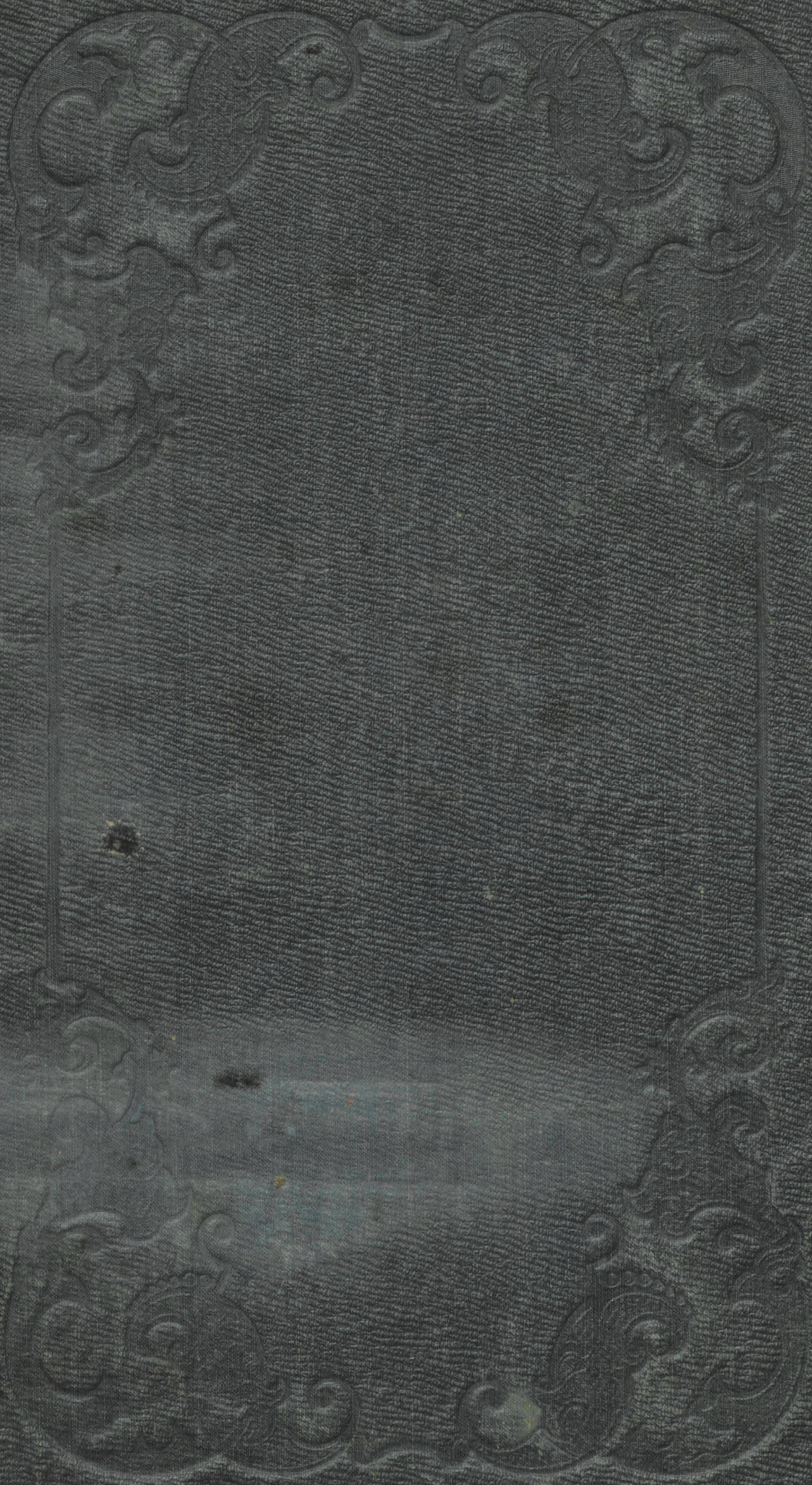


A 2



Asterdam 1845
De Heer H. J. Munnich Dier
aan Dr. H. L. Berner
daar aan H. v. g. deen

11 May	4 Broodys.	J -	10
	1 S Brood.	"	20h
	2 M. Genant	"	13
	1/2 Hen ditto	"	32h
12 "	2 1/2 on Water.	"	25
	5 Broodys.	"	12h
	1/2 on Shw.	"	20
	5. Licker	"	35
13 "	1 Tara brood	"	20h
	1/2 Hopper brood	"	08
	2 Broodys.	"	05
	2 M. Pet Oly	"	09
14 "	2 1/2 on Water.	"	25
	3 Broodys.	"	07h
15 "	3 ditto	"	07h
16 "	3 ditto	"	07h
	1 Tara brood	"	20h
	2 1/2 on Hopper	"	15
	2 M. Pet Oly	"	09
17 "	2 1/2 on Water	"	25
	4 Broodys	"	17h
	1 Hopper on	"	20
	1 M. L.	"	10

3, 4, 5 1/2

Baldern
J. G. L. Werner

I was born on the 25th December 1821 in Ankershagen
6 January 1822 a small village in Mecklenburgh Schwerin, Germany,
 where my father was clergyman. Like all or nearly
 all clergymen my father had nine children and
 no money and his time being very much taken up
 by his duty, he was unable to ~~procure~~ me or to give
 me any education. So it happened that I went to school
 at the village sexton's together with the peasant
 boys ~~the~~ constant companions and associates of ~~the~~
 earlier part of my life. I lost my mother when
 I was 9 years of age. At the age of 13 my father put
 me as apprentice in a small grocer's store in Fürsten-
berg in Mecklenburg Strelitz, where I served 6 years,
 of which time 4 years as apprentice without any salary,
 the following year as clerk with 28 Roubles per annum,
 and the last year with 56 R salary per annum.
 Our business was on a very small scale indeed the
 sales of a whole year amounting ~~to~~ scarcely to
 4000 R. As I was ~~the~~ my principal's ~~only~~
 assistant, it happened that I had to work very hard.
 I was to open the shop at 4 o'clock every morning,
 to sweep the ground-floor, to clean the counter and the
 weights, to clean my principal's boots etc. My prin-
 cipal used to rise at 8 a.m. and whilst he took his
 turn to attend in the shop, he sent me to the distiller
 to grind potatoes with the servant or to do some work
 in the cellar. After having served 6 years in this most
 miserable business it happened that my father, who
 in the meantime had retired from office on account
 of feeble health and old age and got from the Mecklen-
 burg government 8000 prussian dollars cash instead
 of a pension for life, was swindled out of this money
 by some sharp fellows, who promised him very high per-
 centage and never returned him neither the principal
 nor one single copeque of the interest. Thus my father
 was with his whole family thrown in a state of utter
 destitution and misery. At the same time it happened
 that by lifting too heavy a cask of cichory, a blood-
 vessel sprung in my lungs and I got a heavy blood-
 spitting, which rendered me incapable for all sorts
 of hard work. My patron seeing that in my broken
 health I could not be of any more use to him, took
 an apprentice in my place and turned me out.
 In spite of my small emoluments I had spared about
 30 prussian dollars, which besides a few old clothes
 were all the property I could boast of in this world.
 Half in despair I walked off for Hamburg, which
 is distant only 30 german miles (or 210 wersts) and
 nevertheless I wanted 10 days to make this tour. When
 on the tenth day of my tiresome footjourney I saw from

of the Hamburg churchsteeples, separated from each other by a large distance, which indicated to me the largeness of the town, I was seized with wonder and amazement and I thought Hamburg to be the largest city of the world and when on entering the gate I saw the great bustle and life in the streets I did not cease full of enthusiasm to cry oh! 'Hamburg, Hamburg. It was the 13th Sept 1840.

I took my lodgings at a small inn at Altona and by force of enquiries I got on the 27th Sept a place as clerk in the shop of E. L. Lindemann junr on the Fishmarket in Altona, with a salary of 60 pruss. dollars per annum. In spite of my most strenuous endeavors I could not make myself useful to my new employer, because the work he gave me was too hard for my ruined health, I got the bloodspitting stronger than ever before and was again turned out after a fortnight's vain efforts to fill up my duty, with a gratification of one dollar.

After 4 weeks' vain endeavors to obtain a new situation I got ~~in~~ a place as clerk in Hamburg in the shop of E. L. Deycke junr. My new employer seeing that the work in the shop and in the store exceeded my forces, he wanted to employ me for bookkeeping and ~~his own~~ other writings, but alas I was entirely ignorant and hardly able to write my name and so it happened that after a fortnight's service I was again dismissed with 16 gr (alt 1 R 25 "p) gratification. In this extremity of my position I remembered that my father had once told me of a certain Mr. Wendt who had ~~been~~ once been his pupil and who ~~was~~ now shipbroker in Hamburg. I therefore applied to this gentleman and representing to him the horror of my situation I requested him to procure me a place as cabin-boy on board a ship for America. ~~But~~ Mr. Wendt a very kind-hearted good man received me very friendly and told me that on account of my bloodspitting I was unable to serve as cabin-boy, but that he was use his endeavors to get me away as passenger on board the Hamburg-bark-ship, "Dorothea" Simonson Master, which was to sail on the following day for Laguayra in Venezuela, South America.

Mr. Wendt spoke on the same day with the owners of the vessel Messrs. Nachsmuth & Hrognmann and succeeded to persuade them to take me as passenger in their ship for 20 prussian dollars. My trifling savings having meanwhile vanished away to 10 r, I sold my silver-watch for 3 dollars

and having obtained 9 dollars for 3 shirts, a coat
 and a pair of trousers, I was enabled to pay off
 the passage-money of 20^y and having purchased
 for the remaining 2^y a ~~mattress~~ and a blanket
 I went on board the ship the same day in the
 evening. We started only on the 24th Nov^r 1841,
 but were detained 4 days in the river Elbe
 near Blankenese on account of contrary wind.
 It last on the 28th Novemb^r at 4 a.m. the
 wind turned favorable and we started. We
 passed at 10 a.m. Cuxhaven and got already at
 2 p.m. the english island Helgoland in sight.
 We reached at 4 p.m. the height of Helgoland
 when suddenly the wind turned from Southeast
 to North West, and compelled us to tack and
 to ply to windward. Towards evening a heavy
 gale sprung up, causing the vessel to roll and to
 shake very much. The gale continued without
 interruption till Sunday 5 December, and during all
 this time I lay on my mattress suffering from
 seasickness and unable to take any nourishment
 On the 5 Dec^r we had a perfect calm ^(feeling much better) and I could
 for the first time take some victuals. But on the
 6th the stormy weather set in again and continued
 unabated till the 11th. All the day of the 11th it was
 blowing quite a hurricane and the vessel rolled
 and pitched tremendously. During the whole of our
 voyage we had never seen the Sun, and were
 thus unable to ascertain our exact position.
 On the 11th the sky was thicker than ever covered
 with clouds, only at abt 4 p.m. the clouds separated
 a little in the West and we saw for a few moments
 the setting sun, which beamed upon us in all his
 splendor as if he wanted to wish us a last farewell.
 No sooner had the Sun disappeared when it became
 suddenly dark night. I went down to my berth to rest
 and never before since we left Cuxhaven had I
 slept so well as that evening. Suddenly (it might
 be abt mid night) I was awoken by a horrible
 cracking of the vessel and by a simultaneous
 exclamation of the Captain: "we are lost! save your
 selves!" Seized with trembling horror I jumped
 out of my berth in the cabin half filled with
 water, into which I plunged up to the middle
 of my body. It was with difficulty I reached
 the staircase and crawled on deck, where a
 mighty wave from the right board of the vessel threw

me with fury to the opposite side and I should
"inevitably have been thrown over board, had
it not been for the rigging, ~~of~~ which I happily
got hold of. - I then endeavored to get again to
the other side, where I attached myself with
a downhanging rope to the board. I was almost
naked and a woollen shirt was all my covering.

The waves went continually over me and
every moment I expected death. The cracking
of the vessel increased and the vessel sunk
more and more with each succeeding wave.

The captain had entirely ^{lost} his command over
the crew, and all was confusion and horror.
The one cried, the other prayed, the other blas-
phemed, the other endeavored to get courage
by drinking. Some of the crew tried to launch the
large boat, but such was their confusion, that
the boat was launched perpendicularly and of course
instantly swallowed up by the waves. The second
boat was launched on the wind-side, but im-
mediately smashed to pieces by the fury of the
waves. Thus there only remained to us the small
stern-boat, which to make use of it in the last
extremity was attached between the two masts.

