

Sunday - 1 Aug[ust] 1819.

Rose before six having cont[inued] rather late in bed, that I might get a little sleep, but with[out] success. - -
 Read before meeting in Law's Serious Call. - M^r Chan-
 ning preached - His text was from Heb[rews] [Chapter] 4 [verses] 15-16 -
 "For we have not an high-priest &c - " - M^r C[hanning]
 began by remarking, that the Epistle to the Hebrews was
~~add~~ intended principally to remove the prejudices of the Jews,
 arising from their peculiar rites & laws, and to convince
 them that the Gospel was better than their law - Hence
 it is necessarily obscure - The prejudices have passed a-
 way - and the passages alluding to them have lost in great
 measure their applicability - Paul's course of reasoning
 with the Jews is to show them, that in Christ they had
 a more perfect High Priest, who entered not every year
 as did the High Priest so eminent in the Jewish Law,
 into the Sanctuary - but who, having offered up him-
 self, had entered the Holy of Holies, where he ever liveth

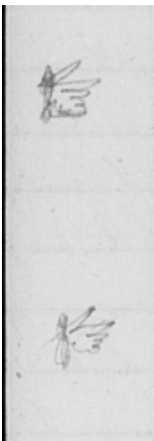
to make intercession for us. - - The purpose, to which the pas-
 sage would now be applied was, to explain & enforce the duty
 of prayer - Jesus Christ, we are here told, intercedes or
 prays to God for men, even in his exalted state, sitting
 at God's right hand - Prayer then is not, as some
 have supposed, an inferior duty, which is only to be performed
 on earth - It belongs to Heaven, as well as to earth. How-
 ever our powers may be enlarged still all that we have is de-
 rived from God - The highest angel in heaven looks to God

as the only fountain of his purity, and holiness & joy - As therefore there is every where dependence, every where should be prayer - - But if prayer belongs to heaven, much more is it needed on earth - It is a principal design of the Christian religion to bring us to God, & it is by prayer that we are to approach him. - The feeling of our want & dependence will necessarily lead us to look to God for support. We cannot of ourselves attain to holiness but we can seriously desire it, & pray to God for help, & he has promised the aid of his Spirit to such as truly seek him. - It is God's will, that men should acknowledge him as the source of all power & of all good.

A Christian life must spring up by the note of devotion, and be watered by the dews, which that brings

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from heaven. - Nothing can supply the place of prayer - not reading of good books - nor society - nor preaching - Indeed, prayer should be regarded as the means, by wh[ich] these are to have their efficacy - Prayer also is essentially necessary, to keep alive our sense of dependance on God. Nothing so strongly impresses this sentiment on the mind, as when we lift up the heart to God to supplicate from him the relief of our wants - -. There are some who represent the death of Christ, as a satisfaction to God's justice, so that after this event forgiveness of sins is an act of justice & not of mercy. - But the scriptures teach differently. "Jesus Christ entered Heaven not as a claimant, but as a supplicant - ~~not~~ to intercede, & not to demand." - Prayer is also necessary to subdue our proneness to pride & self-complacency. This is a feeling known to all - Our very virtues tend to



nourish it. By prayer we are led to acknowledge God as the source of all our virtue - and of every thing we possess. It is by this alone, that humility can be kept alive. - There is another error, which is unhappily very prevalent, and wh[ich] is leading many to destruction - It is, the regarding of created beings as the sources of our happiness - This is to be

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corrected only by prayer.

There is no sight so interesting, as that of a man a frail man - holding intercourse with his God in prayer - approaching him with filial trust, to acknowledge before him his guilt - & to implore his mercy, & his aid. - It is to be feared, that many have formed low & unfavourable ideas of prayer from having seen it performed hypocritically or fanatically. - But such should remember, that prayer is not merely the conforming of the exterior to the situation of a supplicant it is not merely the bending of the knees, or the raising of the eyes to God - it is the lifting up of the heart -

Without such prayer, it is possible, that men may exhibit some virtues - may be externally decent in their lives - honest, upright, & even generous - But they cannot attain, without it, to any high degree of virtue - It is strange, that invited & encouraged as we are to offer to our Heavenly Father our praises & petitions - assured as we are, that sincere prayer is never presented in vain - we should yet neglect a duty so important - & so delight-

ful -

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In the afternoon M^r Channing having gone thro' the devotional services with his usual fervor, remarked that he felt himself too much oppressed by heat to deliver a sermon, without exhausting himself to a degree, wh[ich] he knew his hearers would wish him to avoid, - He should therefore read a portion of scripture, & then close with the usual services. - He read in a most interesting manner the account of the Resurrection, & of Our Saviour's subsequent appearances to his disciples - & of his ascension - Then after a prayer, the doxology was sung.

