

(January 1844.) I, 65-66

As an interesting evidence of the late moral improvement among sailors; it may be stated that Capt^x Holdridge of ^{the} ship Asburton who had not been to sea for some years & who for the present voyage (the ship sailed, Jany. 12, 1844[†] for Liverpool) takes the temporary station of the captain belonging to the ship who is now sick on shore, asked Capt^x Richardson of the Sailors Home in presence of the missionary, whence his crew was obtained, how he must do to get his men on board, when he was ready to sail, if he did not haul the ship into the stream after their papers were signed. He was answered in the following manner. ~~I~~ I will be accountable that every man you have shipped from the Sailors Home shall of his own accord be at his post the hour you may name that you want him there. No man from our house goes on board drunk, or carried by an officer, or in a handcart. ^(crossed out) The sailors have improved since you went to sea, Capt^x Holdridge. You need not look after them or suppose you must hunt them up in ^{bawdy} ^(sic) houses, or in the dramshop. You may keep them at the Home for a month on shore if you do not sail immediately. Every man will walk ^{sober} aboard when you say you want them. You need not take your ship to sea by riggers because your sailors are all so drunk that you dare not send them aloft, for the first 24 hours after leaving the wharves. ^f The temperance cause has done wonders among them, 13000 ^{w.c.} sailors who now leave the port of New York have signed the temperance pledge, 1200 the ~~I~~ last year. The times have changed Captain since you last went to sea. You will also have some religious men on board in the forecastle. The sailors are going forward in moral improvement, & you must lend them all the encouragement you can with good discipline, while you are at sea.

OK

HAYNES

Vol. I, 61-64 Sunday, Jany. 28, 1844. The case of Walter George Haynes of Mississippi is one of peculiar interest. He was at the Chapel this day. He is a man of about 40 years of age, tall figure, fine open countenance and noble ~~mean~~. He has been an intemperate man for many years. When brought into the Chapel by the Chaplain this afternoon from Mr. Southwells boarding house he had on his only clothes, a summer dress of Jean with Jersey frock of the same. Capt^x Richardson at the dinner table of the Sailors Home this day had given to the Chaplain the following account of him. He had seen him for several days reading at the table in the reading room ~~at~~ of the Home. He knew he did not board at the house, but took little notice of him. The last Evg^x as he was standing near him talking to some person, this man came up to him & said, Sir are you a minister? No, I am the Keeper of this house. What do you want of a minister. I want to talk to one about religion. What ^{did} ~~said~~ Capt^x R^x About religion Sir answered the man. I have been an intemperate man & a scoffer. I signed the pledge at your meeting here last Wednesday Evg. and now I feel as if I would give anything if I could only talk to some minister about religion. I have been under deep convictions of sin before this but have always drowned my anxiety by rum. I can now do it no longer. I have been a very bad man. I wish to reform. I want religion. I feel awfully & ^I thought you was a minister & I wanted to talk with you. I come here to read religious books which I find on this table and the bible. I do not wish to do any harm in the house if you will allow me this privilege. I board with Mr. South^{wells} ~~at~~ 4 squares from here, & he is trying to get me a voyage. I belong to Mississippi. I never went to public worship but once in my life & that was to a camp meeting. But I feel very badly now, I do not know why, or what I must do. I have lived a very bad life.

(Aug. 27, 1848. Mr. Parker speaks of G. Wilson Haynes (who had just brought in 3 men for mission) who in Nov. 1843 took out of me of the "Hills" in Water Street on Sunday, a miserable drunkard who has since entirely reformed. I have never admitted to the Commission & had intercourse with him since ... is active in our work & says "I have truly committed to God".

Will the Lord have mercy upon me. Capt^x R^x talked to the man, gave him good advice & ~~XX~~ told him he might come there to read as much as he pleased. That was the last I have seen of him says he to the missionary. It might be well for you to hunt him up & help the poor fellow. He appears a man of very good sense and some education.

Immediately after dinner the missionary went before church with Mr. Wight in the afternoon & found him at Mr. South^{with's}~~all's~~ boarding house & took him to the Chapel & talked with him for some time, gave him some tracts and a bible, & endeavored to lead him to the light. He said he never before read the bible except to scoff at what it contains. He was very attentive ^{during} at ~~divine~~ service, & found all the places, followed the missionary in the Lessons (while they were read) in his bible, & found the text of the sermon, 12th of Ecclesiast~~er~~ & 1st verse Remember now thy creat~~ion~~^{ion}. He remained after service for further enquiry & conversation and on going away as I put some tracts & a prayer book in ^{to} his hand, he says Mr. Parker you must be a good man to take such notice of such a poor outcast as I am. He was told to come & see me at my rooms the coming week & be sure not to ship & go to sea, without having first had an interview with me. What added to feelings of the Missionary was the sight of this poor fellow in his summer clothes, the only garments he owned, and in these he must go to sea while the mercury was at zero, in the dead of winter. He was in debt for 2 weeks board & his advance wages would all go to his landlord, when he found a ship for him. In this state he must suffer intensely. It is only one of many such cases, which we daily see & cannot relieve.

OK

I, 68-69

Tuesday Evg. Jany. 30, 1844. Walter George Haynes of Mississippi called on me this Evg^x at 6. He says he went and signed the temperance pledge of his own accord 10 days since. The spirit of God seemed to urge him to do it ⁺ to begin to do something in way of reformation from an evil life. A day or two after he did not remain at home in his boarding home but went to the Sailors Home to read because he could find religious books there. On Saturday night last he was at last able [to] overcome his pride and ask Capt^x Richardson where he could speak to a minister. He says, he still feels he is an awful sinner. God seems to have brought him to the port of New York, & to have sent you sir to me, to bring me from my evil ways. I shall never forget your kindness to me. I will endeavour to follow all your good advice. Not a word of it you may be sure shall be lost. I wish you sir to pray for me. It seems that almost the moment I turned ~~XX~~ unto the Lord, he began to bless me. I was feeling very bad. No money, to pay my board, No clothes but this summer Jacket & pantaloons. No prospect of getting a ship, because my last captain had just left the port & I was known to nobody else. I have been drunk very drunk here while in port until 10 days ago. My heart sunk within me. It seemed as if I was forsaken by God, & man. You came to me ~~and~~ took me to your chapel & from that moment it seemed as if the tide had turned in my favor. You gave me unworthy as I was of it your hand^x and good advice. On Sunday night for the first time I knelt down to pray, My mind was a little relieved. I have prayed often since and it seems the more I pray the better I feel. On Tuesday this morning a man met me and said I want you to ship in my vessel. But I said I cannot get a recommendation. Do you drink said he. No sir. Do you swear. I hope I shall no more. Where do you board. Does the landlord know you. I have been in his house only 14 days. He does not know me much. I must think of the matter said the man & left me. This afternoon, the man sent to me. He had seen Capt^x Richardson & said he would now ship me. I signed the papers said he 2 hours ago & the moment I got home I fell on my knees in my room alone to thank God for his goodness to me. I shall sail in the Barque Strafford for Mobile sir, on Thursday. I wish you to pray for me that the Lord will strengthen me and have mercy on my sinful soul. I will try to serve him as long as I live. I have led many astray. The rest of my life I will strive to bring back many from wickedness if God gives me opportunity.

W. Haynes back. Nov. 10 1844

OK

Man of W.G. Haynes
(Read to the board of Managers at
this meeting Evg. of Nov. 11, 1844)
II, p. 25.

11, 28 - 32 (whole extract, pp. 28-34)
Nov. 27, 1844. The following letter was handed me today by Captain Richardson. Was from Walter George Haynes, the noble seaman, whom I took one Sunday in Jany^x last and brought to our chapel, between services from Southwells boarding house, just recovering from a state of intoxication and whose case is referred to in my Journal about that time.

(Seamen's) Retreat (Staten Island)
Nov^x 14, 1844.

My Dear Friend,

Glory to God I am just able to sit a bed to write these few lines requesting you to send me a red shirt from my chest, and if you feel justified in purchasing me; a couple of pairs of stockings.

In case I should not recover I wish, after my debts are paid, what may be left to go to the cause of Temperance.

I have here. one new pea jacket, 1 new white shirt, 1 Do check, 1 Do red flannel, 1 Black silk handkerchief, 1 vest, and pantaloons, 1 pr shoes.

I have no key for my chest. By rising one end, ^{ye} shaking it, a little, it will come open.

I am &c.

W. G. Haynes.

...Finding that I could get to the Seamens Retreat that day I determined as I had long wished, to go and visit this man. He arrived about 3 weeks since in the port of New York from Mobile sick & went immediately to the hospital, and I enquired in vain for him at the Sailors Home, He had gone to the Retreat.

I reached there, at 2 P.M. He was just able to stand but rushed towards me as I entered the ^{u.c.} room. Oh Mr. Parker said he I would have given worlds to see you when I reached New York. It is so kind in you to come here. He held my hand and turned away, as he continued holding it with both his hands, trembling with weakness and evidently in tears. O sir you have been the salvation of me... The Poor emaciated fellow, went on in this way for some time. He was a perfect skeleton. Fever had reduced him to the lowest state and he was now slowly recovering but had a bad cough. His fine figure and commanding mein were still visible, but as if he had one foot in his coffin.

I enquired how he had been... Ah sir was his reply I fear most unworthily after Gods goodness in turning my feet from hell. I went on the voyage, as I told you I was to do when I last saw you. I arrived safe at New Orleans, but was worked pretty hard. I staid two days on shore at New Orleans, & finding nothing immediately to do, and it very hard to get clear of old haunts and acquaintances, I enlisted in the army. Before leaving New Orleans, I got 13 to sign the temperance pledge. You told me to do all the good I could in the circle where I went & I tried..after all the evil I had done. We went in about a month to Baton Rouge. There in the Barracks I held the first temperance meeting that had ever been held in Baton Rouge. Got 9 the first Evg^x to sign, after that 20 then 27, one of the officers after that signed & then lectured on temperance. The cause went on well, many soon came in, a lawyer^x in a little time signed & lectured in the city, then, an editor of a paper and afterwards, some distinguished citizens and, while I was there, it became a common thing to have a public temperance meeting in the Barracks and in the town, and 20 & 30 to sign of an evening. We went to Mississippi at the sickly season. ^(offered permission to make of sergeant, but refused) ~~11~~..Not long after I was told if I wished I could be discharged. I thought upon the whole I could live better if I was where there was not so much cursing and swearing and told one of the officers so one day. He said he would procure my discharge and did so. I came on here about 10th Sept. and reached port about 6th November. I was very sick, taken at sea with a bilious fever. I could not hold up long on shore, or I should have tried to see you immediately. Next day I came here to the Retreat and have been very low....

(Haynes very humble, in a true Christian frame of mind)

OK

II, 35-89

Dec. 5. [Capt. Richardson tells Parker more about Haynes. He had taken him into the House, & had much confidence in him. Said

II, 39-40 (December, 1844.) At my room this week Haynes visited me. He said weak as he was he would go ten miles to attend our chapel if could not get there without. The recollections of it were delightful to him. He ~~XXXX~~ drew his first breath of spiritual life when we met in the room we then hired in Feby. ~~XXXX~~ 1843.