In consequence of the immense cracking and
rolling of the vessel, the ship's bell rang conti-
nually and its solemn sounds seemed to proclaim
our watery grave. We might have been two hours
in this awful situation, when the Captⁿ and crew
sought refuge in the masts. It was a very dark
~~and~~ very cold night and snow fell in fine
flakes upon us. Suddenly the wreck ~~of~~ fell com-
pletely on one side on the sandbank and was
dashed ~~in~~ a few seconds afterwards in a thousand
pieces. Seeing the decided moment coming
the crew threw themselves in the small stern boat,
I plunged headlong in the water and was
dragged in by the second mate. The ropes which
retained us to the masts were cut and a tremen-
dous wave took us away with it. Like a shuttle-
cock we were thrown about by the mountains' high
waves, ~~of~~ whose cold spray lashed conti-
nually upon us, and with ^{the} hands we shovelled
the water out of the boat. ^{Two of the crew were drowned,} We were 14 persons
in the small boat, and it was a wonder indeed
that we did not sink, for we had hardly a hand's
breath of board. We had no oars and were thrown

I stated that in the beginning of 1842^{XII}
 about a play-thing of the wind. We looked with terror
 to each wave, which threatened to capsize
 our boat or to swallow it up. In this horrible
 situation we passed 7 hours, when we
 were thrown by the waves on the beach of the
 Island Texel, whose inhabitants were busily
 engaged in stealing what had been washed
 ashore of the vessel and the cargo. A small
 waggon was procured and we were conveyed
 to the house of a Dutchman of the name of
 Jan Brans, where a large fire was kindled
 in the chimney and we were treated with coffee
 and black bread. The owner of the house gave me
 a pair of large wooden shoes, a pair of old
 torn linen trousers and a night cap and we
 remained 3 days with him. I felt not sick after
 the shipwreck and the loss of 3 ~~teeth~~ teeth, which
 were knocked out to me in some way or other
 I had not to complain of any injury. On the
 15th December we were ordered to walk off to ano-
 ther village on the island called Burg-Texel, ~~where~~
 where the Consuls Londerdorp & Ram live. I was
 told by the latter, that I had to proceed on the
 following day in company of the crew over Harlingen
 by the Hage to Hamburg, but I insisted on going
 to Amsterdam, against which they at first remon-
 strated, afterwards they consented and gave me
 a letter for the Consul of Meecklenburgh at Am-
 sterдам, whose name is Quack. According to their
 directions I left on the following morning by
 a small craft for the Capital of the Netherlands.
 The contrary wind retained us three days on the
 Guyder lake and as the craft skipper had neither
 bed nor stove on board, I had to suffer cruelly
 in my miserable garments. We stopt on the
 17th at Enckhuizen and arrived on Sunday morn-
 ning the 19th December at Amsterdam. I went
 immediately with my letter to the Consul, but ~~had~~
 when I rung the house bell and the servant opened
 she thought by my dishevelled clothes that I was
 a beggar and shut the door immediately. I rung
 again and as soon as the servant opened I
 threw my letter in the corridor crying at the
 same time that she might give it to the Consul.
 She did so, whereupon the Consul sent me
 2 guilders (about 1 Silberrubel), informing me
 at the same time that I might never address
 myself again to him. I then went back to the
 shipper who had brought me from Texel and who recom-
 mended me to a sailors' tavern in the street called Raam

keoy where I boarded and lodged 2 days at the rate of one guilder a day. Having thus spent the money got from the Consul, I found myself in the last extremity, because the landlady of the tavern, Widow Graalman having remarked that I had no more money, wanted to turn me out, and I was at a loss what I was to begin in my state of utter destitution, in the depth of winter without any means for subsistence. In this dilemma I resorted to a trick and feigning to be very ill I requested the landlady to send to the Consul and to get for me a Certificate of admittance in the hospital (gasthuis op de Oudezidsachterburgwall). The landlady who was afraid that I was really sick and that I she might be forced by the police to keep me till my recovery, hastened to procure me said Certificate and I was on the same day admitted in the hospital and got the bed N^o 66.

Already on the day of my arrival at the island Texel ~~that at my request~~ ^{the Captain of the vessel} I had written to Mr Wendt in Hamburg and representing to him my intention to go to Amsterdam, requested him to send me a letter of recommendation for that place. It happened that Mr Wendt got ~~the~~ letter when he with a large number of friends was sitting at a banquet; -

Mr Wendt read ~~the~~ letter aloud and he made immediately a collection in my favor, which produced \$240 (or abt 130 Silver Rubles). This brave man sent me the money in a letter of Credit of Messrs Kleinworth Brothers of Hamburg on Messrs Hoyack & Co of Amsterdam.

These latter learnt from the Consul Quack that I was in the Hospital and immediately sent thither to inform me of my lucky fate. It was after having lain for eight days in the hospital, that I got the happy news and immediately went to the office of Messrs Hoyack & Co, who paid me some money on account of my Hamburg credit and procured me a place as office-boy in the countinghouse of Messrs B. H. Schröder & Co. I bought some shirts and a suit of clothes and entered my situation on the following day. My occupation was to carry the letters to the postoffice to present bills for acceptance etc

It happened that in the beginning of 1842^{xii} there was in Amsterdam a celebrated Calligraph of the name of Magnée from Brussels. Mr Schröder kindly offered to me to pay the lessons for me if I wished to learn writing, to which I joyfully consented and in 20 lessons I advanced so far that I could make myself useful as copying clerk. I then took lessons in the German language, which I learnt to speak and write correctly, learnt then the Dutch language, afterwards the French, English, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese languages. Meanwhile Mr Schröder advanced me almost every month in his office and in less than 2 years I became the first clerk in the house, got "full power" and had already 15 Clerks under me. The wet climate of Holland had a most favorable influence upon my former pectoral disease, which soon disappeared entirely. In the third year of my stay in the countinghouse of Schröder & Co I learnt the Russian language, which indeed I found the most difficult tongue of all, the more so as there was in Amsterdam nobody who knew a word of Russian, in consequence of which I had to study it from books. But by reading much aloud I soon accustomed myself to this beautiful language and after having studied it for 6 weeks I was already enabled to write commercial letters to Russia, which correspondence proved extremely advantageous to my principals and became the cause that after a stay of 4 years I was sent by Messrs B. H. Schröder & Co as agent to St Petersburg.

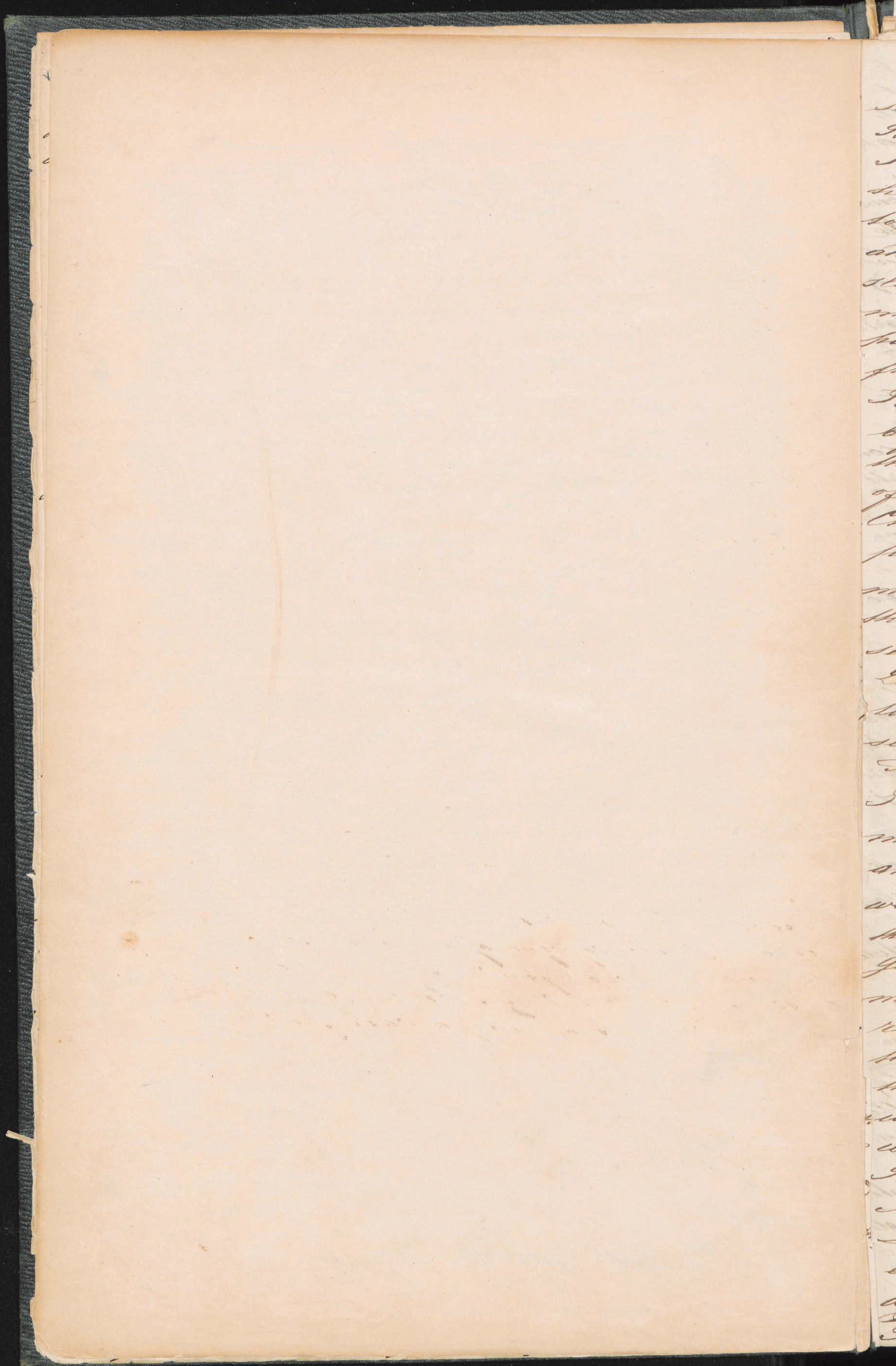
In the beginning of my stay in Amsterdam I had very hard times, my emoluments being only \$300 (155 ^{fl}) p annum, from which I had to pay my board and lodging as well as my clothes and lessons, and so it happened that during the first year I hardly ever got anything but dry black bread and water. During the first year I occupied a small furnished room, for which I paid \$4 (2 ^{fl}) p month, but afterwards when my salary increased I took a fine furnished room at \$10 (at 5 ^{fl} 1/2 ^{fl}) p month.

but I continued to observe the utmost economy and
VIII throughout the whole time of my residence in Amsterdam.
I never spent more than 20 ^{Cents} (10 Copèques Silver)
for my dinner. All my savings I sent to my poor
family in Germany, whom I have sustained ever
since the end of 1842.

I arrived here in St Petersburg for the first time
on the 30th January 1846 and 7 days afterwards I went
to Moscow. In both places my endeavors were crowned
with good success, so that after a few months I was
enabled to establish myself here in Petersburg as
wholesale dealer on my own account. I have ever
since been very lucky in my operations. In 1846 I
was 4 times on business in Moscow, and on the
1st October of the same year I went, with a view
to extend my mercantile connexions, via Lubeck,
Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam & Rotterdam to London,
visited subsequently Liverpool, Havre, Paris,
Bruxelles, Cologne, Coblenz, Dusseldorf, Krefeld
and returned by way of Amsterdam, Hamburg
and Berlin to St Petersburg, where I arrived on
the 14th Decr 1846. At the end of 1848 I went
for the 5th time to Moscow. On my return journey,
which I made in an open sleigh with a cold of
33 to 36 degrees below the freezing point, I took
cold and lay nearly 4 months on the sick-bed.
In June 1849 I fell dangerously ill from ner-
vous fever and lay 1 month in a most despe-
rate state. On the 18 February 1850 I started
for the 6th time for Moscow and on the 4 March
I left from hence by way of Kovno, Gumbinnen,
Konigsberg & Berlin for Amsterdam, where I stop-
ped one week, and went thence by way of London to
Edinburgh in Scotland, visited Glasgow, and went
thence by the steamer via Greenock to Liverpool,
thence to Chester and Bangor to see the Britannia
bridge, thence by way of London, Havre, Paris,
Amsterdam, Hamburg & Lubeck back to St Petersburg.

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The irresistible desire to travel and to see the world, prompted me to leave St Petersburg ^{again} on the 10 December 1850. It was a cold day; the Neva river had already from the beginning of October been covered with thick ice and all over the metropolis the best sledge road had been established for many weeks past. - When after the parting dinner, which I gave to my friends, I rode in a sledge over the Isaac's place, I saw once more before me the grand Imperial palace, the Admiralty, the equestrian statue of Peter the great and the Isaac's Church, and these magnificent masterpieces of art presented to me the most imposing aspect, as I thought that this was ^{perhaps} the last time I should see them in this life. - My friends Lischin and Meline accompanied me to the post office, where two of my servants awaited me with my baggage. At 7 o'clock precisely I started. I had 3 fellow-passengers, true Englishmen, that is to say, most polite, amiable and interesting persons, and we passed the time very agreeably together. - Soon we passed the "Triumphal gates" and the last ice which bound me to Petersburg had flown. - We had rows to our post carriage and could therefore proceed but slowly through the deep snow. - The next day at 2 p.m. we arrived at the fortress Narva, which Peter the Great won from the Swedes by the memorable battle of Poltava. On the following day we passed Dorpat, which is celebrated for its excellent university and on the fourth day of our journey we arrived at Riga, on the Duna, capital of Curland.