The heat is indeed extreme, & has been so for two days past.

Friday - 6 August] 1819

This evening was passed at M^r Jus[tice] Lee's, in consequence of a very gratifying invitation, which M^r Lee took the pains to come to my office to communicate. - I prize highly every mark of friendship from this worthy family - The princ[ipal] guests of this social party were M^r Ch[arle]s Ayluin & wife from Quebec - There were also present M^r Ayluin, the uncle,

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a delightful old gentleman of 70, who had that day rode from Portsmouth, and his neice, Miss Hanna Ayluin - Uncle & Aunt Sewall & family were also there. - I passed an unusually pleasant evening.-

All the leisure time of this week is employed

in writing for the next N[orth] A[merican] Review. -

Sunday - 8 Aug[ust] 1819.

M^r Channing preached in the morning - His sermon was on humility - "Whosoever humbleth himself as this little child, shall be the greatest in the Kingdom of heaven." It is an imp[ortant] qu[estion] what is true greatness? - & to this there are various answers - Some place it in rule, wealth & dist[inction] - others in intellectual superiority - Some in political skill - some in military powers. - It was peculiar to the Chr[istian] religion that it placed true greatness in humility. This was plainly taught in various passages - "He that would be greatest among you, let him be your servant" - " He that humbleth himself shall be exalted" - and the beautiful examples contained in the parable of the contrite publican - in the passage in the text - & in our Savi-our's washing his disciples feet. - Education among the antients tended to nourish self-estimation, vanity & love of distinction - It were to be wished, that this were confined to an-

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tient times. But in Ch[ristia]n nations the system of ed[ucation] encourages & flatters the thirst for notice & dist[inction] as if this desire were the ground-work of virtue - - M^r C[hanning] said, he sh[oul]d attempt to illustrate this great doctrine of Christianity - that humility is true greatness - first by considering those things, in wh[ich] greatness is ordinarily placed - Intellectual endowment is justly esteemed among the noblest powers of men. But genius is the gift of heaven, & its possessor fails of true greatness exactly so far, as he wants humility & as he omits to ascribe to God all that he has. In truth genius is much less a ground of self-estimation, than the slow & painful acqu[isition] of inferior

minds, made from the desire of doing good, or a sense of duty - Great intellectual power, however, is usually attended with humility - Socrates professed his ignorance, & laughed at all pretensions to superior wisdom. The most able ~~unde~~ moral writer, among Chr[istian]s, Bishop Butler, exposes in the strongest terms the limitations of the human powers. - Newton & Locke are names never associated with self-esteem & vanity. (Here followed a truly sublime passage in the ~~eff~~ sense of inferiority & feebleness, wh[ich] even Newton's stupendous intellect, stupendous i.e. in human view, felt while surveying the infinity of God's works). - No great work was ever accomplished, wh[ich] had the love of praise or applause for its motive - No man

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ever wrote with distinguished excellence, unless he came full of his subject, and animated with the desire of doing good. Let a man extend ever so widely his aims, or make efforts ever so great for the improvement of others; if it appear, that his own glory, or reputation among men, is his motive, we cease to honour him -

M^r C[hanning] proceeded to speak of political greatness. He described with all the force & eloquence of truth the weakness of statesmen, & the futility of their wisest plans. - He pointed us to instances, in which the Providence of God had signally confounded the proudest schemes of human policy - It seemed to him, he said, that in this very age God had remarkably demonstrated the superiority of his power & wisdom, & the little trust to be placed in human wisdom. He did not give success to G[reat] Brit[ain] till her two most boasted statesmen had descended to their graves & were succeeded by inferior men. And this event was brought about by

