

Charles Hodge

Halle March 7th 1827

Journal of European Travels

February 1827 - April 1828

A long Letter
to my
Dear Sarah.
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I left Paris on the 15th of February 1827 at 5 o'clock P.M. within a few miles of the city the country was covered with snow. The weather became exceedingly cold - on the following day, & continued so for some days - I reached Châlons about 10 o'clock P.M. of ~~Saturday~~ ^{Friday} & was so much overcome by cold & fatigue that I could scarcely muster courage to resume my journey. Providentially I was enabled to get a seat in the interieur & suffered little further inconvenience. I arrived at Metz about 11 o'clock & set out at 3 per Mayence - Sunday night I slept at Saarburg a Prussian town & reached Mayence Tuesday morning at 10, from this to Frankfurt is only 24 miles - We crossed the Rhine upon the ice - From Metz I travelled in company with a young Frenchman whose name was Liais, he is a Merchant at Lantzig. His knowledge of German & English made him an useful companion - At Frankfurt we were obliged to wait three days, as the stage went only twice a week from thence to Leipzig. - Frankfurt is a beautiful place & exhibits evidence of the wealth of his inhabitants - the Library is the most beautiful building in the town - the collection of books is considerable & valuable - The gallery of paintings is indifferent. - We left Frankfurt on Friday after

noon at 6 o'clock 23 of Feb. - a few miles from the city
we passed over the field of Napoleon's last battle in
Germany (Hanau). - Jena - Weimar - Erfurt -
& Lützen are all upon the route to Leipzig - of these
places I could see nothing more than the
exterior. Leipzig is one of the pleasantest towns I
have yet seen in Europe - I arrived here on Mon-
day morning at 10 o'clock Feb. 26 - I remained un-
til Tuesday evening. I saw however none of the
Professors contemplating to renew my visit at
an early date. - The field of Battle in this neigh-
hood is one of the most memorable in Europe -

I arrived at Halle Wednesday morning
Feb. 28. at 2 o'clock - In the morning I soon had
the pleasure of taking my countrymen Messrs Rob-
inson & Cunningham by the hand - From their kind-
ness I found myself soon settled in a room in
the house of Gesenius & broke into the habits of a
German student, Breakfasting & supping in my
own room - & dining with them at a public house.
Halle has nothing inviting to a stranger but its
literary advantages, the town itself is gloomy &
dirty. - The day after my arrival I was introduced
to Gesenius, Niemeyer, Tholuck & Jacob. - ~~remained~~
with my German lessons the 3^d of March -
4th of March - This sacred day does not come at-
tended in Halle with the privileges which

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accompany it in America - From ignorance of the language I was not able to attend the service in the German church. - Remained therefore in my room, & read part of Tholuck's commentary upon the Romans - The evening was spent at Prof. Tholuck's with Mr Robinson & Dr Buntingham - our conversation was principally upon the doctrines of religion - Tholuck said he thought the doctrine of depravity was the most important doctrine of the gospel & that he did not believe a Pelagian could be a Stic. - Justification he explained after the manner of the old Lutherans as founded upon the imputed righteousness of X^t. - He thinks that the nature of God's moral character requires the punishment of sin - & that X^t bore the punishment of the sins of all mankind (objective)

He does not believe in the personal efficiency of the human soul, & therefore thinks that all acts come from God, when good both as to their substance & quality when evil the quality is from the sinner himself -

In Prophecy & Types he is also of the same opinion with the old divines ^{holding to the} ~~and not~~ double sense. He asked me if I final myself

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unsettled in reading the exegetical works of the
modern German school - I answered - no - at
which he seemed surprised & asked what views
I entertained about Prophecy - I told him that
I considered the Prophets under the guidance
of the Holy Spirit, & that they often wrote what
they themselves did not understand, & when in-
tending to describe their own circumstances, or
events immediately at hand really did describe
the circumstances of Christ & his church - & he
exclaimed th. if you are upon that ground
Neologism never can touch you -

He gave us a very interesting account of the
state of religion in Berlin - which he described
as very flourishing. He mentioned particularly
a Prussian Baron whose eminent piety first
brought him (Tholuck) to reflexion & seriousness -
The thought wh. constantly struck him when con-
templating the character of this good man was
can all this be the effect of a natural disposi-
tion - is it not the result of divine influence.
He and he also represented as a model
of Christian excellence -

March 5. This day was spent in my study -

March 6. Tuesday. This morning I called upon

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Pr. Tholuck agreeably to appointment & walked
a mile or two out of town with him. - Our con-
versation was principally upon Biblical &
doctrinal subjects. - By their university studies
he told me that they generally commenced by
giving a course of Encyclopedic which profited
out the several departments of Theology - the
method of studying them - & the Books under
each of most importance - They give the Ein-
leitung or Introduction to H. which includes
an account - of the Criticism, Authenticity
contents &c of the sacred volume. - Then Ex-
egesis - & then a Philosophical view &
systematic arrangement of the doctrines -

He talked a great deal about the Philo-
sophical opinions of the present German litera-
-ture - Kant's system is universally abandon-
-ed - Fichte who followed him is also forgot-
-ten - Schelling has shared the same fate, the
reigning Philosopher of the day is Hegel. -
Schleiermacher has a system of his own - The
present systems are all Pantheistic. Hegel
& Schleiermacher both deny the personality
of the Deity & the individuality of the soul
of man. The universal principle with them
is God - & according to Hegel the world itself

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is the Realität ~~word~~ of the Deity - & all it contains
the different races of men, as the Chinese, the
Greeks &c, & the animals in their various orders
are all modes of existence of this universal prin-
ciple - each & every class being expressive of some
idea, or state of Being - The sum total is God -
This at least is the idea which I got from Tho-
luk's description, for I do not pretend to un-
derstand a system which its Author says is
comprehended only by two Theologians in Ger-
many. and which as Gesenius very properly re-
marked to Mr Robinson, was thereby proved not
to be worth understanding. - Even the Biblical
Theologians of this country are so led away by
the speculative spirit so characteristic of its in-
habitants that it ~~is~~ seems impossible that
they should be retained within the bounds
of sober & important truth, except by the in-
fluence of religion upon their hearts. - Tholuck
himself who has much of this Philosophising
considers matter as only a different & modifica-
tion of Spirit - The essence of both being the
same. I understood him also to say, that Mean-
an was of the same opinion. -

March 7 Wednesday. This morning at 9 I at-
tended Wegscheider's lecture upon the acts of the

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Apostle. - & Gesenius in Ecclesiastical History. I have been as yet by no means favourably impressed with the Moral method of instruction - The only advantages which I can perceive attending it - one that information is conveyed to a greater number than would take the trouble to get it out of Books, & that viva voce communication, is perhaps more spirited & impressive - - - In the afternoon I called with Mr Robinson upon Wegscheider & found him in his study surrounded with books. He is very affable & agreeable in his manners - & has the appearance of frankness & kindness -

March 8th Thursday - This morning at 11 o'clock I called upon Pr. Holuck & walked with him until one. - He said that it was evident that vital religion was very much increasing in Germany - & that he thought that was the Pantheistic philosophy of the day was ~~nothing~~^{doing} good, inasmuch as it led men to entertain a "sleeping religious feeling" & shewed them the insufficiency of the metaphysical systems. Schleiermacher especially he thought was made an instrument of great ~~infinite~~ usefulness partly without designing it or in a way which he did not contemplate. His authority stands so high that the respect wh.

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manifesto for the Bible & the renounce with which he
speaks of J. C. has great influence - And he has been
the means of awaking the attention to religion of
many young men - & of some of great eminence as
Deanar, who after renouncing Judaism was for
some time a disciple of Papeau - Tholuck himself
attributes much of his religious feeling to Schleier-
macher's influence -

at 2 o'clock I attended Gesenius lecture on the
the 121-22 & 23 Ps. - he seemed to take great delight
in making a laugh. -

About 4 Tholuck called for me to walk with
him & although much fatigued by morning excu-
sion I could not deny myself the pleasure. - His
conversation was principally on practical religion. -
He complained of the demands made upon his time
by some strangers in Berlin, who seemed to possess
little of the spirit of piety & therefore wanted
he said the only bond which could bind them
to us - meaning the Christians in Berlin - He spoke
very feelingly of the benefits of Christian intercourse
& said that the benefit of having the heart warm-
ed & the faith strengthened would compensate for
any expense of time. -

Friday March 9th. In the morning I attended
Wegscheider's lecture upon Acts, and spent the remain-
der of the day at home, except attending Gesenius at 2. -

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Saturday March 10. This morning I had for the first time the pleasure of hearing Tholuck. He was upon the first part of the 5th Chap. of Mat. - It was pleasant to here at least one of the celebrated Professors of this University giving a religious cast to his exposition of Scripture. - After the lecture I walked with him until dinner time. He mentioned that he did not always approve of the manner of interpretation adopted by the Tubingen Professors - & that he thought what Hon especially was often very unnatural.

The phrase $\tau\omicron\upsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\beta\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ in the Ephesians he said the parallel passages almost constrained in him to explain of the church, although considering the passage by itself the interpretation by no means pleased him. - De Wette he told me had defended in the Periodical work wh. he published with Schleiermacher, the typical interpretation of $\beta\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ principally in reference to the Epistle of the Hebrews. - Although De Wette on some occasions appears very much changed, yet in his last work ~~in~~ his Introd. to the N.T. he is often very skeptical. - Rejecting the epistle to the Ephesians, the Gospel of Mat. &c. The latter upon the ground that it

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There were not more than 20 of the 400 Theological students, "much larger number however are more or less orthodox." - At Tübingen he said there were was no "Pious Pro." in the University altho much piety in the town. - At H. I went to walk with Tholuck, he told ^{me} that he thought there was a greater number of pious students than that mentioned above but that it was impossible to say. - Very few of those not religious he was disposed to denominate orthodox & that in Germany there is such an indefinable variety of opinion that it is impossible to give any general account which can be accurate, as the same do not admit of classification. - Many also seem to be supernaturalists merely because they believe in miracles. With regard to the periodical literature he said that the works in general belonging to this department were superficial. - Berthold's Theological was the best except a catholic one published in Vienna. Tholuck spoke in terms of great admiration of Martyn & said he was so delighted with his memoir that he had determined to translate them but was anticipated. He has himself long cherished a strong desire to consecrate himself to the missionary work. But Providence has as yet closed the way. - He spoke feelingly of the peculiar difficulties, which

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which most of the present pious learned men had to content with. Having most of them been previously theologians they found their old sceptical doubts particularly with respect to the Old Testament continually harassing them. -

Wednesday March 12th I have this evening had the pleasure of conversing for two or three hours with Tholuck in my own room - our conversation was principally upon the philosophical systems of Germany. - He said that many of the christian theologians were inclined to many of the principles of the pantheistical philosophers - that they could not conceive how God could create out of nothing - & therefore admitted that the material universe & the soul of man was of the divine essence - but differed from the pantheists in being persuaded of the personality of the Deity & of the individuality of the human soul believing that it was the highest exercise of the divine power to confer this personal individuality upon his creatures. - Schleiermacher would not willingly admit the appellation pantheist wh. he says is a nick-name & belongs to the material pantheists - but he is himself what would be commonly understood by the term. - The doctrine of the Trinity he utterly disregards, considers Jesus Christ as the "ideal" of the human race, that in him the Ergeist the universal spirit in the one.

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ceptive production of man developed ~~to~~ itself in
the perfection of human nature. — In his dis-
courses on Religion, in the first edition the term
God is not introduced — it's the holy Universe
before which he bows. — In the second edition
the term God is here & there ^{word} introduced & inter-
changed with the terms Universe, & Spirit of the
Earth & living principle of the world — He was
originally a moravian & considered very pious,
& he retains much of the devout spirit which
distinguishes that devoted class of men — He
often preaches with the greatest fervour & will
break out in his family in the hymns written
by a pious companion of his earlier years, thus us-
ing the language of christians to give expression
to feelings excited by his own peculiar views —
Holst said that of the English Philosophers
Read & Deme were most esteemed, Stewart
& Locke not at all. — It seems to me
to be a great misfortune that Philosophy is
mixed up with religion in this country, for it
gives so abstruse & mystical a character to the
explanations of important truths that there
is little reason to be surprised that the term
Mystics has been applied to the advocates of
Piety. — Thus for instance they make faith to

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to be the developement of the life of God in the soul - that is the divine essence every where diffused & the universal agent unfolding itself in the heart. - Tholuck read several passages for me from Schleiermacher's Dogmatics - but they seemed to me - to darken counsel by words without wisdom. - Tholuck surprised me by saying that since his 20th - he had seldom been able to secure more than 3 or four hours in the day for study. -

Thursday 15th Tholuck called at eleven for me to walk with him. He said that he thought the Rabbinical dialect more important for the illustration of the N. T. than any other what ever & therefore far more useful to the Biblical student than either Arabic or Syriac. He said he thought Arabic of little use - any further than was requisite to make use of the "helps" in reading the old Testament. To push it farther than this you must devote yourself to it. - He said that he had been very much struck with the coincidence between the manner of expression & argument in the Rabbinical writers & those of the N. Test. -

In the evening I drank tea together with Mr Cuninghame with Bro. von Jacob, who is a distinguished gentleman, author of some works of distinction in political economy. - His daughter is also an au-

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Thurs, I remarkable for her knowledge of languages.
March 16 Friday. — & Saturday. spent at home
I commenced reading some of Schiller's works
& was pleased to find them so much easier
than the Theological German to which I had
been accustomed. —

Sabbath March 18th Read in the morning
for some hours Tholuck's work on the Romans.
And was sorry to see, that his view of the
important passage 5c. 12c. did not coincide
with my own. The learning & talent of the
work is extraordinary, considered as the
production of a young man of 25 — We
drank tea with him in the evening. He gave
us an interesting account of the conversion of
two young Polish Jews, who are now Mission-
aries, under the direction of the London Society.
They were both married. The wife of one of them
has obtained a dispensation, but the London
Society considering that the young man is not
at liberty to marry again. — Tholuck
remarked that the affection of the Parents of
these young men for them was very powerful

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That the struggle was very severe, which attended their separation from their families. The Germans often remark on the coldness of the English even of Parents towards their children - & extend the observation to the Americans, among whom they hear with wonder of a mother, permitting one child to go, to South America, another to Europe &c -

20th of March Tuesday. Walked with Tholuck at 11. We were first led to talk, on the possibility of a Christians falling from grace - which led to the doctrine of the freedom of the will. Tholuck said he agreed entirely with the doctrine of Edwards on that subject - He told me that Schleismacher who belongs to the reformed church was strenuous in his defense of some of its peculiar doctrines - maintaining that they alone were consistent. - He told me also that there was more vitality among the reformed than among the Lutherans. - Basle, Bremen, Bonn the four places in which religion was in the most flourishing state, were principally settled by the Reformed. at Berlin also when there ^{is} much religion they are nu

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mersus. —

Wednesday 21st of March. I have again to record my thanks to God for his goodness in sending me intelligence from my dear family. That they are well & happy is a constant source of grateful praise. In the evening I drank tea with Robinson, with Tholuck, & Pöckelmann & Mr Beningham. I R. could not speak English of him therefore I could learn but little Tholuck was in fine spirits & surprised me by his familiar acquaintance, with the poetry & lighter works of his own country. Scarcely a book was mentioned from which he could not at once select numerous passages. —

Thursday 22^d of March. This morning I had again the pleasure of walking with Tholuck. He finds a great deal of difficulty he says in reconciling the doctrine of the final perdition of all men who die in unbelief to his feelings & seems disposed to adopt the opinion that there will be hereafter other offers of mercy to the souls of men. The passage in Peter, referring to Noah's preaching to the spirits in prison

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he interprets of a descent into the abodes of departed souls, & of offers of salvation to those who had not received or rejected them when on earth. — He says, that some evangelical men in Germany hold some thing similar of to the old doctrine of the *Libri Patrum*. — The man who

is called the Pope of the Naturalists resides it seems at Weimar. his name is Roeder. He is author of an inferior book, called letters on Naturalism, which presents the doctrines of the Deists & nothing more. Hegelschieder is said to recommend it highly & it is much read among the students. Hegelschieder, maintains strenuously that Paul taught the doctrine of predestination just as the Calvinist's hold it, & urges this as a proof of the little dependence we can place upon this apostle. — In the evening I drank tea with the Staatsrath von Jacob, with Mr. Robinson. We met there with a Serbian, who resides at present at Leipzig, publishing some work, in his native dialect — or revisions from that dialect I do not know which. —

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Saturday March 24. - This morning I took my last walk with Tholuck, who is just leaving town for the vacation. He told me he had much to endure from the many unfounded reports which the enemies of piety were constantly spreading, respecting the few who were of that character here. The Kleinstädtigkeit of Halle is very greivous, & some of its distinguished men, it would seem, are not altogether free from this failing. Meisner's parable, respecting the king's son who was sent to give laws to a kingdom, which were at first received & obeyed, but afterwards some began to ask who this king's son was & what right he had to give them laws, others however more prudent said it matters not who he was, the laws are good, let us obey them; led to a long conversation as to the proper method of answering such an argument for indifference respecting the person & authority of our dear & blessed Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ. It is evident that it destroys the Gospel entirely, since the moral laws & the doc-

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trinal truths of the Gospel are inseparably connected. And we have ground of security in believing these truths apart from the authority from which they proceed - unless we resort to our own reason & then we are once on the land of Disson, since we are not obliged to believe the Bible but may form each one for himself his religious opinions, an office for which the melancholy ~~the~~ history of the world shews we are entirely unfit. -

March 30th Yesterday when at dinner, we had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of our country man, the Rev. P. Kurtz who had just arrived in Halle. The evening of this day I spent in his company & was much gratified with the information which he gave me of his tour. In St Petersburg he received 1000 rubles from the Emperor & experienced considerable attention from distinguished personages. He spoke favourably of the state of religion among the Lutherans in the sea provinces of Russia. Among the Greeks as he could judge from the service of their churches, there was very little piety. The service was in Slavonic which the people do not understand. & their devotion appeared to

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Spent itself in cropping themselves - & kissing the ground. He thinks the suppression of the Bible Society in Russia, by Alexander, was owing to the influence of the Greek Ecclesiastical Dignitaries, who were alarmed at the influence of the Society upon the People in whom it appeared to create a disbelief for the empty forms of the Greek Service. At Königsberg he also found a great deal of Piety & in Berlin as much as is to be met with in Philadelphia or New York. The Royal Family paid him great attention & contributed handsomely to the funds of the Seminary for which he is soliciting. - In Copenhagen, he was also received both by the King & Queen - & every where has enjoyed the most flattering attention. He travelled in Sweden he told me about 500 miles at no greater expense than 19 dollars, having purchased a very good Gig & harness for 6 or 7 dollars, which he afterwards sold for three.