I and stopped for dinner at the Hotel
"London". - The ice of the Duna not
being strong enough to go over with
the post carriages, a passage for boats
had been cut some days previous,
and we were with our baggage rowed
over the river. On the opposite side
we found another post carriage and
horses. On the fifth day we arrived
at Tauraggen and an hour afterwards
we passed the Russian frontier and
found ourselves in Prussia, where
the nicely cultivated fields and the
neat villages formed an immense con-
trast with the ~~immense~~ ^{isolated towns} snowy deserts
and ~~solitary~~ ^{isolated} towns of Russia. On the
15th Decr. at 11 o'clock in the evening
we arrived at the Prussian town
Tilsit and proceeded immediately for
Koenigsberg, where we arrived on
the 16th Decr. at 7 o'clock p. m. -
At 8 1/2 o'clock we departed again,
(after ~~that~~ a fine dinner at the Hotel
"du Nord" where we enjoyed at the same
time the beautiful singing and music
of some strolling Tyrolians); at 7
o'clock in the morning we ~~passed~~
breakfasted at Elbing, at 11 o'clock
we passed Marienburg and at 4 o'clock
p. m. we went at Dierschau and
a large floating bridge over the Vistula.
On the 18th Decr. at ~~3~~ noon we
arrived at Haldenberg, where we got
a bad dinner and at 1 o'clock we
started by the railroad over Hargard
to Hettin, where we arrived at 5 1/2 o'clock
p. m. At 6 1/2 o'clock we started again
by rail and arrived at 9 1/2 o'clock
at night at Berlin, where I separated
from my ~~the~~ three most amiable English
fellow travellers Latham, Smith and
Ellis, with whom I had come down
from St. Petersburg. Knowing that the

Cologne. Train was to start at 10 o'clock³
I drove thither as fast as possible and
was fortunate enough to arrive a few
minutes before the train started. -
At 11 o'clock we passed Potsdam,
at 4 o'clock in the morning Magdeburg,
then Braunschweig, Hannover & Minden.
and at 6 o'clock in the evening I
arrived at Overhausen, whence I
started at 7 o'clock by the stage-coach
for Wesel, Emmerich and Arnhem, where
I arrived the next morning at 7 and
took immediately my departure by rail
for Amsterdam. At 11 o'clock I arrived
in the capital of Holland and took
up my lodgings as usually in the
Hôtel des Pays Bas. With great delight
did I walk along the beautiful canals
and clean streets, which brought to
my mind thousand old and agreeable
remembrances; - though in the past time
we may have had to struggle with
thousandfold difficulties and hardships,
yet ~~in retrospect~~ when we think of it at
a subsequent period of life, it looks
all so agreeable and pleasant as if it
were covered with a rose veil. The
chimes, which ~~strike~~ play every quarter
of an hour on all church steeples of
Amsterdam had now a peculiar charm
to me, and involuntarily the thought
sprang up in me, that ~~English~~ in architec-
tural point of view St Petersburg
beats any other place in the world,
most surely Amsterdam presents much
more comfort of life than your Russian
capital the grand coloss of the North.
~~After having visited my business at~~
~~Amsterdam.~~ ~~What~~ ~~Having~~ been
9 days and 10 ^{nights} days continually in
stagecoaches and railway carriages,
I felt very much excited, so that even
in the ensuing night I could not sleep.

4) an eye, and I wrote therefore all the night long to my friends at St. Petersburg. After having settled my business at Amsterdam and provided myself with many letters of recommendation for America from my friends D. H. Schroder & Co of Amsterdam, I departed on the 21 Decr at 4 1/2 o'clock by the railway for Rotterdam, where I stop at the Park-Hotel and on the 22 Decr at 8 o'clock in the morning I started by the steamer "Oceano" for London. I had abt 12 fellow passengers, among whom was Mr. Schmidt partner of the house J. & C. van Notter & Co an amiable and very interesting man. After a splendid passage of 20 hours we arrived ^{at 4 o'clock next morning} in the mouth of the Thames, where we ran a shore and were compelled to await the tide, which came up at 10 1/2 o'clock. At last we got off and with increased speed we proceeded ~~towards~~ up the river. - Nothing more delightful can be imagined, than the banks of majestic river Thames covered with thousands of vessels of all possible sizes of all possible nations, nothing more charming than its beautiful banks, particularly that of the County of Kent, presenting as far as the eye could reach nicely cultivated fields, intersected with neatly looking villages and splendid cities. Soon were we at Gravesend, where the Customhouse officers came on board, then passed we Greenwich, Woolwich and ere I could imagine we landed at the "Catherine-dock" at London. I took up my lodgings ^{with Mr. Treizer} again at the "Royal-Hotel" near Friars-Bridge. It was Sunday the 23^d of December, and as usual on holy days the bustly, busy London presented a dead appearance. On the 24th Decr I attended to my business, discounted the bills on London which I had brought with me from St. Petersburg and deposited half the Bank of England and deposited half in my money with Messrs Daring Brothers & Co London, ~~where~~ I brought for the other

the ~~first~~ ~~man~~ who gave me a letter of
introduction on James King & Son of New York,
and as for the remainder I bought at
the rate of 49 United States Coupons and
bills on New York. Having regulated my
business I visited the great Crystal Palace
in the Hyde Park, and could not satisfy
my eyes in inspecting this stupendous
masterpiece of modern art. The Crystal
Palace is being built almost entirely
of Iron and Glass and its enormous
extent is in proportion to the immense
amount of pieces of industry from
all nations which are being exhibited
during the ensuing summer. The great
Exhibition will doubtless tend to univer-
sal advantage; - through the congrega-
tion of people from all parts of the
world, nations will lose in a consider-
able degree the prejudicial opinion,
which they entertain against each other,
and they will become more amalgamated
and greatly stimulated and encouraged
by looking on each others' masterpieces
of workmanship. On the 24th Decr. ~~Xth~~
Christmas ~~Day~~, I ~~went to the Zoological~~
Garden was invited to the country seat of
Mr Schmidt, my fellow traveller from
Rotterdam to London, in whose family circle
I spent the evening most agreeably, and
came home only at 2 o'clock. On the
25th (1st Christmas Day) I attended
divine service in Westminster Abbey
and went afterwards to the Zoological
Garden, where I saw an immense col-
lection of animals, to which had recently
been added a Hippopotamos presented
by the Pasha of Egypt. - On the 26th Decr.
I visited again my several commen-
dable friends, who provided me with
numerous letters of recommendation
both for New York and San Francisco,
afterwards I dined with Mr Schwartz
and Walter and went then with them

to the Princes' theater, where I saw the celebrated tragedian "Macready", who played for the last time before retiring from the stage. - On the 27th Decr. I departed by the Express train for Liverpool, where I stopt again at the "Adelphi Hotel".

On the 28th I went there to Messrs Brown Shipley & Co., agents of the United States Mail Steamships' company and engaged my berth on board the "Atlantic", Capt. West, which was to leave Liverpool on the following day for New York. - On the 28th Decr. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon we sailed. It was blowing a complete gale and thus utterly impossible to put off the pilot, who consequently went with us. The steamer "Atlantic" is assuredly the most magnificent and grandest steamer in the world; - she is of more than 900 horses' power and abt 3000 tons' burthen. Her accommodations for passengers, of whom she can take abt 150, are most splendid. The walls of the large mahogany walls of the three immensly large saloons are ornamented with ~~many~~ ^{hundreds of} gigantic looking glasses and beautiful paintings; - the Sofas, Chairs, ~~tables~~ etc are all most rich and magnificent; - the ground is covered with gorgeous carpets. -

Our splendid steamer behaved admirably well during the severe westerly gales, against which we had continually to contend, but on the 6th January it was blowing quite a hurricane ^{& at 6 1/2 p.m.} a mountains high wave came to strike the starboard wheel with so formidable force, that the main-shaft broke and both our engines all at once disabled. Dismay spread over all passengers, and none of us had the least hope of that we might be saved, for we were in the midst of the Ocean, 1800 miles from Liverpool and 1400 miles from New York, - as soon as the wheels were stopt by the breaking of the engines, the steamer began to roll immensly and lying then on the one

then on the other side, she threatened to
 capsize at every moment. Captain West,
 not in the least daunted by the imminent
 dangers, which threatened us with immediate
 destruction, set without loss of time to
 work to make sails; - 4 days and 4 nights
 was this gallant officer uninterruptedly
 on deck and by dint of superhuman ex-
 ertions he was lucky enough to create
 a provisional mainsail and maintop-
 sail. When all was ready we contrived
 to make for any port in the West,
 but all our endeavors remained fruit-
 less; the continual westerly gales drove
 us more backward than forward. In
 a meeting of passengers on the 10th Jan'y,
 it was therefore resolved to request
 Capt. West to return, which he did incessantly.
 In spite of our small sails, which
 looked like handkerchiefs in comparison
 with our immense craft, ~~nevertheless~~
 the latter went admirably well before
 the wind averaging 6 knots an hour
 and making sometimes as much as
 9½ knots. - Nothing binds people more
 than common misfortune, and so it
 happened, that we passengers became
 all most intimately acquainted with
 each other; when the weather permitted
 we were walking about and amusing
 ourselves on deck, whilst when the
 weather was bad we sat in the
 smoking room & discussed upon all
 possible topics. My fellow passengers
 were: Wadsworth, Reese, Alexander, Low,
 Lorin, Mackenzie, Walker, Griffin,
 Case & lady, Hatch & etc, Wheelock
 & etc, Dufferfield, Easter, Fottenger,
 Harris, Klaener, Goldschmidt, Benjamin,

Although we had provisions enough
 to live upon for 35 days after the
 misfortune, yet in the uncertainty
 as to the period of our ultimate
 arrival, Capt. West deemed it prudent
 to put us to small allowance, and

8) instead of 4 meals a day, which we got before, we received from the 6th Jan^y off only 2 meals a day.

In consequence of the severe weather most of our passengers were cruelly suffering from sea-sickness, but when on the 6th Jan^y the misfortune happened and when we became aware of the impending dangers, our sea-sickness was all at once absorbed by more serious considerations and we felt ourselves from that moment off first rate.

Most singularly during the whole of our voyage we did not meet a single sail. At last in the ~~evening~~^{morning} of the 22 Jan^y we arrived in sight of the rocky Irish coast and on the same day at noon we landed in the harbour of Queenstown, whence we were taken by ~~steam~~ small steamer up the Lee-river to Cork. The entrance to Queenstown ~~and~~ eventually to Cork

proffers the most splendid view; every where ~~there~~ the eye meets with colossal rocks covered with underwood of pine and oak. In the evening at 6 o'clock we arrived at Cork, a very dirty and poor place with abt 80,000 inhabitants.

Whilst some of the passengers remained for the night at Cork, I went with several others on to Dubl^y by rail to Dublin, where we arrived in the morning at 4 1/2.

Wishing to see as much as possible of Dublin, which I had to leave again at 6 1/2, I took a carriage and drove through the town in all directions.

Dublin is a very fine place and one of the streets "JACKVILLE STREET" is one of the most beautiful streets I ever met with; in it I saw the vast building of the Bank of Ireland, Nelson's monument and numerous beautiful mansions. Arrived at Kingston at 7 o'clock, I went up to a Hotel for breakfast and started at

9 o'clock by the steamer for Holyhead, 2
 where we arrived at abt 12 1/2 o'clock.
 At 1 o'clock we started by ^{the express train} ~~train~~ ^{crossed}
 whole Anglesea island, passed the beau-
 tiful Britannia bridge over the Menai
 street, Bangor, Chester and Birkenhead,
 whence we immediately proceeded
 across the Mersey to Liverpool and
 I took up my lodgings again at the
 'Delphi' Hotel. It was 23rd Jan at
 8 o'clock p.m. when I found myself
 fairly installed in my Hotel. - I went
 immediately to the theater and on
 the following day I, together with 3
 fellow-passengers visited Messrs Brown
 Shipley & Co, who returned us our
 passage money of £35. each and in
 the evening at 8 1/2 o'clock I departed
 by the mailtrain for London, where
 I arrived in the morning at 5 o'clock.
 I slept a few hours and called upon
 at 11 o'clock upon my agent, found
 I learnt with ~~that~~ greatest displeasure
 that certain business, which I ~~had~~ ^{had}
 stid to a party at Amsterdam, had
 not been executed. - Therefore I decided
 to ascertain the cause of the delay and
 to depart ~~without~~ without loss of time
 for Amsterdam. The Direct Rotterdam
 steamer having already left, I went
 by rail to Dover. On the railroad I
 met with Mr. Duke, shipbuilder from
 Dover, who told me a good deal of
 California. In the evening of the 25th Jan.
 I left by the steamer for Ostende.
 The sea being very high, ~~it was very~~
 and the steamer lying a good end out
 in sea, it was not without great diffi-
 culty and not without repeated shower-
 baths, that I could get in a boat
 on board of the steamer. In the morning
 of 26th Jan. we arrived at Ostende, and
 I left immediately by way of Gent for
 Antwerp, where I arrived at noon.