He had ~~XXX~~ joined a baptist Church he said when at Baton Rouge, because there was then none other there that he could find. The Baptist minister had been his intimate friend. He left (before his departure, from the place & was somewhat in debt) for a situation where he ~~we~~ could be better paid. Haynes had contributed to the expenses of the temperance meeting, 13\$ for lighting rooms &c. He never would allow money to be taken up at them for fear of injuring the cause. He besides became bound for his ministers debt in Baton Rouge 40\$ Sometime after his pastors departure he remitted to Haynes 20\$ to pay a part of the 40\$. The other part he never remitted, and Haynes was obliged to pay it. This was why he was now so poor as to have very little money with him from his wages the past year.

Haynes, would not confess to me in the Hospital that he wanted anything. He asks for nothing now, but to be able to stay on shore and try to do good until he is strong enough to go to sea. 04

II, 41-42

Dec. 11, '44. Haynes had shipped on a swearing, drinking vessel, but on Capt. Richardson's advice asked to be released for his reason, and was told to begone by the Capt. who wanted no purchasers on board.

II, 42-3

Dec. 12. Thanksgiving day Haynes brought 8 men into the chapel. The night before he went into a brothel at 12 o'clock & rescued a poor miser just in from sea & brought him to the miser's home. "Capt. Richardson says his wife washed him at 2 o'clock to tell him that Haynes had taken the poor miser's money away from him to give to the clerk to pass to his credit, & the watchman had brought it up to her. It amounted to 150 Dollars ~~XXXX~~ a gold watch."

II, 51

(over)

Dec. 25 1844. "Haynes had his poor full of men he had brought out. I have heard of repeated instances of his visiting the poor and then begging to relieve them. He there obtained for Mrs. Barret 200 at different times."

H 55-57

Found Watson Haynes, Jany. 6, 1845, at Mrs. Barretts with Frances Baittie (?) a shipmate just paid off. Haynes had brought the poor woman some cold victuals he had been begging & now he had brought his shipmate to see her distress in hopes he be exerted to relieve her. Talked very earnestly and seriously with Bailley to induce him to abstain from drink & put his money in^{to} the Savings Bank, & told Haynes to keep close to him till he did so. He literally obeyed me & went to the office with Bailley & was told to let him do his own business & ordered out of the office, by Wm. Richardson (a young man not pious) temporarily there. It was harsh treatment & so much wounded poor Haynes that next morning he came to me & said he must leave the Home. They treated him there as a hypocrite & often insulted him & it seemed as if it was not the place for him. I told him to go and board where he pleased but to continue his work of doing good, & gave him 9\$ to pay up his bill at the Home.

Jany. 11, 1845. Mr. Cook secretary of American Tract Society by order of the Finance Committee offers to employ Haynes as a Colporteur at \$10 per month & his board. I have consented for a short time ~~XXXX~~ & had an interview with the Secretary to that effect.

The reason why Haynes was treated so badly at the office of the Sailors Home was because he said he had brought his shipmate to put his money in the Seamens Saving Bank. Had he said to deposit with the Clerk of the Sailors Home instead-- where the money might have been used for the necessities of the house, perhaps nothing would have been said to him. Haynes induced his shipmate to do just as I directed him to make him do, as the poor fellow could not so readily get his money to spend in the Bank as with the Clerk.

I enquired Jany. 10, into the bad treatment of Haynes at the Sailors Home. Capt. Richardson admitted & regret it. Said his son was not religious & he was sorry it had happened, but assented to Haynes leaving the Home, & spoke with much confidence of his religious character.

Jany. 14, 1845. Mr. Cook of the American Tract Society says he was never in the presence of a man by whom he was so much awed, as by Haynes, so noble and dignified and imposing ^{is} in his manner and appearance associated with his history.

Haynes says Baptists, Methodists & Presbyterians all claim him and invite him to their meetings & call him Brother Haynes. His reply-- only call me simply--Haynes.

(over)

Jan. 14, 1845. Rick mt 25 Bells. He last wrote I pray Haynes back to Sailors Home & get him back to some office. The last Friday the American Tract Society agreed to employ Haynes at 18 Dollars per month as a Colporteur, during summer & autumn. He begins this day.

October 29, 1843.

Vol. I, 18-21

For the last 2 months the gentlemen of [the] Society by attending at the Chapel in rotation have rendered very efficient service and as an instance of this it may be stated that more than 20 men are now on ~~the~~ the great deep, who have heard the gospel within our walls, brought in by them, they have joined in our services, expressed themselves deeply interested in them, have taken with them from the Chaplain in all cases tracts, in some prayer books and in one or two Bibles. Several have been brought in by the efficient services of Capt^x Proal & a number just on the point of sailing on a long voyage, at 1 o'clock came on shore, & entered the Chapel & asked that the prayer in our services for their preservation on ~~the~~ deep might be offered for them. They came in their working dress, & flannel shirts & had we met in a handsome church, they could not have been drawn in. ...The following 2 pages read at Society.

As an instance of the efficient aid that each gentleman of the Society in his turn may render at the time of religious services it may be stated, that the last Sunday Mr. Henry Fisher, came at an early hour & went & returned from the Home, the wharves & the streets several times followed by a number he had invited in, among them, in one group were 4 young men, who evidently came in with much levity & could scarcely be restrained. It may be only said of 2 of this number & of three others, if they came to scoff, they went away to pray. Of two of these the chaplain has been informed they have been in an agonized X state of mind from a sense of their sins ever since. They have shed many tears & make no concealment of their feelings. Two at the Sailors home, & there are besides the Chaplain knows, ³ three others, told ^{T. R.?} little Sexton James Rowe, who is

deeply interested in Religion himself, having once been very wild and sinful, that they could not sleep all last Sunday night. They were ignorant of each others feelings till by accident one spoke of his, to the other. They could find no peace. They got up and went into the Bowling alley where they knew they could be alone at that hour to pray, ~~One says he has found some relief.~~ At an early hour yesterday morning, Monday, he came to the residence of the Chaplain with James Rowe, to thank Mr. Fisher for having brought him into worship, to thank me for a Bible I had given him. He had had none (?) for more than 15 months, and also for what I had said to him while in the seats before service. He was to sail in the ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XX~~ Montezuma at 11 oclock that morning. He wished to ask me & Mr. Fisher to pray for him & said he should write to me, while he was abroad. He again repeated he could not be too thankful to Mr. Fisher for bringing him in. ^hHis name is William Crittenden. He sailed for Liverpool yesterday.

Frederick Hand is the name of one of the others. The Chaplain has been several times in search of them but as yet has not found them at home. If these are the results of the ^{mission?} mission & the efforts of the gentlemen of the Society in the present place of meeting, merely an unattractive upper room over(?) a grog shop, what may be hoped for when the Society has a place of public worship ~~in~~ in every respect pleasing, attractive and congenial to the sailors and what may not each gentleman hope to be instrumental in doing, when sacrificing perhaps a little time to draw a captive soul from haunts of vice and the snares of the devil & place it in circumstances in a measure auspicious to its salvation.

OK.

I, 23-24.

~~FILE~~
On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 2, 1843 Revd Dr. Cutler preached at the room of meeting corner of Pike & South St^x where our meetings have been held since 17 of July last. There were many who could not get accommodated with room and were obliged to go away, so crowded was ~~the~~ the audience. There were over 100 ^{we} sailors present and probably, 300 persons besides. The sermon of Dr. Cutler was peculiarly calculated to produce deep religious impressions. Having been himself one of the passengers, 48 hours expecting immediate destruction while the ship lay on the Romer Shoal 8 miles from Sandy Hook and 12 miles from Staten Island, he drew tears from many present. The ^{we} sailors were much interested & pleased with his discourse.

OK

Dec. 10, 1843.

Vol. I, 25-33

The last has been the most important week to the moral improvement of seamen, which has happened in New York for the last 10 years. The cause of religion & morals & the influence of the temperance cause, temperance boarding houses, & religious meetings for seamen has advanced at one stride more during the past week, than it has been known to have gone forward for nearly the whole space of ten years. The great struggle of this influence with that of the wicked hard-hearted rumselling landlords has taken place & it has proved wholly victorious. More has been done to ensure the permanence of this triumph than ever was done before in a long space of time.

This mission has not been wholly unconnected with it & its history might yield much encouragement to the zealous & devoted individuals who have been engaged in it. It will probably be remembered that when the missionary of the Seamen's Episcopal chapel was appointed, there was a general stagnation of interest in the other donominations in the cause of seamen. The Sailors home, was but moderately filled, 100 or 125 men were the most that then boarded there & sometimes about only 75 or 80.

The missionary immediately on his appointment made that house his headquarters, dined there by agreement with the superintendant every Sunday, for which he agreed to pay a compensation & visited it 3 to 6 times a week. There was little interest felt in public worship by any of the men. Perhaps a dozen or twenty might go of their own accord to public worship at different places from this house, perhaps more. No sooner however was the printed card of the place of Episcopal worship put up in the Sailors Home & two persons belonging to the house who were Episcopalian & had become communicants in Dr.

Milners Church James Rowe & Clement C. Dennington, became constant attendants there, & endeavored to draw the men thither, than a strong apprehension began to be felt & sectarian jealousy, if it can deserve the name, to be exhibited. One notice of the place of Episcopal worship was put up in the house, & in less than a week a notice of the Mariners Church in Roosevelt St^{ce} was put into every room in the house & nailed to most of the doors from the garret to the cellar. The minister & persons interested in that church became to use Capt^x Richardsons word actually frightened less the Episcopalians might supplant them. So much foolish jealousy and waking up from past supineness did the first months labors of the Missionary of the Episcopalians excite. It awakened a new spirit in the other sects. It was at first a spirit of alarm. It became sanctified afterwards, it is hoped. Six months afterwards the Missionary was told if you never did any other good what you have already done in waking others from their supineness and slumber has been enough to encourage your Society. They are all now wide awake & have been increasingly so ever since you have been in the field. Your religious services, your preaching, your Confirmation services, your talk to the men about a floating chapel, your services at the raising of the frame of the same, Dr. Cutlers preaching at your chapel & your constant presence at the house & the constant visits of gentlemen of your Society every Sunday, has done a great deal to wake up others to exert themselves actively & not let you get the start of them. Go on. The field is wide enough for you all. You have started a good work which was at rest. You will yet do great things. You help support the Sailors Home & encourage temperance boarding houses & houses where religion is not frowned upon. You are exerting an unseen influence which

will by & by burst out in splendid results in Gods good time. These were the remarks of Capt^x Richardson & others, & they shew the comprehension of his mind. All you do he says helps our house & our house helps you. You are putting another & a pretty strong ~~strain~~^{strand} into the twist, & helping to make a cord of influence in favor of religion & good moral^s among the poor sailors that will not easily be broken. [¶] To shew that the sailors were pleased with the Episcopal services & Episcopal tracts, it is sufficient to remark that they usually take all away of the latter up to their rooms to read at the Home when they are distributed on the table at the reading room at the Home. That almost to a man the men join in the responses in the service^s using the prayer book.