March 31st This evening I drank tea with Mr Roberson with Mr Rury & D. ^{W. Lake} ~~Goode~~. We

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respecting the obligation of the Christian Sabbath in which Mr Kurtz acted as interpreter. April 1st This morning I had the pleasure of hearing Mr Kurtz preach, a real evangelical pious sermon from Ephesians 3: 6. 19th. My heart overflowed with joy, to hear the praise of Christ, & the excellency of his love. It has been long very long since I have enjoyed so much pleasure in hearing a sermon. For here, there are few who appear to feel the Spirit of the Gospel, or whose hearts are warmed with the love of the blessed Saviour. — May God of his infinite mercy bless Brother Kurtz for having praised his Son & represented love to him, to be the one thing needful, without which, ^{with} all eloquence & all learning we should be as a tinkling symbol. — He has been the means of giving me the three happiest hours I have yet enjoyed in Europe. —

April 3^d Mr Kurtz says that he has visited a great many pious Prussian Officers. That in Berlin, in one company he saw twelve of this character. That the aids of the Crown Prince, & almost all the Gover-

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ness & Governmets in the Royal family are of this character. - The Monarchs at Weimhult retain he says their spiritual character. -

Müller has told me repeatedly that wherever the Gospel is preached faithfully the people flock around the Preacher. Mr Kertzy has made the same remark. And says he thinks that were it not for the Union of the Church & State the present condition of Germany would soon be changed. That if the Preachers were dependent on the People for their support that in a great majority of instances the People would not support any who were not evangelical - Germany ^{from} what he has seen seems to be ripe for the triumphs of the Gospel. Wherever he has preached the people have manifested the greatest interest & in many places he has been approached by the number of those who were calling for spiritual advice & comfort. -

Last evening I went with D. Weschiel & Mr Robinson, to the Monday evening supper which the Professors & other literary persons of Halle are accustomed to attend. The company was not very large & to me very un-

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interesting from my understanding so little of
 the Language. — D. H. is one of the superin-
 tendents of the schools of Halle, he told me
 he had recently made a search through the
 town for children, who did not attend school
 & found only 126 — & these have been since pro-
 vided for. — — — Mr Kurtz D^r G^rünke & Mr
 Robinson took tea with this evening. D. G. is a pious
 & learned man, our conversation was principally
 on religion. —

April 6th Wednesday. — This morning I called
 upon the Chancellor in company with Mr Kurtz
 He was exceedingly kind to Mr K. & seemed to
 take real pleasure in promoting his views. He
 said that our seminaries in America could
 be supplied with books from the Book Store
 connected with orphan House at as a cheap
 a rate as from any other in Germany. And as
 the profits go to the support of this benevolent
 institution there is a strong inducement to
 give it the preference. — Mr K. again dined
 tea with me & we passed the evening together, & we
 in all probability we shall spend together in
 Europe. — We sang several hymns together & sepa-
 rate with very sincere regret at least on my part. —

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Sabbath April 8th - This morning I attended the Reformed Church & heard Hen Rinecker, who is considered the best Preacher in Halle. I understood very little of his sermons his voice is indistinct & rapid - a Christian ~~very~~ friend who was with me did not consider this discourse very evangelical. - In the afternoon I witnessed the interesting service attending the confirmation of from 50 to 100 children. - They came to the church in a procession preceded by the Pastor & attended with music. - as soon as they entered the building, the organ commenced playing and an appropriate hymn was sung. The Minister then took his stand at the altar & the children stood up around him. After a short address, he commenced a catechetical exercise which continued for about half an hour. Another hymn was sung, the organ was accompanied by four trumpets, the first time I have heard this kind of music in a church. The effect upon my feelings was very strong & very pleasing. The preacher (Superintendent ^{Herman})

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Then commenced his sermon from Proverbs
"My son give me thy heart &c" His discourse ap-
peared to me very good, recognising the leading
the doctrines of the Gospel & delivered with
a great deal of animation. His audience were
frequently in tears. In his prayers for the
dear children, when he was about to receive
into the bosom of the church he may for every
bleping a christian heart could desire. Af-
ter leaving the Pulpit, he again addressed
the children, who read aloud the (Apos-
tle's) Creed & audibly before the congrega-
tion professed their faith. After this they
approached the Pastor four or five at a
time, & knelt before him. He in the name
of the ever Blessed Trinity, blessed them, & recog-
nised them as members of the church, taking
each one by the hand, & placing his hand
upon their heads successively as he addressed
to them a short exhortation. - The impression
which this whole service made upon my mind
was very pleasant. And I could not help feeling
that however little authority there may be for
confirmation as of divine appointment, that some

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service of the kind might very properly be introduced into our churches. It would have at least this good effect, that baptised persons would then be brought more under the discipline of the church & the nature of their connexion with it be rendered more definite. I could not help feeling also, from the impression made upon the children & the audience that few occasions humanly speaking would offer better opportunities of doing good to the souls of all present. — May God grant that this little flock of lambs which have to day been gathered into his fold on earth, may be recognised by the good Shepherd, as making a part of that little flock, to whom it is the Father's good pleasure to give the Kingdom. —

Wednesday 11th April. This morning I went with Robinson & Mr Müller to visit Mersbergh & the Battelfield of Roosack. We set off at 5 o'clock, the day proving remarkably fine we had a very pleasant ride. Mersbergh is a pleasantly situated town of about 7000 inhab.

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about half an hour beyond it lies the field upon which Frederick the Great in 1746 defeated the French. a simple monument is raised on a small mound in the middle of the extensive plain. — The inscription states that the monument was re-erected by the 3^d corp of the Prussian army after the Battle of Leipzig in 1813. — The previous monument having been removed or destroyed by the French. — From the foot of this monument we counted between 20 & fifty villages, which were all distinct ly visible from this spot. — From Rosbach we rode over the country to Lützen. Here we had the pleasure of visiting the simple memorial erected on the spot where the body of Gustavus Adolphus was found after the sanguinary battle of Lützen in 1632. — This monument is nothing more than a large granite stone, on which the name of the fallen Hero & the date of his death are merely cut. Stone seats are placed around, for the convenience of visitors. Here one of the greatest Generals & Monarchs of his

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age fell, here Charles of the 12th of Sweden stood
here Napoleon fought, & conquered al-
most for the last time. - The great battle
between the French & the Allies in 1813 oc-
curred upon the opposite side of the town
but Lüben itself was afterwards occu-
pied the French & the allies filled the
surrounding country. -

Friday April 13th This being good Friday
I attended the service of the Lutheran
church this morning. - The gentleman who
preached spoke very indistinctly so that
I could hardly understand any thing that
he said. - The Lord's Supper was administered
after the ordinary exercises - The three
Pastors of the church proceeded to the altar
on which was a small silver image of our
Blessed Saviour, & several large wax can-
dles very much like the catholic shapels -
The officiating clergyman, read an expla-
nation of the Sacred Supper, & an exhortation
to the people, & then turned to the altar &

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I in a solemn voice chanted the consecrating service. The two clergymen first received the communion from his hands, kneeling & then one took his stand at ^{one} the end of altar while the officiating clergyman stood at the other. One took the Bread & the other the cup. The people then approached three or four at a time & kneeling to first offered him to place the consecrated wafer in their mouths, they then rose & proceeded to the other clergyman, who in the same way administered to them the cup. In neither case were they suffered to touch the elements with their hands. I should have thought myself in a Catholic chapel were it not the sound of the German, instead of the Latin language. Very few of the Lutheran clergy retain their belief in the doctrine of consubstantiation & yet the customs & ceremonies which arose out of it are almost all preserved. I felt like a stranger here, & longed for the time when again in the simple scriptural manner of our church I could partake of the

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memorials of our dying Saviour's love. —

Sabbath April 15th — This day has been peculiarly ~~observed~~ marked by the church services being Easter. In the morning I heard Mr. Blanc of the Reformed church preach a good sermon on nature of the new life which Christians who profess to be risen with Christ should lead. This life he told us should be one of faith, love, & hope, — orthodox, but general & pointed. Remeker in the afternoon preached upon the words "we are saved by hope". a very unsatisfactory discourse — The only hope of which I hear him speak was that of greater knowledge in the future world. —

Monday 16 This day has also been observed as a Festival. The churches were all open & the one I attended crowded. — Herr Zula preached from the passage relating to the two disciples who went to Emmaus. — Particularly on the expression go in and abide with us" He said we should all address this language to Christ, for without him we could know nothing of God, — could not be

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justified or reconciled to God, & because communion with Christ was the great source of happiness. —

Wednesday April 18th This day has been observed as the Jubileum, of Niemeyer who has now completed the 50th year of his academical life. We called with all the rest of the world upon the Old gentleman this morning with our felicitations. — Here we met a large number of strangers, Schleiermacher, and Bishop Eiler from Berlin, Bishop Westermeyer from Magdeburgh, Tittmann from Leipzig &c. At 11 o'clock. The company assembled in the Hall of the University. Prof^r Schultz read a Latin address — after which the Curator of the University presented Niemeyer with a beautiful porcelain vase in the name of the King — Bishop Eiler made a long discourse in German, Tittmann & his colleague from Leipzig each, in Latin, the Prosector then exhibited the marble Bust of Niemeyer which the University had caused

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to be made as an expression of their esteem.
Thursday 19. This morning the Cangelier preached
before a most crowded audience. - An in the
evening gave an entertainment at the
Bosch Prince to about 300 persons. Here
I had the pleasure of making the acquain-
tance of young Westermeyer, who is settled
as a clergyman not far from Magdeburg -
He is a thorough Christian, having du-
ring a residence of six months in England
& Scotland experienced a complete change
in his views & feelings. - I hope to have
the opportunity of cultivating his acquain-
tance. - Schleimacher, Tittmann, & ma-
ny other distinguished men were present.

Sabbath. This morning I listened to ra-
ther an empty exhortatory sermon from
a long man in the Reformed Church &
in the afternoon to one of much the same
character in the Mark Kirche. - I have
not yet heard nor seen what we should
in America call a good doctrinal dis-
course.

April 1827. -

Saturday April 28th. This morning at 8 o'clock I left Halle with the intention of making a short tour before the lectures commenced. I rode to the neighbourhood of Gnadau & then walked about a mile to that peaceful & quiet village - The whole of this part of the country is a great plain over which the eye regards without any obstruction from hills or trees. The land appears generally fertile. The villages are frequent, generally miserably built & the people poorly clad - Gnadau is a settlement of the Muscovians. The congregation does not consist of more than 200 members. The village is remarkably neat & the people appear far superior to those commonly met in the country. - The Inn is kept by one of the Brethren & is characterised by the neatness & order of the sect to which he belongs. - In the evening at 7 o'clock I went to the Prayer hall where the Brethren assembled for their evening worship, on this evening it consisted only in

Madras April 1827

singing. - In the morning I went again at
1/2 after 8 to the place of worship & heard
the Liturgy read & sung. - at 10 was the
regular preaching. The minister chose
for his text the passage in St John wh.
describes our blessed Saviour as the Good
Shepherd. His discourse was exhortatory as
all the sermons without exception, wh
I have yet heard in Germany, have been.
In this case it was pious & animated. In
the afternoon I visited the Brothers House
& formed the acquaintance of the leader
who is a pious young man. - At 7 there
was again service & a lecture from the
youngest man, which was very good.
After the exercises I called on an old
missionary who was 30 years in the W.
Indies. His name is Lehman, he received
me with the utmost kindness & as he
speaks english our intercourse was the
more easy. - From all I could see, & hear
I should judge that the spirit of pure
& simple piety is preserved in a high de-

Gradan & Glocthe April 1827.

que among these people & the superior com-
fort & intelligence of the inhabitants were
very striking. — From Gradan we had a
good view of the extensive salt works of
Schöbeck & the distant towers of the Ca-
thedral of Magdeburgh were also visible.
In a field of to the north of this village
I saw traces of the camp of a Swedish
General who was hastening to the relief
of Magdeburgh in the 30 years war, when
from this spot he saw the flames of the
city which Tilly devoted to such utter
destruction was before his view. —

Monday April 30th This morning early
I rode over to Glocthe a small village
about 5 miles distant & spent a very
pleasant day with the Pastor Weste-
meier. This is a pious & intelligent
young man, son of the Bishop of Magde-
burgh. In the evening I walked to the
neighbouring village of Absendorf to be
in readiness for the Post which was to
start the next morning for Magdeburgh. —

Magdeburgh ^{of May} April 1827. - 38

Tuesday 1st of May. - As this city with the exception of the Cathedral & a few small houses was utterly destroyed by the Austrian General Tilly in 1631, it is comparatively modern & therefore agreeable. - It is situated upon the Elbe & has numerous manufactures & contains about 33,000 inhabitants. The fortifications of this place are said to be among the most formidable in Germany & certainly to one not a military man it would seem utterly impossible for any force to overcome a city so protected if but tolerably defended. - The walk around the town upon the fortifications is very pleasant & the view to an American very novel & striking. The garrison is now I am told 2 or 3000 men strong. I have seen going through their tedious marching & counter-marching - & altho' performed with a wonderful precision struck me as stiff & constrained. There was not near so much ease & gracefulness in their movements as I remarked in the West India

May 1827 Magdeburgh -

cadets. In the evening I called upon the Bishop
Mestermier & was very kindly received.

Wednesday May 3^d I visited this morning the
celebrated Cathedral. The total ensemble of
this building, either externally or internally
is not striking & will not admit of com-
parison with that of Rome. - It contains
however many most interesting monuments
& works of art. Near the Altar is entered the
Emperor Otto 1st who died about

his tomb
is now covered with a plain marble slab with-
out an inscription. The silver railing by wh-
it was surrounded was taken away by Tilly.

His wives tomb, an English princeps is struck
ing from the ancient figures which are sculpt
found upon it. - I was also shown the the
helmet, commander's staff & gloves of Mail
of Tilly, which were secured after his de-
feat near Leipzig & deposited here by Gus-
tavius Adolphus. - The Pulpit is a most

beautiful piece of workmanship made of al-
abaster & profusely ornamented with figures
relating to Scripture history it was made ear-
ly in the 14th century. Among the various tombs

Magdeburgh May 1827. -

which the stranger is shown is none which to me was half so striking as that of the Archbishop Ernest made in 1497. - It is entirely of bronze & covered with figures emblematical for the most part. a figure of the ArchB. - in his robes lies upon the top, his countenance is remarkably fine - This monument although so old does not appear to have suffered in the least from age - & appears as tho' it had not been made more than 5. or 10 years.

The tomb of the first Prelate of Magdeburgh who embraced the doctrines of Luther and his wife is also very costly & handsome. - One of the curiosities here preserved is, the sword, staff lance, boots, & shurs of one of the old renowned Generals of Germany who lived long before the invention of Powder, but his name & the time of his death I have forgotten. - I dined to day with the Bishop Westemeier, and was very much struck with the free & open & friendly manner in which I was treated. They had all so much to ask about America, that I learnt but little about Germany. - By the influence of the good B. I obtained the permission of the Commander to ascend the Tower of the Ca.

41. Magdeburgh May 1827 -

theatral. a thing which on military grounds is forbidden without special permission, as a view is thus obtained of the extensive fortifications of the town. The ascent is by 240 stone steps & the view is very extensive. The country overlooked is an extensive plain through which the Elbe is seen to wander in an irregular course for a great distance. It is not particularly striking & were it not for the fortifications would not repay the trouble & labour of ascending. — On the evening I called upon the Pastor Störig, who I understand is almost the only orthodox minister in Magdeburgh. Here again the warm hearted kindness of the Germans was manifested. I was pressed to stay until a late hour. I had enough to do in my broken German to answer their numerous enquiries. As the Pastor & his wife spoke French perfectly well (using no other language in their family for the sake of their children) & understood also something of English I was able to make out pretty well. They appeared particularly desirous of learning the character of the Presbyterians in America, whom they appeared to regard very much as we do the Covenanters or old Puritans. — Mr S is a very

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polished white man, & a great friend of my
country from which circumstance & from his con-
versation I should infer that he was of the
same religious opinions. Indeed he told
me expressly that he agreed with the young
Mestepfer, who I find is looked upon as
something out of the ordinary course as
he is what we should call faithful &
pious. -

Thursday May 3. This morning at 10 o'clock
I left Magdeburgh for Leipzig. and rode
the first day to Koethen a distance of not
more than 30 miles. The country, as in all
this region is flat, but fertile & well cul-
tivated. We crossed the Saale near Kalbe
where it is a considerable stream. Near
this town there is a pleasant public garden.
Koethen is an uninteresting town of about
7,000 inhabitants. The territories of this prin-
are very small, they are however said to
include one of the most fertile tracts of
land in Germany. The game belonging ex-
clusively to the Duke, the hares are here
undisturbed & consequently numerous
I saw seven or eight frequently at one time.

Leipzig May 1827

We had them dinner together in the hall killed, & sent to the Berlin Market. - Friday May 4. We consumed almost the whole of this day in riding from Kothen to Leipzig a distance of only 30 miles. as my fellow travellers were not very intelligent, the time was rather tedious. -

Saturday May 5th - I walked out this morning to see the appearance of Leipzig during the great fair which attracts people from so many different & distant places. The streets were thronged with a very heterogeneous crowd, Greeks, & Jews, Hungarians Frenchmen &c. - All the streets which were wide enough for the purpose were lined with booths in which every variety of article was exposed for sale - The most numerous class of merchants appear to be the Jews. Their signs written in German & Hebrew are every where to be seen. To day however being Saturday their operations were suspended. Many of them however were to be seen in the streets. They almost all wear their beards, & the better sort are clothed in a silk frock coat

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reaching down to their feet, & bound round with a girdle. - The poorer class have a similar dress of cotton or wollen many of them seem miserably destitute. The Greeks were dressed in a loose frock reaching to the knees, of green cloth the sleeves large & open except at the wrist. Their appearance was tasteful. - The Hungarians had large loose coats reaching to the feet of wool of its natural color. - I spent a considerable part of the day in the Museum which contains all the literary publications of this part of the country & some from France & England.

Sabbath. May 6th - This morning I went to the St. Thomas church at 1/2 7 when the service commenced. The church was crowded the singing continued nearly an hour when the Superintendent Schinnerer ascended the pulpit & preached as far as could understand it a very dry uninteresting sermon. The Lord's supper was afterwards administered.

Leipzig May 1827.

-tered with some of ceremony than I have yet
 seen it in the Catholic Lutheran churches. The
 consecration service was as usual chanted. The
 minister standing by the altar & the other kneel-
 ing immediately behind him. Two little boys
 clothed in black frocks & white scarfs stood
 on each side of the altar. I observed that the
 minister & his attendants bowed not only
 when the words Jesus Christ occurred, but when
 he repeated the phrases "this is my body" & "this
 is the New Testament in my blood." When the com-
 municants received the wafer it was placed
 in their mouths & the little boys held a
 blue napkin spread out beneath to pre-
 vent the host particle falling to the ground.
 The same precaution was observed when
 the wine was administered. - This has been
 to me a very uninteresting day. - Finding
 no excitement to devotional feeling in the
 church, & enjoying but little in my own
 room, I sighed for the time when I should
 again visit the temple of God in my own hap-
 py land. - In the early part of the day I was
 rejoiced to see the shops & booths all closed, but

Leipzig May 1827

found that by the time church was out,
they were almost all opened.

May 7 Monday. This morning I called on Prof^r
Hahn to whom I had a letter. He is a man I
should suppose of about 35 rather small &
by no means imposing in his appearance.
He received me with great kindness &
offered to call with me upon any of the
other Professors whom I wished to see. He
accordingly called upon Prof Linder who
has the superintendance of the Peasego
ginnon. He as well as P. Hahn are Christians
as pious men are emphatically called
here. D. Hahn time not allowing of his con-
tinuing his visits at this house - he pro-
posed calling for me at 10 the next
day & accompanying to see several of
the other gentlemen of Leipzig. - In the
afternoon I went with Mr Robinson & Mr
Cunningham to the garden in which there
is a simple monument to Prince Poniatowski
by erected near the spot where he lost
his life in attempting to cross the Saale.

47. May Leipzig 1827

May 8. Tuesday. - This morning Pro. Wabn called agreeably to his promise & accompanied us to Pro. Tophimmer's. This gentleman is the continuation of Schroek's Ecclesiastical History, the author of the Analecta & some other works & is now engaged in writing the history of the fall of Paganism. He is also distinguished as the great champion against the Catholics. He is a very polite agreeable man, considerably advanced in life. In his sentiments I am told he agrees more with the English & American Unitarians than with the German Rationalists. I had also the pleasure of seeing Winzler another of the Prof.^s & afterwards Beck who is now quite old but still amiable & kind in his manners. - Rosenmuller was the only other of the Leipzig Literate whom I had the honor to call upon. He is a tall great headed man, has an impediment in his utterance, and does not impress a stranger so agreeably as some other of the gentlemen mentioned. This evening I returned to Halle.

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May 12th I have had the pleasure of seeing Tholuck several times since my return. He seems much benefited by his journey, & has had, he says, his heart warmed in Berlin, and has heard many circumstances of an encouraging character relative to the progress of vital piety in Germany.

May 20th Having since this day week dined in company with Tholuck every day & expecting to continue this agreeable & profitable arrangement, I have already & some still more to increase my acquaintance with the character & opinions of many persons with whom I have as yet had no opportunity of personal intercourse. — one of the most interesting circumstances which I can now recall of Tholuck's conversations related to Prof. Hengstenberg of Berlin. He was formerly in Bonn & a very warm & decided naturalist. — although now not more than 25 he was already so distinguished

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that professorships in several departments were in his offer, Greek, oriental languages philosophy, theology. - He determined now to leave Bonn, & left behind him a strong and open declaration of his principles. Shortly after he was led to attend a religious service among the Moravians, the discourse made such an impression upon his mind that his confidence in the truth of his own opinions was very much shaken. He betook himself to the simple study of Bible & at last came out a firm & practical believer in the great truths of the Gospel. - He is now Prof of oriental Languages at Berlin, & exceedingly bold - In one of his first lectures he said "if matters not whether we make a God out of stone, or out of our own understanding, it is still a false God, there is but one living God, the God of the Bible." - This declaration was received with hisses & scraping by a large part of the students. By which he was hit the interdict. He often asserts that, it

Halle May 1824

is only the heart wh. doubts. — Delshausen
 the pious Professor in Königsburgh is also
 a young man, not more than 30 or 32 thirty.
 He too was formerly a Rationalist, but
 when his heart was once touched his opini-
 ons changed of course. Tholuck told me
 he used to think he was one of the last persons
 likely to be converted. He was continually
 warning him to beware of Pietism
 & fanaticism, and reproaching him with
 being a Herrnhutter. Shortly after one
 of these conversations he thought he
 would see for himself what Moravi-
 anism was & got the life of Tengendorf
 & read. Mr. Tholuck's next visit he was
 surprised to see him dejected & sad.
 & asked him if he were not well. yes
 he answered — but my dear Tholuck
 I have railing at you as a Herrnhutter,
 but I knew not what it meant, & that
 book (life of Count L.) & shown me!
 did not know what I was myself. —
 He is now one of the warmest & most
 decided Christians in Germany. —

5, Halle May 1827

I was struck with an anecdote which I
hear yesterday from Tholuck. We were walk-
ing to meet one of the students with whom
we stopped for a moment to speak. When
we left the young man Tholuck described
him as a simple hearted sincere christian
& said that when quite a boy he was at
a Gymnasium, where the teacher was a
Rationalist. As the lad's parents were
also of this class he knew nothing of the
gospel. But was accustomed sometimes
to read the Bible after attending the
religious instructions of the school, he
in perfect simplicity wrote to his teacher
& asked him if would not be better &
safer to teach the religion which was
taught in the Bible. His teacher's reply
replied with an answer against Mysticism.