	<p>means, wh[ich] human ingenuity could not forseer or control. - M^r C[hanning] then spoke of those virtues wh[ich] belong to Chr[istian] greatness - Humility was an ingredient in all - What is piety, but humility - a sense of entire dependence on God, and a resigna-</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">75</p> <p>tion to his will. - What is benevolence? - Can it exist without a humble sense of God's goodness to ourselves, & a desire, by his aid, to communicate good to others?</p> <p>I am unable to follow the preacher thro' the whole of this admirable discourse. These are its most prominent parts.</p> <p>I attended my class in the Vestry - & was as usual gratified with this labour.</p> <p>M^r C[hanning] preached in the afternoon, & delivered an excellent sermon on the duty of promoting Christianity by exhibiting in our lives its effects. - He insisted, with his usual power, on the great advantage of Chr[istianit]y, in that, there was no state or cond[ition] of life, wh[ich] did not enable the Chr[istian] professor there to extend & promote religion - The text was from 1 Peter. [Chapter] 2 - [verse] 12 "Having your conv[ersation] honest among the Gentiles &</p> <p>After meeting I called to see Aunt Scott. This was my first visit to her since she has recommenced house-keeping, which she did in the course of last week in a house in Central Court - - I found her pleasantly situated - The house overlooks M^r</p>

S. Salisbury's garden, & is airy & convenient - She ex-

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pressed herself much happier, now that she has a house of her own -

Tuesday. 10 Aug[ust]. 1819.

This afternoon I attended at Cambridge the induction of M^r A. Norton & M^r Geo[rge] Tickner to Professor's chairs. - M^r N[orton] delivered a sublime address on the study of Theology, and the qualifications of a consummate Theologian. I was most powerfully moved by some parts of this address. - M^r Tickner pronounced an oration on poetry, its history & national characteristics, which had much spirit & elegance - & was delivered in an easy graceful manner. I was much gratified with all the exercises. -

I went out on horseback, & was joined on the road by H. Rice, who was also on horse-back, & accompanied me on my return. - J. G. King & C. S. Davies Esq[uires] were at Cambridge

Wedn[esday] 11 Aug[ust] 1819

I was greatly delighted at rec[eivin]g last ev[enin]g an inv[itation] to dine to-day ~~of~~ ^{at} Judge Prescott's in company with Davies & Tickner. I had felt for some time as if my acquaintance with that family was broken off;

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I could now renew it in the happiest manner - and we had a pleasant dinner. M^r F. Dexter, & Miss C. Preble were the other guests - It was a small

familiar party, & entirely unrestrained.

Friday. 13 Aug[ust]. 1819

Dined at N. Hale's in company with Davies
& Tickner - Deacon Tickner - & E. T. Channing.
We did not talk much, but it was tolerably
pleasant. -

In the ev[enin]g I was at a small party at
Uncle Sewall's, consisting mostly of the Ayluin
family. - -

Saturday. 14 Aug[ust]. 1819.

I devoted the greater part of this day to
writing for the N[orth] A[merican] Review - Indeed this
has occupied many of my hours through
the week - & almost all my thoughts.

In the evening went to Club at Hale's.
We were surprised & gratified at the entrance
of three, we had supposed out of town - S. Swett,
A. Ritchie, & L. Shaw -

I had been deprived of sleep nearly all the

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night before - & therefore retired at an early hour.

Sunday. 15 Aug[ust]. 1819.

M^r Capen preached. In the morning his ser-
mon was on "parental discipline" - & contained
much good sense. -

M^r Greely was absent, & at his request, I assigned to the children in the Vestry their exercise for the next sabbath.

Saturday - 21 August.

Early in the morning set out on horseback for Marblehead - The ride was pleasant eno' till about ½ past seven, when it became excessively hot, & when I reached M^arbleh^ead about ½ past eight, I was very much fatigued, & wet as if I had plunged in the sea - I was not much disposed to stir the rest of the day - & was obliged to relinquish an intention I had formed of going to Salem in the afternoon.

Sunday - 22 Aug[ust]. 1819.

Attended meeting all day at Rev^{erend} M^r Bartlett's. In the morning M^r B^artlett deli^{vered} an admirable sermon on "being led by the Spirit" - "As many as are led by the spirit of God, they are the sons of God"

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I have heard from M^r Channing few sermons superior to this - and M^r B^artlett delivered it in such a manner, as to engage the attention, & to please, while he instructed. - In the afternoon the sermon was a good one - but not so good as that in the morning, and I cannot at this moment (31 Aug[ust]) recall the subject.

Monday - 23 Aug[ust]. 1819

It rained heavily in the morning, & my prospect

was a dreary one - But it cleared away,
& after breakfast, I started about ½ past 7
o'clock - I was gratified in having the company
of M^r Sam^{ue}l Whitwell in a chaise. - The sun
was clouded without rain, & I had a very
pleasant ride - In this visit I had once
more the happiness to find my father, & all
my friends well. How many causes have I to
be thankful.