In about 3 months after the first labors of the Missionary, the sailors began more generally to attend public worship at the home. Capt^x Richardson began to feel encouraged, & he has always stood by the missionary and tried to help him as one of the denominations endeavoring to benefit the ^{p.c.}sailor.

The attendance at the Chapel increased with some fluctuations. One day there would be more one day less, but on the whole the number of the sailors has continually augmented at the Chapel. About 30 Sailors on an average the last 3 months have been on a Sunday found at the Chapel. More than 2000 Episcopal tracts are now afloat on the great deep in all quarters of the globe and as many as 20 men have manifested religious impressions to the Missionary. The services of the Church have become known & the men appear generally to like to come again after they have been once to worship with us. These are the kind of influences that have been exerted. When men have been brought into the Chapel by the committees of the Society before services, the Chaplain has sat down beside them, asked them if they

have been here before, if they have shipped yet, if they go to sea before next Sunday, if they would like to have the prayer which he shewed them for preservation on the great deep in the prayer book ^{used} ~~read~~ for them in time of service, if they would like to take some tracts with them, if they would read them, & lend them to their ship mates, what were their names, which he took down, & kept in a record of the Mission, what the name of their vessel where going &c. By these means he paid them some little attention with which they have seemed pleased, and above all with the question could they sing & would they not join in when the singing came in the worship that day. In some cases he has given, in others sold them prayer books when there seemed a strong disposition to possess one & when they had no ability to pay for it. Incidents of the interesting character with many of those recorded in his journal, have occurred in the course of these labors, and many which he has not had time to record might if they had been recorded have furnished encouragement to the hearts of those interested in ^{the} operations of the missionary & by whom his hands have been held up.

That the operations of the Society have contributed largely to impart an impulse to the zeal of others & to increase interest in the cause of the moral improvement of seamen among the merchants is now most evident. The very circumstance of the Society's going among the merchants & others & asking contributions to build them a chapel has done some good, in this way. Many have contributed & contributed liberally. All these things have done much to that moral influence that has been from the appointment & commencing labors of the Missionary, gradually growing and been made to bear on the Sailor ever since & produced the splendid results, which will be presently de-

tailed. The Episcopalians justly claim their share in producing it, & must hereafter be known to have done something to start the ball when it was at rest & to give it momentum while moving. For all the other sects, the Methodists, the Baptists, & Presbyterians were asleep when their Missionary entered the field. They have brought much influence also to bear in favor of the Sailor's Home, among merchants of their own denomination, & have contributed not a little to bring money to the aid of the supporters of it, when it has been sorely distressed by its past liberal kindness, in suffering poor sailors out of employ to find a home when they could obtain none elsewhere, having given ^{away} or trusted to seamen to be repaid if able in the last year nearly \$6000 worth of board.

OK

EARLY ~~UNION~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ LABOR ORGANIZATION.

Vol. I, 33 - 51.

On Sunday morning Dec^x 2, 1843, at an early hour a hand bill was thrown under the door of the Sailors home. It invited all the inmates at that house to join in an attempt to raise the seamen's wages which from various causes had lately sunk down to 4. 10 & 12\$ per month. It was headed free trade & Sailors rights. The incendiary document in the hands of the sailors in the reading room did not long escape the vigilant eye of Capt^x Richardson. He saw its influence on the Sabbath & endeavored to divert it. He called the men together, said they had better put that paper out of the way for that day. It was the Sabbath. No good could come of agitating such a subject on Sunday. They would benefit themselves more, & raise themselves more in the estimation of respectable merchants, by going to public worship on the Sabbath than by talking on or moving in such a subject then. They had better forget the whole matter that day & take it up on Monday if they thought best. Go, says he, to worship God on his holy day & then look for his blessing ^{in?} in your work during the week. Now, says he I invite every man in my family to attend this afternoon with my wife and children the Episcopal Chapel corner of Pike & South St^x on the next block & hear Dr. Cutler preach on the wreck of the Sheffield. He is a friend to seamen. He was a passenger on board that ship. You will hear I know a good sermon. I have often been to that chapel & though I am no Episcopalian myself & do not usually use their ^{sermons?} services, I always hear a good sermon there & often go. They are doing what they can to help ^{u.c.} seamen into the right track. Their young men & merchants are here frequently to invite seamen to attend worship with them.

The result of this speech was that 150 seamen on that afternoon, accompanied Capt. Richardson & filled many of the seats of the Seamen's Episcopal Chapel. Nothing more was seen or heard of the handbill that day. Not a man in the whole house out of 210 men was seen at all intoxicated or the worse for liquor, but every thing was quiet and orderly as if the whole establishment had been the residence of a family of professors of religion. Who could have thought to look upon such a sight 10 years ago -- 210 seamen, many just in from long voyages at sea, where they had been confined to the strict discipline & hard work of the fore-castle for many long months, now at liberty on shore, wholly unrestrained in one house, except by moral influences, & not a man loud boisterous talkative or in liquor among them. What had produced this change. More than half of them, 7 or 8 years ago, without such a house & such influences as had been made to bear upon them of late, would probably have been found in brothels or reeling in noise, blasphemy & disgusting bestiality in the streets or sleeping away the effects of a debauch on the side walks in the parts of the city where they dwell. Here were 210 men, all sober, well disposed, with all their faculties bright & all their senses uninjured; all their moral feelings open to good impressions, & this was of that late degraded class whom the community have so long neglected as out of the reach of moral & religious influences -- 210 sober sailors disposed to lay aside an incendiary handbill on a subject of all others most likely to interest them & agitate their minds & go to the house of God, in company. They went. Most of them wept while Dr. Cutler described his awfully perilous condition at midnight 3 weeks since on the Romer Shoal, with 110 persons crowded together on the quarter deck half covered by human beings with all their masts overboard, the ship full of

water up to the ceiling in the cabin, ~~the ship~~ thumping so dreadfully that it was expected every moment she would go to pieces, with the sea breaking over them, a drenching rain falling, and the expectation of death depicted on every countenance. He had seated himself beside his wife intending in this solemn hour not to [be] separated from her when called to meet his God. A mysterious calm prevailed in their minds. It was the calm of religion. All on board that ship had worshipped God together night and morn for 37 days. They were now no strangers to prayer & faith. He preached a short sermon to his dying fellow men at that hour, while holding on to the railing near, lest he should be thrown down by the dreadful shocks which the vessel underwent beating against the bottom. As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness so must the son of man be lifted up, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have eternal life. The impression was solemn & abiding with many who heard him.

On the next day, the seamen held a meeting of about 600 sailors at Burling Slip & appointed another meeting at Crotonhull for the next day.

At this meeting the great stride in the moral progress of the ^{u.c.} seamen in New York was made, the greatest that has been made during the last 10 years. ¶ By order of the last meeting, 6 stout men were stationed at the door and no drunken or disorderly sailor allowed to enter the meeting, or to stay round the door. The meeting was called to order by an old sailor. One of the sailors there present, known to be a pious man was then requested to make a prayer. A chairman was then chosen. He was a strong minded seaman who advanced and ascended the platform. He thanked them for the honor they had done him in calling him to that post.. He said he should endeavor honorably to fulfil the duties of it. He wished however before proceeding to the business

to make one remark. He had understood that in that meeting that no drunken sailors & no landlords were to be admitted or to be present or have power to interfere with or control their proceedings. That was just what was right. Well says he I suppose you are all agreed in this. Aye Aye was the reply all round the room. If that says he is the case, then he continued, I will just inform you here is a rumselling ^{v.c.} landlord in this meeting at my elbow pointing to a man near him. Now he must quit the room or I.

Some of the sailors present boarding at that time with the man thought that would be rather hard. Some discussion ensued. It was finally agreed that if the man would come down from the platform and go and take a low seat at the other end of the room, he might stay. If not they would not proceed to business while he remained. The individual in question was finally after some grumbling obliged to yield, and take a station at the other end of the room. The business of the meeting then was proceeded in.

A vote was then taken that wages of seamen which had now got down so low as that the men could scarcely clothe themselves decently after a long voyage in some cases, as in the East India voyages, some hands receiving only 9\$ ~~16~~ per month, ought to be raised.

It was agreed that 15\$ a month was a fair compensation & that the persons present would not ship at a less rate. To enable seamen to adhere to this resolution, It was agreed on the spot to form a Society called the Seamen's Preservation Society. The object of this Society is to help distressed ^{v.c.} seamen who cannot pay their board until they obtain a vessel, while in port. ~~XX~~ No man who is not a member of the Temperance Society is allowed to belong. Each member pays 30 cts per month from his wages. When in distress himself, he has a right

to ask aid of the Society, & thus protect himself against the tyrannical control of an iniquitous & rumselling ^{landlord} landlord. Here were 500 sailors on shore all perfectly sober, entering into conventions against the boarding houses, which have hitherto been their ruin. Voting not to board any more at any other than a temperance boarding house & to protect their shipmates from the extortionate spirit & the corrupting ⁺ tyrannical influence of a class of men by whom they have hitherto been wholly controlled & from whose power they have not had strength before to escape. By one mighty effort they here broke the toils in which they had for the last 100 years been kept in Bondage. The influence of this meeting is most important in many respects. It has shewn the seamen that they can triumph over their own evil habits and the power of their enemies, and that they may hereafter unitedly take a stand in the world & individually in society, as a sober, prudent, and intelligent class of men that they never before have occupied. The struggle with their enemies will, between now and spring, be a terrible one, but, it requires no great penetration to perceive the main battle has been fought, & they have triumphed. The sailors have become at last conscious of their own moral power. They can frown down these sinks of perdition, to which they have been hitherto chained, & their frown is now exceedingly dreaded by the Landlords. Instances since this meeting have come to the knowledge of the writer in which rum selling landlords have said when they sold out what liquor they have on hand, they intend to buy no more. This is something. That sailors could have made any man say this ten years ago, is about as improbable as that they could ~~have~~ have become owners of the ships in which they sailed. These rumsellers however will die hard, in their vocation. They will not give up honestly if they yield. They will do so by compulsion.

The weight is now pressing upon them. They will be glad ere long to escape from under it, rather than be crushed by the influence that from the right source now begins to act. There ~~are~~^{is} now a large body of temperate, well informed, well behaved and above all religious sailors banded together to grapple with the Philistines that hitherto have mocked, oppressed & abused them. They come out to them in the name of the living God whom they have despised. Smooth stones out of the brook are their weapons, & the enemy will fall by them, when hurled in the faith of the Christian^X and with the prudence & wisdom of sober men. The stone is now in the giants forehead.

