about 140 miles, by land.

From the mouth of the Tennessee up to the Muscle Shoals the navigation is good—equal to that of the Ohio below the Falls—the width of the river near half a mile, in places almost double—the distance about 400 miles.

Chickasaws have no towns on the Tennessee—the nearest they have to it is about 60 miles from, or a little below Bear Creek. Their principal towns he has understood are on the heads of a fork of the Mobile, and on the head of the Yazoo; the number of their warriors is about 800.

Choctaws live farther to the southward than the Chickasaws, and are a numerous nation. They are in alliance with the Chickasaws, and he has heard their numbers estimated at 7 or 8,000—at least equal to those of the Creeks, though not so well armed.

McGillivray's communications with the Cherokees he conceives have a constant tendency to excite them to war against the frontiers of Georgia and North Caro-

lina—or at least cautioning them to be on their guard against the white people, and infusing suspicions into the minds of them. The Creeks have wanted them to join in a war against the white people, but they have refused, and would be glad to see them humbled for the insolence with which they treat them.

It will be highly pleasing to his settlement—Miro—to hear that Congress will protect it.

WEDNESDAY, 27th.

Did business with the Secretaries of the Treasury and War. With the first respecting the appointment of Superintendents of the Light Houses, Buoys, &c., and for building one at Cape Henry. With the latter for nominating persons (named in a list submitted to me) for paying the military pensioners of the United States—and the policy and advantages (which might be derived from the measure) of bringing Mr. Alex'r McGillivray, Chief of the Creek Nation here, being submitted to me for consideration, I requested that a plan might be reported by which Government might not appear to be the agent in it, or suffer in its dignity if the attempt to get him here should not succeed.

THURSDAY, 28th.

Sent a letter (with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, for calling a Convention of that State, to decide on the Constitution of the Union,) from Governor Collins, to both Houses of Congress—to do which, was requested by the act, of the President.

The following gentlemen dined here, viz: the Vice-President, the Secretary of the Treasury—Messrs. Schuyler, Morris, Izard, Dalton and Butler, of the Senate; and Messrs. Smith, (South Carolina,) Stone, Schureman, Fitzsimmons, Sedgwick, Huger, and Madison, of the House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, 29th.

Exercised on horseback this forenoon ; during my ride, Mr. Johnston, one of the Senators from North Carolina, who had just arrived, came to pay his respects, as did Mr. Cushing, one of the Associate Judges—the latter came again about 3 o'clock, introduced by the Vice-President.

Received from the Governor of North Carolina, an Act of the Legislature of that State, authorizing the Senators thereof, or one of the Senators and two of the Representatives, to make (on certain conditions) a Deed of Session of their Western Territory, described within certain natural boundaries ; and requesting that the same should be laid before the Congress of the United States.

Received also a letter from the Baron de Steuben, declarative of his distresses ; occasioned by the non-payment or non-fulfilment of the contract which was made with him by the Congress under the former Confederation,⁴⁰ and requesting my official interference in his behalf. The delicacy of this case from the nature and long laboring of it, requires consideration.

The visitors to Mrs. Washington this evening were numerous and respectable.

SATURDAY, 30th.

Exercised with Mrs. Washington and the children in the coach in the forenoon. Walked around the Battery in the afternoon.

SUNDAY, 31st.

Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon.

40. On the 13th of June, 1785, the Continental Congress resolved to pay Baron de Steuben the sum of \$1,826, with the interest thereon. On the 27th of September following, a further sum of seven thousand dollars was voted to be paid to him. These sums were to be given in consideration of his services during the Revolution.

Mr. Wilson, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, paid his respects to me after I returned from church. Spent the afternoon in writing letters to Mount Vernon.

FEBRUARY, 1790.

MONDAY, 1st.

Agreed on Saturday last to take Mr. McCombs' house, lately occupied by the Minister of France, for one year from and after the first day of May next; and would go into it immediately, if Mr. Otto, the present possessor, could be accommodated; and this day sent my Secretary to examine the rooms to see how my furniture could be adapted to the respective apartments.

TUESDAY, 2d.

Exercised in the carriage with Mrs. Washington.

On my return found Mr. Blair, one of the Associate Judges, the Attorney-General of the United States, and Col. Bland here.

The Levee to-day was much crowded, and very respectable; among other company, the District Judge and Attorney, with the Marshall and all the Grand Jurors of the Federal District Court, (and a respectable body they were) attended.