26 May I have within a few days had the
pleasure of several interviews with the Rev. Mr
McCaule who has been for 6 years a Mission-
ary among the Jews in Poland. - He appears
to a warm & sincere christian entertaining

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most of the opinions relative to the Jews which their peculiar friends generally hold - respecting their restoration, & future exalted state in the Church on earth. &c. &c. - He says that the Jews are very willing to hear, so much so that, there is no necessity to go & seek them they come in crowds to the house in which they know the Missionary is to be found. - They are exceedingly ignorant, their learning when best educated being confined to the Talmud - The S. have little authority with them - they have a common saying which illustrates their sentiments upon this point, viz. "The S. are water, the Mishna wine, the Gemara spiced wine." The Pentateuch & historical Books they can generally understand, but the Prophets few of them can translate. - They are complete Pharisees in all their opinions & systems, & are generally sincere in their faith. There is a class among them called the Sebit German Jews, who are generally in-

Halle May 1827

Poles - another sect which is of recent origin
 but wh. has taken the old name of Hasidim
 pretend to peculiar sanctity - their Rabbis
 are infallible - work miracles, give ab-
 solution. &c. &c. - The Jews are considerably
 filthy & offensive when not raised much
 above the ordinary level by wealth. - They
 are however more moral than either
 the Catholics or Protestants of Poland.
 Little has yet been done among them
 as yet, but the production of a general
 spirit of enquiry & a great diminution
 of their prejudices against Christians. - Very
 few of them can be induced to engage in
 agriculture - merchandise in every form
 they very much prefer - --- Among the
 Catholics who are exceeding degraded
 & superstitious there have recently been
 several conversions. one particularly of a
 young Priest has excited a great deal
 of attention. Mr. W. Carl speaks of him as
 likely to become a second Luther. - The Grand

Halle May 1827

Duke Constantine is very favourable to
mission & adverse to the Catholics. He
also has on several occasions manifest-
ed a very favourable spirit. - Mr
Laul in coming through Berlin was
sent for by the Crown Prince who was
very inquisitive about the mission &
expressed his approbation, & interest in,
the its success - It is interesting in a
country where the king is head of Church
& state & has such uncontrolled sway,
to know the character of those influ-
are likely to influence the religion
of Germany. As illustration of the
character of the crown Prince it is
worth while to mention some things
which he said to Mr Laul. He ex-
pressed his deep regret that the so
large a portion of the clergy had re-
nounce the pure Bible Faith & preach-
ed such "stupid stuff" as the Rationals
do in its place - he was rejoiced

Halle May 1827

He said that there were several in Berlin who now preach the true doctrine. He spoke of the state of the English church where he said they retained the doctrines but had not much of the living power of the gospel. — God grant that he in whose hands so much power may one day be so used may use it for his glory.

Halle June 1827. -

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June 20. Tholuck surprised me very much this evening by the account wh. he gave of the prevalence of Rationalism in Germany from 1790 - to 1815 or 17. - During this period with the exception of the Tubingen theologians there was scarcely a voice raised against the reigning system of Deism. - He himself lived to his 15 or 16 year without having see any body who believed in the Bible! - excepting one boy in the school to wh. he went. - In this school the Deistical system alone was taught. and this was almost universally the case - of the old men who belonged to the preceding generation some few remain & who still held to the old system, but in town & country among professors & pastors with few exceptions the Rationalistical opinions were so dominant that no one had courage to support the contrary doctrines. Prof. Harms of Kiel blessed be his memory! was the first to break this dreadful stillness. When the

Halle June 1827. -

occasion of the cent^l celebration of the Reformation of Luther, he published the Theses of this great man & added many of his own against Rationalism. He was overwhelmed with abuse - no less than 80 pamphlets in German & Latin, of all kinds were directed against him. But from this time, advocates of the truth began to multiply - & the progress of the truth has been constant & in some departments rapid, ever since. - The superstition among the people was dreadful, & the few who were to be found were ridiculed & abused openly & even in many instances in the streets. -

Aug. I have recently had the pleasure of seeing two pious preachers from the neighbourhood of Elberfeld Messrs Landus & Kraemacher. The account which they give of the state of Religion in that region is very encouraging. In a small party however the doctrine of predestination has been carried to the greatest practical antinomianism. These people feel themselves above the Gospel, & all its ordinances, & when they condescend to

Halle Aug. 1827

enter a church it is easy to see from their list-
less simple assured manner, that they think
the doctrines which they hear are only fit
for babes. - within a few days Messrs
Smith & Richard missionaries to the Jews.
passed thro' Halle. They have lately made
a journey to Constantinople. The state of
the Jews in the countries thro' wh. they passed
is not in a moral respect more degraded
than that of the nominal Christians. This
agrees with the account given by Mr McCall.
In Poland they said, there were about 150,
000 protestants and only 30 settled preachers.
& of these very few who are pious or orthodox.
The same is the fact in Hungary, where
almost all the Preachers are Rationalists.
In this country wh. they represent as beauti-
ful & fertile they say that the people ap-
pear willing & anxious to hear the Gos-
pel, but the Austrian Government, is so
strongly opposed to the distribution of either
Bibles or tracts that it is difficult to obpe-
rate upon them. - They intend placing de-
posits of Bibles upon the frontiers that those
passing to & fro may take them in one by one. -

August, Halle 1827. -

Aug. 27 Monday. This morning I left Halle with Dr
Tholuck & Mr Ehlers for Dresden. - our ride to Leipzig
was pleasant, & enlivened by the debates of these
Gentlemen on philosophical points. - Tholuck maintains
that what is actually is all that is possible, that
the world can not possibly be other than it is. -
His opinion upon the attributes of God is different
from that wh. I have been accustomed to entertain.
He urges the idea of that attribute & essence are
the same in the divine Being, that, he maintains
that beauty, holiness, knowledge are in God essen-
tial - that is, that God is essential Beauty, holi-
ness, knowledge &c. & that all beauty holiness &c
in the universe is not only derived from God, but
~~is~~ is the beauty holiness &c of God, so that God is
not only the most perfect Being, but is all that is
good & beautiful in the universe. - He makes the
conscience of man & all the moral & religious powers
the essence of God, for God cannot only be the
partaker of good but must be all that is good. -
In answer to my objection that we could not con-
ceive of beauty as an essence or Seyn (esse) any more
than of proportion as an essence, he replied that pro-
portion was also an essence, so that the proportion of
relation of 4 to 8 & 8 to 16, is an essence, Seyn, Proximi-
ty is also a Seyn, &c - Tholuck appeals strongly to an =

Aug. 1827

quation in support of his ideas on this subject. particularly to his confessions. - one very important principle of Holbeck's whole system seems to be fundamentally false, he appears to make what the Germans call Anschauung, the test of all truth respecting invisible things - that is the ability of forming a distinct image of the subject before the mind, this they call intuition, & when they cannot have such an Anschauung of any subject they cannot feel its truth. - But as I said to Holbeck it was utterly impossible to form such a bild, a image of the soul or of God or of any spiritual subject, but he maintained that all clear ideas of these subjects assumed this form. and this was the test of the correctness of these ideas. -

We reached Dresden Tuesday evening Aug. 28th & put up in the Golden Anchor tavern. - The next morning I visited the gallery of painting which was the object of most interest among the curiosities of this city. - This famous collection which is thought to be the finest in modern Europe is by no means so imposing in its arrangement & effect as that of the Louvre. - With regard to the pieces themselves I am not able to give any judgement - I was much disappointed. Many

Dresden Aug. 1827. -

of the painting which are extolled as masterpieces produced very little impression upon me. - The sight of Corregio belongs to this class - I can conceive that an artist can take pleasure in discovering the beauties of the proper distribution of the light wh. proceeds from the Infant Saviour, but this is as little accepted for the untutored eye as the intricate harmony of sounds for the untutored ear. - The figures in this piece have no separate individual beauty. - The same confession I am obliged to make with regard to most of the Productions of Rubens - the coloring is indeed surprising but, the effect for me seldom either strong or pleasing. - The Madonna of Raphael is an exception, this was as much above as the other were below my expectations. The infant here is "wonderful" the expression of the eye belongs to no human infant, but we may well imagine such an expression in the case of our Saviour. - The virgin is the ideal of human purity & beauty - what the human frame may be when this corruption has but an incumbrance & this mortal is clothed with immortality. - The madelena of Corregio is also a beautiful picture & many others which at first

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produced little impression, I found after repeated visits to the Gallery - far more interesting. The whole collection is divided into two great parts the one for the Italian the other for the northern school - the former is by far the most attractive. - In the course of Wed^{nes} Thurs^{day} & Friday I visited several of the collections of most interest but cannot dear Sarah find time to write about them all. - On Thursday morning I called with Tholuck & Ehlers upon the Pastor Stephani, a man of about 45, of very friendly open manners - plain & blunt in all he says. - He is a warm Lutheran reads the works of the great Reformer by day & night & unfortunately insists a good deal upon the peculiar tenets of his church as upon the points essential to Godliness - He is however a great blessing to Dresden & has served to keep alive a spirit of piety among the common people. - He was educated in Halle, about 20 yrs ago, & related many circumstances to show how utterly to all appearance religion & orthodoxy had "died out." No one was thought of preaching upon the leading truths of the Gospel

Dresden Aug. 1827. —

I some went so far as to propose to introduce a new Bible, which should contain more interesting portions of history than those relating to the Jews - & a purer system of morals. — From this gentleman & some others I have understood that there is very little real piety here but something of Superstition. — This evening we drank tea with Mr Lahn a pious young man who is director of a seminary for the education of country school masters. Here we met among the Pastor Leonhardi who is also considered orthodox & pious. — at 9 o'clock all his pupils were collected in the lecture room for prayer - after singing a few verses Tholuck read & expounded a passage of P. from our Saviour's last address to his disciples - "In the world ye shall have tribulation &c." he made this a test of a true character in a very happy manner, if said he the world satisfies us, if in the society & pleasures of the world we feel no deficient, nothing which gives us pain, & leaves the most urgent of our wants unsatisfied we are not the disciples of X. — but if we are constantly longing after communion with him, & the joy wh. flows from his presence then we have part in his promise I will give unto

Dresden Aug. 1827. —

you eternal life. —

On Friday evening a pious teacher of a free school called to see us. He appeared to be a humble & sincere man but of little cultivation. What most interested me was, the views wh. he expressed on the subject of the Lord's Supper in an animated dispute wh. he had with Ehlers (who is also a Lutheran & not disinclined to the doctrine of consubstantiation). This good man not only believed the real presence, but ascribed all the efficacy of the ordinance to this point, — making the body of it as such, received in this sacrament the immediate means of strengthening our faith & love. All the arguments of Ehlers made no impression upon him, he appealed to his experience, as he believed the Bible because he felt its power so he believed in the efficacy of "eating" the body of the Lord because he felt himself nourished & strengthened by this ordinance. He seemed surprised when I told him that we Presbyterians thought & believed that he also were nourished & strengthened by our reception of this sacrament without believing in the real presence. He did not go so far as to deny that those who rejected his doctrine on this point were not Christians.

Saturday the 1st of September we left Dresden on an excursion of a few days to the interesting country further up the Elbe called the Saxon Switzerland. Mr Lahn accompanied us a few hours distance to our dining place. He & Tholuck in a long argument against Ehlers & myself maintained that every thing in nature had (*Bewusstseyn*) consciousness, a sense of life, trees, stones, every thing which exists. - The arguments for this opinion were mostly drawn from general pantheistical principles - I say Pantheistical for these Gentlemen tho' abhorring Pantheism have as far as their Philosophy is concerned many principles in common with the reigning system. - About 10 o'clock we passed the Elbe at Pilsnitz, the boat in wh. the carriage crossed was very ingeniously swung over by the force of the stream without any labour of the men. Pilsnitz is the country residence of the King of Saxony - the grounds are simple & neat, the palace is merely a row of low buildings in the form of a hollow square facing inwards, three sides of the square only are built upon. - We dined a Lohonen a village situated at the foot of the first mountain. after dinner we rode about an hour up the mountain & then commenced our tour on foot under the direction of a Guide. - We descended by a flight of narrow stairs partly cut in the rock & partly made of wood - into a deep valley or ra-

The cleft which intersects the mountain in vari-
 ous directions, it is sometimes 20 or 50 yards wide
 & at others only a few feet, & the rocks rise perpen-
 dicularly in most instances on either side for
 2, 4 or 6 hundred feet. - Huge masses of rock have
 fallen down into this cleft & where it is narrow
 they have been stopped in their course & remained
 jammed between the sides - A man might wander
 days among these ruins of former mountains.
 We were contented with a tour of a few hours
 & began to ascend, at an opening where the as-
 cent is gradual & easy. - Poor Tholuck from having
 begun to walk too soon after dinner, was exceed-
 ingly unwell & could enjoy nothing. - Our ascent
 brought us to the summit on the bank of the
 Elbe - here the rocks are perpendicular to the
 bed of the river 800 feet, one projects far over the
 precipice. & although only a few feet wide is secured
 by having a strong railing around it, from this
 point the view is very extensive & very peculiar
 on the right you over look a large plain gradually
 rising towards the horizon & scattered over im-
 mense piles of rocks - some of these as the Koenigstein
 & Lilienstein miles in circumference & rise perpendi-
 cular for 1200 feet. - On the left we look over a vast num-

Saxon Switzerland Sep 1827. -

ber of these irregular rocky prominences, which stand as the skeletons of mountains from which all the softer parts have been washed away. - The prominence on which we stood is called the Bastey. - a bridge of wood is built over some of these caverns which gave us access to a part of the mountain which was formerly the resort of thieves - & afterwards the place of refuge of the inhabitants in times of war. Evident indications of this wild region once having been inhabited are still visible - such as flights of stairs cut out of the rock - the remains of walls by which the breaches of the natural bulwarks were closed &c. Tholuck being too unwell to proceed went by a nearer way to place of rendezvous of the carriage & I proceeded with the guide for a hour or two thro the customary path way along the mountain. - Early in the evening we reach Schandau a small town upon the banks of the Elbe - just without the town very romantically situated is a bathing establishment & an excellent public house. Here we had a quiet Sabbath Sep. 2^o. we attended church in the morning & found it exceedingly well attended, the preacher who was perhaps fifty years old, preached on the goodness of God & wished to show that the misery in the world was no argument against that goodness as misfortune was often the way to happiness & because there was far more good than evil in human life - more health than sickness more pleasant days

Saxon Switzerland Sep. 1827. -

than stormy ones, more nutritious than poisonous
plants &c. I do not recollect a idea advance wh.
might not have been suggested before the advent
of it, or where it has never been known. - We visit-
ed a very interesting mountain in the neighbour-
hood called the Kuhstall, after ascending by a very
tiresome walk, you suddenly when near the top of the
mountain, come to an opening wh. lead you oppo-
site & wh. is very abrupt so that at once a view
of the vally & mountains lying beyond. - - On our
return we passed to the opposite side of the Elbe &
came down thro' Pirna, & Königstein. - near the
former place we visited a very extensive hospital
& asylum for insane persons. - The Physician kindly
went over the establishment with us & showed us
the means of amusement & cure they had devis-
ed for their patients, the latter are various bath
establishments & chairs & beds wh. can be set in rap-
id rotatory motion, the quickness & duration of the
motion being proportioned to the state of the pa-
tient. - Near ^{this} Königstein is the celebrated fortified
town built on the rock mentioned above, it is lit-
erally impregnable, it never has as I believe & I sh^d
suppose if properly defended never could be taken
It contains a well said to be 400 feet deep cut
thro' the Rock - We reached Dresden again
on the afternoon of Monday the third of Sep. -

Dresden Sep^r 1827. -

Sept 4. This morning we spent about an hour with
Dr Meander - he is rather an old looking man for 35.
I had much of the Jewish countenance, his manners are
very peculiar & awkward, but exceedingly kind. The
poor man has studied himself almost to death, he
is now so weak & his nerves so much scattered
that he is not allowed to walk out alone - There
is perhaps something a constitutional weakness of nerves
about him as his sisters are very peculiar, the
one who is travelling with him came hurrying
home the other day in a great fright, left some one
should murder her brother ~~in~~ her absence - Meander
is beyond competition the first man in his depart-
ment in Germany - & is a much distinguished for
his piety, yet his opinions are peculiar & arbitra-
ry - he believes in miracles & yet gives himself the
greatest trouble to explain away the gift of tongues.
I heard him at length endeavour to interpret
the 4th of page in Acts, in accordance with the idea of
a mere natural occurrence - but very unsatisfactory.
he said that the various slaves there mentioned
~~spoke~~ almost all of them the same language - so
that the number spoken did not exceed three or
four & these the apostles might have learned in the
ordinary way. - The $\lambda\alpha\delta\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ $\gamma\lambda\omega\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$ mentioned in the

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Corinthians he explains of "extatic speaking" as Plu-
tarch says the Priest of Apollo "shook up the tongue".
I am told that Meander is a Secularian & Patripassian.
whether this be actually the case or not I am not pre-
pared to say. — It is pleasant to see that talent in
Germany at least in the learned professions had
fair scope — Meander's father, ^{was} a Jew who trafficked in
old clothes, Twerton's was a Lamp Lighter, Tholuck's
a silver smith — I had the honour of dining twice
with Twerton who is a hale healthy looking man.
He belongs to the orthodox party & has the charac-
ter of being more variously learned than most of
his literary brethren, not only in the various branches
of Theology — but in Philology — and the natural sci-
ences, medicine law &c. &c. — He seems to have the
principle that man to be properly cultivated sh^d
submit his mind to the influence of all kinds
of knowledge. — & goes to the Theatre from a sense of duty
to cultivate his taste, or Schönheits Sinn — He has pub-
lished the 1st vol. of a system of Theol^y wh. as far as
it Philosoph^y is concerned is like Schleiermacher from
whom however he of course differs in many impor-
tant points. — He has got free from the chains of Pan-
theism the fragments of wh. hang around many of
the orthodox Professors of the present day. — He makes
the world however a living being, if I understand Tho =

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luck correctly. — I had also the pleasure of meeting
Professor Ritter of Berlin who is more of a gentleman
than most of the German Do in externals. He has
lately published a system of Logic a work against
the Half Kantians & Pantheists — what his own opinions
are I do not know — I suspect it is not easy from his
books for a common man to discover — he says that even
correct & deep thinkers has always acknowledged that
the human race had a general personality distinct
from that of the several individuals — i.e. the personali-
tät der Menschheit distinct from that der Menschen.