In the above strike for wages there has been seen what has never in the city of New York been seen before. A strike without drunkenness, a combination without disorder, a meeting of 500 sailors called by themselves, not the landlords or through their influence, but with all their influence against it, and that meeting at their own suggestion opened with prayer, by one of their own number, drunken & disorderly men excluded & rum-selling houses voted down, by acclamation. A religious influence fostered and encouraged by temperance boarding houses and constantly fanned into a flame By the preachers of religion to these men now begins to prevail.

But besides this movement now there are several others among the different denominations, 1000\$ the writer heard the last evening^{ing} had this week been raised by the Baptists to build a chapel of their own order for seamen & a piece of land reserved, if not purchased. The Methodists it is said are actively moving in the same object for themselves. Two ladies fairs are open this week for the benefit of Seamen's destitute families, to provide work and clothing, at which the writer has been repeatedly present.

The sailors strike has been cheerfully submitted to by the merchants, and the whole body of respectable seamen in port now leaving for the ocean go away, with hearts erected, with joy, with a consciousness of moral power they never felt before and a knowledge of their influence when combined with temperance prudence & religion that makes them feel like new men.

Truly the seamen in the port of New York for the last fortnight ~~XX~~ & at this moment are in a transition state. They will hereafter occupy a very different position from the one they have taken.

Just at this ^{w.c.} crisis, there is to be presented to them an object for their benefit more beautiful and agreeable than any thing they have yet in any port in the world seen. It is a beautiful Gothic Church, floating on their own element, moored at the wharf, in which they may worship God in the beautiful & appropriate services of the prayer book, which is to be put into the hands of every man who enters the building, and where they may join audibly in a worship which is deeply devotional without extravagance, and intellectual & spiritual and edifying without formality,

The writer has been told that the labors of the Episcopalians commencing at a moment when all interest in the ^{w.c.} seamens cause had stagnated have done no little to foster & cherish, if they have not actually set in motion, the good influences which are now fast developing and making themselves felt, in the sailors character, cause and position in the port of New York.

The writer has watched the germ of this influence from the very first. He has seen its growth from day to day, and he is sure that at this stage, it will not stop.

It seems to have begun like a grain of mustard seed sown in the soil. It has been watered and cherished at the Sailors Home, certainly the

most important and actively useful establishment of the kind now in operation on earth. Here the writer has silently marked its onward progress. He has endeavored himself to encourage seamen in doing all they could to help it on. He has been a coworker with Capt^x Richardson and others in its advancement. He is familiar with most of the details by which it has been encouraged onward, and it must be singularly gratifying to the Young Mens Church Missionary Society that they came into the field, while the hearts of others were fainting or their hands hanging down, and gave a helping hand to the work.

OH

Nov^x 27, 1843. The Superintending Committee met, this evening ^{Ev'g} in Vestry of St. Thomas Church and there passed a vote to enter into ^{u.c.} contract with Mr. Simonson to erect a Gothic Church according to the plans he has in past evenings exhibited to the Committee for \$2000, to be completed by 15th of Jany next 1844. Mr. Simonson then proposed to have the Bishop & Clergy & religious ^{u.c.} services at the erection of the frame which would be ready on Thursday the 30th of Nov. 1843.

Printed invitations were accordingly sent by the Chaplain in accordance with the request of the Stand. Committee to the Clergy.

On Thursday, Nov. 30, 1843, the following persons of the Clergy assembled in the Church of the Nativity close by the yard of Bishop and Simonson at foot of 6th St. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past one, P.M. & were escorted to the boat Manhattan purchased by the Society and now prepared with a new Deck 76 ^{ft} by 36 ^{ft} ~~ft~~, for the reception of the ^{u.c.} edifice.

A procession of about 150 ^{u.c.} seamen from the Sailors home, met the clergy and citizens at this Church, marching with their banner.

The clergy were

Bishop Onderdonk,
Revd Dr. Wainwright
Mr. Bedell
Pyne
Price
Haight
Cutler
Evans
Jones
Pound
Clapp

Revd Mr. Mead
Bruce
Riley
Diller
Hoit
Parker

At 2 o'clock the procession moved, the ^{u.c.} seamen with the Banner of the Sailors home & other places going first. They were followed by the Laity from different churches, the clergy walked last. The Bishop, was accompanied on one side by Revd Mr. Pyne President of

the Society & the chaplain B. C. C. Parker, on the other. On reaching the boat, the procession of ^{u.c.} sailors opened to the right and left and the Bishop followed by the clergy then passed through. Three sides of the frame ^{was?} were raised when the Bishop stepped on the gangway of the boat. The workmen instantly stopped in the erection of the edifice & religious services commenced. The ^{u.c.} seamen and all present with ^{u.c.} ladies on the boat joined in the singing, after which followed ^{es} a short address_^ by the chaplain and Dr. Wainwright. The Revd. Mr. Bedel was to have addressed the meeting, but the inclemency of the weather inclined him to defer the matter. Though the day was fine the air was quite raw chilly & damp & it was uncomfortable for the congregation to be detained longer exposed to it, as the deck of the boat had been covered with snow the day previous & had then become hardly dry. The services last about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour. The building is to be ready for use, the 10th of Jany., 1844.

OK

I, 70

Wednesday, at 11 A.M., with 50^{u.c.} ladies & 150^{u.c.} seamen
February 14, 1844. The Chapel was removed from the foot of Sixth
St^x to the Battery. The ^{u.c.}sailors hired a band of music & came round
from Catherine Ferry in a ^{u.c.}steam ^{u.c.}boat & went round ^{with} the Floating Church
to Whitehall.

On Monday following Feby 18^x 1844 at 5 P.M., with about 150 ladies &
gentlemen the ^{u.c.}chapel was removed and moored at foot of Pike St^x
towed by ^{u.c.}steam boat Hercules. 17,000 persons had visited it at
Whitehall, for the 3 days & $\frac{1}{2}$ half it was there.

On the 29th it was consecrated by the Bishop attended by 32 of the
Clergy, & the first service was held, on Sunday following, 500
persons attending on both occasions.

From Feby 19^{To} to Ap. 14, the number of ^{u.c.}seamen has varied from 150 to
250 seamen & all the rest of the house crowded with ladies & gentle-
men^x friends to # Seamen. OK

(April, 1844, entry)

The following persons were present at the consecration of the Floating Church on the 20th of Feby, 1844.

The day was uncommonly fair & the air mild & balmy for the season. An account of the religious services was prepared by the missionary & published in about 10 days after in the Churchman, Protestant Churchman & Philadelphia Recorder.

The clergy in number about 30 assembled at the Sailors Home in Cherry St^x in the large Reading rooms, About 50 ladies and 100 gentlemen met with them & the following Clergy, & walked in procession escorted by ~~200~~ 200 sailors from the house to the Church which was then moored at the foot of Pike St.

[Gerson T.] Bishop Onderdonk
 [W.H.] Rev. Mr. Bedell
 [John M.] Dr. Berrian
 [Alexander] Rev. B. Evans
 [Matthew S.] Rev. J. M. Forbes
 [Ralph] Rev. Alex Fraser
 Benj. I. Haight
 N. S. Harris
 R. Hoyt
 C. D. Jackson
 Lot Jones
 Dr. McVicar

[Thompson] Dr. Lyell
 Mead - [Edward N.]
 Morris [William W.]
 Ogilby [John D.]
 Pardee [Joseph]
 Baker [Patrick]
 Pound [Joseph]
 Price [George Henry]
 Pyne [Smith]
 Taylor [Fitch W.]
 Verren [Verren - Antonio]
 Walton [W]
 Goodwin
 (no record)

Williamson - [C. H.]
 Cutler - [B. C.]
 Diller - [Jacob W.]
 E. M. Johnson
 Lewis, William H
 Messenger, John F.
 Clapp - [Charles]
 Haskins [Samuel M.]

From the 24th of Feby, 1844 to the 6th of April Easter day, the chapel was constantly thronged by attendants, there always being enough to fill ~~the~~ all the seats, and on no occasion less than 150, & on most occasions 250 ^{u.c.} seamen.

Va. I, 74-75 April 29, 1844

It has been constantly a matter of much difficulty requiring constantly 3 or 4 persons at the Chapel during the hours of divine service and an hour before to prevent the seats being filled with ladies and gentlemen to the exclusion of ^{u.c.} sailors.

To effect this more than 3 & perhaps 400 persons are excluded every

Sabbath. The labors of Mr. Wight have been to the Society invaluable in this respect, as he has given much of his time attention and influence in the matter. To him the Society confided the care of the Chapel, & he has thus far rendered services which for value importance and usefulness could have been rendered by no other person with whom the Society hold a connection.

OK

(April 1844)

I, 76

An organ was procured by the organ Committee & put into the Chapel.

It was used for the first time on Easter Sunday. ^[April 6] It cost 400\$, 200 ~~was~~ paid down 100 in 3 ^{mon} months & 100 in six months.

Mrs. Leavenworth first played and sung there on the 14th of April, 1844.

OK

Sunday, ~~Jan 17~~¹⁸, 1846. [After the relation of a case where a
^{Freshwick Randall,}
 sailor, was deeply affected by Baxter's Call and some tracts.]

How true and encouraging are Gods words, Cast thy bread upon the
 waters & thou shall ^{shalt?} find it after many days. Here its fruits are
 seen in fewer than many days. So ~~XX~~ was it in Haynes case, so in
 Hurleys, so in Harnbergs & now in this. Once or twice I have been
 threatened with the introduction of ^a resolution into the Society, to
 order the discontinuance, of giving out books at the Chapel and to
 devote all the penny collections in the Boxes at the door to the
Mission. Sad, Sad, Sad, indeed, would be such a measure. If this
 one soul alone is all that is saved by all the books that have been
 given out, & a thousand more were required to be added, for the single
 soul, would it be too much, would it seem so in eternity, to Epis-
 copalians who had to make up the deficiency of penny collections
 for the Mission. I have reason to think there have been many cases
 like the above. Indeed I know of many who are now followers of X
 who have become so by being first awakened by the books I have given
 them. It was only ~~the~~ last week that I told my wife what had been
 said that day to me by a Tract distributor along the wharves & on
 board the shipping. It was that every where almost he had met with
 persons who had received a religious book of some kind from the
 Floating Church. I know said the Tract distributor from the conver-
 sation^s of the men that the books are read with the deepest interest
 and have seen many cases where they have done much good, to the souls
 of those who have read them.

(Nov. 14, 1847.)

IV, 188-192

During both parts of the day my attention was drawn to two sailors, apparently recently in from sea, who sat in the front seats of our chapel, both of whom seemed deeply attentive to the service and much affected. They came to church $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour before the services commenced both in the morning and afternoon. As is my custom before the services, when there is opportunity, seeing these men sitting alone in the afternoon I began to converse with them about coming to God House on this holy day. The history of these poor sailors is that of many whom I have seen at the chapel & if our young men could only see one hundredth part of the scenes I witness & know the history of one in a hundred of the men who come broken-hearted, and ruined on a Sunday to the house they have provided for the spiritual benefit of sailors in New York, they would be animated to go on in their work and instead of spending their time and aiming for the support of only two chapels on our waters, would be solicitous of the honor of laboring in Gods service for the welfare of souls, in the support of ~~thrice~~ twice that number.