Sent (yesterday) the Deed of Session of the Western Lands, by the State of North Carolina, to the United States, to both Houses of Congress.

WEDNESDAY, 3d.

Visited the apartments in the house of Mr. McCombs—made a disposition of the rooms—fixed on some furniture of the Minister's (which was to be sold, and was well adapt-

ed to particular public rooms)—and directed additional stables to be built.⁴¹

THURSDAY, 4th.

Received from a Committee of both Houses of Congress, an Act entitled "An Act for giving effect to the several Acts therein mentioned, in respect to the State of North Carolina, and other purposes."

The following company dined here, viz: The Vice-President, the Chief Justice of the United States, Judges Cushing, Wilson, and Blair, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Duane, of the District Court; the Attorney-General of the United States (Randolph); the Marshall, Attorney, and Clerk of the District, viz: Smith, Harrison, and Troup; Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hawkins, of the Senate, and the Secretaries of the Treasury and War Departments, to wit:—Hamilton and Knox.

FRIDAY, 5th.

Received from Doctr. Williamson, of North Carolina, a list of names whom he thought would be proper to fill the Revenue offices in that State. Submitted the same to the Senators of that State for their inspection and alteration.

SATURDAY, 6th.

Walked to my newly engaged lodgings to fix on a spot for a new stable which I was about to build. Agreed with to erect one 30 feet square, 16 feet pitch, to contain 12 single stalls; a hay loft, racks, mangers, &c.; planked

41. This was on Broadway, west side, a little below Trinity Church. It was subsequently occupied as a hotel, and was called *The Mansion House*. The residence previously occupied by the President was on Cherry street, just out of Franklin Square. By the removal of some buildings at the junction of Pearl and Cherry streets, that house had a front on Franklin Square for many years. It was demolished in 1856.

floor, and underpinned with stone, with windows between each stall, for £65.

The resignation of Mr. Harrison as an Associate Judge, making a nomination of some other character to supply his place necessary, I determined, after contemplating every character which presented itself to my view, to name Mr. Iredell, of North Carolina; because, in addition to the reputation he sustains for abilities, legal knowledge, and respectability of character, he is of a State of some importance in the Union—that has given *no* character to a federal office. In ascertaining the character of this gentleman, I had recourse to every means of information in my power, and found them all concurring in his favor.

SUNDAY, 7th.

Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon.

MONDAY, 8th.

Nominated officers for the Revenue department in North Carolina. Mr. Iredell as an Associate Judge; and *all those* who had been temporarily appointed during the recess of the Senate to fill resigned offices; likewise Major Samuel Shaw, as Consul for Canton, in China.

Sent the Bill which had been presented to me on Thursday last, back to the House of Representatives, with my approved signature.

TUESDAY, 9th.

A good deal of company at the Levee to-day.
Exercised on horseback in the forenoon.

WEDNESDAY, 10th.

Sat from 9 until 11 o'clock for Mr. Trumbull to draw my

picture in his historical pieces.⁴² Dispatched Commissions, and all the necessary Acts, to the Revenue officers in North Carolina.

THURSDAY, 11th.

Exercised on horseback in the forenoon.

The following gentlemen dined here, viz : Messrs. Leonard and Groal, of Massachusetts ; Huntington and Sturges, of Connecticut ; Silvester, of New York ; Sinnickson, of New Jersey ; Gale, of Maryland ; and Bland, Parker and Moore, of Virginia.

FRIDAY, 12th.

Sat from 9 o'clock until 11, for Mr. John Trumbull, for the purpose of drawing my picture.

A good deal of company (gentlemen and ladies) to visit Mrs. Washington this afternoon.

SATURDAY, 13th.

Walked in the forenoon to the house to which I am about to remove. Gave directions for the management of the furniture, &c., and had some of it put up.

SUNDAY, 14th.

At home all day—writing private letters to Virginia.

MONDAY, 15th.

Sat between 9 and 11, for Mr. John Trumbull.