Sept 10 Flept Dresden in the Post for Leipzig
where I remained three or four days — I had
the pleasure of seeing much of Prof. Hahn
whose kindness I have much reason to remem-
ber with gratitude. — I heard him lecture on
the 15 Chap. of 1st Corinthians — his manner was
speeple, but what he said was clear & to the
point. — Hermann I heard read in Theiod — at
his lecture was in Latin I could not so well
understand him the substance of what he
said I was however able to make out — his man-
ner is very hesitating, in fact which I am told
he had as much were speaking German as Latin
I called also on the Preacher Wolf & had about

Leipzig Feb 1827. —

an hour's conversation with him. — Dr Keimroth who has written several works in favour of orthodox christianity is a small active familiar man — speaks loud & bold on every subject. His views are his own, & as he expresses his ideas in christian doctrines in philosophical language it is not always easy for the uninitiated to understand what he means. —

From Leipzig on the 14th in the evening & reach Weimar on the morning of the 15th Saturday — after spending an hour or two in walking about the town & particularly through the Park I rode over to Jena — Jena lies in a hollow surrounded by high & abrupt hills on one of these the Prussian army was encamped when it was so totally defeated by Napoleon in 1806 — the pass through which he led his army & drew up his cannon is so steep & difficult that an unincumbered man finds it no easy task to make his way. — In Jena I heard two miserably cold antichristian sermons, the one delivered in the University church was by a young

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man who had not the least trace of any thing
of a christian character in his discourse — This
service is intended for the students of whom
I saw one present. — Another young man who
was to chant the benediction at the altar
at the close, came in & after speaking & laugh-
ing some minutes with his companion entered
the vestry room & came out at a time for
his business — which he went thro' with de-
cent & though restrained formality — I have
no where received so strong an impression of
the total want of any spirit of religion as
here in Jena. & I have been told that the
students make a boast of it — that they have
nothing of fanaticism among them — Fighting
duels seems to be as common with them as ever
a few weeks since a young man — the only son
of a widow was killed — With regard to this
point I have nothing to say from personal
observation, I have been in Halle for 7 months
without hearing a word said on any thing of
the kind & yet one of the students lately said

Jena Sept 1827 -

to me that they occurred almost every day or two - Jena however has always been particularly famous in this respect - & here the method of fighting is more dangerous than in the other Universities, as "rusting" is the fashion & not "blasting" In Goettingen also according to the statement of one of its students duelling is still exceedingly common - The students are divided in innumerable Landsmannschaften, which are not merely formed for the different states, but for every neighbourhood of the same state - Those from the same district band together - & have to maintain their own honor - if one be insulted - accidentally touched in passing the street or the like he or some other of his company must fight the offender if some one belonging to his clan - & so it goes on after a half dozen such affairs in a week -

I had a letter from Dr Tholuck to the Prof. Baumgarten Crusius - & from Geoenius, or Dr Hofmann - The former I found at the in the afternoon buried in his books not

Jena 18th September

having yet made his toilet which with a German Professor whose studying habelliments are rather peculiar, as is essential to his appearing in Public - this good & famous man - was driving his studies without to the best of my observation even the encumbrance of a pair of pantaloons. As however he is one of the most learned theologians of his day - & without received me so kindly I should not discourse on such particulars - He is now engaged in printing three works the one is a *Dogmen Geschichte*, the other a *Biblical Theology* & the other I have forgotten. - He was kind enough to introduce me to the Professor Schott - editor of the *N.T.* & - He is an old man, & rather peculiar in his manners - with Dr Hofmann I dined on Monday evening & was very much pleased with him & his family - He is distinguished as an orientalist - he reads in Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew & Sanscrit &c. - he is not yet apparently more than 20 or 30 & thirty - His Syriac Grammar which is just leaving

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will be by far the most full & extensive yet published. - In ~~Tussock~~ the Library I met another of the Professors - a free open spoken man - who kindly conducted me around thro' the fine well filled shelves & pointed ^{out} to me some interesting mss. In the afternoon he conducted me to a neighbouring hill, where at this season, an old fest is still celebrated, it consists principally in shooting at a spread eagle, the arms of the Empire, the collection of people was very great - several of the Professors & their families - & many of the most respectable inhabitants mingled with peasants & trades people, of all kinds. As far as I have had an opportunity of observing the Germans, in such collections they have appeared a most orderly set - an intoxicated man indeed I have rarely seen, in Europe they saunter about in groups smoking their pipes - or collect in the booths to drink beer or a cup of coffee - The fondness for gaming which they inherit from their ancestors seems to be universal. I have seen hundreds of tables spread

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out with refreshments - tobacco, or other arti-
cles, & not one ~~was~~ among them without some
gambling apparatus - on such occasions no-
thing seems to be bought in the regular way
- every thing thing is gambled for - yet all
seems to be carried on a quietly & moderate
ly as if the parties were little interested in
the result. -

On Tuesday the 18th I left Jena early, for Naum-
burgh & Halle - The only person in the Post with
was D Henke Privat-Docent in Jena, & son of
the distinguished author of that name - He told
that the students in Jena were as far as pos-
sible from any of a religious character. We
arrived in Halle about 4 o'clk in the after-
noon - In Halle I remain until the 10th of
Oct. During this I was employed principally
ly in writing - it being vacation those per-
sons with whom I was most acquainted were
out of town & left me my time completely
at my own disposal. - I supped one evening
with Geberius in company with Reisig, the

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two Prof.^s Nierneyer - Prof.^s Meyer, Jacobs - Fried-
lander - such loud talking & laughing would
seldom be heard among an equal number
of English literati. Reising is a complete Teu-
sche loud & indelicate but apparently good
natured. -

On Wednesday evening Oct. 10th I left Halle
after a residence of seven months - probably
forever - a thought which makes me sad, how-
ever little interest the object may have in
itself which is seen for the last time - I
reached Wittenberg about six o'clock the
next morning. I first visited the Seminary,
which is an institution intended for the
more practical part of the preparation
of students of theology for their office. This se-
minary contains at present 25 students a
considerable portion of whom are consider-
ed really pious. The old Prof. Schlessner
whom I wished very much to see was not
in town. Prof. Heubner I heard lecture
on the history of Jacob & Joseph - This even-

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rise was altogether practical & his remarks were marked with a spirit of genuine & devout piety. I have seldom heard an exercise of the kind in which this was more judiciously made. - after the lecture I had the pleasure of attending him in a walk around the town in company with the Prussian ambassador in Rome, who also has the character of being a Christian the Chevalier Bunsen - he is at least very zealous against the Rationalists. - We spent the evening with Dr. Theobald - the conversation turning on the King's new liturgy, to which the clergy of Wittenbergh are warmly opposed - more I believe from the source from which it comes than from its contents.

I visited in the course of the day the church in which Luther used to preach & in which he & Melancthon lie buried. A simple iron or bronze plate marks the spot where these great men are awaiting the resurrection of the just. An original likeness of each hangs on the wall over their graves. These likenesses which are in themselves

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fine pictures are said to be remarkably true. The church is also ornamented with bronze figures of the Electors of Saxony of that period. The art of casting in bronze seems to have declined amazingly since the 16th cent. for no modern specimens of the art which I have seen bear any comparison with those of an earlier date. - In walking down the main street I was struck with the following inscription on one of the houses. Hier wohnte lehrte & starb Melancthon - Here Melancthon lived & taught & died. - The house in which Luther lived was formerly a cloister, & is now occupied by the Seminary. His chamber however is left undisturbed as he occupied it - the same stove, the same table of solid oak & the same window chair which three hundred years ago supported the cumbersome weight of the bold Reformer. The walls are covered with a thousand names of insignificant persons - distinguished from the number however the cipher of

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Peter the Great preserved from a fate to which the others seem with little remorse to be resigned, by being covered by a mantle of glass.

On Friday the 12th of Oct. I arrived in Berlin & put up under in the Stadt Romm under the Linden. The first impression which Berlin makes on a stranger is very imposing - the streets are broad, the houses large & well built and the avenue lined with a fourfold row of the trees is certainly 1 finest street I have yet seen in Europe - On Saturday the 13 I went early to see Tholuck I found him wrapped up in his schlafrock & at work - his reception was extremely affectionate, we walked together about the town & through the Thier Garten, which is a great forest before the Brandenburg Gate - In the evening he took me to a prayer meeting at the house of Otto von Gerlach - here I met with a number of christians the Landesgerichtsrath, Foche - Kammergerichtsrath Le Cocq - the Count von der Reke, several

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military officers & others - Tholuck read & ex-
pounded a passage of S.P. prayed & sang
a couple of hymns, the rest of evening was
spent in religious conversation - my heart
was rejoiced at the prospect of having
such a share of religious communion as
repulse very weak -

On Sunday the 14th I went to hear Pchlei
ermacher, not knowing of any more evangeli-
cal preacher, who had service in 1 morn-
ing - The sermon was peculiar, the words
were biblical but of whole tenor so general
- such vague indefinite ideas that it
was impossible, for me to understand ex-
actly what he meant. His text was Thou
shalt love I Lord thy God with all thy
heart &c This is 1 first & greatest command-
ment. This he remarked was 1 highest end
of our existence, to come to this full love
of the Supreme Being - that this end
only be attained thro' Jesus Christ - whom
he called the source of all truth, & the

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truth itself. The difference between this law as presented in the O.T. & as it stands in the New, was this, & in the O.T. it was part of a law, a coercive external command, in the New, it is the spontaneous result of a renovated nature - it is no longer a law - but the voluntary bent of the heart, & to bring about this spontaneous tendency of the soul to God, is the great work of N.T. - This is what I took to be drift of his discourse - In the afternoon I went with Tholuck to see the good Patriarchal Baron Rodivitz, - who has so long & actively been engaged in the service of the Redeemer - in the evening I attended a religious meeting at the Baron's & heard a very warm pious sermon from the Moravian Bishop Anas, who was in a few days to sail for America - here was a large circle of religious friends, nearly the same whom I had seen the evening before - among others a very interesting man the

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President Rector - & University Professor Hall
weg -

The following week was spent in looking
for a room, moving & getting fixed for
the winter. - Saturday evening the 20th I at-
tended the same meeting, as the week be-
fore - Tholuck had left town a day or two
before for Halle - the services were conducted
ed by a young Candidate of Theology. -

On Sunday I heard Marheineke, a warm
advocate of Hegel's Philosophy - his sermon
was dry & general - in the afternoon in
the same church I heard an evangelical
discourse from the junior Pastor, delivered
with a great deal of animation & feeling.

On the 23th Meander began his lectures
to a crowded audience on the Epistles to
the Corinthians - his manner is clear & sim-
ple & the wonderful compass of his his-
torical knowledge enables him to bring many
very interesting & striking illustrations of the

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papers he wishes to explain. -

December 16. I have neglected writing my
thing in my journal for some my dear Sarah
for some time past because I have been much
engaged & particularly have had much writ-
ing to do - Since my last date I have at-
tended regularly to lectures of Meander, & for
part of the time those of Engelsternberg & Books
Mr Monod of Paris came early last month
to reside in the same house with me, wh.
I have found very agreeable, he gave me
some time since a very interesting account
of the religious exercises of a daughter
of L. Baron Cuvier on her death-bed she
had been some years pious - a state to
which she was after a long season of thought-
fulness suddenly brought - awaking at
one of her friends expressed it, one referring
without well knowing how or why in peace
with God - she was ever of being married
when taken ill - as she approached the hour

Paris Decem. 1824

of her disputation her faith became more
& more triumphant - so that she was the
astonishment & admiration of all who
saw or heard her - her physicians igno-
rant of the Gospel & of its effects looked
on in silent wonder - her poor Father
whose name is famed thro' the civi-
lised world was often seen kneeling for
half an hour together in prayer by her
bed side - God grant that he & others
by this event may be brought to the
knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus.

The death of L. Baron de Staël, who was
one of the leading men among the Protestants
of France, is an event human-
speakingly deeply to be regretted. His last
hours were also such, as to witness the
power of the Gospel & leave the most
pleasant conviction on the minds of his sur-
viving friends, that he had entered into his

Berlin Decem. 1824

205 - I have heard several evangeli-
cal preachers since coming to Berlin -
particularly Straup & Lisko - the former
is court-preacher & much of an orator,
the latter remarkably simply & faithful.
The French Protestant church here once
so flourishing is now very much sunk
- there are nominally 5000 persons belong-
ing to 1. several congregations & they have
given to the amount of \$500,000 - but 1.
congregation on a sabbath does not gen-
erally exceed 20 or 30 persons, when I at-
tended, on occasion of Mr. Monod's preach-
ing there were about 50 hearers, besides
the children, which belong to their schools.

I drank tea 1. other evening with the
Lieutenant Lemp, the Rector of 1. Universi-
ty 1. Professor Hollweg who is a very
interesting man, apparently about 35
gave us an account of the revival of re-
ligion wh. has recently occurred in Pommern.

Berlin Decem^r 1827.

88.

ania. it was occasioned by the following
circumstance - a young officer of the Hussars
who was for some time in service in Ber-
lin was brought to the knowledge of the
truth. He resigned his commission in the
Army & retired to his estate in Pomerania.
Here he found the clergy & the people
alike sunk in the deepest state of
cold indifference to vital religion - he
began his exertions first in his own family
to produce a better state of things &
God blessed his efforts - his brothers who
had before lived at variance were re-
conciled to each other, in being recon-
ciled to God - his father also was brought
to acknowledge the power & grace of God.
He & his brothers now began a pious
the servants on their estates of religious
instruction & worship - the clergy of course
opposed such a course violently & ap-
pealed to the Government - but the word

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by God produced a most powerful effect, multitudes were awakened - in one house belonging to these gentlemen now persons regarded as truly pious are in the habit of meeting to worship God - The Government issued an order to the military to disperse all such assemblies, but the Colonel refused & appealed to the military commander of the Province the Crown Prince, who forbade any such step being taken. - A Commission was now appointed examine into the nature of these religious excitement - 6 members of this commission with the exception of Prof^r Humbner of Wittenberg were Rationalists, & their report was unfavorable - but Humbner made such a representation to the King that all persecution from the side of those in authority has been prevented. - This is not the first instance of wh. I have heard in wh. the King &

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1. members of his family have shielded
the truth & rose against the oppression
of the civil & ecclesiastical authorities.
Unfortunately, as every thing man has
any thing to do with is more or less
contaminated, the writings of two fa-
mous mystical writers, Dichtel & Jacob
Boehme fell into the hands of two of
these young noblemen, & gave them
completely a mystical cast - they have
ceased all their efforts to do good, con-
temned their former active course & placed
all religion in the mystical union
with God & contemplation in private.

This morning I attended worship
at the Duke of Cumberland's chapel
lain appears to be an amiable young
man of the high church or thodox order
but a very cold uninteresting preaching
The celebrated convert from P. Roman
Church Gasner preached today for the first
time in Berlin.

Berlin Decem 1827.

24. This morning I went with Mr Locke to the Erziehungshaus under the care of Johann Kopf. In this establishment there are about 50 boys of an age of 7 to 14, all of whom have been convicted already of some crime. They are placed here, for reformation & education. The institution has been in operation about three years, in which time 80 pupils have reg.^d dismissed, of 27 of whom the directors have the most favourable accounts. This was an occasion, which assembled the friends & guardians of the establishment - after the children had sung a 4th hymn - they were examined by the teacher, respecting the object of the observance of Christmas, & then more generally on the history of our Saviour - giving all the leading prophecies respecting him in the O.T. & then showing the fulfilment in the Jesus of Nazareth. Since I have been in Europe - I have witnessed no occasion

Berlin Decem^r 1827

with such pure & decided pleasure. After this service the whole company adjourned to a large hall where was a table, spread out with presents, & unadorned according to the invariable custom at this season - with pyramids covered with burning candles. -

29 The day before the one I just mentioned I attended for the first time the Lord's supper in the Lutheran Church. This was by the pastor Lisco. We went at 7 o'clock in the morning - the communicants proceeded into the confessional - where after a very feeling address - the pastor repeated a general confession of sins - & called upon those present to say whether they justly confessed themselves sinners in the sight of God - trusted in Jesus Christ, for pardon & had the purpose of leading a holy life - on receiving an affirmative answer he pronounced the usual form of absolution.

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We then returned into l. church & l. sacra-
ment was administered in l. usual way.
I have recently been more than ever, I think
affected by a sense of l. indescribable excel-
lence of our adorable Savior, his charac-
ter has appeared to me in a purity &
beauty which my blind eyes have been
long in discovering. Oh, that I c^d see more
of this loveliness every day & I live & be
come transformed into his image. —

25. This day consecrated by so large a por-
tion of Christendom to l. celebration of l.
birth, of l. Son of God — I heard Mr Lisco
preach a pious evangelical sermon of
1. blessings we derive from l. coming of x^t.

26. In l. afternoon of this day I went with
Emmy to Charlottenberg, to l. celebration
of the Christmas Festival in l. school
of Mr Lauer —

27. I took coffee this afternoon with Lent.

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v. Lemfft - he gave us a very interesting account of a revival of relig. in a village in Silesia, produced in the following simple way. A young man a miller, came to Berlin, for employment & was directed by the providence of God to a pious man in whose family he lived some time & assisted in his business. On his return, he related to his father, a man with whom he had lived, used to read & pray in his family - Schön said the father was werden wir auch machen - he accordingly began this course - the neighbours one & another came in from time to time to hear the P. P. some mocked others prayed - the result as Lemfft witnessed was that about thirty persons of all ages in this village were converted to the Lord & were living in the faith & love of the Gospel - from this village this work had begun to spread itself to others

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in l. neighbourhood. In l. evening we all l. usual circle of frnds assembled at Mr Focke's to meet Tholuck who had just arrived. - It was a great pleasure to meet l. dear man once more after so long a separation - l. evening was spent mostly in religious conversation. Returning home I walked with Ludwig von Gerlach, a man who has impressed me more love & respect than almost any other whom I have seen here. - He took this opportunity of speaking to me very seriously respecting my political principles - not so much in l. political as l. frnd aspect - & I was surprised to find how much that was unchristian mingled in all my feelings on this subject. With this dear man I cannot agree in his opinions, yet I felt that he was more a free-man (with all his strong ideas of l. divine right of kings), in his heart than I. -

This night thirty years ago I was born. -

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Thirty years of love & mercy - thirty years of sin - thirty years and nothing done. - Oh my God from my soul, I pray thee, grant me thy holy Spirit, that if permitted yet to live it may be to some purpose. - that my time may be better improved - in working out my own salvation & the salvation of my fellow men. - Bless Oh God my dear precious mother - who thirty years ago first rejoiced over me - that thou hast so long shared her to me I thank & bless thee - still spare Oh Lord - & grant that every succeeding day she may be more & more filled with thy H. Spirit, & more richly crown with thy tender mercies. -

28. Today I dined with Tholuck at Mr Focke's. They both made me a present of a devotional Book, on the occasion of my birth-day - The Lord bless these dear friends - for being the means of quickening

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one in the life of godliness. To love the
Saviour is of all kinds is the truest &
the strongest. - Tholuck drank tea with
me this evening - with Mr Morod. - In
answer to a question of I. latter he spoke
very much in favour of always reading
with I. pen in his hand - he said, that for
the period of two months in I. year 1820
he recorded every important idea wh. oc-
curred to his own mind - every thing in-
teresting he heard in conversation - or in
his reading - the records of these two
months he finds still valuable.

Tholuck told me he went to see Reizig
to ask him about an accent, ah! das ist
wasser an meine Mühle - erred Reizig - Tholuck
told him I. Buttmann said I. accent o² be on I. pe-
nult. pennult! gar kein Gedanke - er sollte
sich über so etwas strecken, er weiß gar-
nichts. - Such are Philologists. -

29. Barn^h Humboldt in his lecture to day - told

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1. it was probable 1. Milky-way was not stars
actually so near together, but a deception pro-
duced by projection. As to 2. distance of 3. fix-
ed stars he said it was only 4. minimum of 5. 6.
distance of 7. he ascertain 8. is - 9. 10. nearest was
at least 4 billion miles from us - how much
further cannot be ascertained - He tells us
he has 5 lectures to give on 6. astronomical
part of his course - & 2 1/2 on 7. telluric portion
8. earth - ocean - air - geography of plants &
animals - & 9. traces of men. -

This evening heard Tholuck lecture at Otto von
Gerlach's This was the most christian heart-felt
exhortation I have heard for a long time, he spoke
principally in 1. words Quench not 2. the Spirit. -

Otto von ^{G.} mentioned to me that he heard that Aug
was about to publish an Einleitung ins alte Test. -
a young man from Wittenberg applied for a portion
of 1. sum collected at 2. evening meetings for 3. poor
in that place - he said the suffering was so great
that one family w^d say of another - they have a need
yet by 4. not apply v. a relief so long as so much -
by 5. sell 1. first! -

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30. Sunday this morning heard Staup, preach a new
years sermon - at usual evangelical but his man-
ner too violent - Lent Penfit walk'd home with me -
one of the most brotherly christians I have seen here -
The Prince William P. King's second son, with an income
of 36,000 Thls - wh. is very small & his expenses - gives
10,000 to P. prov. - he is remarkably correct in his conduct.
He wished some years ago very much to marry a young
Princess to whom his Father objected as not worth him enough
& a King's son - P. matter was submitted to P. faculties of
law & in P. Universities, but P. King decided positively
at last in P. neg. & poor Prince W. had to give up the
lady - this is hard - — Berlin deserves P. name wh.
French christ^{ns} have given it La Ville de St. Jean -
of the propriety of this name I had a proof this eve-
ning at the Lady Schönbergs in the affectionate
manner in wh. P. & ^{ns} here act towards each other
& towards strangers whom they regard as such. The
two adjutants of P. Crown Prince & P. wives were
there - 1 Major von Röder (one of these gentlemen)
is fondling even in his manners - King me said he
to P. Count Gräben his brother officer who was
drapping him, which request was complied with
without hesitation & without remark - There

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is something delightful in the exhibition of
Goschel in these military men - such a want
& openness of feeling - such an entire want of
stiffness or presumption - The whole com-
pany seemed as if there were of one heart
The Graf Scheffer was another of these Christian
officers - Götner preached or lectured in
his usual extensive manner on 1. 13th chab.
of mark - many things wh. he said were stick-
ing - are you said speaking of 2^d coming - so
ready 1. you I see 1. world destroyed so calmly
as a child, looks at his falling house of cards -
He spoke much 1. duty of watchfulness - 1. Athos
tles tho' by p. seem so much 1. glory - 2^d often ex-
horted to 1. duty - let us not think 1. we are so fa-
vourably situated 1. we are in no danger - of falling
The peculiar prominence of 1. Paviour in 1. preach-
ing & prayers 1. Germans - is very marked by Götner
I have heard him pray several times exclusively
from to 1. Paviour, never addressing God - as such -
not praying in 1. name but simply to 2^d - The
manner of address too is such as would ap-

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near very strange in English. - as I, der kleinste kind-