William Gray & his companion, the men to whom I allude, have just returned to the shores of America after a 3 years cruise in the U.S. States Ship Bainbridge. He landed at Norfolk only twelve days since & went to board with one of the boarding house keepers in that city. Like all sailors just discharged from public ships and the stern discipline of a man of war, with their pockets full of money, they were just like boys let out from school after a long day of close confinement & with no more restraint over their feelings, the only difference between them, being that in the one case they were reckless sailors, accustomed to drinking and the indulgence whenever opportunity occurred, of their burning lusts. ~~XXXXXX~~ It was several days before their ship was paid off. In the mean time their landlord kept them drunk all the day and just before night would supply them with money, to spend in the stews, with abandoned women, knowing they had a large amount to be paid them in a few days by the purser of the ship. They had been encouraged to drink every day at sea by the national Grog tub supplied by congress, on board their ship, & now with all the chains of quarterdeck discipline and restraint shaken off it ~~was~~ hardly ~~to~~ be supposed they would abstain, when at this rum hole on shore, where every encouragement is given them, every hour to treat a shipmate and indulge freely while they have liberty. In less than a week the landlords bill to Gray - indeed the man said on the fourth day - amounted to 63 dollars. When they were paid off Gray was paid 412 dollars, four hundred and twelve dollars, the balance of the amount of his wages for the 3 years ~~XXX~~ cruise. He took off his black silk handkerchief that was about his neck & the purser filled it with pieces of silver and gold, and it was so heavy that it would hardly contain the sum & bear the weight. He took it home to his boarding house. He was invited every half hour to drink or to treat by his landlord and the wretches whom he kept in pay around him for the purpose of robbing men in just his circumstances, elated with their freedom from restraint & with their pockets full of money, in gold & silver. After he got his money he could not give much account of himself for the next 4 or 5 days. All he now knows, is that he awaked one morning in dreadful pains & sickness & found himself on board of a schooner bound from Norfolk

to New York, coming out of Chesapeak bay shipped for the run. He was ordered about to do duty when he could hardly stand & feeling more wretched than any fiend in Hell. He arrived here, without one cent of money, & is now penniless and almost in despair. The wages of 3 years are all gone from him though 10 days ago he had ~~XXX~~ in his pocket of his own money earned by the toils of 36 months at sea in storms and duty ~~and~~ dangers on board of a man of war in the United States service 412 dollars.

Brokenhearted and desolate without a friend in the city he and his companion determined yesterday morning to come to the Floating Church in New York of which they had heard in a foreign country & if they had a chance to speak to the minister and tell him their wretched degraded & lost condition. After your sermon in the morning sir, said William Gray I felt worse than I ever did before and was determined to tell you how I felt but there were others talking to you so that I didn't get a chance though I dont know, if I should have had the pluck. You began to talk to me just now, I was glad, & I determined then to tell you every thing. I have been sir a very bad man & wish to reform if I only knew how. I do not know if there is any chance for me. Poor fellows!!! I said all I had strength & opportunity to say to them at the time, for the bell was just beginning to toll for commencing Evg. service. They both promised me they would come to my house tomorrow Evg., took my number and seemed deeply affected with what I had said. I gave each the life of John Newton to read, after the services, were over, again encouraged them to come to me & promised I would be their friend & show them what to do. I urged them however that night to seek mercy of God, & to go to the Saviour who came to seek & save the lost, and assured them if they truly repented God would forgive them for Xs sake and that I had known many quite as sunk in sin & lost as themselves who were now rejoicing in hope and walking in the way to everlasting life. They both live at Mr. Hargraves at 280 Water St. They will both be shipped by their landlord & sent to sea, before the next Sunday & he will in both cases receive 15\$ for the months advance wages of each, of which I do not think either will have received any other benefit than $\frac{1}{2}$ a dozen nights lodging, and an invitation to drink & get drunk as long as they are on shore. They have both promised to sign the temperance pledge when they come to see me. I think they will come. While they were waiting for books after service in the afternoon, my ~~WIFE~~ dear wife to whom I had pointed them out sitting in the front seats, took the opportunity to talk to the poor fellows. I observed them when they were about retiring shaking hands with her and thanking her for her kindness in taking notice of such miserable vagabonds as they thought themselves. They were in tears.

DH

(Monday Jany 30³¹, 1853) VI, 425

Rec^d Monday at 9 A.M. a letter from Bishop Boone arrived yesterday from Shanghai, China^x in ^{v.c.}ship Witchcraft 107 Days, requesting me to take in charge 6 Manilla men of the crew who came with him & put them to a good boarding house. In 20 minutes after I got his letter

I was on board the ship at Judds Wharf East River, but the men the night before had been enticed by some shark of a landlord and had gone on shore!!!

OK

(Sunday, October 3, 1847.)

166-170
IV, ~~165-170~~

In the afternoon, the interest of the services^{was} considerably increased by the presence in the Chapel of 27 of the Chinese Sailors belonging to the Chinese Junk, which for the last 3 months has been exhibited at the Battery in New York.

The history of these men is peculiar from the circumstance that they have been brought out of the China Sea to this distant western world without their consent. They shipped, to go to Japan in the Chinese Junk, at Canton. The English Captain with English owners had control of the Ship. Instead of carrying them to Japan or Singapore the Captain against their consent brought them to New York & exhibited them for 3 months as part of the appendage of the Junk. They were to be paid only 6\$ per month. Having received considerable sums by the exhibition, the Captain was about to take the Junk & his Chinese Crew who had left their wives & homes for only a short absence in some part of the China Sea, round to Boston.

A Chinese Mandarin or gentleman being in New York, by the name Lin King Chew, who has recently come to this country pitying the condition of his countrymen kept in thralldom here away from their families for whom they could have made no provision, expecting when they left them only a short absence, interested himself and some merchants on their behalf. He had them all 28 in number sent to the Sailors Home in Cherry St. and commenced a law suit for collusion and claimed damages in their name & in order to bring the matter to a speedy close libelled the Chinese Junk, so that she could not proceed to Boston. The matter was about to be tried before long, when the last week the Captain & owners of the Junk compromised with the Chinese sailors and agreed to pay their passage home in the Bark Candace Capt. Gardiner to sail tomorrow for Canton & pay them their wages. Previously to sailing I thought it might be beneficial to Bishop Boones Mission at Shang Hi, if these men could see our services in the Floating Church. The 28 China men accordingly came to Church this afternoon in their native Costume, and excited great interest in the Congregation. They were accompanied by the mandarin or gentleman of property Mr. Lin King Chew, who of the whole number could speak a little English, who does not however return with them but is pursuing the study of English in view of an English Education in New York.

I preached to a very full congregation of sailors, with many others besides, on the text

My soul is continually in my hand but I do not forget thy laws.

Capt. Richardson & family were present with the China men. After giving notice of my wish to give books to sailors going to sea, I also informed the congregation if they would be seated after the benediction I would give them a short statement of the present circumstances of the interesting strangers who were present. All remained. I then told them they were to sail tomorrow in the Bark Candace that lay beside our Chapel, how they had been aided in gaining their liberty and obtaining a free passage home & their wages to the present time, the kindness of their benevolent country man towards them, the sailing with them of Revd Mr. Loomis Chaplain to

Seamen in Canton appointed by the American Seamens friend Society, their destitute condition, the kindness shewn them at the Sailors Home by Capt. Richardson & his wife and desired if any would assist them for they were very poor in getting comfortable clothing for their voyage, the deed would be an act of charity, & their contributions would be received & distributed by Mr. Lin Kin Chew to the most needy. I then informed them I proposed now to present to each of them an Engraving of the interior & exterior of the Floating Church they were then in, published in April 1845 in the Protestant Churchman and also the Life of John Newton, to take with them to Canton to circulate where it might be their chance to go in their own country.

Monday at 9 AM Went to sea with my wife & Mr. John Wight & Mr. Wolcott of our Church & several other persons, on board of the Bark Candace Capt. Gardiner, as far as the light ship 10 miles beyond Sandy Hook, which was bound to Canton. She had on board the 26 Chinese sailors which brought to this port from Canton the Chinese Junk, now returning to their own country. I made a prayer with the Capt. officers, sailors Chinamen and Revd. Mr. Loomis missionary of the American Seamens Friend Society, also Revd. Mr. Kidder of the Methodist Church. For an account of this excursion see the New York Morning Express of Wednesday Oct. 6, 1847. Also Evng. Express of same day. The account in part drawn up by my wife who was present.

I gave on this occasion to the Chinese Sailors nearly one dozen red Flannel Shirts.

to Sailors at Canton, Revd Mr Spaulding & Revd Mr Loomis the two Secretaries & Capt Richardson the president of the Amer Seamens Friend Society

OK

Sunday Sept 19, 1847.

IV, 156-160

In the morning before the Service I went to the Sailors Home Cherry St to give an invitation to about 100 discharged Man of War's men to attend at Worship at the Floating Church of our Saviour today. I was received by the men respectfully and was told it was their intention to go.

About 75 men ~~XXX~~ came of the US Ship Savannahs crew & I talked with some before the services about the injustice of the Government in keeping them waiting on shore in idleness at their own expence for the last three weeks without their pay after a 3 years cruise. The effect I knew on many was very bad. They could get a few Dollars at a time of their Landlords, it was well known in anticipation of their money, as all sailors usually do. Many were in great anxiety to hasten home to their families, to their mothers wives sisters & friends lest the temptations of this great city should overcome them while they had coming to them means for indulgence. They wished to carry something to the relief and comfort of those who were near & dear to them. They had been enticed night after night by the profligate & the abandoned. They had for the most part resisted thus far. But I knew too well the sailors facility of temper while on shore not to fear for them with great trouble of mind. By & by I knew they would be most of them overpowered & then when all their money was gone they would be ashamed to go home having nothing to carry. They would be ashamed to see them with empty pockets after a three years cruise. The result would be that they would instead of returning home to comfort their friends ship again & go other long voyages & remain estranged from relatives friends & home, brothers mothers fathers & sisters till they would be supposed dead or worse than dead, wrecked or ruined & lost to all feeling of affection, pride of character, filial love. I had seen one of their number only yesterday who had not been home or seen his mother or a relative for 13 years. This course had been his history. His mother heard of the arrival of the Savannah in our port after her 3 years cruise & had come on to this city from Baltimore to meet him & she was now boarding at Mr. Hennels [?] in Pearl St at whose house I yesterday found him.

I preached to the congregation at the Church today which was very full having more than 250 sailors present & many others on the text in the morning - I tell you This man went down to his house justified rather than the other.

Never have I been able in that house by Gods spirit to speak with more power to the hearts & consciences of a congregation & never have I had rivetted upon me the entire attention of seamen as was the case this day. If the spirit of God ever moved on the hearts of those who heard in that house, he was present at this sermon give power to Gods word.