10 I visited Mr. Engels, whose brother in
San Francisco had been particularly re-
commended to me, and at 3 o'clock in
the afternoon I departed by the stage
coach of van Gent & Loos for Rotterdam.
We had to pass several broad waters,
and arrived at 9 o'clock in the evening
at Breda, where we stopt for the
night. The next morning at 5 o'clock
we started again, had to cross several
very broad rivers, passed Delft and
arrived at 12 o'clock in Rotterdam,
whence I immediately proceeded
by rail to Amsterdam, where I arrived
at 2 1/2 o'clock and took up my lodgings
this time at the "Rheinische Hof"; where
I was to pay immensely dear for
bad victuals and miserable accommo-
dations. — I contrived to settle at Am-
sterdam my business as well as it
possibly could be and left on the 28th
Jan'y at 4 1/2 o'clock ~~again~~ for Lon-
don with J. H. Schröder and B. H. Schröder.
for Rotterdam, where we stopt for
the night at the "Hôtel des Pays Bas".
In the morning of 29 Jan'y at 5 o'clock
Joh. Schröder left for Antwerp, whilst
I went by direct steamer ("Ocean") straight
on to London, where I arrived on
the 30th Jan'y at 3 o'clock in the evening.
On the 31 Jan'y at 5 o'clock p. m. I left
by the express train for Liverpool, and
stopt again at the "Adelphi-Hôtel", where
I found all my fellow-passengers of
the "Atlantic", ready to start on the
following morning by the Africa Capt.
Pyrie for New York. In the morning
of 1st Feb'y we departed at 10 o'clock
we departed under the continual firing
of the canons, ~~and~~ The splendid weather
then prevailing prognosticated us a
prosperous and pleasant journey.
We had on board about 115 passengers,
among whom were very nice and most
interesting men, whose company proved
most delightful to me; — my very intimate

friend was Mr. D. Klacner from Galveston, with whom I had already been together on board the Atlantic, and ^{with} whom I was now again in the ^{same} stateroom together on board the Africa. - I was rather disappointed regarding the accommodations which I expected to find far superior to those of the Atlantic, whereas they proved to be far inferior. On the 2^d Febry we passed Cape Clear, when all at once the heretofore fine weather changed; a heavy gale sprung up and lasted abt 6 days during which time it was quite impossible for us passengers to go on deck. On the 11th Febry we came on the Banks of Newfoundland, where the water assumed all at once a green color. We passed the Banks in 2 days. On the 15th at 4 o'clock in the afternoon we came in sight of Sandy-hook and entered the Bay of New York. When abt 3 miles from New York city we began to fire canons and to throw rockets, in order to give to the inhabitants to understand, that we brought some highly joyful intelligence. ~~Through~~ it was abt 9 o'clock p.m. when we ~~for~~ got into the steamer's resting-place at New Jersey-city, many thousands of people had gathered together on shore in anxious expectation to learn the news we brought and immense was the joyful excitement when one of our officers ~~came~~ ^{proclaimed} through the speaking-trumpet: "the Atlantic is safe" this joyful intelligence spread with the swiftness of lightning from mouth to mouth in a few minutes it was known ~~at~~ by every inhabitant of N.Y. and equal quickness was it conveyed by the electric telegraphs to Louisiana and Mississippi, to Cincinnati and Michigan. ~~It~~ It was an outburst of feeling, in which every member of the Union participated with equal sympathy, with equal cheerfulness. - No sooner had the favorable report become known

when hundreds of printing-presses were put
to work to bring it to paper and when
at 11 o'clock I rode through the town
Newspapers with the recital of the Atlan-
tic's fate were ^{everywhere} cried out for sale. A news-
paper, which costs only 2 Cents, was sold for
and eagerly paid with 50 Cents.

I stopt at the ~~Western~~ "Astor-house",
the grandest and most gigantic Hotel
I ever saw; - it is provided with more
than 300 bedrooms, besides many large
saloons, smoking and private-chambers.
There is a large reading-room for the
~~sole~~ use of the boarders of the
house, furnished with Papers from
all States of the Union. Patriotism does
not allow any foreign papers. Each
boarder pays $2\frac{1}{2}$ \$ a day for bedroom
& attendance, breakfast, dinner, tea
and supper. Wine is paid extra. I find
the american table extremely comfortable
and tasteful to me; in the morning I
use to take Ham & eggs, Buckwheat-
cakes, fried Hominy and Chocolate.
At dinner Oysters, Soup, Roast beef,
roast Turkey, Game, & Pudding. At 6 o-
clock p.m. weak tea and at 11 o'clock
at night for supper cold Turkey and
ham. - The 16 Febry was a Sunday and
I went to Church, where I was delighted
to hear the Thanksgiving rendered to the
Almighty for the safety of the Atlantic.
Afterwards I went to C. J. Behrens 335
Houston street, the former partner of my
unfortunate brother, who was very much
surprised to see me; I invited him
to dine with me in the Astor-house. On
my return to the Hotel I found still
Mr. Wirths & Drakel, who, having seen
my name among the arrived passengers of
the Africa, had hastened to find me out,
and I therefore invited them likewise
to dine with me. After dinner they both
departed for Philadelphia, and I went to
see the town. New York is a very regularly
built, nice, ~~and~~ clean town and has
so many many elegant and even colossal

buildings; but as a new city it can of course in no way be compared in architectural point of view to any of the grand European capitals. The houses are generally of brick and not paved covered with chalk. Of the streets, which are all ~~pretty~~ very regular and well paved, the ~~the~~ broadest and most elegant is the Broad-way, which is abt $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and passes the whole town. There are ~~4~~ theaters, all of which are small, ~~and~~ badly decorated and little attended to, for the bustling busy ~~and~~ spirit of the Americans does not permit them to think of theaters. The ~~only~~ place of public amusement, ~~most~~ attended to is Barnum's museum where all sorts of ludicrous humbug is represented. Fallow's minstrels' concerts are also much visited; - the musicians are all negroes, who contrive to amuse the public by their music, their songs, and by all sorts of burlesque humbug. I cannot say that I like these American amusements, in which the Yankees find so great delight. On Monday the 17th Feby I visited the various houses for which I had letters of recommendation. On the 18th I was invited to a grand Ball, which the Light-Guard gave in the Astor-house, and which lasted till 5 o'clock in the morning. There was an immense congregation of Yankees' ladies. Be it that the American beauties do not take enough exercise in the open air or be it for the quick change of the temperature, the fair sex fades here extremely soon and usually at the age of 22 they look just as old and worn out as they are beautiful and symmetrical at 16 & 18. - The men are with rare exception of good constitution but thin and weak as compared to the English; - they are, if properly approached very frank and communicative and regarding industry and efficiency, there is hardly a people on the earth's surface who surpass them; - the fair sex, I thought a little more solid than the gen-

14 is here by far lighter than the dangers
of fair England, and an overvivacity and
a very great tendency to the frivolous and
amusing are the chief characteristic of
the yankees' daughters. Having after most
careful investigation ascertained, that the
best investment for funds for exportation
to California is Gold coin, I entrusted
all my funds to the care of Messrs
James King & Son, giving them at the
same time all necessary instructions how
to act in my behalf. On the 20th Feb^y
at 9 a.m. I left by the railway for the
South and arrived at 1 1/2 o'clock at Phila-
delphia and at 7 1/2 o'clock in the evening
at Baltimore, where I stopt for the night
at Barnum's Hotel. The American rail-
roads are merely laid out with the design
to make money, and not the least notice
is taken as to convenience and accommo-
dations for passengers; - you see here
neither station-houses nor watchmen,
and every where only one ~~track~~ of rails,
on the railroads. Alas! but too frequently
great misfortunes happen in consequence.
The Cars are very long and the entrance is from both ends.
In the midst of the each car is a small iron stove,
~~passenger~~. There is little or no regularity
prevailing, which is the more awkward and
proves the more frequently fatal, as there
are numerous broad rivers to pass, where
the Cars stop and the passengers are taken
over by steamers; - on these occasions the
rush is always immense, and as if a
race were to be won the passengers storm on
with ~~with~~ and fury out of the cars on
the steamers, and from these again into the
cars. - These latter are roughly made; - the
entrance is from both ends and a long cor-
ridor as it were conducts through the cars,
so that you can walk through 10 or 12 cars
without interruption. The seats are on
both sides and on each bank sit 2 persons.
The leaning can be turned over, so that
it can sit together if they choose proper. -
In each train there is a smoking-car. -
In Baltimore I enjoyed a good oyster-
supper, ~~and~~ the following morning again
an oyster-breakfast, and on the 21st Feb^y
at 9 a.m. I started by rail for Washington

whom together with Mr. Tlaener, who had seen
 my name in the book at Darnum's Hotel
 and called at my room in the morning at 4.
 On my arrival at Washington I went
 immediately to the Sessions of the House
 of Representatives and the House of Con-
 gress in the Capitol, a magnificent build-
 ing on the top of a hill. With the most
 vivid interest and the sincerest delight
 I heard the powerful speeches of Henry Clay
 Senator of Kentucky, Hale of New Hampshire,
 Mason of Virginia, Douglas of Illinois,
 Davis of Massachusetts etc. The chief
 topic of discussion was the late negro riot
 at Boston. - I left the Capitol at 4 o'clock
 took then my dinner (together with Mr. Dean
 whom I had previously met with on the
 railroad) at the ladies' table at the Na-
 tional Hotel, and in the evening at 7 o'clock
 I drove to the President of the United States
 to whom I made my introduction by stating
 that the great desire to see this beautiful
 country ~~of the West~~ and to make the acquain-
 tance of the great men who govern it had
 induced me to come over from Russia,
 and that I now deemed it my first
 and most agreeable duty to pay my respects
 to the President. He received me most
 kindly, presented me to his wife, daughter
 and father, and I had $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours' conver-
 sation with them. The President is a very
 plain and friendly looking man of abt.
 50; his name is Fillmore. His wife
 is abt 46; a very noble and friendly looking
 lady; his daughter may be 17 years and
 is looking rather green. - At 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ opened
 the "levee" with the President and there
 assembled more than 200 persons, from
 all parts of the Union, all eager to see and
 speak to the President. This latter introduced
 me to Mr. Webster, Secretary of State; to Mr.
 Clay Senator of Kentucky and to several
 others. The President's palace is a most
 magnificent mansion; there are no sen-
 tinels to watch and bar the doors; there
 exist no ceremonies to which the stranger
 has to submit to be presented to the first
 Magistrate. I staid there till 11 o'clock.
 On Saturday 22 Febr I visited the great Poter.

16 office, where patterns are exhibited of
all inventions upon which a Patent has
been granted by the United States government.
At 10 o'clock a.m. I went in a coach from
the Capitol to the Potomac-river, where I
embarked on board a steamer to go down
and see Mount Vernon. - It being Washing-
ton's birthday, there were numerous passengers.
We arrived at Mount Vernon at 12 o'clock
and remained there abt 1 1/2 hours. - Washing-
ton's mansion is a plain building, 2 stories
high, erected in his plantation called Mount
Vernon; close to the house are the tombs of
him and his wife. He died in 1799. -
The house is occupied and guarded by
a negro-family, slaves to W. Heron and
there in the gardens are stationed negro
boys, offering for sale limons & sticks,
which according to their assertions were
plucked and cut from trees planted by
the great Washington. - My fellow-passen-
gers bought of these objects with great
eagerness, and were anxious to pick out
from the wall which surrounds Washington's
tomb little stones, which they ~~preserved~~
regarded and were going to preserve as
holy relics. We then visited Fort Washington,
a small fortress on the Potomac-river,
and returned to town at 3 1/2 o'clock.
After dinner I went to the ^(national) theater, which
had only recently been erected for the
concerts of Jenny Lind; a roughly made
building with still worse decorations.
The house was thronged, for the celebrated
actress Davenport was to play. The actors
and actresses knew their ~~parts~~ very well by
heart, and I must avow that I never
amused myself better. In the American
theaters there is no prompter. On Sunday the
23rd I went 2 times to church and vi-
sited also the grand marble monument which
is now being erected by wilful contributions
to the memory of great Washington. As the
necessary funds can be collected but very
slowly, the construction of the monument
proceeds also very slowly, and it will
take still ~~the~~ more than 28 years to complete
it. Every state of the Union has contributed
one large piece of marble, upon which
is marked the name of the State.