I was told this evening by Judge Focke that in all the great revivals of religion wh. have occurred in Germany of late - I. same bodily exercises wh. excited so much attention in I. South & West of our country occurred to a greater or less degree - In Pomeranian cases wh. were called demoniacal possessions very frequently occurred. A young ^{woman} particularly was mentioned as often thrown in I. greatest bodily agitation rolling over & over - and after this her mind thrown into a state resembling I. heathen or ancient extasies, in wh. she w^d prophecy (in what sense this word was used I do not know) - She appeared to be, as I were only transient seasons - a true humble N^m - She addressed a young officer who came to a religious meeting to ridicule it - it is for you I must suffer - it is you I deny I. existence of I. Devil & I must be prepared to show you his power - The young man retired - & she then exclaimed, he is gone - but he gone to pray - he now he is on his knees in his chamber - &c - This young man is now a Christian & these extraordinary appearances whatever may have been I. nature soon ceased to appear - It is certainly remarkable

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1. on both sides of the Atlantic seasons of religious excitement & be attended by such similar outward appearances - whether the people under such influence, ^{in our country} said I. by saw visions or not I do not know - I was the case here - Is there any thing like L. v. L. M. S. ? I suppose it was the cases of the kind I. Tholuck referred to other evening when speaking on the subject of Quench not the Spirit - he said, we should be careful not off hand to condemn as fanaticism every thing of an extraordinary character, which attended unusual outpourings - the spirit. -

31. Spent this evening in company with Tholuck & others at Meander's - Meander had just been reading a review of Bishop Hobart's sermons in the N^o observer - he was much surprised to find such high church principles in America, which he thought little accordant with the spirit of freedom - he said he was ganz catholisch. - Tholuck remarked it was singular that from England three words at this period make the way to the continent all tending to promote the catholic cause - Lingard's Hist^y already translated in German French & Italian - Dallat's History

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of the Secuits also translated - & Cobbet's Hist^y
of the Reformation in England - This last Martin
ularly as translated by Catholics, is a mat-
ter of unwillen to the Protestants here. - Mean-
der told he thought Hugi's Introduction to L. N. T.
altho' L. best was in its historical part very imper-
fect. - Dr Rheinwald mentioned L. in L. course of L.
coming year an Introⁿ to L. N. T. was expected in the
of Schott in Sena, or Schultzy in Breslau I did not
hear which - The accommodations theory Meander
said had been given up - by all Rationalists of any
consequence - This led to a conversation on L. doctrine
of Inspiration - Meander was disposed to recog-
nise L. infallibility - L. Apostles in all Doctri-
nal points, but ^{not} in L. manner - proving them-
thus it was certain L. N. T. is God - but all Paul's
arguments in support of L. doctrine & L. O. T. are
not of force - as in L. 1st chap. of L. Heb. - To this
succeeded a long discussion on L. doctrine of Pre-
destination - all were opposed to it - Calvin Me-
ander said makes God L. author of sin - & this
he considered L. dangerous tendency of L. doctrine -
Those he admitted who rebuked L. cause of a
sinner's rejection - L. Gospel as lying in himself a-

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voided of dangerous practical tendency of doctrine
He acknowledge freely that it is entirely - grace from
an. brought to believe & to salvation, but it ~~lays~~
lies with every man either to accept or reject this
grace - this he considered as involved in idea
of man's efficiency & freedom - self-determination -
Tholuck remarked that two extremes were Pelagian
ism & making God the author of sin - that truth
lies in the midst - To this I believe all freely
assented, predestinarians & anti-predestinarians.
Meander maintained that it was clearly to be in-
ferred from the fact that those who had no offer of the Gos-
pel in the world would have it in the world to come -
this follows necessarily he said out of the princi-
ples contained in the Bible - as to others nothing
^{can} be distinctly affirmed - he thought that the passage
in which our Saviour says - that sin against the Holy Spirit shall
not be forgiven either in this world or in the world to come
implied that other sins might be forgiven - or that sin-
ners might be brought to faith & Xt. after death.
In both the points Tholuck concurred. -

On coming away he shook me very affectionately
by the hand & said to Tholuck tell our friend
Hodge that tho' we dispute with him, we belong to him.

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same Lord & are one in heart. —

Read at evening prayer with Monod l. 90th Ps. —
To close another year — of sins & Mercies. — of the next.

To Jesus Christ God over all & blessed forever
may my life be consecrated. — His kingdom
come — his will be done. Amen. — Charles Hodge.

Jan 7, 1st I read in an American paper that
in 1820 Massachusetts had 72 inhab^s to the square
mile — Prussia according to a late census 94 —
Austria 105. G. Britain 141. — France 146 —
Ireland 203 — Netherlands 206. — Mr Robinson
arrived from Halle this morning & spent great
part of P. day with me he brought a series of
N. Y. Observer — wh. gave me occupation for the
evening — Thus began the year —

Jan 7, 2nd Humboldt in his lecture having previously
described P. cloudy-like bodies wh. exist in P. distant
parts of P. Heavens — came to check our system — to wh.
belong 11 planets — 18 moons — & 3 comets — Saturn is 10
times P. distance — P. earth & P. sun — Uranus 19 — yet
P. must be a space 200 times greater, P. diameter
— our system between it P. nearest fixed star. —

Spent this evening at Professor's Hollweg's Rec

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ter of P. University with Tholuck. P. Gerlach's de-
- Tholuck asked wh. was P. better way - working
among heathens & Christians sunk in error as P. East-
ern ^{one} - to preach publicly against P. reigning doc-
trines - to come out as reformers & form a sect dis-
tinct & P. corrupt ch. where such exists - or to con-
fine P. attention alone to P. heart - & let all
erroneous abuses be to be cast away by those
who hearts are changed? Prof.² Helling was
v. S. latter - Tholuck v. P. former or seemed at
least inclined more to it - it seemed to me
P. neither pointed out P. exact course - The
truth & all P. truth & he preach as by Paul
with his wisdom & faithfulnes - & each truth
in proportion to its importance - regeneration
& a true ment above all - The men of our
age are too feeble - by speak to softly to
people - by are not like P. prophets & apostles.
The Christians here seem inclined to think
P. it is against P. spirit - P. Gospel of women &
be authors. ? -

5th. Humboldt lectured to day upon P. combina-
tive density of P. sun planets &c. - The sun 1.22 to tra-

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Mercury 22. Earth 5. - Mars 3. $\frac{7}{10}$. - Jupiter
1. Sat. 400 or $\frac{1}{2}$. - Sun from its dimensions 500
times as much matter as all the other bodies of
the system together - Jupiter & Saturn 20, to 1 - in
comparison to all the other planets together - our
moon less dense than the earth - but some of
Jupiter's particular spots much denser than the main
planet. Most of the external planets have zones -

This evening went with Mr Robinson to Otto von
Gerlach's, a discourse from Lindendorff was read. -

Jan 6 Heard Lied preach the best sermon I have
heard from him. - remained at home the afternoon
& read Tholuck's article in Meander's *Denkwürdigkeiten*
Monday 7 called with Mr R. on Meander - found
the dear little man in a very talkative humor - he
is very inquisitive about the U. S. & seems afraid
of the increase of Catholics among us. -

Wednesday 9th Humboldt, after stating the comparative
inclination of the axis of the various planets to the plane
of the course, proceeded to enquire whether the astronomy
gave any satisfactory account for the appearance of
the tropical remains found in the northern parts of our
Globe, some attribute this to the fact that the sun gives out
more heat at one time than at another, but this
cause not constant enough. - Others say the inclina-

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tion of our axis has change La Place has shown
the change is periodical, $1\frac{1}{2}$ deg. in 29,000
years! unless the change was acted by some vio-
lent external force, this is too inconsiderable
to produce any effect. Besides if the axis stood at
90 degs. it w^d only produce a tropical heat during
one season of the year, wh. w^d be succeeded by the most
extreme cold - & if the ecliptic & equator coinci-
ded it w^d produce a ~~one~~ temperature for the
whole year equal to the mean temperature at
any particular place - on this supposition palms
would grow as far north as the southern parts
of France but not higher - This phenomenon
fore must be explained on other principles -

on the Atmosphere of the Planets - our atmosphere
limited & extends perhaps from 30 to 40 miles - the
Sun as none or very little as the position of Venus
when such as to be viewed thro' this atmos. did
it exists, appears to be precisely the same with the
calculation assigns it - were there an atmosphere
round the Sun the apparent & actual position
of Venus when viewed thro' it w^d not correspond.
The planets of Jupiter appear to have very little
the atmosphere -

The mountains of the Moon much higher
in proportion than those of the Earth - as 1 to 4.

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He then spoke of the laws of motion of the heavenly bodies in general - & mentioned the three great laws discovered by Kepler -

Thursday 10. Drank tea this evening with Hengstenberg. He remarked that Geeserius scarcely in any one point different in his views of the O.T. & De Wette. He has only carried further out what De Wette had said in fewer words. - Iahn he thinks on the testimony of Fleubner was a Jew & did not depend on the authenticity of various parts of the O.T. because he was a Catholic. This led to a conversation on Iahn's view of the original state of man -

Hengstenberg maintained that our first parents were in many respects children, that they had indeed seen the face of God but undeveloped - & unbelieved. I objected to this in so far as they are present in the N.T. & especially Adam being our present representative. This led to a long conversation on the point of representation. Hengstenberg said he was willing to admit it, as a fact if it was taught in the S.P. but it shrouds it was not, or at least not clearly - & if it were, it left us just as we were without it - as it is impossible to conceive how we are made in

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ness in this way - He admits hereditary or original sin - not as an evil or sickness, but as a sin - but how to reconcile it with the 1. attributes of God, he can not answer - this is 1. mystery - 1. fact he admits. -

Saturday 12th The Baron Humboldt having finished 1. comparative astronomy began to speak of 1. several bodies of our system, seen planets, comets, & writes. Today of 1. sun. The following are detached facts. - Sun 845 times 1. bulk of all 1. bodies - his system. The spots on his surface first particularly by Harriot 1610 (I think) these gave 1. idea, of observing whether 1. sun revolves on its own axis - its revolution accomplished in 25 days these spots preceded by great evolutions of light - they appear periodically for 1. course of 23 more to be seen & then by are frequent. - The body of 1. sun dark 1. light must come from a gaseous body - & not from a solid or water-fluid - The sun emits three kinds of rays a, those wh. produce heat without light, b. wh. have a magnetic & chemical influence c. light. - the violet rays cold the red the warmest, 1. violet have very peculiar chemical properties - Chlorine & water? when exposed to their influence immediately explodes - The light

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of 1. Sun 300,000 times as strong as that of the full moon. - The sun has two motions, 1. one resulting from 1. attraction of all 1. bodies in our system, wh. causes a motion of 60 miles (German or geograph.?) The second is very uncertain, it is his translation or motion of our whole system, & towards one of 1. fixed stars. This a point very difficult to ascertain. -

Sunday 13th Heard this morning Theresian preach a very plain excellent sermon in the Dome, on the Barren Fig Tree. - In the evening attended the meeting at 1. Frau von Schönberg's the company much the same as before. Gopner lectured on the 12th chapter of acts - his remarks on the efficacy of Prayer - & influence of afflictions to drive us to pray were very excellent. - His Roman Catholic peculiarities are striking - In both his prayers his address from beginning to end solely to 1. Saviour - & as 1. last verse sub. of 1. hymn wh. was sung spoke of 1. Hand of 1. Saviour leading his People - he addressed this Hand for some time. O du liebe Hand o then dear hand wh. was nailed on the cross for us &c. His warm piety his experience - his sufferings make him an interesting man - Ludwig von Gerlach came

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home with me & remained until 2 o'clock!! -
as usual we got into a religious-political de-
bate for Politics with him rest in religion. - The
result of our conversation was for me very inter-
esting, as I have clearer views of his ideas of the
foundations of government - He had previously
spoken of the authority of kings as analogous in its
basis to that of Fathers - But to night, he made
it rest solely & mainly on the right of property -
~~He said,~~ we have only to think, of a man with
considerable property - servants tenants &c. whose
property is constantly increasing - until he comes
a prince - 200 years ^{ago} the king of Prussia, as Graf
of Nurnberg was not so rich, as an English lord
but by marriages, by gifts, by purchases, by con-
quests his property has increased to its pre-
sent size - he & all kings are ground-owners
all others are tenants under him - but their rights
as such ^{are} sacred as his - & his rights may (as has
occurred in England particularly) continually
decrease - he & his tenants may from time to
circumstances require make new contracts, if
the king disregards the rights of the tenants to
a certain degree. They have a right to exclude

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him & call l. next him, from whom by may expect a promise of observing their rights - as for ~~contract~~ example when James the II was excluded & l. Orange family succeeded it, was when the condition that he & his successors should remain Protestant. - The king ~~is~~ therefore is not an officer he is a Proprietor. & it is in states as with individuals property may be increased in an unjust as well as just manner - but as in l. case of an individual, l. title of property tho' bad at first becomes sanctioned by time by contracts &c so it is with kings. - All this he would be to admit & I heard, I was completely spoiled in the argument. My resort was this - having obtained the conception that the kings authority was bounded on property & not on a parental relation, wh. is entirely a different thing - I put him first to historically proving that kings were l. real proprietors of all the ground in their respective kingdoms, here my great inferiority in historical & legal knowledge put me to great disadvantage. I therefore asked on what rested, the right of property itself - what was its moral ground. - The answer

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ed God's command - but conceded f. l. ultimate
ground was expediency in its best sense -
a tendency to promote the good of society, of
man - Then when this right interferred with
this object - it was invalidated - ceased to ex-
ist. - This principle he recognised - & it is
recognised in every community - when the
private ^{right of} property of an individual comes sui-
denly in conflict with this object - his right
is sacrificed - as by us in cutting new roads &c.
Having fixed this principle - we agreed that
admitting this his right of Property in kings -
it could be invalidated justly - on the same
grounds on wh. f. private right of Property may
be invalidated. So far we are agreed. Now it is
for me to prove f. l. imminence of accumulation
of property in the hands of kings as proprietors
of whole countries - is inconsistent with f. well
being of society or best interests of man - I think
I see my way clear now - but as it was al-
ready 2 o'clock. The debate was adjourned
over until another opportunity - Yes is a
noble fellow! When the enjoyment of his right
of Property is inconsistent with the enjoyment

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with the enjoyment of my right of buskentry
one or the other must yield - but as in the
case of miscarriages, ^{when} the right of property in one
interferes with that of many - there is no doubt
wh. must yield - But a fortiori when the
right of property of one, interferes or endan-
gers not merely the right of property of mil-
lions but their moral & religious improve-
ment, their best interests in this world &
their hopes (more or less) in the next - the case
is clear enough, - what is to be done. -

Wednesday 16th B. Humboldt began speaking of the
Planets & first of the two Mercury & Venus between us
& the Sun. Mercury exceedingly difficult to see as he
only recedes 29 degrees from the Sun. - There must be
two conjunctions of these under planets one when
they come between us & the Sun & when the Sun is between us
& them. - the diameter of Mer. 58 ger. miles distance to the Sun
8 million ger. miles - his course very eccentric - his moun-
tains very high - it is doubtful if he have any atmosphere
In 1835 will occur to interesting events conjunction
of Mercury & the reappearance of the comet of Halle
Venus morning & evening star - amazing quantity of light
her mountains are in chains & very high some estima-
tions make them 7 miles (ger.?) she has no moon

as has often been asserted - the time of revolution
 23 hours some min. - her Phases have been of the great-
 est importance in Astronomy - first observed in
 1610 year signalized by the discovery of Dehiler's moons
 Saturn's ring &c - The transits Venus have been ob-
 served with the greatest care & turned to import-
 ant account - as settling the earth's distance from
 the Sun. - Of the earth he first considered, its
 form - & stated the various efforts made to ascertain
 it. & the results - If the earth revolved 17 times faster than
 it does nothing would fall at the equator & many
 substances would fly out of the surface. - Bodies
 dropped from a height of 280 feet to the ground are left
 5 inches to eastward. - In consequence of the figure of
 the earth the obliquity of the ecliptic constantly become
 less -

This evening I drank tea with the Major von Raeder
 his two Brothers & several other persons were there.
 The Major a very affectionate free & easy man - his
 heart seems always full of kind feelings he
 talks of the Saviour as one talks of a friend - The
 difference between the free German manifestation
 of feeling & our reserve is very striking - Raeder
 had three Brothers killed in the last war & he
 himself was shot through the side of his head
 wh. has destroyed the hearing of one ear & the sight of
 one eye, without disfiguring him in the least. - Yesterday

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day the Thermometer was 14 Reaumur - to day about the same perhaps a degree lower - i.e. about one deg. above zero of Fahrenheit. -

Friday Jan 18 The thermometer still about zero. This evening the Lieutenant von SUFF drank tea with me. He read some letters wh. he had received from his friends lately. one from an officer. whom he described as a rough & imperfectly educated man who having been brought to a knowledge of the Saviour in Berlin - now is working with great effect in the place where he is stationed. all was dead here before - but at present several of his brother officers have converted - many of the citizens come to him to talk about their souls & his children flock to him for tracts & religious books. - Er muss viel beten said SUFF - Lieut. S. also related f. six or seven of his personal friends had been awaked from their indifference first from Schleimacher. - Monod related a conversation he had this afternoon with Mr Ancillon one of the Councillors of State, he spoke very severely against devotional meetings & thought f. all religious meetings out of the Church be forbidden

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His reason was l. by c^d talk of politics! - Happily for Prussia the king has much more liberal & christian views l. many of his ministers. - Length speaking of this king praised his economy very much. He is far from spending his income, & is constantly laying up money, altho' he gives liberally when ever called upon. He allows his unmarried sons 36,000 his married 80,000 & l. crown Prince 120,000 Thalers. -

Saturday Jan^y 19. Baron Humboldt began by remarking that the procepion of equinoxes - had been the foundation of some historical calculations of importance. Thus the Zodiac found in Egypt wh. has l. sign of Leo at l. commencement, has been said to be 2,400 years older l. christian era, but in another found in the same place Virgo stands first, this w^d suppose a difference in the age of these monuments of 2,000 yrs. - The fact is that they are not older than the times of Nero or Tiberius as the inscriptions in l. temples to wh. ! belong prove Moon diameter about 460 ger. miles - l. surface presented to us not so large as !. Jupiters, height 300,000 times less than that of the sun. - The dark colour of l. part not illuminated by the sun, comes from the reflexion from the earth - the bright spots

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wh. appear at the times in this part, were long regard-
ed ~~from~~ as volcanoes - but by are rocky prominences
wh. receive at certain times, more light than
at others according to the position of l. earth - l. is
when l. centre of Africa or Asia throws its light on
l. moon she receives more than l. south of America
performs this office, in l. later case a french astronomer
once says l. moon looks green! - The ancients thought
l. moon was a mirror wh. reflected the surface of
l. earth, & hence they explained her spots - these are
plains, her mountains are measured by their shadows
one of l. highest is 3,500 toises, another 4,500, this
an enormous height compared with her diameter -
no riviers have been discovered - B. H. said that
astronomers were better acquainted with the topo-
graphy of the moon than of l. earth. - de l'ist. mil.

Sunday I heard this morning a very indifferent
sermon from the Probst Meander (not l. Prof.). In
the evening I was at Meander's, he is very much
interested in l. state of l. church in America, &
wishes very much l. l. church & state could be
separated here. - on this subject they was much
conversation this evening as his liberal views
are not shared by all his friends here. -

Wednesday 13th Humboldt's lecture to day left inter-
esting usual - He said a very old opin^{ion} / critic^{ism} he

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seen in L. Moon. - a German astronomer maintained he ^{could} see, green fields, turnpike roads, men walking on ~~temples~~ them, temples &c. - Nothing smaller than 1800 ft high can be really measured, other objects down to 400 or 500 may by comparison be conjectured, whether objects of this height be works of nature or art it is impossible to determine - The cities said to be seen, if they were such, w^d be 18 times larger than London. - The atmosphere of L. Moon can not be accurately ascertained. - What have been taken for wholes thro' L. Moon are deep craters.