Sent to both Houses of Congress a Letter from the Pres-

42. These "historical pieces" were the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Mr. Trumbull had arrived from Paris in November, 1789, and proceeded to paint as many of the heads of the signers of the Declaration of Independence as were present in Congress, at the second session, which commenced in New York on the fourth of January, 1790. At the same time he painted the portrait of Washington on horseback, for his "historical pieces," above referred to.

ident of New Hampshire, enclosing the adopted articles of amendments of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the latter at its last session, to the States individually. Perused two letters to Col^o. Hawkins, of the Senate, sent to me by the Secretary of War for my information. The one from a Landin Clark, dated Nashville, Warren County, the 8th of Sept'r, 1789; the other from Brig'r Genl. Joseph Martin, dated Smith's River, Jan. 7, 1790. The first of these letters mentions that the loose and disorderly people that first settled the district in which he is, remove, as government (by means of the Superior Court) is extended amongst them, and supplied by persons of better character and morals. That the Spanish Governor of Louisiana is holding out every lure to invite the citizens of the United States to settle under that government. That a Doctor White, who has been some time at New Orleans, does not seem to like the government, and discourages our settlers from migrating to it till it can at least be seen what measures the government of the Union will take respecting the navigation of the Mississippi. That conventions which it had been proposed to hold in Kentucky, and other districts of the western country, for the purpose of addressing the old Congress on this subject, had been proposed for the same reason. That there was no appearance of giving up the Posts of the Natchez to the United States, though it was within their territory; on the contrary, Roman Catholic Churches were built there, and provision made for newly arrived priests. That the Spanish Governor has said that it is not want of land that make them oppose our settlements, or which causes them to withhold the navigation of the Mississippi from us, but because they do not like our advancing in such numbers, and so fast upon them. In short, they act under the operation of fear and jealousy, though they will not acknowledge these to be the motives

for their conduct. That it has been reported through the Western Settlements that Mr. Gardoqui had invited them to put themselves under the Spanish government, with assurances of peace and trade as consequences of it ; and that the Governor, by proclamation, had invited them to become inhabitants of Louisiana. That any person (he is informed) may take produce to New Orleans, paying 15 pr. ct. duty to the King. That the force (military) in the two Floridas consist of two regiments, of 600 men each ; and he is told a third is ordered to be raised, to consist entirely of Spaniards by birth. That the district in which he is, populates fast and will soon make a State. And as the navigation of the Mississippi is essential to them, it must be obtained by treaty, or by force, or they must connect themselves with the Spaniards. That it is not supposed the two Floridas and Louisiana contain more than 20,000 souls. That the distance from Nashville to New Orleans by land (which he has traveled) is about 450 or 500 miles, and not a mountain and hardly a hill in the way. That this year he supposes they will make 300 hhds. of tobacco—for which $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ only is given, when the Spaniard gets 10 dollars pr. hd. wt.

The other letter from Gen. Martin encloses the report of a Committee of the Assembly of North Carolina, which had been appointed to examine into a correspondence between him and Mr. McGillivray, by which he stands acquitted of any intention to injure the United States, or any of them. Informs him that from tolerable good information, he has just heard that the Chickasaw Nation had made a stroke at the Chicamages Indians, and were driving all before them. That several women and children of the latter had run to the inhabitants of Little River for refuge. That he shall set out in a few days, and as soon as the particulars can be known will give information of them. Wishes to know whether Congress approves of this war or not. Thinks he

can easily stop it, if it does not meet their approbation. But adds, their wars with one another may be the means of peace to our frontiers. Requests a hint on the subject by way of Richmond, directed to the care of the Post-master there.⁴³

TUESDAY, 16th.

Intended to have used exercise on horseback, but the weather prevented my doing it. Rode to my intended habitation, and gave some directions respecting the management of the furniture.

The Levee to-day was thin.

Received some papers from the Secretary at War respecting a correspondence to be opened between Col. Hawkins, of the Senate, and Mr. McGillivray, of the Creek Nation, for the purpose of getting the latter, with some other chiefs of that nation to this place, as an expedient to avert a war with them. But, the commissioning a person to negotiate this business with Mr. McGillivray, without laying the matter before the Senate, and the expense of the business appearing to bring in question the *powers* of the President, I requested to see and converse with the Secretary of War, to-morrow, on this subject.

WEDNESDAY, 17th.