When completed the monument will be 576 feet high and will resemble an immense pyramid. On the 24. Feby I visited once more the Sessions of Congress, where the cheap postage-bill was discussed and after dinner at 5 o'clock p. m. I departed from over Baltimore to Philadelphia. In passing Baltimore the coffins of several workmen were carried through the streets who had a few minutes previous been killed by the falling in of a wall. In the morning of the 25 Feby at 3 1/2 o'clock I arrived at Philadelphia and took up my lodgings at the "United States" hotel. After breakfast the landlord procured me tickets of admittance to the States prison, Girard's college and Laurel-hill cemetery and I therefore went to see these remarkable places. I went down by an omnibus to Girard's College, which is an institution for orphan children founded in 1779 by the will of a certain Girard, Frenchman by birth, who, having by successful operations accumulated a fortune of 30 millions of dollars, bequeathed 1 milln for the construction of said edifice, which is quite of marble and surrounded by immense columns in the way as the Exchange of Paris. I ascended to the very top from whence I enjoyed a marvellous view upon the town and the adjacent country. Then I went to the Laurel hill cemetery, which is beautifully laid out on the immensely high and rocky bank of the Schuylkill-river, which is tributary to the Delaware-stream. Afterwards I went to the Penitentiary, a huge stone-building surrounded by mighty walls. From the center of the building, where some gaolers constantly

18 watch, the visitor sees 6 immense corridors
of which each is provided with hundreds
of small cells, each of which contains
one prisoner. These cells are well aired
and each is provided with a small gar-
den, in which the inmate is allowed
to walk every day for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. - Each
prisoner is set to work in the profession
which he has learnt; what he performs
is sold in public auction; from the net
proceeds the institution gets a certain
part and the remainder belongs to the
prisoner, who by assiduity can thus
during a few years detention accumu-
late a little fortune of some hundred
dollars. A mighty effect is produced upon
the prisoner by the policy of sale in
prisonment & they ~~go~~ leave the prison
with seldom exception greatly improved.
and it almost never happens, that
a prisoner appears a second time bet-
ween the same walls. The town of
Philadelphia is regularly built, and
the streets in general present a neater
and cleaner appearance than those of
New York. - In the evening at 5 o'clock
I departed for the latter place, where
I arrived at 11 o'clock. On the 26 Feby
I went again to the several parties,
to whom I had been introduced by
letters from Europe, gathered from every
one some subsequent introductions for
San Francisco, ~~and~~ settled my money
matters with Mr. King and on the
28 Febr at 3 o'clock in the afternoon I
went on board the "Crescent City" with
destination for Chagres. Thousands had
gathered together on the pier, partly
to bid a last farewell to their parting
friends, and partly led by curiosity.
Such was the throng of the multitude,
that with the utmost difficulty only I
could get on board the steamer. -
Wish & Drake accompanied me to the
steamer; On the pier I found Mr. Dean

from ~~Franklin~~, of whom I spoke in
writing of Washington. I further saw
on the pier Mr. Behrens my unfortunate
brother's partner, who had equally come
to say me a last farewell. At 3 o'clock
we departed under the loud and unintermittent
loud cheers of the multitude. The weather
was beautiful and spoke fair in favor
of a prosperous journey. We had about
on board abt. 180 Cabin- and 80 steerage
passengers; - of the latter abt. 60 who
had engaged to work on the Panama
railway, hoping during 6 months labor
to spare sufficient means to get over
to California. They will certainly be
successful in this respect, since they
get 35 \$ per month and victuals besides,
but certainly for the most part they
will die away on the Isthmus, be-
cause the climate there is the most
unwholesome of the world. Among the
Cabin passengers there is very mixed society
and it would be difficult indeed to find
out ^{from among them} more than one dozen persons,
whose society as desirable or agreeable
to me. Till today 12 o'clock (7. March)
we have had a splendid sun and
most beautiful weather. Since 4 days
it is very hot and every morning take
I a fresh seawater-bath. Yesterday
we had during the whole day San Do-
mingo ~~in~~ with its high coast in sight.
Today at noon we were on the 16 degree
latitude and 57 longitude and had
only 470 miles to Chagres. -

Nada de mas terrible que el calor; -
contra el frio puede ~~gustar~~ cubrirse
con espesos vestidos pero contra el calor
no hay ayudo ninguno. Por mas legeros que
sean mis vestidos yo debo sufrir horribilmente,
aunque tome' un baño cada mañana. -
El no se puede ver que el baño es muy
poco usado, porque no cae ninguna agua
de la ducha. - A bordo del vapor de Pana-

20/ a San Francisco yo contractaré dos o tres
 baños al día para todo el tiempo que
 quedaremos en el mar. - Nuestro capitán
 Tanner es hombre muy sencillo y parece
 que entiende muy bien su empleo. -
 El dependiente parece ser hombre rico y
 arrogante. - Las acomodaciones son
~~las mismas~~ muy malas, pero las comunes
 son sucias, pero casi no se puede esperar
 otra cosa a bordo de un buque de 260
 pasajeros. Hay a bordo poco mas o menos
 de 20 mujeres; entre ellas ~~se~~ unas como
 16 casadas y 4 mozas que van en California
 para a buena ventura para buscarse
 maridos. Estas 4 doncellas parecen
 muy stupidas y son muy feas, ademas
 que son ya ~~de~~ edad avanzada y tienen
 poco mas o menos de 30 años. Pero sin
 duda alguno ellas hallaran en California
 lo que desean, por ser aquel mercado
 muy poco provisto del bello sexo. -
 En mi camera hay 4 camas, de las cuales
 yo ocupo una; otra ocupa un judio
 Sueco con cara muy fea y un poco suspi-
 ciosa; otra ocupa el capitán Powland
 y la ultima es tomada por un gordo ame-
 ricano habitante de San Francisco. - Hay
 dos puentes, de los cuales el uno es llamado
 quarter-deck y sirve a los pasajeros en
 el tiempo de gran calor, ~~para~~ o de lluvia
 por ser abrigado por el puente superior
 contra los rayos del sol y ~~del~~ mal tiempo.
 El puente superior sirve por paseo por
 la tarde o por el tiempo, cuando el cielo
 es cubierto de nubes. - A bordo de este vapor
 no se mesura la distancia por el echas
 del "log", porque tenemos el sol casi durante
 todo el día. La comida es muy inferior
 a lo que teniamos a bordo de los vapores
 de Inglaterra a Nueva York, no hay aqui
 ni chocolate, ni jambon con huevos, ni
 muchas otras cosas. - Me dicen que sobre
 el Istmo de Panama los víveres son muy
 raros y por consiguiente yo compraré algunos
 a bordo de nuestro vapor para llevarlos
 conmigo. - Una viesta muy buena ofrecen

los pezados volantes, que proseguían²⁴
por otros mas grandes se levantan fuera
volan alguna distancia y desaparecen
de nuevo en el agua; - son largos de
medio pie hasta un pie. - Los movimientos
los de este vapor son un poco diferentes
de los de los vapores ingleses. Estos ult.
nos se echan con el cabo en el agua,
y vacillan en toda la largueza, mien-
tras que los vapores americanos oscilan
siempre de un lado al otro.

Nada puede igualizar la magnificencia
del firmamento por la tarde, cuando
la brillante luz de millones estrellas
proclaman la gloria de Dios; nada
de mas hermoso que el aspecto del
mar cuando el sol brilla con sus
rayos ardientes.

On the 9th March at 5 o'clock in the mor-
ning we discovered the coast of Central-
America and at 10 o'clock a. m. we landed
1 mile from Chagres. There came immediately
boats alongside, but it took nearly 2 hours
ere I could get away with my baggage
the rush of the passengers being very great.
The sea was going very high and not without
great dangers to loose my luggage or to
crush my skull did I get ashore. -

Among all the miserable places I have
met with, and it happened to me to see
many in different parts of the world,
I must give the palm to Chagres. -

On the left hand side of the Chagres river
live the natives; - their houses are mere
huts or shelters; ~~and are~~ 4 poles are rammed
in the ground and intertwined with bamboo
cane, of which equally consists the thatch.

One or two hammocks and an iron-pot
~~that~~ that is all you see in the interior.
On the other side of the river are established
a few ^{small} ~~the~~ houses, occupied
by ~~engaged~~ ^{evangelical} Americans; the whole ground-
floors of those houses are filled up with
stores of liquors, fruits, clothes etc.
I was immediately busy to engage boats

in which however I could not succeed, my fellow-passengers who went before me having taken away all good boats; and I therefore thought it best to go by the steamer; its passengers having engaged to dispatch us without the least loss of time in small boats from the place where the steamer would stop. I left Chagres at 1 1/2 o'clock; I had about 23 fellow passengers; - though we ~~had~~ went only at the rate of 2 1/2 knots an hour, we soon passed the boats, which had advanced us. The Chagres river is very narrow and so shallow, that with the greatest difficulty only it is possible for small boats to go. ~~From~~ the more so as thousands and thousands of snags (old stems) look out of the water, at every step and impede the progress. Nothing more imposing and charming can be imagined than the banks of the Chagres river, covered with ^{inexhaustible} impenetrable forests of Corozo de Lola, Orange- & Limon trees, coconut palms, palms of Corozo de Lola, guayabos, bamboo-cane, leaves of Chichica ~~and~~ thousands of others. We stopt for some refreshment at Gatun-village, consisting of two or three miserable ~~and~~ huts of natives. In the evening at 6 1/2 o'clock we stopt for the night at Vamos Vamos. Eight of my fellow passengers sat gambling the whole night, whilst 12 others went to sleep under a carozo tree close to a house, and myself with two others, we got hampered for which we were to pay abt 3/6 each. - Though the house where we stopt was without any walls and had but a very light cover of ~~cane~~ dried leaves, yet the heat was insufferable, and I was perspiring the whole night, as if I were lying in a Russian steam-bath; besides the noise was immense all the night long, and when I at last I fell asleep for one moment I immediately ~~was~~ again awoken by swine or children who hurt against me. After the heat of the day and the first part of the night, a cold dew rises towards 3 o'clock and from then till sun-rise it is quite chilly. ~~after having~~ In the night I saw many

sinister looking natives around me and ²³ had consequently continually my revolving pistol in one hand and my dagger-knife in the other. We started in the morning at 5 1/2, but scarcely had we proceeded for 1 mile farther, when owing to a rapid and to the shallowness of the water we were to stop with the steamer altogether and got into the 2 boats, which had been attached to the steamer; it was at that time raining very hard and we got very wet.

~~At 6 o'clock we came to a place~~
The large boat in which I was with abt 12 others and the most part of the baggage, was rowed by 4 suspicious looking negro-spaniards, whilst the other boat was managed by 2 negro-frenchmen natives of Domingo. At 6 o'clock we met an opposition steamer, 3 times larger than ours and quite differently built, for she had an enormous wheel behind and had two large decks the one above the other. She had no passengers, for as it takes merely 12 hours to go down from Gorgona to Chapres in open boats, every body prefers the latter to steamers. Shortly afterwards we came to a point, where the railway touches the river and where a few wooden houses were erected for the accommodation of the railway workmen; - abt 40 of these ~~were~~ came out when we passed; their pale and emaciated faces clearly denoted their sufferings under the horrible effect of this poisonous climate. - Under the influence of frequent rain ^{of frequent rain} heat during the day time of a constant heat during the day time of from 100 to 110 degrees (scale of Fahrenheit) the growth of the vegetation is extremely rapid and causes a strong miasma, which together with the evaporation of the thousand swamps and ponds with standing water, and the miasma arising from the ~~putrid~~ decomposition of animal and vegetable matter ~~in~~ infests the air, and certainly this climate is the most unhealthy on the globe. - The constant tremendous thirst, which torments the new arriver, can in no way be quenched; for

24) the water is ~~very~~ as warm as the air and full of insects; - to kill these latter and to make the water drinkable it is always being mixed with brandy, which keeps the nerves in continual excitement and weakens the body. - The most beautiful fruit of the tropical clime grows here in wilderness but it is poison to every one except to the natives who are accustomed to it from their earliest youth up. - The natives of this country may be divided in three classes, viz: in indians of fair ~~to~~ brown complexion, usually regular features, and long beautiful hair; in negro-spaniards, who are a mixture of negroes with spaniards, with curled ~~to~~ short black hair, very irregular monkey-like features and thick projecting lips; and finally in creoles, or descendants of the spaniards, who settled here in the beginning of the 16th century. These creoles have not mixed with any other blood, they are general speaking of fair complexion but of course sunburnt. - The creoles speak the spanish language exceedingly with a beautiful accent and even in old Spain I never heard this language better spoken than here. The Indians speak also very good and at all events better than the northern provinces of Spain, whilst the negro-spaniards speak a sort of mixed language. - ~~But the indians and negroes go.~~ The rail road (ferro-carri) is being built not from Chagres, but from a bay 3 miles below it, where vessels of every burthen can land. The natives being too lazy for such work, all the laborers are americans, who come here under an engagement of free passage, housing and victuals and a pay of 35 dollars or 7 pounds sterling per month, and an obligation that ~~then~~ after a 100 days work they are to be transported to California or to any other port of the U. S. which they may desire. But with very rare exceptions so the americans cannot stand the climate here for 100 days; ~~they~~ usually for the most part they catch the fever within the first month after their arrival and die away

ere they are 6 weeks here. The survivors are of ruined health and disabled for life from enjoying the happiness ~~of~~. We can therefore say, that this railway is being built upon the bones of the Americans. -