Mars diameter 136 ger. miles - he has phases is much flattened, has two kinds of spots, one moveable, the other not. The four new planets between Mars & Jupiter, Vesta, Juno, Pallas, Ceres, are very small, all together not larger than our Moon. - Their orbits very eccentric. -

Thursday 24th. This afternoon I attended a meeting of L. Royal academy of sciences. Schlegel read a short paper, on kings being authors, W. Humboldt, on L. analogy of languages & a translation of a mythological eastern poem & the astronomer Enke an account of his progress in forming certain astronomical tables. - It is was strange to see the Old Duke of Cumber -

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land - I. Crown Prince & several other members
of I. royal family at such a meeting. -
Saturday 26th Humboldt. - Jupiter is greater than earth
his substance has very little density - there are
remarkable streaks visible on his surface - wh.
have been ascribed to his atmosphere but this not
correct. - Revolves in 9 hours some min^o. - His moons
discovered in 1609 & in 1610 observed Galilee. They
are all greater than ours -

Saturn little more than 9 times as large as
earth - revolves in 10 hours - is flattened, has
streaks, 7 moons, 2 very small not so large as
rest, they follow I. general large of all present
ing constantly I. same side to I. main planet. -
His ring discovered by Wiggins - 1696, two concen-
tric rings, a star said to have been seen be-
tween I. planet & I. ring wh. in I. I. separa-
tion between were complete, It has been said
I. this ring does not revolve, but this impossi-
ble. -

Herschel 4 times I. size of I. earth, has 6 moons
& has apparently I. wonderful peculiarity I.
he revolves from North to South! - -

Comets very anciently remarked, their orbits
very eccentric. The largest I. of 1811 its tail 22 mil-
lions of miles. - one has been observed with 6 tails -

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These tails are always directed from the Sun, except in one instance, in wh. a comet with two had one towards & the other from the Sun - This fact destroys all the theories for accounting for this phenomenon - Comets like flames, transparent, stars have been seen thro their very centre. - They give only reflected light. Only 400 known - 180 observed with accuracy - Calculations founded on probability - would make their probable number 300,000. -

Wednesday 30th Humboldt's lecture was still occupied with the comets. - only those wh. pass between us & the Sun & those wh. pass as far off as the smaller planets can be seen by us. - The return of a few have been already proved - the comet of Halle, the comet of Encke & a third - the substance of comets are so thin that if one were to come in contact with the earth the consequences wd probably not be very disastrous - nearest to any have approached us is 6 moons distance - one has passed among the moons of Jupiter without disturbing them - That of Encke has returned 5 times, it cannot come near the earth - The 3^d mentioned may come in contact with us as it crosses the path of the earth - many millions of chances against the meeting - of the out-

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of Halle I. only one whose return has been proved
It is expected in 1835. - Humboldt dilated on
LaPlace's theory of I. comets & of I. origin of I. hea-
venly bodies generally - He supposes them have
been formed by I. gradual condensation of I. nebulae.
In conclusion he remarked, there was no princi-
ple of destruction in I. system of I. Heavens - all
I. disturbing powers of attraction wh. have been
remarked can only produce oscillations - changes
in I. direction of I. axis of I. heavenly bodies - but
no such disorder as to involve I. ruin - this
must come & without. -

Friday Feb. 1st I called this morning upon
the ex. minister Bekedorf. This gentleman while
was the government had the charge of I. primary
schools - & seminaries for teachers. Since his pass-
ing over to I. Catholic Church, he has vacated
his station, but continues I. superintendance
of I. Journal devoted to the school-system. -
He was exceedingly polite, in communicating
information on this subject & promised to send
me his work, in which I. whole system is ex-
plained. He said his first grand object was
to get proper teachers - for this purpose at
least one main Seminary for teachers was es-

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established in each of 10 Prussian Provinces -
these are intended for 1. preparation of teachers
and for all schools below 1. gymnasia wh.
(are under another system) excepting those of
1. very lowest order, which are supplied from
other seminaries in wh. merely 1. most indis-
pensable branches are taught. - The Prepara-
tion of teachers be considered 1. main object -
The support of 1. teachers came from 1. people
not a 1. Government. - Every man whether he
had children or not was assessed according
to his property - & all had then 1. right to
send their children if by had any to 1. school.
and 1. civil authorities were authorized to
force 1. parents to send 1. children. This is
1. rule 1. law - in some places 1. habit of
paying tuition money prevailed & here it
was allowed to remain provided no dif-
ficulty occurred. - The same plan is carried
out in all parts of 1. kingdom among Protestants
Catholics & Jews all must send their chil-
dren to school. - The Saxonian Plan by
have not found it necessary to introduce.

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Saturday Feb. Humboldt, came to day to the second main division of his course - the description of the earth. - He proposes treating the solid kernel of the earth - its covering - water & air or sea & atmosphere - of its organized bodies - plants & animals. - The greater part of his lecture was historical - giving an account of various efforts to ascertain the precise form of the earth. -

Sunday 3^d I heard Theronin this morning in the Dome-kirche. In the evening was at Meander's. I met there the Moravian Minister he had just received a letter from Bishop Annes who sail 1. last of Novem^r for the N. L. and after being driven about for six weeks found himself no further than Halmouth. -

Monday evening 4th I was at Professor Hallweg's there were several of the Professors of the University & their wives present, & Ritter among the number. I was very glad to have an opportunity of seeing this interesting man, he is ~~is~~ mild humble, with a remarkably intelligent face - I was always under the impression that he was rather of the free thinking school as are many of those who are devoted to his department Geology & Phy^c Geology are - but to my delight &

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learned that he was a Christian. - Staup the popular court Preacher was also there. a man of astonishing vivacity. The subject of the connexion between church & State was introduced. on this subject his opinions are Ultra Montanist - he makes the King, the Ordinaries of the whole church - the Supreme Bishop - against this the whole company exclaimed, Bunsen, the Count Grieben, Major von Röder. Senff. Le Coq - Hollweg - This I thought a good sign - & they appeared almost as much shocked as I was, to hear Staup declare his conviction that if the State withdrew its support from the Church in this country, it wd fall entirely - after a hundred years he said I might be some traces of it left - but that wd be all!!

Tuesday 5. This evening I attended a meeting at Staup's - There were about 15 or 18 students Privat Dozenten & present with the Geheimrath Bunsen & Count Grieben - one of the students read a translation of one of the discourses of Macarius - on this there was considerable conversation displaying on the part of the young men a great deal of personal acquaintance with the writings of this & other fathers - The subject of conversation was then stated - whether the

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Justitia Vitae of a Christian was really or only figuratively a sacrificium - on this point there was a warm debate for above an hour - pro & con - the whole a mere logomachy wh. gave me occasion of remarking the effect of the universal attention of to philosophy required of the students in Germany on their minds - they were acute & discriminating - but amazing deficient in plain healthy good sense. a second question was started, in what sense can public worship be called a sacrifice? in the same or a different sense from that in wh. I. justitia vitae is so called? - Here again the opinions various - Bunsen tho' a layman has occupied himself much with the subject of Liturgies & has got the notion, that the offer-idea should be signified in Christian worship - In this there is nothing of a papistical sense - he means merely a presentation of ourselves before God as a living sacrifice consecrated to his glory. - But the abuse of this term has so near that most present objected to its being employed. I was particularly delighted to hear Gräben in his soldiers uniform cry out against the idea that men

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could give any thing to God, I have says he
nothing but my sinful hateful self give - shall
I that an offering call - when the Bible
calls Christ an offering - to apply the same
term to things so infinitely different - is
too much. - His good sense & warm heart
ing made see more clearly & express more
forceably the true merits of the case than
all the speculating theologians present.

Wednesday
Saturday 6 Humboldt continued speaking
on the form of the earth. He said that the earth
was not flattened in l. direction e. n. to s. but also
from e. w. the amount of departure e l. true
spheroidal form in this direction not yet ascer-
tained - The inside of l. earth must continually
increase in density, as we get deeper & deeper -
but it may still be fluid - water or air under
an immense pressure - He reverted to our Cap-
tain Symmes theory much to amusement of
his audience - it seems this idea of Symmes is
not new Halle & some German Philosophers long
since advanced it. - pressure would give light
& heat enough - Theoretical calculations give
the mean density of l. earth, $4 \frac{7}{10}$ of water - l. result
of measurement much l. same - by instruments $5 \frac{4}{10}$.

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The inward warmth of l. earth, results in three sources
1. Rays of l. Sun - 2 warmth diffused through the
universe coming from all l. heavenly bodies - 3 prim
itive warmth. - warmth disengaged at l. conden
sation of l. earth & imprisoned within its bow
els. - This latter does not affect our temperature
at l. depth of 10 (4 up even) the thermometer not
affected by any change in l. 24 hours - at 80 &
no change on account of the seasons. -

Saturday 9. Humboldt. at 20 & 22 feet the mean
temperature of any place may be ascertained i.e.
l. warmth of l. earth at that depth is l. mean tem
perature of l. atmosphere. - Inward warmth great
or towards l. Poles - hence ever flowing springs
in these regions. - going southward springs not
so warm. - Warmth great in mines - in once in
stance l. Ther. stood at 15 deg^s Reaumur when l.
mean temperature at l. surface was only 6 - in
another at 24 mean temperature 12 this at
a depth of 2000 feet. - The heat constantly in
creased as you descend, but at what rate
difficult to ascertain. one degree in 60 feet per
haps - necessary to rise above l. earth 600 ft to lose one deg.
magnetism first thought to belong only to iron
ore - then to other metals Mompier Arago discover
ed that all bodies would rather be cooled

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be brought into a magnetic state, but they retained it. However only a short time. In 1820 discovered that electricity & magnetism were the same - & that in every chemical process there is a disengagement of electro-magnetism. The chemical rays of the sun i.e. the violet rays have a magnetic influence by can charge the poles of a needle - at great height above the earth the magnetic power diminishes slightly -

Sunday 10th This evening Otto von Gerlach - came to see me - his conversation is always instructive. He spoke a good deal of the Jews & of the efforts made for their conversion - of all those with whom he has any thing to do, he says he has found only one in whom he has entire confidence - the numerous instances of disappointed hopes exceeds almost belief - they turn out badly after the longest probation, they make the most enormous demands - have the idea that by an act of the world - that all exists only for them - in short they are here as with us. - The good king much to the scandal of all slaps almost, gave a Ball today at midday during church time & is said to have requested his sons

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to give a smash-ball next Sunday - This is some thing quite unusual here - The king appears to have few resources in himself - takes little interest in l. Government & therefore turns to l. theatre & balls to fill up his head & heart. A. von H. & said he was "l'homme le plus enjoué et le plus enjouant dans le monde" Otto von Gerlach thought the measures of the minister Hardenberg for l. liberty of l. peasants most unjust - in many cases where they were tenants on leases of 6 years the rule that by giving up one half of l. land to l. proprietor & receive l. other in fee-simple was applied - The peasants themselves he says regarded the king as making them a pure peasant. - The liberal party who had their fall in 1819 were unfriendly to l. rights of cities & communes & enforced l. views to making the general government liberal - while they endeavoured to stretch its authority over the most minute arrangements, allowing no town to elect its own officers - The anti liberal party opposed this & by their success prevented Piusia being brought into the state in which France

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is at present - where the Mayor & Officers of every city, commune, department Province is appointed by the central government. - In Bavaria Wurtemberg & other places where such institutions have been given, the people are in reality left free, as the central government meddles with every thing. - This is almost every where in Germany for more the case than it was 100 years ago - except in the Kingdom of Saxony. - & in Mecklenburg where the old regulations are preserved - in the latter the consent of the states necessary for all taxes. - Gerlach gave some striking instances of the will of the central government meddling with every thing - the ministry ordered at one time that mathematics should be introduced into all schools in the Kingdom & made the Bildungs-Prinzip - after a few years another general order came directing that all schools should be new organized & conducted on a different principle & so it changes - In one Province an order was issued that all houses must stand 50 feet apart. & They actually tore down the

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houses to prevented their standing too near to
gether. —

Sunday 17 This morning was at Mr Lisko's
church - in evening attended the service at
Madame Schönbergs - Götter lectured from
the 107 Ps. - Madame S. showed me a letter
from the nephew of her husband who has
settled in U. S. Somewhere in N. C. has a
salary of 100 dollars a year. — This gives
but a poor impression of our country. —

Wednesday 20 Humboldt's last three lec-
tures have been on Magnetism - too scientific
to be here abridged after my fashion. To-
day he spoke principally of P. Polar light.
He marked P. it was probable P. earth & all
P. planets had more a lep of a phosphoric light.
wh. must have been greater in C original heat-
ed state. Probable P. P. light of P. sun - may
say to produce C phosphorescence - as de-
cayed wood in mines gives out no light -

The northern lights evidently of electrical cha-
racter - It first appears a light cloud wh. is
soon first round with a zone of various co-
lours from wh. streams of light shoot wh

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in l. line of l. magnetic meridian - By Parry
& Franklin - l were observed in l greatest splendor
in Lat. N. 62. - towards l. south pole they are
not vivid. - The sound wh. has often been
said to attend their appearance very doubt-
ful - most observers deny l. any such phe-
nomenon occurs - by ascribe l. crackling noise
wh. has been referred to l. Aurora Borealis -
to l. cracking of l. snow - as Franklin says
he perceived l. some noise on nights on
wh. no Aur. Bor. was visible. - The Aur. Bor.
has never been observed to affect l. electrome-
ter. - Davies has produced by his strong gal-
vanic battery similar streams of light, wh.
it is well worth observing were attracted
by l. north pole of a Magnet & repelled
by l. south - l. experiment was tried at
l. suggestion of Mr Arago. -

Feb. 23^d Saturday Humboldt lectured to day
in Earthquakes - causes of earthquakes not so local
as was formerly imagined - no change in l. at-
mosphere precedes them - but a very consider-
able change always follows - l. noise attend-
ing them often very loud like thunder under

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under ground - sometimes this noise is heard without being followed by any shock - In cases where no volcanoes break out, a tremendous noise is heard often at a distance of 500 or 600 miles wh. is propagated under t. earth - considerable portions of t. earth have been moved & one place to another on such occasions - & houses engulfed - Some thro' in countries subject to earthquakes always free from them this is owing to t. ground under such places being hollow - The presence of volcanoes a security against t. effects of earthquakes, as they allow a vent to t. gas which is t. cause of these phenomena. —

Wednesday 27th one effect of earthquakes not mentioned in t. last lecture was stated in this - viz t. large portions of t. earth are often raised & remain permanently elevated above t. former level - on this principle t. elevation of t. coast of Sweden above t. Baltic, wh. has usually been ascribed to t. sinking of t. sea, a thing impossible is accounted for. - with regard to t. warm

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Spring he marked 1. all Springs had a higher medium temperature & 1. at surface - here of course only those in tended whose temperature was considerably elevated above this standard - Some of these have a temperature of 77^o Reaumur in France 70 - all such warm Springs come from original formations - they contain in various proportions a great variety of chemical substances - one has seven different constituents - some have ammonia i.e. vegetable or animal substance in them - the is 1. same substance wh. is found in organized bodies - but this not prove it is derived from bodies formally organized - Connected with Springs, is 1. volcanic vapours, or eruptions of gas &c - wh. form 1. natural subterranean paths between 1. Springs & volcanoes -

This evening I drank tea with Bengtzen - 1. conversation not particularly instructive I was surprised to hear him &

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some other gentlemen present say I. I. idea usually entertained of I. learning of the clergy generally in Germany, was very erroneous, I. I. majority he was sure could not read I. Greek Testament! — This he ascribed to I. influence of Paternalism as formerly I. reverse was I. case — every preacher almost was in I. habit of taking I. original I. I. with him into I. Pulpit & commenting on them more or less in every discourse.

March 2^d Today I attended the disputation of my good friend Otto von Gerlach — His theses were in a true evangelical spirit — & were not attacked by his opponents with much force — His opponents were I. Private Docent Pelt, I. Drs Wegmann & Schaeckenburger — The accession of Otto von Gerlach to I. public teachers of I. University may be considered as a very favourable stance for I. cause of truth in Berlin —

March 6. Humboldt continued his lecture on Volcanoes — having just remarked on I. formation of mountains 1st from volcanic causes — as deposits

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tion - volcanoes - lava - 2 from organic - as coral -
a volcano properly speaking, is not a mountain
wh. gives one solitary eruption but wh. has a
continued connexion with the internal of the earth.
They sometime rise suddenly, out of the sea - or
burst out were by find least resistance on land.
The highest 17,000 ft in South Amer. Vesuvius
3,600, Etna 10,500 - Teneriffe 11,500. The depth
of the craters very different - Laws of eruption
are 1^o shock of an earthquake - 2. lava - 3 smoke
rain lightning - (rain comes from the sudden
condensation of the vast quantity of vapour) - 4 -
various species of gas. - Fish in immense quan-
tities have been often ejected - these come from
internal lakes formed by melted snow with
in the volcanoes - Stones often not of a volca-
nic nature ejected - sometimes in the primitive
state & sometimes changed by the action of heat.
Of the lava remain uncovered it will lie
thousand of years without soil - but if ash
fall on it - it soon becomes covered with a
rich soil. - The cause of the heat lies very deep
& the lava composed of very different ma-
terials, according to the nature of the rocks submitted
to its influence -

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March Friday 7 This evening I was with
young Le Coq - with several of our Berlin
Friends -

March 8. Humboldt today was so scientific
using so many technical terms that I could
hardly understand him. The most interest-
ing part of his lecture related to l. organic
remains in mountains - This principle he
represented as reigning throughout - viz. that
in l. lowest earliest formations, are found
remains of l. lowest grade of organic life - the
rems of vegetables - then progressively upward
thru' various grades of animated existence - to
l. larger quadrupeds - & man -

Sunday 9th. at Madame von Schönberg - a very large
assembly - Gosman preached on the sufferings of
our Saviour -

Wednesday 12. Humboldt continued his lecture
on fossil animals & - The deeper we descended l.
more unlike are these remains to any animals
now existing. - Fresh water animals in a fossil
state found as high as 900 & these the highest.
These remains are very unequally distributed - few

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Comparatively found in the last part of
America - No human remains have yet
been discovered - what once considered as
such have been proved to belong to lower
animals - Before 4 or 5 years ago a fossil man and
horse was said to have been discovered & was
exhibited as such, but it was clear on the
slightest examination that here also was
a mistake. - The manner of distinguishing
antediluvian bones from those of more recent
date is to apply them to a tongue, the former
adhere with considerable force to it - The others
do not. - Then followed a great deal on
the relative position of the various kinds
of rocks - He endeavoured to account for
the appearance of detached masses of granite
found on entirely different formations in dif-
ferent parts of Europe - some are the remains
of decomposed mountains - some have been
brought to their present locations by violence
most probably by violent floods - In the
neighbourhood of Berlin probably came from
Sweden. -

This evening the Baron von Below & von

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from Pomerania drank tea with me in
company with the Gerlach's Foche Le Cog &c -
These two gentlemen come from P. very midst
of the revival, which is still continuing in
P. country. It commenced in 1820-21- by the
agency of P. two Brothers of von Below - after
various struggles with P. ministers & civil
authorities, in wh. this gentleman was often
fined - & P. gens d'armes sent to scatter P.
people who assembled in his house - the
work appeared to subside - but it has
now broken out anew. - Eight hundred of
ten assembled in his mansion when he
regards on true christians. Much that is
disorderly & much that is very remark-
able has occurred - visions - prophetic
showers - prophecies &c - as might be ex-
pected among a people so little culti-
vated as P. Pomeranians - in a state of so
much excitement. - With these two gen-
tlemen I was exceedingly pleased - they had
that same fervent brotherly feeling wh.
P. men most active in revivals have com-
monly with us - Before P. evening was over

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They proposed singing - & prayer - as the clergy there are peculiarly opposed to every thing like vital piety - These and other young men - have taken upon themselves the office of preaching - & stand in a very uneasy relation to the church - Their sentiments on church discipline - on the nature of the church - the rights of members - agree very much with those of the Puritans.