The Secretary attending; and reference being had to the Act constituting the Department of War, and the Act

43. This matter is in relation to Tennessee, which had belonged to North Carolina. It was erected into a Territory in 1790, (having been ceded to the United States, by North Carolina, in 1784,) under the title of "Territory south of the river Ohio," as distinguished from the "North-western Territory." In 1789, the Legislature of North Carolina authorized its representatives in Congress to execute deeds of conveyance of Tennessee to the United States, which they did the following year. Tennessee was admitted into the Union in 1796.

appropriating 20,000 dollars for the expense of treating with the Southern Indians seeming to remove (at least in a degree) the above doubts, but not in an unequivocal manner, I desired him to take the opinion of the Chief Justice of the United States and that of the Secretary of the Treasury on these points, and let me know the result.

THURSDAY, 18th.

Sat for Mr. Trumbull from 9 o'clock till 10 ; after which exercised in the post-chaise with Mrs. Washington. On our return home called on Mrs. Adams, lady of the Vice-President.

The following company dined here to-day, viz :—Judge Cushing and his lady ; the Postmaster General and his lady, and Messrs. Boudinot, Griffin, Coles, Gerry, and White, and their ladies.

Sent a Message to the Senate with the copies of a letter from the Governor of Massachusetts, and a resolve of the Assembly of that State, respecting the disputed boundary between them and the British of Nova Scotia.

FRIDAY, 19th.

Exercised on horseback about 9 o'clock. Walked afterwards to my new house.

Received a Capt. Drew, Com'r of a British sloop of war, sent express to Sir John Temple, Consul-General of that nation in the United States.

The visitors this evening to Mrs. Washington were numerous and respectable.

SATURDAY, 20th.

Sat from 9 until 11, for Mr. Trumbull. Walked afterwards to my new house—then rode a few miles with Mrs. Washington and the children before dinner ; after which

I again visited my new house in my coach (because it rained).

SUNDAY, 21st.

Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon—wrote letters respecting my domestic concerns afterwards.

MONDAY, 22d.

Set seriously about removing my furniture to my new house. Two of the gentlemen of the family had their beds taken there, and would sleep there to-night.

TUESDAY, 23d.

Few or no visitors at the Levee to-day, from the idea of my being on the move. After dinner, Mrs. Washington, myself, and children removed, and lodged at our new habitation.

WEDNESDAY, 24th.

Employed in arranging matters about the house and fixing matters.

THURSDAY, 25th.

Engaged as yesterday.

In the afternoon a Committee of Congress presented an Act for enumerating the inhabitants of the United States.

FRIDAY, 26th.

A numerous company of gentlemen and ladies were here this afternoon.

Exercised on horseback this forenoon.

SATURDAY, 27th.

Sat for Mr. Trumbull this forenoon ; after which exercised in the coach with Mrs. Washington and the children.

SUNDAY, 28th.

Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon. Wrote letters on private business afterwards.

MARCH, 1790.

MONDAY, 1st.

Exercised on horseback this forenoon, attended by Mr. John Trumbull, who wanted to see me mounted.

Informed the House of Representatives (where the Bill originated) that I had given my assent to the act for taking a Census of the People.

Also communicated to both Houses the application from the field officers of Harrison County, (made through the County Lieutenant, Col^o. Duval,) for assistance, as they apprehend the season was near at hand when Indian depredations would be commenced. With these, some other papers respecting the Western Frontiers were sent.

TUESDAY, 2d.

Much and respectable company was at the Levee to-day. Caused a letter to be written to the Gov'r of St. Jago, respecting the imprisonment of a Capt. Hammond.

WEDNESDAY, 3d.

Exercised on horseback between 9 and 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 4th.

Sat from 9 until half after 10 o'clock for Mr. Trumbull. The following gentlemen dined here to-day, viz:—The Vice-President, Messrs. Langdon, Wingate, Dalton, Strong, Ellsworth, Schuyler, King, Patterson, Morris, McClay, Bassett, Henry, Johnson, Hawkins, Izard, Butler, and Few, all of the Senate.

FRIDAY, 5th.

A very numerous company of ladies and gentlemen here this evening.

SATURDAY, 6th.

Exercised in the coach with Mrs. Washington and the children, and in the afternoon walked around the Battery.

Received a letter from the Governor of the western territory, dated at the Rapids of Ohio,⁴⁴ giving an account of the state of affairs in the western country.

SUNDAY, 7th.

At home all day—writing letters on private business.

MONDAY, 8th.

Sent to both Houses of Congress the Resolves of the Delaware State, to adopt and make part of the Constitution of the United States, the amendments proposed by the General Government—except the first article of the said amendments, the consideration of which they postponed.