On the 10 March at about 11 o'clock a.m. we landed at some Indian huts to take refreshments; - wishing to give to my body a little wholesome exercise, I clumb up at a hundred feet high ~~just~~ coconut palm tree and threw down some ~~fruit~~ to my thirsty fellow-passengers; afterwards I went up in an orange tree and shook off hundreds of oranges ~~to my~~ ~~strong~~ comrades. - The Indians charged us a picayune ($\frac{1}{2}$ dime) for each cup coffee or milk. - The farther we went up the river, the more difficult became the passage, and almost every 5 minutes the negroes were to jump in the water and to drag us over some sandbank. I should certainly not have liked to follow their example, for the river is full of alligators (caymanes) and Iguanas (these latter are very like the alligators but have a much longer tail and ore of less size). Alligators in the Chagres river are usually from 3 to ~~10~~ feet long and seldom more; in a river near Panama they are said to be to 40 feet long by 4 and 5 feet broad. - The rays of the burning sun were falling perpendicular upon us and exterminated by ~~fatigue~~ thirst, we landed at 4 o'clock again at some huts for refreshments; - all what we could get was some bad black coffee of the worst description. Gorgona was said to be only 4 miles off and ~~we~~ ~~abt~~ I fellow passengers and I resolved to go a foot. But not being acquainted with the road we soon missed the way and found ourselves in the thicket of the wood without being able to find our way either forward nor backward. - With immense pain we broke our way through thorny bushes and barked and

at last we came to some place ~~in the~~
 river, whence I saw our boat not far
 off. I went in it again, while my
 companions went across for Gorgona con-
 ducted by an Indian boy. At last at
 10 o'clock in the evening we arrived at
 Gorgona, a most miserable place con-
 sisting of a few wooden houses with
 gorgeous denominations of "Union Hotel"
 and "Panama Railroad Hotel". I slept at
 the former and received victuals and accom-
 modations of the worst descriptions, though
 I was to pay very dear; - beef is very
 bad and I cannot eat it at all.
 Ham is so salted that I were to drink
 myself to death if I touched it. - The
 only thing I could take was sour
 stewed apples and weak tea. They located
 me for the night in a small garret
 in which besides me slept upwards of
 30 persons; - the miasma and heat arising
 from so many people gathered together
 in a small apartment prevented me
 from sleeping. - In the morning of the
 11th March I hired 3 mules, of which
 one & a saddle mule for me and the
 other two for my baggage; - the owner
 of the mules Tebursio Haramillo went
 a foot with me. We started at 6 1/2 a.m.
 Although I was to suffer cruelly under
 the perpendicular rays of the burning sun,
 and though yet this journey from Gorgona
 to Panama is most surely one of the
 most interesting that I ever made my
 life. The way is ~~for the most part~~ ~~narrow~~
~~but~~ just broad enough for one mule
 to pass and it is never broader than that
 from time to time the traveller encounters
 little windings or open places, which
 make it possible for two mules to pass.
 To prevent embarrassment which would
 be caused by the encountering of mules
 going to or coming from Panama,
 the mule driver, on entering ~~the~~ a narrow
 pass, always cries at the pitch of the noise
 in order to give a signal to those who
 might come in opposite direction. The way

~~in the~~ the way leads over the Cordilleras ²⁷
 Andes mountains, which are extremely steep
 and covered with innumerable stones of all
 possible size, between which it is very difficult
 indeed to penetrate. They say that Fernando
 de Cortes has in 1516 established a turnpike
 road across the mountains, but its traces
 have almost entirely disappeared. After
 having with ~~the~~ the greatest difficulty reached
 the ~~top~~ of a steep mountain, the traveller
 involuntarily shudders when he looks down
 into the valley which lies 2000 feet
 deep ~~under~~ under his feet and into which
 he is led by a ~~path~~ rough one foot ~~broad~~ and
 every now and then interrupted by large
 stones and deep holes. Nothing more
 beautiful can be imagined, than to behold
 the ~~spectacle~~ from the top of one mountain
 the magnificent production of nature
 down to the bottom of the deep valley
 and abruptly up again 2000 feet high
 to the top of another mountain. -
 These thousands of feet high and many many
 miles long amphitheatres ~~made by the~~
 hand of nature, are filled up with
 every specimen of southern vegetation,
 In all ~~the~~ grand ^{rice} majesty the Figuerone
 the Corone de lata, palm, Coconut palms
 and ~~are~~ ^{thousands} others to the ~~sky~~ the clouds
 their gorgeous tops, whilst the beautiful
 orange ~~and~~ lemon trees and chichica
 leaves ~~are~~ ^{are} as if humbling
 themselves before their grand neighbors
 are offering to the fatigued and extan-
 sed traveller their tasteful fruit. -
 Parrots, Cacatoes, canaries, parrots and
 thousands of other birds of the most beautiful
 plumage were flying around us. Thousands
 of monkeys from one foot high in size
 to ~~the~~ man's height were playing about and
 crying in the trees and the whole nature
 seemed to sing the praise of the Almighty.
 The Isthmus of Panama is ~~the~~ an immense
 garden Eden in which the descendants of Adam
 & Eve seem to have retained the manners &
 customs of their primitive forefathers; for

28/ they go quite naked and live upon the fruit
which the splendid tropical vegetation puts
around them in magnificent abundance.

Their chief characteristic is a horrible laziness, which does not permit them to occupy themselves with anything; they cannot find themselves happier, than lying in their hammocks and eating & drinking. They are ~~very~~ very fantastic but ready to commit any crime which might tend either to enrich their property or to take vengeance for what they think offence. No ~~one~~ body goes here without being well armed with a 5 or 6 barrelled pistol and a long dagger-knife.

In coming up the river Chagres, and crossing afterwards the Cordilleras Andes from Gorgona to Panama, the traveller is at every moment disgusted at the horrible smell of animal matter which strikes his organs; - this smell arises frequently from the decomposition of mules ~~and~~ which fall on the road or of wild beasts such as guana, but alas still much more frequently from the decomposition of travellers murdered on the road by the hand of the natives.

When these latter stop for the night with a boatfull of passengers, they use to select for their halt a place little above some snag and some rapid; - then in the night, when all are asleep, the boatmen fling with all their power suddenly the boat down the rapid upon the snag, so that the boat capsizes and all hands perish, with the exception of the natives, who are prepared for it and share their spoil. - Often, when they are unsuccessful in their attempts to drown their passengers, they stab or shoot them to death and through throw them over the banks of the river in the thicket where the corpses are consumed by insects and by buzzards which can be seen in myriads on the way from Chagres here. -

On the way from Gorgona to Panama they equally shoot or stab them and throw them down in the abyss, where never a living human being has put his foot. - Abt 16 or 18 ~~men~~ individuals of great

respectable and very large fortune having ²⁹
 a few days ago been killed in the most
 atrocious manner by the natives on the Chagres
 river, and their bodies partly thrown in the
 river and partly buried on the bank of the
 river, so that their arms and legs looked wide
 out of the water and were horribly mutilated
 by the buzzards, the scorn of the ame-
 ricans residing in this place was roused
 to the highest degree; a petition was made
 to the governor and ~~and~~ a party of ame-
 ricans accompanied by some soldiers
 went immediately down to Chagres in pur-
 suit of the murderers. They got hold of
 4 of the latter, who were brought in
 here on the day of my arrival (14 March)
 and will be shot in a few days. Had
 it not been for the strenuous exertions
 of the Americans, no body here would have
 taken the slightest notice of the murder.
~~Therefore~~ The Tropics seem to be the father-
 land of the vegetable world, ~~and~~ every
 plant every tree of Europe I find here
 a thousand times more grand, more beau-
 tiful. The ^{butterflies} ~~by butterflies~~ have here almost
 the size of a pigeon, and are of the most
 beautiful colors in blue and yellow.
 I arrived here at Panama on the 11th March
 at 3 in the afternoon and stop at the
 Louisiana Hotel, which (except in Chagres
 and Gorgona) is the dearest and worst I
 ever met with in my travels, but the
 best in this city. - Panama is a most
 miserable dirty place, with abt 2000 inha-
 bitants, of whom certainly $\frac{1}{4}$ are Americans,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ negroes & indian spaniards and $\frac{1}{4}$ Spanish
 creoles. The streets are narrow, and have
 the common sewer in the midst, which is
 very convenient in the rainy season. The
 houses are all built so as to hang some
 6 or 8 feet over in the streets in order to protect
 against rain and against the burning sun.
 It is indubitably hot here and all the
 day long I perspire, as if I were sitting
 in a Russian steam bath. The perspiration excites

30/ the thirst, and I know no means to quench it; for the only thing I can drink here without fear to poison myself is brandy and water. - Panama was built abt 8 miles from here in 1516 by Ferdinand de Cortes, and abt 250 years ago it had a flourishing commerce and abt 100,000 inhabitants. Abt 200 years ago it was visited and devastated by pirates and the whole population was murdered; only a few fled and rebuilt afterwards the present miserable town. - The soldiers here are all colored people and are said to be the greatest rascals; as their employ is to contribute to public safety, so their crimes pass under the mantle. They go barefooted and look like rovers with their old roasted guns. - The government seat is in Bogota abt 1000 miles from here. There are printed twice a week 2 english papers (called the Panama Star and the Panama Echo) and 1 spanish (called el Panamericano). - In my hotel I have to sleep together with 6 other persons and the heat of the apartment is certainly 100 degrees, though we keep all doors all the night wide open. - Windows and window glass are things quite unknown here in Panama. Every room of the houses opens ^{by large doors} upon galleries. Good Panama straw hats cannot be bought here. -

On the 13th at 7 1/2 p.m. I went to the theater, a small roughly made building, which resembles more a barn than a theater. As usual in spanish theaters I was to pay first for admission and then for my seat (6 reals for the former and 2 r for the latter). I got a place in the pit, which instead of chairs, was filled up with bad benches. They represented "El Alcalde de Salamanca" and "la Familia improvisada" and the play being to the benefit of the poor the house was crowded to excess. - There were many spanish "bellos" in the theater; - they have black hair, black eyes ~~and~~ yellow pale ~~and interesting~~ complexion, but generally very interesting features. There were equally a large number of ^{young} colored ladies in the house, who with their blunt

strong features presented a great contrast against the fine and thin Spanish ladies. Under the influence of this burning climate the Spanish beauties fade still far quicker than the Americans. On my left hand were sitting two young Spaniards, and I employed all my power of conversation to gather from them as much as possible useful information about this country and the mode of its government. But I found their education on a very low degree; and all I could learn from them was, that a president stands at the head of the government; that the country is divided into abt 30 provinces and that each province sends 2 representatives and 1 senator to Congress, which takes place once a year at Bogota and lasts 3 months. This latter place, though only abt 1000 miles from here, takes abt 28 days to the traveller for the way leads continually through the Cordilleras, stides and is connected with immense danger and hardship, as it goes some times ^{over} 12,000 feet high mountains through eternal snow and ^{then} again ~~travels~~ through deserts under the burning sun of the tropics. — The characteristic of the Spaniard in this country is a great inclination to the frivolous and amusing, a great laziness and a great lightness of character. Every body wears night and day a dagger-knife with him and besides a pistol when going out of town. As could be foreseen, the actors and actresses play very bad, ~~very badly~~ knew very badly their parts and the prompters voice could always distinctly be heard. — In the Coffee-house opposite the theater I got the best coffee that I ever tasted since I left Liverpool; In the coffee room is written "Aqui no se fia". —

On the 14th March early in the morning I hired together with a fellow passenger two mules ~~and~~ for 3 \$ a piece and set off to the place, where the city of Panama had formerly been. With the utmost difficulty and cruel sufferings under the burning sun we traced the mules' track through forests, underwood and thickets and arrived after 1 1/2 hours ride to the sea-shore in sight of and not far from

39/ the ruins of old Panama. On the sea coast we had again to battle and struggle with thousands of difficulties and hardships. The heat of the sun was so great, that we could scarcely breathe; our mules were always sinking deep in the loose sand; sometimes we came to places, where our beasts fell to the belly in the mud, then again had we to find our way through large and pointed pieces of rocks, where a single false step of the mule would have brought instantaneous death to his rider. Then again had we to descend and to drive our mules over high and steep rocks. At last we arrived and were very disappointed to find but very little to satisfy our curiosity. - The old city has been at 200 years ago entirely been devastated and destroyed by the Puccaneers. In this burning heat the decomposition is as it were keeping pace with the vegetation and thus little or nothing can be seen of the old city. Here and there was visible something of an old wall or the ruins of some houses; then a stonem bridge over a small canal and at last a steeple; ~~the~~ the walls ~~though~~ composed of granite stones and cement, were covered with thousands of trees of all dimensions and I saw them to 100 feet high; - I don't know how trees can grow from out a stonem wall and I cannot cease to wonder at the splendid vegetation of the Tropics. The walls of the steeple were equally all over covered with underwood. Judging by the ~~old~~ ruins, the old town must have had from 80 to 100,000 inhabitants. Fatigued and exhausted by hardship and thirst we found with the utmost difficulty our way to the end of the ruins, where we rested 1/2 hour in a forest of orange trees, which had certainly former been a park and had served as place of refreshment and recreation to the inhabitants of old Panama. - In a moat near the wall I saw an alligator of more than 7 feet length. Myriads of Mosquitos trouble

here both men & beasts and thousands of ⁴³ 23
 Iguanas which come forth at every pace,
 disgust the view of the visitor to this country.