Among other subjects, which I had heard of in
Boston, but learned the certainty of in M^{arble}h^{ea}d was
the engagement of my cousin Mary Gray to Lieut^{enant}
Alanson. Lieut^{enant} A^{lanson} is, I believe, an excellent young
man. His sit^{uation} (in the army) is not the most desirable

But it is to be hoped, he may ere long be able to change it for some commercial employment - -

On returning to Boston the first news was that 13 or 14 had died of the yellow or malignant fever on Saturday & Sunday. Great alarm seemed to exist. But in the afternoon the weather became cool - no new cases occurred - & the fears subsided -

Wednesday - 25 Aug[ust] 1819.

Commencement day - I did not go to Cambridge, but passed the day in my office.

Thursday - 26 Aug[ust]. 1819

Φ.B.K.

Went to Cambridge to attend Φ.B.K. - An attempt was made to change entirely the course of proceeding, by chusing a majority of the committee for app[ointin]g orator & poet for [^]of persons not residing in Cambridge or connected with the College - Several of us conversed upon this, & considering it a dangerous innovation, resolved to defeat it. I accordingly moved to add three - & care being taken to nominate officers of College, we thus made the committee consist of a majority of college instructors.

I had the pleasure to meet J. G. King here, & went with him to see M^{rs} King. I had not intend-

ed to dine with the Society - but finding it to be King's intention I resolved to stay - The number who dined was

The oration by M^r
Prof[essor] Brazer
was very good. -
M^r Cushing
delivered the poem

rather small . King & Tickner & myself sat near
& I had Spooner on my right, so that I had
a very pleasant dinner. - After King & Tickner
went away, & toward the evening, we had some
very good songs & anecdotes - M^r Alston particularly
entertained us with several very good stories of Beau
Brummel - & one of his own adventure while travelling
- I walked home

Class meeting

I had forgotten to mention, that on tuesday ev[enin]g
preceding commencement, we had a class-meeting
at Concert Hall - & a supper. - There were present
D. Sears - F. Parkman - J.C. Merrill - T. G. Whitman -
S. Merrill - Bailey - Gardner & myself - A founda-
tion was laid for a fund.

Sunday. 29 Aug[ust] 1819.

M^r Channing preached all day - His morning sermon
was excellent. It was on the happiness of a religious
life. "In keeping thy commandments, there is great re-
ward." - I have neither time nor room to analyze
this admirable discourse - In the afternoon the ser-

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mon was one I had heard before, on the wisdom of
God, as displayed in his works - "O Lord! how mani-
fold are thy works, in wisdom hast thou made them all."

In the course of the day I read some part of
Stuart's reply to M^r Channing.

In the evening called at Aunt Scott's - and at

<p>D^r Harris</p>	<p>Uncle J. Sewall's. Uncle & Aunt S[ewall] had just returned from a journey into N[ew] H[ampshire] & Vermont. I was pleased to see Aunt S[ewall] much improved in health & spirits. -</p> <p>M^r Greele & myself called to see D^r Harris of N[ew] York, my former preceptor - but found he had returned - I had called before on Friday ev[enin]g but did not see him. - At Cambridge on Thursday I saw & was near him, but as he did not seem to recognize me in the crowd, I did not accost him, thinking I should see him in Boston.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Monday - 30 Aug[ust] 1819-</p> <p>I am now to record what I shall consider a memorable event - In pursuance of an intention I have long had, I went this afternoon to Quincy, accompanied by my cousin Geo[rge] Gray in a chaise - We went</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">83</p> <p>to M^r Greenleafs. - M^r G[reenleaf] accompanied me to the house of Pres[ident] Adams - The venerable sage was closetted with M^r Jus[tice] Marston, when we went in - but he soon appeared, & rec[eive]d me in the most obliging, placid manner. He was dressed in a loose gown, and appeared to be in good health. He indeed sometimes labored for breath - but this I attributed to corpulency - He seated himself on a sofa, & I renewed my chair & sat down beside him. - He said to me "I believe you were formerly a pupil of my son, were you not?" - "Yes, Sir, for a year & more" - "I do not remember to have seen you since I then met you at his</p>

house.” - “ I have not, I think, seen you, Sir, since then” - (In truth I have no remembrance whatever of having ever met this patriarch before - but if I had met him, I could not have forgotten it - It is possible, that in a large company he may have been present without my knowing it.) - I was at some loss for conversation, but the old gentleman relieved me, by always reviving the talk, when it paused - We talked of the fever - of his Son’s expected arrival - Of the state of France - upon wh[ich] M^r Adams remarked, that the French would never again endure