TUESDAY, 9th.

A good many gentlemen attended the Levee to-day—among whom were many members of Congress.

WEDNESDAY, 10th.

Exercised on horseback between 9 and 11 o'clock. On my return had a long conversation with Col^o. Willet, who was engaged to go as a private agent, but for public purposes, to Mr. McGillivray, principal chief of the Creek Nation. In this conversation he was impressed with the critical situation of our affairs with that nation—the importance of getting him and some other chiefs to this city

44. Now Louisville, Kentucky.

—the arguments justifiable for him to use to effect this— with such lures as respected McGillivray personally, and might be held out to him. His (Col^o. Willet's) going was not to have the appearance of a governmental act—he, and the business he went upon, would be introduced to McGillivray by Col^o. Hawkins, of the Senate, (from North Carolina,) who was a correspondent of M'Gillivray's—but he would be provided with a passport to him and other Indian Chiefs, if they inclined to make use of it; but not to part with it if they did not. The letter from Col^o. Hawkins to McGillivray was calculated to bring to his and the view of the Creek Nation the direful consequences of a rupture with the United States. The disposition of the general government to deal justly and honorably by them—and the means by which they, the Creeks, may avert the calamities of war, which must be brought on by the disorderly people of both nations, if a Treaty is not made and observed. His instructions relative to the principal points to be negotiated would be given to Col^o. Willet, in writing, by the Secretary of War.

THURSDAY, 11th.

A Letter from Arthur Campbell, Esqr., of Washington County, Virginia, to the Secretary at War, was put into my hands by the latter, containing the following information—the letter dated 6th Feb., '90 :

That half the Cherokee Nation would desire to remain neuter in case of a war between the United States and the Creek Indians, viz :—those in the neighborhood of Chota, and all those which are called the Middle Settlements. The towns on the Tennessee below Hiwassee, and those on the heads of the Caussa, would aid the Creeks.

That from the Long Island in Holstein to the Junction of French Broad, the navigation is equal to that of Monongahela between the mouth of Cheat and Pittsburgh—below it, it is exceeding good to where the river passes through Cumberland Mountain, a distance of about 150 miles by water. Here the river runs with great rapidity against a steep rock, which forms its bank and makes a short turn, and gives this place the name of the whirl; the river here being not more than the fourth of its common breadth—above and below it is very deep but not dangerous, with care.

That from this place the river runs with a gentle current southerly, near the foot of the Cumberland Mountain, on the west side for about 100 miles, (something eastwardly of this distance the mountain ends,) then it begins to turn northwardly 100 miles more to the upper end of the Muscle Shoals.

That these Muscle Shoals are gentle rapids for about 30 miles, and the difficulty lays in strangers missing the right channel—the river being 2 miles wide and full of small islands.

That the Creek landing on the Tennessee is about 80 miles below the whirl, from whence there is a good road to the Causa, on the branches of which, and the Alabama river, (both waters of the Mobile) most of the upper Creeks live.

That below the Muscle Shoals a row-boat of any size may ascend the river with almost the same facility it passes downwards.

That from Nashville to the lower settlements on Holstein the new road is computed 180 miles. Miro is the name of the district.

That from Nashville to the Muscle Shoals is 70 miles.

That it is the upper Creeks *generally*, the Cherokees of the lower towns, to wit, Chickamaga, Jack and Crews Town, that give annoyance to the Southern settlements of Kentucky, the path through the wilderness, and the Holstein settlements.

That the Miro District (which contains all the Cumberland settlements,) can raise 800 good militia men—total number of inhabitants may be about 4,000, besides slaves.

That Washington District in North Carolina contains 4,000 militia, and Washington District in Virginia about 2,000 militia—the two latter mostly in Holstein Valley.

That Kentucky District has between 8 and 10,000 men.

That in his opinion a regiment of militia could be raised to go against the Southern Indians, to serve one company in six weeks after the officers should receive orders for the purpose, and that before the expiration of that time 560 regular troops could be enlisted to serve three years or better—call them rangers. The light infantry companies and troops and horse of in the different western counties might be ordered into service agreeable to the existing laws of Virginia. Out of these a fine Ranging Regiment might be enlisted.