After the Services I requested all the Savannahs men to remain & allow me the pleasure of presenting to each of them a book. About the whole number 75 received the life of John Newton or Pilgrims Progress & I heard that they went home much delighted and spread the information throughout the Sailors home ~~XXX~~ of their gratification & recommend all who staid away in the morning to go in the afternoon.

O.K.

On Tuesday Ap. 19/53 at 1. P.M. The Sloop Advocate, a stone lighter belonging to a man by the name of Mott, building an extension of pier foot of Rosevelt St. came with jib flying into Pikes Slip and run her bowsprit into the South East corner of the chapel as far as two feet front on the side of the pulpit bursting in the end of the church 6 feet from the corner buttress, damage about 100\$.

Reported to Bishop Wainwright as Parochial Report for the Conventional year, 1852-3

Sept. 24, 1853

Number of families attending Floating Ch of our Saviour	80 to 90
Baptisms Adults 9 & Infants 88	97
Confirmed	11
Marriages	21
Burials	19
Communicants	142
Added anew	11
No. of times of Service on Sundays.	2 Services A.M. & P.M.

No services can be held on Week days except in the Ev'g of same, on account of the sound of 100 hammers employed in coppering vessels on the Screw Dock adjoining.

Contributions to the poor \$68.56

Prayer to be Used at the Opening of the Meeting

ALMIGHTY AND MOST MERCIFUL GOD WE RENDER THEE OUR THANKS AND PRAISE FOR THE LIGHT OF THY EVERLASTING GOSPEL, FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THY HOLY CHURCH, AND FOR THE APPOINTED MEANS OF EXTENDING THEIR BENEFITS UNTO ALL PEOPLE. WE ASK THY BLESSING IN ALL SUITABLE ENDEAVORS FOR THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THIS THY MERCIFUL DESIGN IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE INTERESTS OF THY CHURCH AND AIDING IT IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF ITS GREAT OBJECT OF PROMOTING THY GLORY AND MAN'S SPIRITUAL AND ETERNAL WELFARE. WE ESPECIALLY COMMEND TO THE PROTECTION AND BLESSING OF THY PROVIDENCE AND THE DIRECTION AND AID OF THY GRACE, THE INSTITUTION ON THE CONCERNS OF WHICH WE ARE NOW ASSEMBLED IN THY NAME AND PRESENCE! GIVE TO ALL ENTRUSTED WITH ITS MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS, UNITY OF COUNCIL, PURITY OF INTENTION, AND A SUPREME AIM AT THE ADVANCEMENT OF THY GLORY, THE EXTENSION AND INTERESTS OF THY CHURCH, AND THE HOLINESS HERE, AND EVERLASTING HAPPINESS HEREAFTER OF THEIR FELLOW MEN. GIVE RIGHT JUDGMENT TO DEVISE, AND STIR UP THE WILLS OF THY FAITHFUL PEOPLE TO AFFORD THE MEANS OF EXECUTING THE BEST PLANS FOR CARRYING ITS PURPOSES INTO EFFECT. PROSPER IT O, GOD BY THY GOOD HAND UPON IT, AND MAY ITS USEFULNESS BE CONTINUED UNTIL ALL THY SHEEP SHALL BE GATHERED INTO ONE FOLD, AND BE MADE PARTAKERS OF THY HEAVENLY KINGDOM. GRANT THIS O FATHER FOR JESUS CHRIST'S SAKE OUR ONLY MEDIATOR AND REDEEMER.

- AMEN.

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- AMEN.

PARISH INCIDENTS

April 3, 1847 Saturday $\frac{1}{2}$ past, 2 P.M. IV, 86

Attended on Saturday afternoon at $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{past} 2 funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, 74 years old, formerly in Boston Mrs. Hurley. Funeral from 5 Warren St. N.Y. Mrs. Baker was the widow of an English officer attached to Windsor Castle in 1801. Her husband's monument is now to be seen there. She came to Boston & with letters from the Bishop London to my father Dr. Parker rector of Trinity Ch. He patronized her and as she was in depressed circumstances he used influence to obtain for her, young children of the parishioners to form a school. In the year 1801 I went to her school, while I wore the dress of children in those days. I was then in Petticoats & was only 4 years old. The funeral services were a prayer at the ^{House} home. After this 9 carriages accompanied the body to Greenwood Cemetery by the South Ferry. The path led to the very apex of one of the beautiful hills of this rural spot, close by the splendid monument on the grave of Freeborn the Pilot of the John Minturn, & overlooking the whole harbor and city of New York. Here in the ground plot of Dr. Schmidt, her son in law, the remains of Mrs. Baker were deposited, and over them I performed the burial service of the Church. It was one who by a connecting link of 46 years, united me to the 4th year of my childhood, and whose venerated memory will dwell in my thoughts, if I should be spared so long, in the cycle of time till second childhood shall bring back life ^(to) to its incipient feebleness.

OK

Friday afternoon Apr 9, 1847

IV, 89-90

At a house corner of Cherry St & Gouverneur St, entrance in Gouverneur St at 4 P.M. accompanied by Mrs. Sarah Cummings of Hoboken formerly of County of Antrim 4 miles from the Giants Causeway, Ireland, Port Ballantry.

I baptized

John (McFettridge) infant 6 weeks old of
Alexander McFettridge of Antrim Ireland

&

Eliza Corkelle his wife of the same place

Mrs. McFettridge was very sick desolate & brokenhearted. In Ireland she lived in the lap of luxury & indulgence. Her father was a substantial farmer. She married against his consent & run off with his hired man. She was in the garret of this house, in perfect wretchedness & destitution. Both her breasts were broken and had caused her the last 8 weeks, intense pain. A child was in her arms 6 weeks old. She was very weak & the infant with its features & flesh shrivelled up with starvation, looked as if it would cry for neither nourishment nor nursing many days longer. At home the mother was often at the house of her minister on terms of intimacy. She wept much when she saw me that at last she had seen the face of a protestant minister, & that before it died her child was to be baptized. Her tears wet her cheeks during all my visit. She said, if ~~XXX~~ in her forsaken & broken hearted condition she had had no faith in X she must have sunk into her grave when her child was born. She was surrounded by 8 families of Irish Catholics in the house. I asked if any one of them ever visited her or helped her. She said Oh no. She said only very seldom. I am a vile protestant and heretic in their eyes & if one dares to come in here to commiserate my misery & to feed my child or help me in the least the whole drunken crew will attack that person like so many tigers, when they come out. She said her husband was kind to her & prepared the poultices & put them on her broken breasts, but he could get no work & could bring her nothing but a little milk for the child. She could not lie in bed she said night or day, such was the pain of her breasts. I promised to send some ladies to see her. Sent Mrs. White, & afterwards Mrs. Harris, who told me her wants which I described to others who gave me something with which to aid her.

OK

Tuesday, Evg. Ap. 20, 1847

William Hobdell now ^{u.c.} steward of the Sir Robert Peel to sail day after tomorrow for Liverpool called to see me. He always attends church when in port and has become very religious from impressions he has there received. He wished to be confirmed, at our next confirmation & regretted he must be deprived of the privilege as his ship leaves our shores before Bishop De Lanceys next appointment in the floating Church. Gave him the Sailors Manual & Life of John Newton. The history of this man is very remarkable. He was 9 years a captive among the Savages in the Island of Rotuma one of the Friendly Island Group, about 12 degrees south Latitude in the Pacific, 30 hours sail from Navigation & Fejees, & about 3 days sail from the Society Islands.

He went on shore from a whale ship from Sydney about the year 1831 to trade. While there the Savages attempted to capture the crew of his boat. The boat was pushed off from the shore in time to escape but left him behind. The crew offered to come back and fight for him with help from the ship. But he said many would ~~die~~ be killed in the encounter & it was better than he should lose his life, than so many of his shipmates sacrifice theirs to rescue him. He begged them to leave him to his fate as he stood on the beach and communicated with them in the boat. The ship at last bore away & he was left to the tender mercies of the savages. They treated him better than he expected, and the chief seemed pleased greatly with his acquisition of such a prisoner. He did to him many acts of kindness he did not expect; protected his life and guarded him from the ferocity of his subjects. After a while he gave him a piece of land to cultivate. He raised a great deal of corn more than he could use, most of which they usually stole from him before the season was out, for planting again. The natives used him to trade with ships on the coast but always kept a strict guard over him. Once he stole a canoe in order to escape & 6 days & nights he kept off of the Island just so as he could see it shut down on the horizon in the hope of meeting with a ship on the coast. At last he was obliged to return as his provisions were all out, and made them think he was blown off. He was received again with joy. The island was 37 miles in circumference and contained about 6000 inhabitants belonging to different tribes, some of whom were cannibals. In their wars, twice his hut was burnt to the ground. The natives robbed him whenever they could get a chance to escape the vigilance of the chiefs & oftener after the death of the 1st chief under whose protection he was many times saved from being killed at one of their feasts, and eaten up by the savages. He at last made his escape in the following manner. He got an opportunity one day to send a message to the captain of an American Whale ship giving intelligence of his captivity & situation & his desire to ship on board his vessel. As they were short of hands the proposition was received favorably. The captain consented to try to rescue him & one day he sent according to appointment a boat when all the tribe were in the bushes away from the shore & nothing but women & children and old men left behind, & before they could prevent his escape, he was safe among a people who spoke his own language & bore the Xtian name. He had then been so long accustomed to the native language that he had nearly lost the use of his own. Nine long years & 29 days he was a captive and most of the time in the daily fear and danger of his life. He reached England in 1841, & spent from Feb'y to September

sent

4

upon it taro, plantains
bananas & the
bread fruit & kept
hogs & poultry
and a few goats,
raised

with his sister, the wife of a farmer in Cheshire for whom he is now in mourning, & saw & lived with his mother in London, near Hyde Park corner, 6 weeks during the time. He has been several voyages as 2nd Steward in the ship Margarett Evans, Capt. Seaborn, & is now since last Friday shipped as first Steward on board the ship Robert Peel Capt. Chadwick, which has been taken out of the London & placed in the Liverpool Line.

He was at the Floating Church last November, when I preached there a funeral sermon over the body of the brother of the mate of the New World, just then on the eve of sailing for Liverpool. On Easter day he had returned & was again at Church and after the service came into the Vestry to ask me to let him have a copy of the sermon he then heard, which had been on his mind ever since. He said he had now given himself up to the service of his Saviour for the remainder of his life and he hoped for the prayers of the congregation that God would preserve him on his voyage, keep him steadfast in his determination to live in his fear & love, and make him an instrument of usefulness to others. He remained with us till after 10 o'clock and during his stay remarked that he had taken more enjoyment in our services at the little Floating Chapel than he ever had been permitted to find in any other place on earth. He spoke of the books I had given him on his last voyage, & especially the Pilgrims Progress, which he said he had unhappily lost, it being swept away by a very heavy sea which they had shipped, while he was in the galley, a succession of which had nearly destroyed & sunk the vessel. He was struck down by the galley being entirely stove and swept off. He was thrown violently to the other side of the ship and with his head among some spare spars which were lashed on deck where he lay insensible for some time. He at last came to himself and found he was much wounded in the head and arm & thigh. He says he lives in the constant habit of daily prayer, and has received unnumbered mercies & preservations from innumerable perils by God's special interposition for which he can never be sufficiently thankful. He receives 25\$ pr month on board the Sir Robert Peale but would be glad to be able to stay on shore. He says he is quite careful of his money, and has some laid up in the Seamens Savings Bank for his mother. He is now only 38 years old & surely has seen a great many perils for so short a life. Such however is the life of the sailor. How necessary that he should have the gospel preached to him during the short time he is on shore to hear it & how great is the responsibility of him who is called to speak the words of everlasting life to those who enjoy so few opportunities to hear it. Repentance & faith and the hope set before us in the Gospel must be the burthen of my preaching, or I beat the air. They cannot be too plainly set forth, before those who may be hearing their last sermon in Gods house, & with whom at any rate some time must elapse & many perils intervene before they again are permitted to enjoy the privilege. Grant O merciful God that in this my post I may not be found slumbering or forgetful of the responsibilities that belong to it.