On the way home we met still much
 more difficulty than on going out, for
 the tide was fast running up, and some
 times it rushed upon us with great fury.
 At last at last we reached an indian house
 where we put up for some refreshment,
 but there was no fruit to be got, and all
 we could obtain was a little bad water,
 which we swallowed away with satisfy
 our burning thirst. - At 2 o'clock we came
 home; our beasts were quite exhausted
 by fatigue and no spurring with the heels
 or beating with the whip could prevail
 upon them to go anything faster than at
 a slow pace. -

On the 15th March at 10 o'clock in the
 morning I got my luggage carried down
 on negroes back to the sea coast; -
 another negro brought it ~~the~~ in the
 boat and as the latter could not quite
 come up to the shore, I got myself
 also carried on negroes shoulders in it.
 We had to wait abt 1 hour in the
 boat and only came on board the
 steamer "Oregon" at 11³/₄. This steamer
 has very good accomodations and pleases
 me a good deal better than the Crescentine.
 There is only one deck covered with can-
 vass and no upper deck; - the saloon serves
 all at once as a assembly room and dining
 hall. - The ^{staterooms} berths are very nice and clean.

16 March. We started yesterday by 5¹/₂
 for it took a long time to take all
 the passengers and luggage on board.
 We steered S. W. We soon got Taboga
 island in sight. It was a delightful evening,
 a fresh sea breeze had cooled the air. -
 Full moon was shining perpendicular
 upon us, and such is her brightness here
 in the Tropics, that hardly a single star
 was perceptible on the cloudy sky.

Nothing excels the beauty of Taboga island with its thousands of feet high mountains covered with forests of palm trees & orange-trees, when seen from on board a steamer in a moonlight night; - nothing more majestic than the aspect of the calm ocean when reflecting the full moon in the tropics. - Till a late hour all passengers were on deck and enjoyed the fresh evening air together with the splendid spectacle of nature. I asked for a bath, but had no little difficulty to get it, the colored man, who takes care of it being just as indolent as he is lazy and ^{arrogant} ~~unfriendly~~. - The table on board the Oregon is far from what it was on board the Crescent city, for there being no ice on board we have no means to preserve fresh meat; all dishes of meat, which are brought on the table consist therefore of salt-porc and corned beef. But I see we have got 3 ^{living} ~~dead~~ on board, which most likely will be slaughtered to supply us when we run shorter of meat. - We have abt 100 passengers in the first and abt 40 in the 2^d cabin; we have all to ~~take~~ ^{take the already} same table, and the latter being but very short, 1/2 of the passengers eat first and the rest afterwards. The tea and coffee is most excellent on board this steamer. -

The Staterooms are very small; I have 3 where I am together with 2 others. In the night the heat was intolerable and neither of us could sleep, though we all lay naked. Unfortunately we could not open the window owing to the spray of the sea; our stateroom being close to the wheel. - Though ventilators have been put to operate all through and over the ship, yet the heat is awful. - We all go in the thinnest possible close and with large straw-hats. - Our captain Patterson and a lady-passenger are caught by and suffering from Panama-fever. - This morning I experienced again much difficulty to get a few buckets of seawater for my bath.

asked me to pay the ^{negro} ~~negro~~ ³⁰ for which I have now agreed with the ^{negro} to pay always ~~50~~ ⁵⁰. - All the morning we have been in sight of the mountainous coast of the american continent and I think by 12 o'clock we shall come out of the Bay of Panama and come in the open ocean. - It is a hot and calm day. - Off Panama we met yesterday the english ship "Atalope" (formerly a steamer now converted in a sailing vessel), which arrived in 70 days from San Francisco with passengers.

During my stay at Panama I visited the Mass in the catholic church, and was not little disgusted at the blind fanaticism of these ignorant people. The catholic priests of this country are said to be all greatly subjected to despondencies and ~~the~~ dissipation, nothing more shocking than the stupid features of a catholic priest, worn out and emaciated by prostitution. One of the ecclesiastics who officiated had abt. 4 months ago made an attack upon the pudor of a girl less than 9 years old and effected to rape her. For this outrage he was merely condemned to 3 months' imprisonment and had only ~~last~~ week left prison to continue his profligate life. In the foregoing pages I forgot to insert that on the 13th inst I visited the governor of Panama, who received me with great politeness with whom I had a long conversation. - To day (Sunday 16 March) at noon we were according to the bulletin stuck up on deck latitude 7° 16' N. long 81° 03' west and the distance run from Panama was 170 miles.

Monday 17 March. Very hot; gentle breeze from N.W. From early in the morning till abt 6 in the afternoon we had alternatively the main land and islands in sight. To prevent confusion at table the Cabin-passengers on producing their tickets had to draw the lot who should dine on the first and who at the 2^d table.

36) I drew 2 Table No. 11. I had a long conversation with ~~the~~ Capt. Pearson, who has recovered from his sickness and is just as gentlemanlike as he is plain and communicative. - He told me, that on each of the 2 last voyages the Company, to which the "Oregon" belongs had lost 25,000, but that they would make money this time. He is little afraid of competition, since millions are required to set up a line of steamers on the Pacific.

We were today 17 March at noon. Lat. $8^{\circ}33'N$. and Long. $84^{\circ}34'W$; Distance run 222 miles and thus 392 miles from Panama.

Tuesday 18 March. We have today a fine North breeze and as the vessel shakes and rolls a little, many of my fellow passengers are suffering from seasickness. We saw this morning a great many black fish of great size which moved forth in the water like porpoises, though they were by far larger than the latter. Lat north $10^{\circ}22'$ Long $87^{\circ}30'W$; Distance run 202 miles from Panama 594 miles.

Wednesday 19 March. Since writing the above we have had four stoppages owing to some little reparations being made in the machinery. Last night I slept upon a bank in the dining room. All around me on banks as well as on the ground floor were taking the nights rest lady passengers, who could not sleep in their berths on account of the great heat. This morning at $4\frac{1}{2}$ the negro came to tell me that he had prepared my bath and I consequently went on deck to take it; - in coming to the staircase I was compelled to laugh heartily at the great number of ladies and gentlemen who half-naked were lying pile-mole together and sleeping on the staircase; - a sea-voyage requires particular concessions and allowances in the shape of fashion, for if we were to observe here the etiquette of

northern Ocean, we were to die here (37) under the horrible heat. — This morning at breakfast I got acquainted with a very interesting person, partner of Gill & Co. of S. Francisco, with whom I conversed more than 3 hours; — he is a man who has travelled much and possesses much knowledge & experience.

Thursday 20. March. No alteration neither in the wind nor in our progress nor in the temperature of the weather. To day at noon we were Lat. $13^{\circ}54'$ North; Long. $94^{\circ}05'$ South and the distance run was 210 miles.

Friday 21. At noon $15^{\circ}09'$ lat. north and $97^{\circ}07'$ Long. West; distance run 190 miles. At 4 p.m. we got land in sight. At $6\frac{1}{2}$ p.m. we saw on shore a fire, which we supposed to be produced by the burning of a dry grassfield kindled by the burning sun.

Saturday 22. March. All the morning we had land in sight and at 10 o'clock a.m. we landed in the harbour of Acapulco. The entrance to the harbour is most beautiful and picturesque; — on both sides thousands of feet high mountains covered with large stones and pieces of rock and with forests of Orange, Coconut, Banana, and other trees. The little bay is very deep so that we could throw anchor at the very shore. There are 7 other large sailing vessels in the harbour, which have brought Coal from England and besides 300 vessels, which serve as depositaries for Coals from which the Steamers are supplied. —

Seen from the bay the city of Acapulco presents the appearance of an African village, for with few exceptions the houses are mere huts or shelters made of 4 or 6 poles rammed in the ground and covered with shingle and cane; some of the houses have walls of the same material, but for the most part they are open; the space between the houses is filled up with palm, Coconut, & orange trees. There are but a few stonewalled buildings occupied by Spaniards or Yankees; — one Church and one fort. I went on shore at $10\frac{1}{2}$ and entered into more than 30 huts and houses. The inhabitants of the Cane-houses or huts are all a mixture of Spanish and Indian blood, and I saw at every pace & very nice and

38) regular ^{female} features. They speak very good Spanish. In the street I met 4 soldiers who led 2 prisoners, who were put together by chains; - on enquiry I learnt, that the prisoners had only a few days ago ~~been~~ committed ~~to~~ murder and robbery, and that they were now to undergo 3 years imprisonment. The chains by which they were fastened were so light, that without pain I should be able to tear them to pieces. The criminals had a false and ready to any crime look. - The soldiers were miserable looking colored wretches and mere vagabonds; their rifles mere roasted toys. - I could get no admittance to the fort, a mere heap of stones armed with a few guns and occupied by a few wretchedly looking soldiers. - This fort is on the point to fall in ruins, and the Mexican laziness does not permit of repairs. There was formerly very much sickness in Acapulco, it being entirely surrounded by enormous mountains, which ~~did not~~ ^{permitted} intercepted all wind and besides there being close to the fort a large swamp which incessantly spread out bad miasmas. But a French engineer has drained out the swamp and made a large cut in a ~~the~~ mountain, so that the wind can come in and the state of health of the town is thus considerably improved. Acapulco was formerly an important place when Mexico belonged to Spain, for at that time all east Indian produce destined for the city of Mexico, Veracruz and other ports of the interior was brought in here by Spanish vessels from Manilla, which took them in return from the numerous and ~~for~~ abundant mines of this country Gold, silver, and inferior metals such as Copper, Iron, etc but since Mexico fell off from Spain this intercourse has ceased and the mines are entirely abandoned. The Mexicans are false, ignorant arrogant ~~with~~ ^{and} bribery. The government seat is Mexico at 120 leagues or 280 miles from here. They have 1 president and each of the 18 States of this country sends to Congress 1 Senator and 2 representatives. But it is all merely pro forma, for by bribing every thing can here be rendered possible. With money in hands ~~the~~ and by bribing the Collector, the Treasurer and the clerks, whole cargoes can be transported

smuggled here. - Any rogue, who wishes
to enrich himself at the expense of the country
merely goes to the President and offers him
10,000 pesos to make him Collector, which is
immediately complied with, and the rogue
cheats them this sum 10 fold in one year.
all offices of government are here sold by
the first magistrates, who act like despotic
rogues, controlling the country with the army.

I added a few words to my letter to
Mr. G. Ellis and gave it then to the Mailmaster
to forward it. - In the market I bought
a great many oranges and some pineapples
and went on board again at abt 2 o'clock.
Scapulo is Lat. 16.42" north and Long.

98. 22 March. During our stay at Scapulo
we had on board a customhouse officer,
a fair specimen of mexican stupidity
and indolence. yesterday evening came several
off mexican officers on board to take
prisoner a young man, native from Ohio,
who, a year ago had been in partnership
with a Spaniard at Scapulo and suddenly
run away with £600, after having previously
seduced the daughter of his partner. -
He first hid himself somewhere on board
but when the officers after vain
research after him had given him up, he
all at once instituted himself their prisoner.