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an absolute monarchy- & that they were introducing into their government as much freedom, as they could bear - That the King was recalling the most obnoxious persons - & even the regicide - M^r Maison - “That is more than the English did, in Charles 2nds time.” - M^r Adams - “Yes, Sir,” the regicides then were hunted thro’ the earth” - M^r A[dams] then enquired of me, if M^r Everett (meaning the Rev[erend] Professor E[verett]) was expected home shortly. - I answered, that I believed he was expected to arrive in course of a month. - M^r Adams - “And pray, Sir, what great cargoes of information are these gentlemen to bring from England” - “They will, no doubt, bring much addition to their stock of knowledge, but not so much from England, as from the Continent - M^r Everett will, no doubt, in Germany, ~~add no~~ gain much theological knowledge - M^r Tickner, I presume, has returned full fraught with classic literature.” - M^r A[dams] “And didn’t he carry a great deal away with

	<p>him? - For my own part, I have no belief in this travelling abroad to get information. - They may learn quite so much at home” - “Well, Sir, D^r Johnson says, that he who would bring know-</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">85</p> <p>ledge home, must carry knowledge abroad with him.”</p> <p>M^r A[dams] made some remarks unfavourable to German divines - Answ[er] “M^r Everett may learn much there, without adopting their opinions.” - M^r A[dams] “Yes, Sir” - - “I have been astonished to find how the German Theologians explain away those things, in which we have been accustomed to rest our hopes - In M^r Stuart’s answer to M^r Channing, I have read some quotations, in which they go so far, as even to impute fraud & deception to the apostles. - I think in this, they are more ingenious than wise” - M^r A[dams] “Yes, Sir, I think so. - Their explanations, I think, are very absurd & foolish.” - But, why should M^r Stuart quote them, what has this to do with M^r Channing?” - I explained the use made of it by M^r S[tuart]. - I wished to draw M^r A[dams] to speak of the Revolution - & for that purpose I mentioned La Fayette, by saying, that M^r Tickman had told me, he saw him often, & that he lived in affluence - I also remarked upon the many changes of wh[ich] La Fayette had been witness - M^r A[dams] “Yes, Sir, M^r La Fayette has seen many reverses. I wonder what part of his estates, he has recovered.” - - “I believe he had a large grant from the American Gov[ernment]” - M^r A[dams] - “Yes - the Am[erican] Gov[ernment] have done</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">86</p> <p>more liberally for him, than for any other person concerned</p>

A fine moonlight evening.

in the Revolution - ~~They~~ as much as for all the others. They gave him a very valuable tract of land in Louisiana, about 1/3 of wh[ich] he sold at a great price, & the rest has been continually rising in value - Besides wh[ich] they gave him, I think, his full pay.” -

I feared the old gentleman would be wearied, & proposed to M^r Greenleaf to withdraw, to wh[ich] M^r G[reenleaf] seemed to assent very gladly.

We were accompanied by M^r Marston - At M^r G[reenleaf]’s I found a considerable party of ladies, & then discovered for the first time, that we had intruded upon a tea-party. - However, I thought it best to be as easy as possible - So, we took tea - Judge Adams came, & with him I could talk. - M^r Althorp - & M^r Price Greenleaf arrived at dark -

I proposed departing, as soon as it seemed decent - We had a very pleasant ride homeward.

Tuesday. 31 Aug[ust]. 1819.

Went into the steam-boat at 10 o’clock with M^r Greele, M^r Ritchie, & M^r Clapp - Just as we were seated, we had the pleasure to see Hon[orable] Jno. Lowell step on board - & M^r Warner - - I have sel-

dom known any thing finer, than this sail to & from Nahant. It was the first time, I had been in a steam-boat - & the first, I had seen Boston Harbour. - The day was delightful - & every thing concurred to

make it pleasant. There were only three or four other passengers besides those mentioned - so we had room enough, & could converse freely - M^r Lowell, who both went & returned with us, was very social, & entertained & enlivened us very much - M^r Warner was pleasant, but did not return. - We staid only two hours at Nahant. We dined there, & fared tolerably well - visited under the conduct of Col[onel] Sargent, who was acquainted with M^r Greele the Pavilion & the Chapel - & surveyed the sea-prospect - We were in Boston again by ½ past four o'clock -

On the passage up M^r Lowell talked much of his Father, & it was delightful to see the pious animation with which he described his father's character - his eloquence at the bar & in conversation - & his admirable virtues - - I believe too, it was all just