That the distances, as computed, from place to place, are as follows, viz :

From Lexington, in Kentucky,

To Danville.....	30 miles.
Green River.....	60 “
Big Barren River.....	60 “
Red River Station.....	40 “
Nashville, on Cumb'd. . .	25 “
Muscle Shoals.....	70 “

— 285.

From Lexington to Crab Orchard.....	40 miles.
To Cumberland Gap.....	100 “
The mouth of Hiwassee.....	75 “
Big Shoemac Town, (Cherokee)...	40 “
Creek Towns.....	60 “
	— 315.

From Nashville to Holstein—

To Bledsoes Lick.....	30 miles.
Big Salt Lick, (Cumber'd).....	30 “
Junction of the Holstein and Ten- nessee.....	100 “
	— 160.

From the mouth of Holstein, the direct way to the Creek
Towns—

To Hiwassee old Town (Cherokees)...	40 miles.
Big Shoemac.....	30 “
Upper Creeks or Caussa Waters..	60 “
	— 130.

The following gentlemen dined here to-day, viz :

Mr. Read, of the Senate, the Speaker, and the following gentlemen of the House of Representatives, viz :—Messrs. Gilman, Goodhue, Aimes, Wadsworth, Trumbull, Benson, Lawrence, Peter Muhlenberg, Wynkoop, Vining, Carroll, Contee, Madison, Page, and Sumpter—also Judge Bedford and Mr. John Trumbull.

E R R A T A .

The following errata have been detected upon a careful comparison of the original manuscript with the press. As an excuse for their occurrence, it may be mentioned that the Diary was printed from a copy made of it, which was supposed to be quite correct. A few other corrections have been noted.

- Page 5, 2d line from foot : for *and* read *which*.
- “ 6, 6th “ top : place *s* after *find* and *love* ; change *they* for *it*.
- “ 11, 9th “ “ read *Mrs.* for *Mr.*
- “ 13, 11th “ “ add *s* after *Instruction*.
- “ 16, 10th “ “ change *k* for *c* in *embarcation*.
- 19th “ “ read *dependence* instead of *confidence*.
- “ 19, 20th “ “ insert *also* after *another*.
- “ 20, 6th “ foot : read *on or* in place of *over*.
- “ 24, 8th “ “ read *Bull's* for *Bub's*.
- “ 26, last line : *Washington* means *former* instead of *latter*.
- “ 27, 17th line from top : read *Set* for *Sat*.
- 10th “ foot : for *thin* read *these* ; for *and* read *are*.
- 3d “ “ *Brookfield* is the real name.
- “ 30, 11th and 12th lines from top : comma after *dressed*, and small *w* in *We*.
- “ 34, 14th line from top : comma after *them*, and add, *as also by the 40 gun ship which lay in the same range with them*.
- 27th “ top : read *others*, in place of *them the*.
- “ 37, 15th “ “ insert *now* after *are*.
- “ 38, 4th “ foot : put *comma* in place of *full stop* after *Marshall*.
- “ 41, 10th “ “ read *stayed* for *staid*.
- “ 45, 6th “ “ read *Brigham* for *Bingham*.
- “ 49, 20th “ top : read *McGillivray* for *McGillevey*.
- “ 50, 11th “ “ insert *the* before *play*.
- “ 52, 6th “ foot : insert *i* in *visters*.
- “ 53, 8th “ “ read *Mr. and Mrs. Few*.
- “ 54, 18th “ “ after *Vice-President*, insert *his lady, Colo. and Mrs. Smith*.

- Page 60, 2d line from top : strike out *a* in *around*.
 10th " " place *comma* after *proceedings*.
 " 63, 13th " foot : strike out *e* in *Polenitz*.
 " 64, 5th " top : read *clean* for *clear*.
 " 65, 14th " " place *2d Nov'r* after *held*.
 21st " " insert *the* after *against*.
 " 68, 9th " foot : the word *them* appears to be required after
from.
 " 70, 13th " top : the phrase ends as it is printed.
 " 77, 6th " foot : read *approving* for *approved*.
 " 78, 19th " top : read *arrangement* for *management*.
 " 81, 10th " " do. do.
 " 86, 9th " " read *for* in place of *to*.
 " 88, 3d and 4th lines from top : read *Nickajack* and *Crows Town*.
 14th line from foot : read *of horse* in place of *and horse of*.
 " 89, 4th and 7th lines from top : read 70 for 75, and 310 for 315.



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