211

Tuesday June ²⁴~~25~~, 1847

IV, 126

William Hobdell, captive in Fejee Islands, returned yesterday from Ponce Porto Rico & brought me some fine pine apples & some oranges for my wife. He is to be confirmed at the church the next Sunday.

OK

Was confirmed June 27 - 1847

(Sept. 26, 1847) IV, 161-163

Yesterday I addressed a note to Capt^x Harrison of Ship Britannia Cunard Boston & Liverpool Steamer now in the ^{u.c.} sectional Floating Dock to repair damage received on Race Point Cape Breton, in her last voyage, inviting him, his officers & crew to take seats and attend Divine Service at the Floating Ch of our Saviour at the adjoining Slip, this day. I accompanied my note with 6 copies each of the large lithograph of the Floating Ch of our Saviour to be distributed in England. I am sorry to add that instead of attending Church the crew and officers with 100 men were engaged all day in the Ship Carpenters repairs of the vessel, presenting an unwonted scene of total disregard of Gods Holy Sabbath on South St^x, & corrupting 100 laborers Ship Carpenters & others by bribing them at four Dollars a day for their work.

I cannot think this desecration of the Sabbath, this bribery to disregard the Lords day of 100 poor men who would have been glad to have observed it as a day of rest, this outrage on the moral sentiments of the community & the habits of the people whose business is on South St, will not lend to the furtherance of the voyage or the prosperity of this ship & the interests of her owners. I believe in the Providence of God so far that I think it will be visited on the authors of this wickedness when they do not anticipate it and may have forgotten the sin. Such a scene of disregard of the Sabbath has not been witnessed on South St^x in New York for the last 5 if it has for the last 20 years. A solitary cart may have been seen at work or a solitary workman for some special purpose, but on no occasion 100 men & 1000 spectators as was the case this day. And the excuse I hear is that the ship may not lose a day of her usual time of carrying the mail.

OK

PARISH INCIDENTS

II, 93-94

August 10, 1845, officiated in the Chapel all day. At 10 minutes before commencing the services in the afternoon, wonderful sight, the mamoth ^{v.c.} steamer Great Britain ⁺ passed within 300 yards of the ^{v.c.} vestry window with steam on her just having entered our harbor from Liverpool which she left 14 days since. A more sublime magnificent and imposing sight I never witnessed. Her motion had become slow on reaching so near the dock, & she was stemming the tide with her Archimedian Screw. Her long ^{masts} masts 322 feet and beautiful outline & graceful ^{Proportions} Proportions with 6 masts and flags streaming at the head of each in the breeze & onward progress made the imagination of a dream but a trifling ^{deception} description in comparison to the ~~XXXXX~~ ^(really) reality so filling the mind with astonishment and admiration. In the afternoon requested the congregation to return thanks to Almighty God for her safe arrival & the preservation of the lives in her.

OK

(Feb. 6, 1848.) 10, 243

On Wednesday of the last week I was invited by Mr. Lambert Suydam of the Union Marine & Insurance office to meet at 12 oclock this day, Mr. Chase the United States Consul at the Cape of Good Hope, who had brought to this country one of Native Bushmen of Caffraria- the only one who was ever brought to America. He belongs to a race who live wild in the woods, and subsist on ants and insects, for their food and are very low in the scale of humanity. They seldom are seen even at the Cape of Good Hope ^(of good) the consul Mr. Chase having seen but 4 persons of this tribe after living there 14 years. They grow only to the height of 4 feet & have not hair nor wool on their heads, but tufts like twisted fringe. The specimen Mr. Chase has with him is about 18 years of age & can speak a little English. He has very high cheek bones, is of copper ^{color} (color?), and not quite 4 feet high.

OK

~~19~~, 19-21

Friday, Aug. 18, 1848.

At 5 P.M. attended the funeral of an infant 9 months old Richard Brown at house in Duke St. Immediately after I went to no. 54 Mott St. to visit Mrs. George Johnston, (Eliza Ann Cornwall of Flushing), whose husband George Johnston of Kercudbright (?) Scotland whom I got pardoned out of the State Prison in May 1844, died yesterday at 3 P.M. very suddenly after 9 days sickness of dysentary. Sat with this poor sick broken hearted girl with whom I had spent so many hours in the winter of 1842 & 43 while lingering on a bed of sickness & whom I left 3 times expecting the next day to be summoned to attend her funeral, endeavoring to compose her mind: Her history & that of her husband is one full of woe, the details of which I have partially, in former years, committed to paper. Her deceased husband was then while I was there laying in his coffin in our sight in the next room. At her ~~KXXXXX~~ ^{cancer} earnest (?) I consented to attend the funeral tomorrow at 9 A.M. & accompany her with the remains of her husband to Jamaica.

Saturday Aug. 19, 1848.

Attended the funeral of George Johnston of Scotland Aet. 45. at his house 154 Mott St. performing the burial ^{w.c.} service & making a prayer & rode in the carriage with Mrs. Johnston his wife Mrs. Cornevelt the mother & her brother Samuel to the grave at Jamaica 10 miles distant from N.Y. The whole scene at the funeral, on leaving the house with the body & in the carriage & at the grave was one full of anguish to all the parties. She was so weak that she had to be supported & was sobbing all the way. At the grave Revd. Saml R Johnson met us & I requested him to perform the burial service which he did. Staid for refreshment at Jamaica 2 hours & returned to the city at 5 P.M.

OK

V, 124

Monday Ev'g May, 7, 1849. As one of the Trustees of the American Seamen's Friend Society I attended the Publick Anniversary Meeting of the Society this Ev'g at the Broadway Tabernacle. Was requested by Peletiah Perrit Esq. to sit beside him on the ^{sofa} sofa in front on the Stage and was called upon at the Conclusion of the Meeting to pronounce the Benediction on over 3000 persons who were present. Rev. Mr. Storrs of the Ch^x of the Pilgrims Brooklyn, Dr. Edward Beecher of Boston and Rev^x Dr ----- of Newark were the Speakers.

(January 20, 1850.)

V, 191

In the Ev'g J. Watson Haynes came to my house at 8 in (the Ev'g) and I and my wife very plainly and very forcibly blamed him for attacking the Sailors Home and the American Seamen's ^{f.c.} Friend Society, and urged him to desist in future and confine himself only to the Spirit Rations and Flogging in the Navy if he felt himself in duty bound to Speak in public on any occasion.

Very much exhausted I went to bed.

OK

Monday, 4 P.M. Feby 21/53

VI, 432

at the Commercial Hotel Murray St. I performed funeral Services
over the remains of John Moulton Aet 57 formerly of my parish in
Woodstock 10 years ago whom I had not seen since I left there in
1842.

OK

(Dec. 17, 1847.) IV, 210.

James G. Rowe the Sexton who has been with me since July 1st 1847
[1843] the beginning of this mission left the employment of the
Society after two months notice from ^{u.c.}superintending ^{u.c.}committee this
day. William Nelson a Sweede took his place, and remained just one
week, & the Ev'g before Christmas day left the Church at 7 oclock
full of greens & the rubbish after dressing the Church, very much
indeed to the annoyance of Mr. Wight & myself. At 10 oclock I had
to go find a man Mr. Mulliken, to begin to clear away & was at work
with him till near 12 oclock, to be ready for ^{u.c.}services on Xmas day.

This Ev'g.

I read the Ev'g Service in the Church of the Holy Comforter on the
North River. Revd. Mr. Johnson the Chaplain preached.

OK

Dec. 20, 1847

George L. ... Sexton of Ch. of
St. ...

John^S Fitzgerald Sexton July 2, 1846
(Before?)

March 13, 1850. Mr. Parker speaks of "new sexton" Frank
James - Fitzgerald having married.

May 1856 Hagadorn was Sexton.
sp?

2nd Sunday after Easter, May 7, 1848. IV, 261-262

In the afternoon I officiated & preached on the text

Then when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin, and sin
when it is finished bringeth forth ~~deceit~~ death.

Soon after I commenced the Sermon a violent shower & hail storm burst upon the chapel & the noise was so loud as the rain & hail poured on the roof that my voice after the 4th page could not be heard 3 slips off. I however felt compelled to proceed, as stopping would have been more embarrassing both to the congregation and myself. With no little pain & uneasiness I went through the sermon but was compelled to wait in silence at its conclusion 5 or 10 minutes for the shower to pass over as it would have been quite ludicrous for the congregation to have tried to raise their voices above the storm which they must have done to have been heard, & it would have been painful to a devout worshipper in the extreme.

OK

V, 75

Saturday-Dec^x 16, 1848. Bought this day the greens to dress the church before the Sunday after next, Monday being Xmas. The last Monday Ev'g, a resolution was introduced into the Board requesting services in the Ev'g on the part of our Superintending Committee, if thought expedient and authorizing them to procure the means of lighting the Ch.

At a meeting of the Super^x Committee at 20 John St^x on Thursday afternoon a ^{u.c.} committee of four were appointed to visit the neighboring churches and ascertain by attendance there on Sund^x Ev'g, whether the measure would be likely to be an eligible & desirable one. Morgan White Cummings & Romaine were on the Com. OK

First evening service held at Ch. of
De Shires Sun Feb. 25, 1849, Discontinued
in June. Again Feb. 17, 1850, discontinued
in summer. Again March 1851. etc.