Friday 14 I dined today with three gentle men at Mr Focke's - a servant with whom they were previously acquainted, came from Potsdam to see them - & these noblemen kissed & hugged him as tho' he had been their equal & brother. In the evening I called for a few minutes with Genl. von Senff in the Gräfin Gräben she is a most interesting lovely woman, full of ardour & feelings of piety - & much more vivacity than is common among German ladies. -

~~Thursday~~ Saturday 15 Humboldt spoke principally today of the general distribution of land & water

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S.P. effect this relative distribution had on l. temperature. — water so essential for organized beings that as none has been discovered in l. moon it is difficult to think l. it is inhabited by ~~organisms~~. — water contains four times as much oxygen as the air. — Sea w^d become salt if originally fresh by the decomposition of l. various substances carried into it by rivers. — all west coasts warmer than eastern ones hence Europe so much warmer l. N. A. — besides l. presence of Africa a great cause of l. mildness of European climates. — Had America been stretched from E to W. instead of from N. to S. l. temperature of l. whole earth w^d have been changed. — Elevation another element to be considered. — l. mean elevation of l. continents gives l. mean depth of l. sea. This proved by l. fact l. pendulum not ~~change~~ effect by l. ocean as it w^d be, were not its fluidity counterbalanced by the elevation of l. continents & mountains. La Place made this medium to be 900-1000 ft. — but was himself dissatisfied with this result. — Humboldt

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makes between 5 & 600 ft. The sea in some places
is exceedingly deep. - Capt Sabine ~~found~~ sound
4000 perpendicular without reaching bottom -
Sea every where has the same level. - Inland
sea may be above or below the level of the
ocean - the Red Sea is 25 - 30 ft above - the Cas-
pian 280 - 320 below. - Streams may also
in particular situations raise this level - as
in the Gulf of Mexico

Had a long conversation with Otto von Guericke
about our form of church government. - Here
all the ecclesiastical affairs are under the di-
rection of the Consistoriums & the Ministerium -
Each Province has its consistorium the mem-
bers appointed by the King - equal number
of clergymen & laymen - many merely nomi-
nal members as the title Consistorial Rath
is often given as mere matter of honor. The
consistorium has very little power - it has
the duty of examining candidates & watching
over the doctrines preached. - The regierung
executive government of the several circles

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of wh. there are generally two in each province
has l. right of patronage i.e. exercises l.
king's patronage with their limits which
extends to about one half of the congregations
— the others receive l. clergymen — some by l.
appointment of l. magistrates of towns — others
from l. land holder — others but very few
have l. right of choosing their pastors. — The
power of l. Minister of ecclesiastical af-
fairs & his council extends over l. whole
kingdom & is very great — tho v. g. relate sev-
eral instances of l. interference of l. govern-
ment in l. most harmless affairs as in l.
case of his Brother who was several molest-
ed for having a prayer meeting in his house.
and the candidate Meinhof told me of
his being called to account for having
talked & prayed with a man who call-
ed to see him under considerable relig-
ious excitement. —

Sunday 2^d I heard Lisco preach this morning
in the full of Peter — the church was so full
l. it was impossible to get a seat — last Sunday

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Mr Robinson said he could not get in at all - not even
open the doors - This at least is in favour of the state of
religious feeling here - & those ministers who preach
the gospel faithfully have their churches overflowing.
In the evening I drank tea with P. Prediger Lisco
& met P. Prussian minister - another evangelical
Pastor Leonard - Mr Senler & Senff - The conversation
was first turned on the late order of the Ministerium re-
quiring every student, who is to be examined to pro-
duce a certificate that he has been regular in his at-
tendance at church & reception of the Lord's Supper -
This the students petitioned against - with the approba-
tion of the faculty. The Ministerium, returned a very
severe harsh answer - viz that such insubordination
ought not to have the presumption to think that they could
change the opinions of Ministers, - &c. &c. This the students
received in the mildest possible manner - & said
by way of endeavour to show the Ministerium that they did
not need such external inducements to make
them do their duty. - In consequence of the active
part which some of the students took in the petition, his
licentia concionandi has been refused him. -
This whole affair has excited great attention & the
Nationals are exceedingly opposed to order of the Ministerium.

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terium as well as l. liberals. Schleiermacher who belongs to l. latter description - refuses to give certificates to those who attend his church & communion Table - & he tells them to say to l. consistorium l. will not act according to l. requisition of l. government in this respect. - The whole thing I suspect will fall through. - Mr Couard

complained of the operation of censure in reference to printing the Tracts of l. Tract Society - he said it was so hard to satisfy l. in an Ministry l. & Tracts did not lead to deperatissimus a thing a much unadvised as a revolution in politics. - Mr Fendler said l. in an article he wrote in l. newspaper, on establishments for the poor he remarked, "nothing could be done until l. education of l. poor was put on a christian basis" l. word christian was struck out of original inserted, because l. ministerium had forbidden any thing to appear in l. Papers wh. might bring before l. public l. "religious movement" of l. day. - a Professor in Leipzig Linden was displeas'd w his situation as teacher of Religion in one of l. largest schools there - he cause in explaining l. passage that a man must love not more than Father mother & his remarks were decided to diminish l. respect of l. children to l. parents

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& therefore to have a revolutionary tendency. - This Prof. Lindner is an excellent man. This is equal to the solicitude of St. Pastor of Geneva. who requested me to mod to erase in his sermon the expression - "if man hate not his father &c" I have been pained to hear a word of the state of morals even in the Protestant cantons of Switzerland is exceedingly corrupt particularly in Bern - in Lucerne it is still worse - Geneva forms a striking exception. - The Swiss Battalion here in Berlin from Neuchâtel is said to be the most corrupt of any in the Prussian guards if not the whole army. - Monod says it is the same with the Swiss officers in Paris. - Mr. Sander mentioned the 1. Battalion in Tyrol has been the means of the greatest good in the country - the soldiers serve 8 years & during the time they have a constant course of religious instruction as well as in other branches - it is remarked the valleys where most of the soldiers who have completed their term & returned to their families are in the best state. This, however gentleman remarked must be an exception as to the general state of things in Austria. - It is said the Ministerium wish to send Prof. Hauptenberg to Bonn - a force him to relinquish the Kirchen-Leitung. - It seems as a storm was brewing. The Ministerium entered the Theological Faculty

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repeating l. petition - l. students, & particularly
Meander! The Hegelians are working strongly
against l. evangelical party - Marheineke had
l. amazing presumption to say to Meander in a
meeting of l. Senatus Academicus - "Thou ignorant
man! you are worthy l. I'd answer you!" - "Happi-
ly replied Meander you are not my judge -
When some person present exclaimed at Marheine-
ke's conduct - asking how he c'd call one l. most
learned man in Germany an ignorant - he
answered he knows nothing - Philo^{so} - i.e. of Hegel's
system. -

Thursday 25. Humboldt having finished his remarks
on l. continents came to l. sea - spoke of its general
distribution tides & - Today of its colour - wh. he
said was exceedingly difficult to account for - some-
times deep blue sometimes green - & green spots
in l. midst of surrounding blue - l. green color
in such instances comes e. l. muscus anamalenae
wh. gather in such places - hence whales frequent
such spots. - How far light penetrates into l. ocean
uncertain - difficult to tell from l. motion of l. waves
by o^o he stilled by oil before any experiment made
The bottom can be seen at a great depth e. l. Most
head is a promise - l. l. l. disproportion between

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1. light reflected & 1. surface & 1. wh. comes & 1. bottom
1. more distinctly can 1. bottom be seen. — The tempera-
ture - 1. sea a matter of 1. first importance in
1. Climatology - first 1. surface 2^d 1. temperature of
1. water underneath - 3^d 1. of 1. sunk banks must
be considered. — The medium difference in 1. atmos-
phere between day & night 6 or 7 degrees Reaumur
in 1. sea only $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a degree — The monthly
changes of 1. latter 6 or 7 times less than of 1. earth,
as 1. sea so much warmer - 1. constant west
winds give Europe its mild climate. — In lat
50 - 52 1. Atlantic never colder than 10 above
zero - (Reaumur) 40 - 48 medium $\frac{1}{2}$ above -
medium of 1. atmosphere two below - an amazing
difference! — at 1. Equator from 22 - to 24. — There
are many streams in 1. ocean. 1. great gulf stream
occasioned by 1. water forced in 1. gulf of Mexi-
co & 1. rotatory motion given it by 1. form of
1. of coast - it is forced out between Cuba &
Florida - proceeds northward constantly increas-
ing in width - till it divides one part going
to 1. coast of Africa & then back the other
to 1. coast of Iceland & Scotland. — Hence oil
barrels & a wreck on 1. coast of Africa have
been taken up on 1. coast of Iceland. — an Esquimaux

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have been brought to Europe in the same way. The Indians cast on the coast of Gaul mentioned by Pliny doubtless an instance of the same kind. - This stream very warm because the water comes from the Equator - a cold stream from the South along the western coast of S. America. - These streams very deep. - The temperature of the ocean at a depth of 9000 ft is $4/10$ Reaumur - as this is the case also at the Equator it proves there is an under current from the Poles to the Equator as there is an upper one from the Equator to the Poles. - The thermometer sinks 1 degree in every ~~100~~ seventy feet in descending in the sea & one in every 5 or 600 feet in ascending in the atmosphere. - Of course the water is not continually cold as you descend, - because water when chilled to $3.3/10$ degrees above 0. Reaumur has its greatest weight & after that, expanding cannot sink. - This is a great blessing as sea in no place can completely freeze & its inhabitants are thus preserved. -

Wednesday March 28. - Water over sand Banks colder than elsewhere - Benjamin Franklin the first who drew attention to this important fact - important especially in navigation, his attention drawn to it

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by observing the sailors from time to time putting
a hand in the water to ascertain their nearness
to the Newfoundland Bank. - The reason - this
is partly the cold water - the surface sinks to the
bottom & the whole mass becomes chilled, but
Humboldt says the more important cause is,
the dashing of the sea against the Banks the lower
strata of water which are always colder the
upper are mixed with the latter. - Hence in storms
the surface of the sea becomes colder. - The sea
has great influence on the temperature - the motions
of the globe - it forms itself into fields
or mountains - the latter formed on the coast where
it is high & projecting - as by certain other stones can be
seen - the mountains often 3 or 400 feet high. The
fields not more than 5 or 7 feet above water 20-30
miles or more in length & breadth
when the immense bodies become a rotatory mo-
tion & come in contact the consequences are tremendous.
The winter line of demarcation for the ice is a
line drawn from a Point in Greenland thro'
the middle of Iceland - in summer Iceland free
of eternal ice north & east of Spitzbergen - not at
the Pole - the great stream of the Atlantic divides the

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The Atmosphere - he spoke first of its chemical
properties - of influence in resisting the passage
of light - of its color - & in the following lecture
he spoke of the theory of the winds - the causes of
the trade winds &c. The principal cause - the latter
is the current - air at the Pole not having the rota-
tory velocity as the atmosphere at the equator it
must have a motion contrary to that of the earth
This general cause greatly modified by the form
& position of the continents - The difficulty of breath-
ing - weakness - bleeding & sickness experienced at
great elevations not the result of any diminution of the
quantity of oxygen in the air - but from a degree of
rarefaction - & consequent smaller quantity received
in the lungs at an inspiration - The reason
why sound transmitted better by night than by
day - is that the air is more of a uniform densi-
ty - Perry found that when the atmosphere has
long remained in one state & over a field of ice
where no local causes made it less dense
in one place than another conversation could be heard
6000 feet - The velocity of the wind very great
60 feet a second a considerable storm - 130-40
the greatest velocity yet accurately measured -

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Das hohe Ministerium are much dissatis-
fied with the evangelical Kirchen Zeitung - & have
given Hengstenberg to understand that he must
either give it up - or be removed to any Uni-
versity - Hengstenberg preferred the latter - whether
this threat will be executed remains to be
seen. - They warned him that if appealed to
the Crown Prince whom they know was favora-
ble to the Zeitung - he would be lost. - As regards
Ancillon - - In Weimar a tract society has
been suppressed & the distributor punished with
a fine of 20 Thals. - The state of things thro' out the
Kingdom of Weimar must be deplorable - the
Superintendent Röhrs in writing for a person
to fill an important vacancy in the Church
told his correspondent to select a rationalist
& added "but do let him be of good morals"

Saturday 29. - In Paris the proportion of West to
East winds is as 3 to 1. - From a series of
8000 observations at Paris it has been found
that the Moon has no influence on the ebbs &
flowing or oscillations of the atmosphere -

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and cultivation can have only a very inconsiderable & local influence on the climate — all the important causes which operate on the state of the temperature are more general — the distribution of land & water — the prevalent winds — the cause of Equinoctial storms can not be stated as is as yet unknown — The quantity of moisture contained in the air very different in different zones — less in the tropical than in the others — a most benevolent arrangement of Providence — When sounds better heard — & objects are better seen than usual in the Alps it is a common saying that it will rain — This results in the air being in a uniform state — & as there are no ascending currents to bear up the vapour it descends — The drops of rain are hollow & globular, filled with a moister & lighter air than common air — At an elevation of 12000 on mountains a perpetual mist or cloud — Not true as commonly said that snow mountains attract clouds — they are borne to the sides of the mountains by the ascending currents of air caused by the heated surface of the earth — The light & heavy clouds rise to an amazing height — 20,000

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over the mountains - the dense clouds hang about
3000 above the earth - clouds tend to cool the
air by intercepting the rays of the sun - but
by producing a much greater & contrary ef-
fect by preventing the rays of heat from escaping
from the surface of the earth - hence a cloudless
heaven for any length of time makes the surface
of the earth cold - this accounts for the fact that dew
formed only when the air is clear & still - frost
occurs only in clear nights - & the farmers say
it is a great misfortune to see the stars clearly
in May. - The main reason why woods are
so cool is the way each reflects the heat of the
atmosphere - sends it back - & thus it itself
cooler - thus dew only forms on the upper side
of the leaf (-) this same principle of
the rapid trapping off of the rays - heat from
the surface accounts for the manner in which ice
is formed in the Tropics. —

Sunday 30. I was this evening at Madame
Schönberg for the last time - as she is about
to leave Berlin for the ^{some} last time - the
company was larger than usual - Gosner

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preached in his peculiar way from Mat.
27. 1— He said as t. enemies of St rose ear-
ly to plot his death— sh^d not r^{ise} no rise early
to take council with t. H. Spirit & how by way
save him, love him & honor him?— as by bound
t. Saviour with cords— so should we with faith
love & hope to our souls— as Judas betrayed
his Master's gold— he begged us to think
how often we had sold St— his presence his
communion for t. sinful enjoyments of t. world—
& that all gotten wealth sh^d do us no good
we sh^d one day be glad to throw it away— In
case' Repentance not being joint with faith
availed him nothing &— Professor Lances
sol who was present gave me an inter-
esting account of the course of instruction
for confirmation wh. he had received— from
a Ancillon then a Pastor— t. French Church—
he said t. it was not so t. last week t.
he was told t. was such a Book as t. S. I.
all t. previous course— was about seven
moon stars & a thousand other points but
not t. doctrine of t. Gospel— it is in this way
t. good effects of t. method of instruction are lost.

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Monday 31st - very little dew at sea - great dew
at t. tropics - The falling of rain principally caused
by t. mixing of currents of air of different temper-
ature - t. constant rains of t. tropics commence
in April & May - when t. sun comes N. & makes
t. temperate zone as warm as t. tropical - hence
t. trades wind cease - t. heaven becomes deep blue -
t. stars begin to twinkle - clouds collect at t. N.E.
& soon cover t. heaven & t. rains set in. - In t. tem-
perate zone from 18-20 inches fall in a year - in t.
tropics 120 - Different in different places - west
of Eng. 55 east of Eng. 20. - The clouds are
so much higher in t. Tropics t. 2 or 5 times as much
rain falls in one as with us. - t. drops collecting
consistently as by fall - it has been found at Paris
t. $\frac{1}{4}$ less rain falls ~~at~~ on the top of a tower 90 ft
high - than at its base - In t. France in one day
(24 hours) 2 ft 5 in of rain fell t. extraordinary. -
at Cayen in 24 days upwards of 12 feet. - Snow
contains more air than ice - under t. Tropics begins
to snow 12,000 ft high - at good very rare, twice
in Mexico at t. elevation at an interval of 20
years when t. hermits were driven away & when by ice

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returned! Hail - very hard to explain - very little balls at P. Poles & very little under the tropics - Frost in P. South of Europe - very little falls at night. - Hail stones of P. $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ pound not unusual - in India a mass of ice of a size of an Elephant said to have fallen - This not P. case in all Wahrscheinlichkeit —

March 31. Today was a review of the whole of P. Guard in Garrison in Berlin - P. King conducted P. review - attended by all P. higher officers his sons &c. - Through the kindness of Lieutenant von Saff I obtained an excellent place in the Leuzhau for viewing this display of P. power of P. Prussian army - there were 10,000 men Russians & Saxons - Lancers, Infantry, horse & foot artillery. - The Prussian think their own army P. finest in the world - & I th^o think it ought to be from P. amount of attention devoted to it. - I was glad for once to see this spectacle, wh. was very imposing. —

April 1st - I dined today at Madame Schönberg's - in company with P. Graf Lippe his wife & daughter a Polish Hauptman Gauratchi - & another Graf whose name I do not know. - This Graf Lippe is from Plevna. - His lady I found took a great interest in missions - inquired of P. state of religion in America - spoke of Mrs Judson's letters &c. - almost every when

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1. indications of 1. thread of Religion here among all ranks are to be seen - Stramp said some days since that it was seldom he had an hour to himself before night, he was so constantly occupied by persons calling to see him to converse on the state of their souls & ask his counsils. —

Humboldt in his lecture to day spoke of 1. influence of climate on 1. civilization of men - & remarked that altho' 1. temperate zone was generally considered 1. most favorable to human improvement - 1. L must be taken in a wide sense - as history proved, as in 1. case of 1. Egyptians - Arabs & others 1. countries not considered temperate had been 1. seats of learning & civilization - Extreme cold was far more unfavorable than extreme heat - He then proceeded to consider 1. temperature of 1. air - on 1. surface of 1. earth - on mountains - over 1. sea & - Plains in 1. neighbourhood of mountains often warmer than elsewhere - because 1. surface - 1. mountain presents such a large reflecting surface - & because it shields or (may do so) from cold winds - The mountains however have also a contrary effect, as 1. stream of air ascending by day descends by night & thus produces cold - but this not so important as might be expected, as I plain

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a 1. foot of Chimborazo has the same climate as
the other portions of the same plain. — The color of
the earth another important circumstance — it has
been found that black earth exposed to the sun
one hour rose in temperature from 15 to 25 degs. R.
while white in the same situation & time only
15 to 16 1/2. — During a 1/2 hour by bright the black
fell 7 degs. — 1. white 2. snows wh. do not freeze
produce warmth as the sea — woods produce cold
not merely by shading the earth, but principally
from the fact that thin bodies, as paper &c exposed
to a cloudy sky give out so much heat the tem-
perature falls 5 or 6 degrees below that of neighbour-
ing thick bodies — the leaves of a forest act like
so many cooling apparatuses. — This so great that
on elevated situations in the Andes the leaves of plants
freeze altho' the atmosphere around has a tempera-
ture or 4 or 5 degs above the freezing point — The
clearing of the atmosphere another local cause
affecting the temperature. —

Wednesday 2^d Humboldt — We can easily see why winds
from the sea must in winter be warmer than those wh.
come from land covered with snow — When the therm. 10 degs.
Reaumur below 0. on land the sea itself 7 above — & the air over
the sea 4-5 degrees above — Not only the direction of the wind

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but its velocity must be taken into account - 25 feet
in a second very considerable - at this rate 4 days w^d.
be required for it to reach us. - from Nova Scotia time
enough to be considerably moderate - a strong South
wind comes in two days from Africa - The land & sea
breezes also of importance - of great use in navigating
t. west coast of S. America - Remarkable that exceed-
ing cold winds sometimes encountered in t. heart of
Africa - t. companion of Clapperton D^r 8. - died of
cold - D^r Ehrenberg found in Lat. 19 - the thermometer
sink to 2 1/2 deg below zero - this not occasioned
so much by t. wind coming e. t. North - as t. descent of
t. upper strata of air wh. are always cold - All coast
warmer in winter & colder in summer than the in-
land continents - because t. sea warmer t. land in
winter & cooler in summer - Some countries from
t. situation have t. summer of t. tropics & t. winter
of t. arctic zone - This t. case in t. United States -
The great reason why America so much colder
than Europe is - t. as in t. Tropics the prevalent
winds are East - t. counter current in the temper-
ate zone is West - hence all west coasts much
colder than eastern coasts - Philadelphia has t. mean
temperature of Paris - The west coast of Asia
as cold as t. west of America - Peking & Philadelphia

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much l. same - Berlin Kamratscha & Labrador very
much on l. same parallel - but what a difference
of climate - The ~~west~~ Eastern coast of America
as mild as Europe - at l. Mouth of l. Columbia
river & b it seldom freezes - (Mean temper
ature of Berlin 7 above zero of Labrador 2 under).
Difficulty to find l. mean temperature of a whole
year at any place - l. best method for each
day is to take l. maximum & minimum add
them & divide by 2. - The latter part of October
& l. first half of April have in general - l. mean
temperature of the whole year - at any given place
so certain hours of l. day - give l. mean temper
ature of l. day - I believe 8 in l. morning & 8 at night

Friday 2th This was good Friday. I attended church
in the morning & went to the communion. - Lisco
preached as usual with much simplicity & feeling. It
gave me pleasure to find by my side at the commu
nion table the dear Neander - for whose character
I have conceived the greatest reverence. -

Sunday - 6 Morning at church - in the evening
with Neander - he showed me several pages from
the letters of Jacobi - in wh. he speaks of the folly
& extreme to wh. l. German Philosophers permit
themselves to be led away in their speculations. -

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The expressed great abhorrence of the present spirit
among 2 class of men - this making themselves
God - or reducing God to an idea (Begriff) - so
that Hegel says that Nichts ist die allerhöchste
Realität. - I asked Meander if he did not think
that something of the spirit or principles of
1. Pantheistical systems had crept over into the
evangelical writings of the present day in Germany.
He thought not. - I replied - that 1. idea
that alles Seyn ist das Seyn Gottes seemed to
be of this character. - He said by no means
- all that was meant by that, is that God
is the only real independent substance - &
that all other existences are grounded in a
mysterious way in him. - This he said was
contained in 1. idea of 1. omnibresence of
God - & in 1. declaration of Paul - in him
we live & move & have our being - and
ἐξ οὗ καὶ δι' οὗ αἰεὶ πάντα - 1. ἐξ οὗ he said
means ^{something} ~~nothing~~ more than merely efficient
cause. - I asked him then in what relation
our efficiency stood to that of God - he re-
plied - that in all good we were merely 1.