(February 4, 1849.) V, 95

There were prayers offered for many persons going in various vessels to California & now 5 ships float near our chapel bound on the same voyage round cape Horn, to sail in a few days. OK

1st of July, 1849. V, ~~112~~ 112 (see also p. 135)

In the afternoon I officiated & preached on the text, Fear not I am with thee I have redeemed thee &c & read letter of Sanitary Committee of the city to the Clergy requesting them to allay the fears of the community as a preventative of the prevailing cholera, as yesterday there were reported on the bulletins 88 new cases & 26 deaths. OK

(Sunday July 15, 1849) V, ¹³⁷ ~~137~~ ~~137~~ ~~137~~

In the afternoon I also officiated to a good congregation & preached on the text- Who hath hardened himself against him and hath prospered. At 5 P.M. I attended the funeral of ^{u.c.} Harrison Aet, 22 who took the Cholera (now raging in the city at the rate of 123 cases & 47 deaths daily-) on the 4th of July last and died the day before yesterday, from the house of her father John Harrison at 47 Madison St. OK

V, 141
Friday August 4 1849 - Fast Day appointed by the President of the United States & the Governor of the State on a/c of prevalence of Asiatic Cholera. 1407 interments the last week from the city 700 from Cholera. In the morning I officiated at the Floating Ch^x of our Saviour and preached on the Text, Woe unto thee Chorazin, Woe unto thee Bethsaida For if the mighty works that have been done in thee had been done in Tyre & Sidon they had repented long ago in Sackcloth & Ashes. There was a large congregation & many seamen present and it was the remark of the city papers the next day that scarcely since the recollection of the oldest inhabitants has a public Fast day been more generally and reverently observed through OK

Christmas Day Dec^x 25, 1849. ... V, 183

There was a violent gale of wind on Saturday afternoon Dec^x 22, 1849 when the Sugar Refinery of the Woolseys on South St^x was consumed by fire & when our Chapel was injured by a Brig at the stern drawing out of the dock one of the Posts to which she was made fast. when she swept off a large part of the Battlement on South East end. OK

Sunday after Christmas^x Dec^x 30, 1849. ... V, 185

Capt. Henry Johnson & wife - Capt^x Proals mate now Capt^x of ^{the} ship Virginia^(?), bound to California & China, were present and asked for prayers for Gods protection on their voyage. OK

~~2nd~~ Sunday after Easter, April 14, 1850 ... V, 227

It was ^a cold raw windy disagreeable blustering day. There was much motion of the Chapel. The fires were puffed out by gusts of wind. The temperature of the atmosphere in the Church particularly cold and disagreeable from gas from the stoves and wind from without while no fire could be maintained. Added to which the strong north wind had blown half the water out of the bay & the church at low tide was at least 3 feet lower than usual. I officiated all day and preached to a pretty good congregation of about 75 sailors and as many others on the text With the heart man believeth unto righteousness and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. OK

(Dec. 1, 1850.)

VI, 65

New stove additional put up in Church yesterday.

OK

(Sunday August 24, 1851)

VI, 183

Mr. Isaac Fryer and N. M. Stratton were visitors & both utterly refused to make any entries in the Book prepared by the order of the board, for comments and statistics of the attendance of the congregation and ministrations of the clergyman remarking that they utterly disapproved of the keeping of such a book. It was left last Ev'g at the Chapel by Mr. Burdet. No entry has as yet been made.

OK

(Sunday October 5, 1851)

VI, 199

In the morning I officiated and preached on the text- Behold I am with thee & will keep thee in all places whither thou goest & will bring thee again into this land. The number of seamen about 200 as large a number as I have seen in Church of this class.

OK

(7th March 1852.)

VI, 269

In the afternoon, I read the prayers, & Revd. Mr. Remington who at the last meeting of the board a month since, was elected Colporteur to the board of managers, came in late & just in time to read the 2d lesson in the Bible in our Services.

OK

April 1853.

VI, 448

The scarcity of seamen at present in our port is such that for a whole week ships have rode in the stream waiting for crews. 40 Dollars was paid to Herlat at his boarding house yesterday as monthly wages of 2 men to complete the crew of one of our Liverpool ships.

OK

(Sunday January 23, 1848.) IV, ~~231~~ 232

In the afternoon, the Church was full & among the ^{u.c.} congregation were Mr. Joseph G. Hover & Mr. Trapier of Philadelphia sent on as a Committee of the Churchmen's Missionary Association for Seamen in Philadelphia to get information and to look at the operations of our Society preliminary to building a Floating Church, in that Port for that Society. The latter Mr. Trapier was formerly a Lieutnt in the U. S. Navy, & soon to be ordained as Chaplain of the contemplated Church. OK

(May 14, 1848.) IV, 263-264

The Young Mens Ch~~x~~ Missionary Society at Philadelphia adopted the last week C. L. Dennington's plan for a Floating Ch~~x~~, I sent them on two months since. So the work goes (X) in Nov. 1843, the boats were purchased at my request to build the Floating Ch~~x~~ of our Saviour. In ~~1845~~ 1846 the boats were purchased at my request & selection upon which to build the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, in which the last Evg~~x~~ I preached to a large congregation of boatmen & seamen at the foot of Dey St~~x~~ on the North River, & now within a week this Society of Young Men have selected at my instigation & instrumentality in forwarding to them the same a beautiful plan for a third Floating Ch. OK

(July 8, 1848) V, 8

The last week, June 31/48^{v.c.} Clement C^x Dennington of our board, contracted with the Ch^x Missionary Society of Philadelphia to build for them a Floating Church, similar but more elegant than the Floating Ch^x of our Saviour, an enterpr^zise on the part of that Society which doubtless owes its origin to the influence and moral & religious results with which God has been pleased to crown the same enterpr^zise in New York which was commenced under my labors in July 1843, & has now in addition to the 1st ^{v.c.} chapel on the East River the Floating Ch^x of the Holy Comforter on the North River of which Rev^x D^x V^x Johnson is the minister.

(July 16, 1848) V, 13-14

The building ^{v.c.} committee of the Floating Church of the Redeemer of the Churchman's Missionary Association for Seamen in the Port of Philadelphia Mr. Jos^x E^x Hover, & Mr. Allen, were present at morning services at Ch^x of Holy Trinity Brooklyn & at Floating Ch^x of our Saviour in the afternoon where I officiated. On Wednesday of this week this committee contracted with C^x L^x Dennington to build their church & find the boats at 5270 Dollars. The terms were settled by ^{v.c.} telegraphy.

OK

(Mr. Parker preached at the church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, that morning for the benefit of the Society. The collection was taken up by sailors - James Boardman, Joseph Childs, William Hobdel, James Rowe, Charles Hensberg & - Hindrickson "shipmate with Joseph Childs.")

(Dec. 25, 1848.) V, 79-81

After service, I took my wife in a carriage to dine with Dr. & Mrs. Cutler at Brooklyn, and left her there till Friday morning of the same week, while on Tuesday next day after Xmas, I went at 12 oclock with Mr. C. L. Dennington ^{u.c.} servant & child to Philadelphia to be present at a meeting of the Clergy, with a large party to make the excursion in the Floating Church of the Redeemer ^{u.c.} just built by Mr. C. L. Dennington for the Churchman's Missionary Society of Philadelphia for Seamen and ^{u.c.} Boatmen & to be towed from Bordentown where it was built to Philadelphia on Wednesday morning Dec^x 27 1848. The excursion proved a failure ^{u.c.} The two boats Fashion & Washington proceeded with about 10 of the Clergy and 50 or 70 other persons to Burlington 9 miles below Bordentown in consequence of a violent ^{u.c.} snow storm & taking the Church of the Redeemer that day was relinquished. There were however interesting ceremonies on board in the students of Burlington College presenting a flag to the Board of Managers, which was received by Bishop Potter who was on board ^{u.c.} a particular and extended account of which is given in the Episcopal Recorder of Dec^x 30, 1848 with Bishop Doanes Poetry on the occasion of the Church Floating past his dwelling.

I returned to New York on Thursday at 8 oclock in the Ev^g & the Church of the Redeemer was towed to Philadelphia from Bordentown by the steamer ^{u.c.} (tow Boat) the Camden on Friday morning Dec^x 29, 1848, in a much more violent ^{u.c.} snow storm than we had on board the Steamers Washington & Fashion two days before when the attempt of towing it was very injudiciously as I thought relinquished, as these two steam boats had steam power enough to have dragged the Church across the prairies, had it been required. The whole arrangements were injudicious and unpropitious. The hour 8 oclock A.M. for starting was too early and there was not sufficient decision of plan to ensure anything like success, in such an excursion and a large company which might have been easily collected together.

OK

Tuesday Jany 9, 1849. At 12 oclock noon this day I took the Steam Boat to South Amboy on my way to Philadelphia to attend the consecration of the Floating Church of the Redeemer just built & completed by C~~x~~ L~~x~~ Dennington and moored at Dock St~~x~~ Wharf in that city. It is the most beautiful Floating Church in the World and its Exterior is surpassed by the Interior.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 oclock on Wednesday Morning the clergy to the number of --- with Bishop Potter assembled at a counting House near & proceeded to the Church. Dr. Door was appointed to read the Morning Prayer as far as the Lessons & I was appointed by the Bishop to read the concluding portion of the Morning Prayer. After his Sermon which was Extemporaneous by Bishop Potter on the text My Sabbaths shall ye keep, without other notice to me than a verbal one at the time of singing, he called upon me to make an address which I was enabled to do with considerable fluency and effect to the large & crowded congregation who attended. I addressed them for about 20 minutes. This address was delivered about one oclock at ^{u.c.} noon on Thursday and in Friday Mornings New York Herald a notice of the ^{u.c.} services of the ^{u.c.} consecration of the Church and of my address was circulated in that paper to all the city of New York 100 miles distant, communicated by some letter ^{writer} ^{or} ~~written on~~ by Telegraph. On Monday Ev'g on my return from the meeting of the Board of Managers, of our Mission, I received from the Vice President of the Society of Young Men owning the Floating Ch~~x~~ of the Redeemer there an invitation for every member of our board, by Telegraph from Philadelphia, and on Tuesday had the same communicated, to attend the ^{u.c.} services of the Consecration. The extreme severity of the cold which was at zero most ~~th~~ of the week prevented all others from attending except Revd~~x~~ Samuel R~~x~~ Southard one of our Vice Presidents. An extended notice of the Consecration Service & of my address was inserted in the Philadelphia Ledger of Friday Jany. 12, 1849.

Feb. 11, 1846.

Samuel Ogden & his wife, the former of whom reached New York in a ship from Charleston a few days since, came to see me this evg. at 114 East Broadway. He deeply regretted he did not arrive here in time to be confirmed by the Bishop at the Floating Church 10 days since. He thinks of going to sea again in a few days. He spoke of the Sailors Manual I gave him at the room corner of Pike St. in the summer of 1843. He gave it to his brother in the Hospital who refused to return it, begging he might keep it. It was just the book that he wanted. He offered to pay for it & said so much on the subject said S. Ogden that at last I was obliged to part with it to him. It has since been a great blessing to his soul. I saw him a few days ago said Ogden in Charleston. He shewed me the Manual much used and said he would not part with it for a great deal. It is now nearly 3 years since he received that book. This is surely one case at least in which some of the fruits of my labor, with Gods blessing when I was seeming to myself to be doing nothing comparatively in that upper room, where we commenced the mission, have been useful. The bread cast upon the waters has returned, after 3 years, in this evidence given me by this sailors visit tonight. It is only 3 week since he saw his brother Ogden the sailor, to whom I refer as v
ing me this evg. was well known to Dr. Scoresby who was at the
Chapel in August 1844.