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organs of God - that sin only broke off this relation. - I said this coincided with the idea of the older theologians as to the concursive Dei in all our acts - He replied - yes - I think they were perfectly right in this point. On coming away - the dear man pressed my hand very kindly & said I think we are agreed. He seems to feel that if he debates with any other - or differs from him - he does him a wrong & is uneasy until the feeling of perfect peace is restored. - a few days previous I had a conversation with P. Guelachs on the Personalität der Menschheit - they maintained the whole race of man was a whole - as the state is a whole - no one stands for himself - so that the race is not a collection of individuals as in the case of an army - but of the constituent parts of a great whole - It is in this idea they explain the idea of the original sin - the whole race was then in Adam - as completely & really as an oak in an acorn - it was not Adam as an individual, but Adam as the human race who sinned. To the question are we conscious of having ^{personally} participated in the sin of Adam? They replied, that very question is founded on a false view - It is not I as an

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individual - that there sinned - it is not a matter
for my consciousness but for the consciousness of the
Gemeinschaft (humanity). -

Thursday 8th This evening the Lieutenant von Lauff
called for me & we went to drink tea with
F. Geheimrath & Professor Schmalz - There is here
a large family of daughters who are pious
together with the mother - There were two or
three other gentlemen present - Otto von Geles
who is much of a musician took his seat
& F. Piano & the company sang - very parts
of an oratorio by Gans the death of Christ wh.
is always performed here on Charfreitag -
also parts of Handel's Messiah - & his Judas
Maccabeus - They sang also one piece from
an old German composer called Bach who
works have long lain neglected - but wh. v. g.
songs are equally to almost any of the best
German compositions. -

Wednesday 9th Humboldt still in the atmosphere - i. at
mosphere - i. Moon - not more than a counterbalance to 1 line
of quicksilver - this one extreme - i. comets present the other
one of them whose kernel not more than 15 miles in diamete
ter - surrounded by a dust & firmige matter equal to i. diamete

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ter of our earth. — There is an amazing difference between the direct & indirect rays of the sun — a mixture of hydrogen & chlorine explodes if exposed to the weakest possible direct ray. but rays the most powerful if reflected or passing thro' vapour produce no effect on it. This an important fact & accounts for the — stores that places wh. according to the thermometer have the same temperature different so exceedingly in the productions — Also the heat produced in a chemical manner by the penetration of the direct rays of the sun into the body of plants is very great. Hence on the coast of France where there is so much vapour there are no vines — altho' the apparent temperature equal to that of parts of the country covered with vineyards — and hence also the vine flourishes in the clear atmosphere of mountains much higher up — than in those places on the plain wh. have the same temperature. — When very dry air mixes with damp air a great degree of cold is produced — a stream of such air sent on the bulb of a thermometer when damp by the evaporation causes it sink 10 degs. Reaumur. — This one great reason of the cold experience in Africa — & for the fact experienced by Capt. Sabine on the coast of Africa — when the burning wind from the desert mixed with the air of the coast the thermometer uniformly fell.

The medium temperature. This may be found not only by a number of observations compared — but one part

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cular hour in l. day - wh. of course must be ascertain'd
by previous observation - This noticed before - The tempera-
ture 32 feet below l. surface gives l. mean tempera-
ture of a place - very nearly - somewhat above l.
medium as l. internal heat - l. earth at that depth
has already an influence - also l. sea gives in a par-
ticular place l. mean temp. of l. atmosphere -

The date Palms produce l. fruit in perfection
when l. mean temp. of l. year is 18 degs. Reaum. -
Oranges flourish at $13\frac{1}{2}$ mean temp. - They can
bear however for a short time great cold -
Olives require a mean temp. of $11\frac{1}{2}$ by are killed
by a slight degree of cold - Vines producing good
wine require $7\frac{1}{2}$ med. & l. l. winter sh^d. have a
mean temp. of one deg. above zero. - Grain to l. great
helping of man can be cultivated where l. mean temp.
is $1\frac{1}{2}$ under zero - And Potatoes in still higher lat.
Vegetations begins ^{& flowers appear} as soon as l. mean temp. of a
month is 5 degs. above zero - Rome in March Ber-
lin in May - The difference between March & Ap.
in Berlin 2 degs. - Between Ap. & May $2\frac{1}{2}$ - In Petersburg
l. difference between l. two months (May & June?) $7\frac{1}{2}$ -
The mean temperature under l. Equator 22 - Between
Lat 18 - 21 it is 19 - Havana 19 - Canary Islands
Lat 28. it is 18 - Cairo Lat. 30 also 18. - Milan 8

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Paris $7\frac{1}{2}$ Berlin 7 - Petersburg $2\frac{1}{2}$ - Lapland
Lat. 67° - Zero Melville Island mean temperature
of 6 months of winter observed by Capt. Parry 20
under \pm Zero! - at N. Pole probable mean is 20
under - The coldest part of N. world not N. Pole
but N. north of Liberia here 22 under - as at N.
equator 22 above. -

Thursday 10th - The temperature does not decrease regularly
in advancing e. l. Eq. towards N. Pole - The most sudden &
considerable change is from 40 to 45 Lat. - The mean heat
of one year in N. temperate zone may differ from N. of another
by 2 degs - or $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. whole - under the Tropics only by $\frac{1}{20}$ - The
same month in dif^t years may dif^e by 5 to 7 - as in Paris
N. mean temperature - one Jan^y was $2\frac{1}{2}$ under zero - of another
4 or 5 above - The greatest degree of heat ever observed accu-
rately 37° ^{92 $\frac{1}{2}$ F^{ar}.} Reaumur. when N. air filled with dust
& sand it has risen to 43° . ^{107 $\frac{1}{2}$ F^{ar}.} - Berlin great^t heat in 20
years 27 - Paris 29 - Such excessively warm days occur
more frequently in temp. & in N. torrid zones, because N. days
are so much longer - & N. earth in our deep blue atmosphere
cannot cool itself so much by night. - The heat - N. Poland
in Man is only 30 degs - in some Birds 32. Sir E. Banks and
others have remained 8 minutes in a room heated to 102 degs.
Greatest cold accurately observed 40 degs under zero - when
N. thermometer rose to 4 below zero Capt. Parry's officers
complained of N. heat & threw open N. windows - So in N.
America when N. Ther. falls from 38 to 18 above zero N. his

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ple suffer much from cold. - In St. Petersburg greatest
cold (Lat 60) 39 - Berlin 21 - Paris 18 $\frac{9}{10}$ - Marseilles 13,
tho' mean temp. 11 above - In 829 A.D. Nile was frozen at
Cairo - In N. Y. ^{wh} they have l. summer of Rome & l. winter
of Copenhagen in Quebec l. summer of Paris & winter of
Petersburg - The South Hemisphere not colder than the N^m
until you reach 50 or 52 l. Lat. then much colder - the
cause so little continent below l. point. - All this
point relates to l. atmosphere as resting on plains - ~~from~~ ^{the}
now proceeded to break of air at an elevation above
l. surface - That l. atmosph. became colder as you ascend
known to l. ancients - altho' denied by some Astronomers
l. last cent. The fact established by l. ascensions made
in Balloons - l. cause more difficult to explain than
commonly supposed - Leslie's idea was l. l. made cause
was l. diminished density - l. air from l. diminution
of pressure - hence as more expanded its capacity
of heat increased - this l. opinion also of La Place
in wh. he persevered until his death. - Humboldt re
fers l. cause to l. reflexion from l. earth - where l. air
perfectly pure this would have little or no effect
but as it contains in its lower strata so much water
& other foreign substances l. heat is arrested in its
progress warms l. air & is reflected again on l. earth
The fact of l. decrease very important not only in account
ing of l. formation of hail & but also in cultivation
& its influence on l. condition of man. - In Euro. some

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elevated 1500 above l. sea - & some villages located
4000 feet above l. sea - but no such immense eleva-
ted plains as in S. America & central Asia - The
great central Plateau of Asia cultivated where
it is 14,000 feet above l. sea - every else at this ele-
vation there is eternal snow. - The reason of l. mild
temp of this plain is its immense extent, wh. presents
so large a reflecting surface to l. Sun -

Friday 11. Rode out this morning in company with
Messrs Army & Cunningham to see the Prison at Span-
dow - The Governor the Pittmeister - received us with
wonderful politeness & sent the Inspector round
with us to show us every thing. There are here 500
prisoners - of whom 90 are females - The greater part
of these are employed in the manufacture of cotton
& wool in various shapes - Those who turn l.
great wheel wh. sets l. machinery in motion are
those whose are condemned to hard labour - The
prisoners are neatly dressed - l. females remark-
ably so - Their food consists of bread - peas - cab-
bage - &c - Meat they have only 5 times in l. year -
They sleep 50 or 60 in a room! - There are 36
cells for solitary confinement - This is a more
notable arrangement of the Prison to punish of-
fences committed by l. prisoners than - These cells are

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very neat perfectly dry - situated in the 2^d & 3^d
story of l. building - The Punishment here varies
according to l. offence - the greatest extent to wh. l.
governor can carry it - is 4 weeks solitary confine-
ment in perfect darkness - on bread & water - most
of l. cells were occupied - but those we saw had
their windows opened & were working. - The
number of commitments very great - indeed
a young man is considered ruin when once
sent to prison in this part of Germany - the
corrupting influence is so great. - The number
of crimes since about 1806 increased amazingly
by - 4000 persons are arrested every year in Ber-
lin alone - of these $\frac{3}{4}$ condemned. The punish-
ments very slight compared with England es-
pecially - corporal punishment is still ad-
hered - sometimes 100 lashes given higher
than this I believe the courts do not go - The
great part of l. female prisoners are in for
life - for murdering their infant children -
the proportion of this class astonishing. - The
Inspector said that his confidential prisoners
were all murderers - whose sentences had for
some

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reason been changed from death to imprisonment & life - he said that he found they were uniformly less hardened & depraved than the thieves who come back when there half a dozen times - There is a chaplain for the prison who preaches every Sunday & visits the prisoners twice in a week, - they are also supplied with Bibles. —

Humboldt. — told us to day - that under the Equator you must ascend 700 feet to have Reason thermometer fall one deg. - Temperate Zone in Summer 500 - winter 700 - Frozen Zone 900 - all depends on the normal temperature of the plain - The common heat under the Equat. - as the month of Aug. in Rome - 6000 feet high as August in Berlin - 9000 feet high (as Quito) as May in Berlin - 10-11,000 end of April in Berlin - The line of eternal snow very different in different Zones - this depends not on the mean temperature of the year - but of the summer in any given place -

Sunday 13. I heard Lisco this morning preach in the words I am the light of the world - In the one

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myself was at Neander's - L. Julius a gentleman from Hamburg, who has been some time in England examining the prisons of that country was present. He is about publishing a work on this subject. Neander as usual found occasion to speak of the danger arising e. l. the head of Hegel's philo^{so}phy - wh. by making l. Begriff God - deifies man - He showed me a remarkable passage in Jacobi's work on Religion - in the wh. l. Prophecy of Lichtenstein is quoted - wh. predicts l. l. world will become so refined l. it will be as much unfashionable to believe in God as in a specter - & that then men will go still further - & make themselves & God & l. universe but a specter. This he says is wonderfully accomplish'd by Hegel's system - wh. makes God but an idea - nullity l. origin of every thing - the universe a mere phantasm. Neander thinks that Fohleismacher's change of opinion as exhibited in l. difference between his Rede über die Religion & his Dogmatik, has arisen from his approaching nearer to Christianity - l. main point of difference is l. in l. latter he appears to admit l. personal existence of l. soul after death - He spoke also of l. wonderful

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between the practical common sense of the English & the
speculative spirit of the Germans - & again referred
to the papage in Jacobi - in wh. he says - the Germans
must always have a Golden calf to go before them
& an Aaron to offer sacrifice - but they are will-
ing to see the calf destroyed & reduced to powder - pro-
vided this be not done by a Moses, but by an
another Aaron who will make them another
calf - Thus it is with their philosophical
systems - The system of Hegel is become a mat-
ter of ridicule in the little low papers wh. ap-
pear here in Berlin - one man is made to ask
his neighbour - weisst du wohl dass du gar nicht
existirst? wie so denn - weil alles was ist, ist
per se existenz - du bist immommentig - daher existirst
du nicht.

Tuesday 15. - I went on Saturday last with Messrs. Amory
& Cunningham to visit the Gewerks Institute, an establish-
ment for the education of artists & mechanics - sim-
ilar tho' on a much larger scale to the Franklin
Institute in Phil. - Lectures are delivered to the students
on chemistry - & various branches of Nat. Phil. & they
have regular instruction in drawing modeling &c -
Besides this they work - in the preparation of all kinds
of machinery - make cast original or copies &c.
The Institution is furnished with models of the best

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english french & american machines. The Director
the Geheimerath Boit who takes an amazing inter-
est in the Institution conducted us round - there
is a young American here whom the Prussian gov-
ernment induced to come out, & bring with him va-
rious spinning & weaving machines - & superintend
their putting up - & the construction of others - He is
from Baltimore & was "raised" in the Bradford
factories. - He seems to be an intelligent young man
& gives great satisfaction. - The American machines
have displaced the English - & every year there is
a complaint that one expensive machine is ren-
dered useless by the yankees inventing another
& a better. A spinning machine established in
Shanclau a year since tho' to be the best possible
is put into the back ground by one just received
by the government. The production of the latter to the
former is as 11 to 5. - The government are
making great efforts to promote manufactur-
ing but the people are without enterprise -
Humboldt. - With regard to the temperature of dif-
ferent parts of the Globe he remarked - that those having
the same medium yearly temperature not separated in point

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of Lat. more than 5 degs. but in l. same Hemisphere
& system) but those having l. same medium sun
over heat separated 11 degs. as Moscow & l. snow
of l. Loire in France. Hence l. Isotermian - Isosterian
& Isohyman lines very different. - In central Asia
l. eternal snow does not commence at so low an
elevation as in Europe, because having a continent
al climate, the summers are warmer. Under l.
Eq. snow lies during l. year. at an elevation of 14,700
ft. Between Lat 19-20 13,800 - thence to 30 & 40 Lat
no mountain rises to a sufficient altitude to
tell us the snow line - On l. Himalaya moun-
tains in Asia - on l. one side 17 on the other 14,000 -
Pyrennes - 8,400 In Lat 52. if mountains so high
it w^d be 7,000 Lat. 67 inland 3,200 on l. coast
2,200 - everywhere however local - stances make
a great difference - Lat 82 in Eur. 78 in America -
76 in New Liberia the surface of l. earth always
covered with snow - He said but a little as to
l. temperature of l. air over l. ocean - in l. broad
sea l. Thermometer never higher than 23 - in l.
Red Sea it has been observed 36 by day & 28 by night
In recapitulating he reduced l. causes of l. snow

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climate of Europe to these three main causes -
1. its lying on a west coast - 2. the Africa lying
at its feet like a hot stone - 3. its being so cut
by various seas - Besides this - the gulf stream
has much influence - & the sea being so open to
the North that the winter ice can escape. -

Wednesday 16. - Yesterday Humboldt said very little
on the "Geography of Electricity" as to the nature of the phenom-
ena does suit his present course - The same Electro-
magnetic fluid wh. in the earth manifests itself more
as magnetism - in the air assumes the appearance of electricity
altho. the Northern lights as a magnetic-electrical ap-
pearance shows the production of light also an effect
of the fluid diffused thro the earth. Electricity produced by
friction - by evaporation, by every chemical change - by
contact of certain bodies - & by the organization of certain
animals particularly of certain species of fish - It is pro-
bable however the nervous influence is something of the
same kind - & that in all muscular action there is
some agency of electricity. - The electrical phenomena
of the atmosphere connected with the formation of vapour
& also with the particular position wh. the vapours
assume enabling them to form a communication be-
tween the several strata of the atmosphere. The electrical
fluid is distributed over the surface of each globule of vapour

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when l. immense quantity of vapour forming a cloud
is brought together - l. electrical fluid does not re-
main in l. interior but spreads itself over l. surface
wh. accounts for l. great quantity & power of l. fluids.
In l. Arctic Zone it seldom lightnings & never thunders.
In l. torrid Zone from May to October, most frequently
morning & evening no electricity can be discovered in
l. atmos. but about noon a great deal - The wea-
ther & summer lightning a phenomenon not suf-
ficiently attended to - it is no means a distant thun-
der storm as many have supposed - it is more of l.
nature of l. Northern lights. - The lightning when it
strikes the earth often vitrifies the sand & the soil. It
rapes - such lightning-tubes Blitzröhre have been
found 10 twenty & even thirty feet long. The rocky sum-
mits of mountains are also sometimes found vitrified
over l. surface from l. same cause. -

Stones falling from Heaven have been observed & men-
tioned in all ages - by l. Chineses - l. Greeks, l. Arabians.
yet l. greatest scepticism prevailed in l. last century
on l. subject - & even in 1783 when M. Pictet read
a memoir before l. french academy on l. subject
assigning what is not considered as l. true cause
of l. phenomenon. l. whole assembly laugh at him. -
In that year however there fell in a small dis-
trict in l. South of France 2000 such stones at

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one time - 1. investigation to wh. this led - settled
the matter. - Some of the largest known are y^{et}
by 3 or 4 - One in China wh. tradition says fell
of Heaven is 36 ft - a report also is circulated
of a great map of earth having fallen in China
this however not confirmed - One fell on deck
of an American ship at sea - The chemical com-
ponent parts of these stones very different - they
contain - Iron - Nickel - Cobalt - Manganese - various
kinds of earth - Sulphur water & - A shining hoar
is first seen - (as they burn when they come in con-
tact with our atmosphere) - they soon involve themselves
in a thick vapour from wh. very vivid flames issue
- noise always attend them - & they are always
heated when they reach the earth - Judging from the
number wh. has fallen on the small portion of the sur-
face of the earth subject to our observation, some
naturalists have calculated that since 2000 yrs
100,000 such meteoric stones have reached our
planet. - By some they are supposed to be formed
in our atmosphere - this impossible - at such an
elevation the atmosphere w^d not support the 1000th
part of a line of the Barometer - there is not matter e-
nough to form them - besides they do not come in
perpendicular direction - & their velocity wh. is equal
to that of the earth - 4 or 5000 ft in a second w^d never be

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by falling. - others say they are thrown from l. Moon - but this improbable - there are no volcanoes in l. Moon as far as we know - This opinion has been incorrectly ascribed to Laplace - he only calculated wh. force w^d be requisite to propel a body on l. Moon's surface - wh. he determined to be 4 times that of a cannon ball in l. first second of its motion. - The most probable opinion is that they belong to l. innumerable bodies wh. move thro' l. universe - They are not so much smaller than Vesta, as Vesta is than the Sun - Some may be l. remains of a shattered planet. (The evening with Mr Forke with G. & O. von Gerlach. - John 10. -

Thursday 17. Yesterday Humboldt commenced l. part of his course wh. relates to l. Geography of plants & animals - He spent l. lecture in preliminary disquisitions - deciding what organic bodies are distinguished from unorganish - are - & then l. difference between a plant & animal - with regard to both - wh. points there has been so much dispute - on these subjects see his course soon to be printed. - Yesterday morning Messrs Amory & Cunningham called in company with Mr Lowell of Boston for me to go to the Institution for l. Instruction - l. Blind. - In this establishment there are about 30 pupils - male & female

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moot young - They are instructed in various kinds of slight mechanical work - reading wh. is done by raised letters - (They commence by learning to set letters on small pieces of wood - like type) writing - music - geography - history &c. - Their progress in reading seemed very small - & Prof Leune the Director said it was considered as a secondary object, as it could never be carried far - In music they were very skillful - four of them performed a long piece from Mozart remarkably well - In reckoning they were also very skillful - they told the third power of the 3425 in a moment - This part of the instruction is on Pestalozzi's plan - The poor little fellows seemed very cheerful - they go regularly to church - & say they understand all they hear - Their superiority in point of advantage to l. deaf & dumb was very apparent. -

Saturday 19. Visited Potsdam in company with Messrs Lowell - Amory & Cunningham - The day was fine & our ride agreeable although the country is remarkably uninteresting until you reach l. neighbourhood of Pots

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dam, when the dull barren sandy wastes are rendered somewhat susceptible of cultivation by the numerous lakes of the Havel - As we entered Potsdam the Regiments of Cavalry belonging to the Guard were parading with their fine music in the garden of the Palace - we went first to see the Palace of Sans Souci & its grounds - the latter beautifully laid out & ornamented - before the time of Frederick I. whole was a barren waste of land - Sans Souci stands on the top of a hill the south side of wh. is covered with hot houses from top to bottom its whole length. - The Palace build after 7 years war, is only one story high consisting of the main building - & two wings separated at some distance from it & one of them on much lower ground - The east wing is the picture gallery - the hall is splendid made entirely of Italian marble - The pictures are of the Flemish & Italian schools - there are 27 by Rubens - all horrible - the most celebrated are a Return from Parnassus & Pomona by L. de Vinci - a sleeping D - by Titian back towards the spectator - two or three by Raphael - the most distinguished are Eccius Homo - wh. is by the most affecting picture of!