This morning came many indian boys
swimming to the steamer and by diving and
playing in the water all sorts of tricks they
endeavored to gain some dimes. - Thousands
of fish were seen swimming around the
ship and contriving to catch some little
of what was thrown over board. At 1
o'clock we left our anchoring place and
taking the passage to the right we passed
through immense heaps of stones wonder-
fully thrown together by the hand of nature.
All the day we had the beautiful mexican
coast in sight, presenting 2 and sometimes
even three and 4 huge ranges of ^{huge} mountains
which hid their tops in the clouds. The coun-
try is here more barren and hardly produces
anything for abt 20 miles from the coast. -

40/ This evening we saw on shore ~~slight~~
2 fires, very likely originated by the na-
tives. Pacific Ocean the 24 March. The coast
is this morning much farther off and the
high Mexican mountains look like dark
clouds. At 9 o'clock we past a steamer,
supposed to be the New Orleans ^{coming} from San Francisco.
Latitude north $17^{\circ}50'$, Long. ~~West~~ $103^{\circ}02'$
Distance run 190 miles. -

On the 25 March. Lat. $19^{\circ}32'$ north, Long.
 $106^{\circ}00'$ West. - Distance run 197. - no land
in sight. We are today in the Longitude of
the Bay of Lower California. -

On the 26 March. A steerage passenger having
died last night from Dysentery, his body was
this morning sewed up together with a piece
of old iron in linen ~~and~~, then covered with
the United States' flag and laid upon a
plank. The ships Doctor read then a short
prayer and the dead was committed to the
deep, where it disappeared instantaneously.
It is today much cooler. -

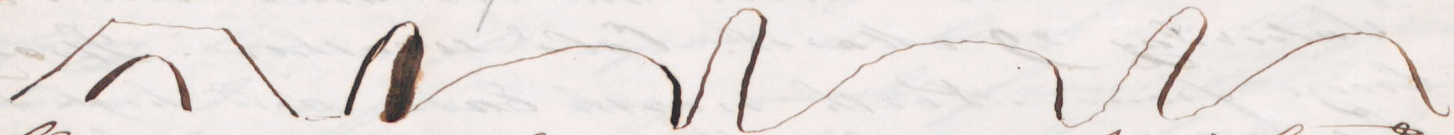
On the 27 March. To day at noon we were
 $21^{\circ}30'$ Lat. , and $109^{\circ}04'$ Long. Distance run
209 miles.

On the 27 March. It is again very cold, and
passing last night upon a bunk in the great
saloon I suffered very much from cold and
want of comfort. Henceforth I shall sleep
again in my state room. The negro having stirred
me at 4 o'clock I went up to get my bath; - the
water was very cold and from this day off I
shall bathe at noon. - From 4 till $9\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock
we had Cape Lucas, the most southern point
of Lower California in sight. - The fourth mate
having lent me his Quadrant and explained
to me its use, I tried to measure the altitude
of the Sun and to determine our latitude. -
Supposing the whole sphere of the hemisphere
divided into 360 degrees and a line drawn
from the point where we are to the ~~7~~ canopy
above, the number of degrees from the top of
this perpendicular to the edge of the Sea must
necessarily be 90 degrees, and making an allowance
of 12 minutes for the height of the vessel, there
remains $89^{\circ}48'$. I measured the height of the
Sun, which was $68^{\circ}41'$, and ~~deducting~~ these
two ciphers and adding $2^{\circ}36'$ (distance of the
Sun from the Equator), I found our latitude to
be $23^{\circ}41'$. Our Longitude was this morning
 $111^{\circ}08'$, and the Distance run 174 miles. We are

steering N. N. W. North West half West and have
 since yesterday strong head wind. Mrs Roberts
 having lent me the 3 volume of Thomas Dick
 L. L. D. of Astronomy, I read almost all the day
 long in this beautiful book, which affords me
 immense interest, - my fellow passengers are
 amusing themselves by tickling each other in
 the neck with a piece of paper rolled together
 and pressing them each other to inflict punishment
 for the offence. It being too cold in the saloon
 I slept this night for the first time
 again in my stateroom. - This afternoon we
 28 March. This morning I was compelled to
 pass Margaret's Island and a peninsula,
 both barren land full of rocks. A ship having
 wrecked here last year, the crew saved them-
 selves on this island but perished from star-
 vation, not being able to find any food. -
 Between Margaret's Island and the coast is
 a large and deep Bay celebrated for Whaling.
 28 March. This morning it was so cold, that
 I was compelled to put on winter clothes. -
 At 8 a. m. we saw a great many very
 large fish called "Black-fish", which move
 in the water like porpoises. - No land in sight.
 Today at noon we were Lat 25.45 north,
 Long 113.36 West and the distance run 84 m.
 Saturday 29 March. Cold weather. Strong
 breeze from North north East and high sea.
 Lat: 27.44 north, Long 115.11 West, distance
 150 m. This afternoon we passed 5 islands, of
 which only the largest one, called Cerros is
 on the map. All these islands consist of high
 and barren rocks and offer a splendid scenery.
 Sunday 30 March. The weather is again colder
 with a strong breeze from north. - I was
 compelled to sleep last night with two wool-
 len blankets. - This morning we had divine
 service. - Long West 116.29; Lat 30.00 North.
 Monday 31 March. This morning at 10 1/2
 we stopt in the port of San Diego, a
 miserable little place under Lat. 32.40
 Long. San Diego is divided into
 3 parts, of which a few wooden houses
 are built on the bank of the harbour, a
 few more a little farther up the coast,
 and the bulk of the town abt 4 miles
 from the stoppage-place of the vessels.
 The harbour is but small, however 30 to
 50 feet deep and enclosed by huge rocks.

42) The surface of the water is covered with a sort of very long yellow seaweed called "Kelp", which grows sometimes hundred feet long. - Having only 1 passenger to put ashore and to deliver the mail, we did not throw the anchor and went on again after 1 1/2 hours stoppage. During the whole day we had the coast in sight, covered with very high rocks, amongst which we discovered one covered with snow. These mountains are called the Coast range; the Sierra Nevada is abt 120 miles from shore in the interior of the country. Towards evening we passed 2 islands, of which one is called Catalina.

Tuesday 1 April. This morning at 5 we passed the beautiful island Santa Barbara consisting of 7 huge rocks and ~~presenting~~ presenting the most grand and picturesque sight. At first comes a high quadrangular rock, having in its center forming an immense arch or thoroughfare, large and deep enough for any man of war to pass, then comes a high ~~large~~ rock in the form of an immense cone, then a mountain, then again a cone, again a mountain, again a cone & again a mountain.



Shortly after this we saw the island Santa Cruz, then San Miguel and then San Rosa, all of them consisting of high rocks. The whole morning we see to our left the rocky coast of America.

It is a fine morning and much warmer than during the last days. At 11 o'clock we passed Point Conception. We saw on shore innumerable herds of cattle, which ran off at all speed when we passed. The coast presented continually broad & beautiful ^{plains} valleys covered with wild oats. From the beach to the mountains abt 5 miles. - We were at noon 201 miles from St Diego and Lat. 34.31 North, Long. 120.10 West. -

Wednesday 2 April. This morning at 6 1/2 we met 2 steamers viz: the "Tennessee" and the "McKim". The former being so far off we went to meet and to stop the latter in order to put on his board a passenger who had secretly come and ~~take~~ take on board at Panama and now paid his passage. A few days ago the Captain and Steward

asked round for the tickets, this man⁴³
 hid himself among the pickles, where
 he was found by one of the stewards.
 Another passenger who had also come
 on board without payment, had hid
 den himself between two mattresses,
 whence he was dragged out. He got
 through by paying \$100. The man
 whom we put this morning on board
 the McKim had come out from N. York
 without a farthing in his pocket, but
 he had been more lucky on board the
 Crescent city. Now he returns by the
 McKim to Panama. He was on board
 our steamer secluded for 2 days in the
 bathroom with water and bread.

The McKim & Tennessee left S.F.
 yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

This morning one of the steerage pas-
 sengers, an elderly man having died
 from fever, he was saved up in can-
 vas and committed to the deep, whilst
 one of the passengers, Pegginsen, read
 a funeral sermon. We see this morning
 the Californian coast involved in a
 thick fog, which is said to be peculiar
 to the environs of S.F.

In the afternoon at 2 1/2 o'clock we entered
 the Golden Gate (consisting of 2 immense
 pieces of rock in the form of a gate) and
 proceeded at a fast rate in the harbor
 of San Francisco, which is enclosed and
 sheltered by huge mountains and large
 enough to contain all the fleets of the globe.
 Soon we saw the outskirts of the city of
 S.F. and soon afterwards the city itself.
 More than 800 ^{large 3 mast} ships of all nations were
 lying close to the city and presented a grand
 and beautiful appearance. Owing to the
 numerable masts, little could be ^{seen} ~~discovered~~
 of the town ere we landed in a boat.

The rush of the passengers to get off was
 so great, that not without difficulty &
 danger could I get away from the Oregon.
 For putting a shore I was to pay 1 1/2 \$,
 for carrying the luggage to the Hotel 2 1/2 \$.

I put up at the Union Hotel, which is the best in this city and where I have to pay 7th per day. For a small bedroom on the 4th floor 6 feet long by 5 feet broad here I pay 7th per day, board included. - The streets are paved with planks, the houses for the most part of wood. The new arrival is amazed when he looks upon this bustling busy city of 40,000 inhabitants and when he thinks, that it has taken existence only 18 months ago, far before that there were only a few frame buildings.

Sacramento City April 26. Almost four weeks have past since I wrote the above and great changes have taken place in my position. I stopt at the Union Hotel only one day and took then my lodging with Dr. Stout, to whom I paid \$20 for board and lodging. After having looked around and come to the conviction, that I ought to take several weeks in order to get well acquainted with the locality and the mode of doing business in this quarter, I thought I should do as well to go for a couple of days to Sacramento to look after the affairs of my unfortunate brother, who died here May 21 last year. I therefore crossed the bay in a steamer and went up the Sacramento-river, which is much like the Chagres-river but much deeper and broader. After much difficulty I found out the tomb of my brother, and gave \$50 to the undertaker to get made a beautiful marble tombstone with inscription thereon, which has since been executed in San Francisco and the tombstone stands now on the grave. Having looked here to business and ascertained, that I do better to invest my capital in this city than at San Francisco I decided to settle down here and therefore went back to S.F. on the 7th Apr. to fetch my luggage. On the 9th inst. I returned to Sacramt. and have lived here ever since. I must avow that the climate agrees perfectly well with me - the days are hot, the nights cool and refreshing - and I like it here much better than at S.F., a few days ago an epidemic and stormy weather

where a strong gale blows all the day long.⁴⁵
 Sacramento lies in the midst of the Sacra-
 mento valley, which comprises abt 360 square
 miles and resembles an immense garden
 covered with beautiful trees and underwood
 green at all seasons of the year. An
 immense levee or dike has been erected
 at great expense to protect the city from
 inundation, which would otherwise occur
 almost every year, for from the melting of
 the snow ^{Down the mountains} the waters of the river assume
 a vast magnitude. - Though this city is still
 in its infancy, still it contains already abt
 10m inhabitants and the population is daily
 increasing. The streets are broad and very
 regular, but of course not paved and
 with very few exceptions all houses are
 of wood. The Americans are extremely
 smart in the art of tracing out towns,
 and to this city they have given 55 immense
 streets, commencing by ~~the~~ ^{Southward} and terminating
 by ~~the~~ ^{Southward}, beginning westward by 1st and ter-
 minating eastward by 31. - Thus it is
 no wonder, that most part of our city
 is covered with meadows, trees and under-
 wood and offers to the sportsman an inex-
 haustible stock of rabbits, coyotes and quails.
 The great plague of this place are the rats,
 of which there are millions. - I thought
 to find here great wealth, but I was much
 mistaken; - the wild speculations of various
 kind, but especially those in real estate,
 have killed almost every body, and men
 worth a year ago hundred thousands, have
 now nothing. Under these circumstances
 it is not all wonderful, that money is
 very tight and commands the high interest
 of from 5 to 10 and 12 per cent per month.
 But very little security can be had here and
 the utmost care and precaution is requisite
 in loaning money. In no country of the
 world have I found so much selfishness
 and such immense love of money as in
 this Colorado. With an American money goes
 over everything in the world, and the desire
 river and its tributaries divides the country into

to attain it as fast as possible brings forth
indiscribable, his boundless energy. - His
enterprising spirit, too hot for mature con-
sideration boldly goes ahead, and however fre-
quently defeated by miscalculations, he
as often tries to go ahead again; - an Amer-
ican can never become daunted. -

April 27. Today I took my bath in the
Sacramento river, went to church and visited
then Dr. Carpenter (S. on 12th str.) who wishes to
make a loan. He is one of those few men
of this city who inspire me confidence;
for he acts with caution, has a good charac-
ter and a monthly income of abt \$4000.

The foreigner who comes to this country
is lost in admiration and esteem for the
American race, in contemplating the wonder-
works, which have been achieved ^{here} in less than
2 years. But these sentiments ^{soon} gradually
disappear, when the new arriver ~~expresses~~
becomes thoroughly acquainted with the
character of the Californian Yankees, when
he sees himself surrounded by a gang
of scoundrels, when he sees that all is ^{done}
here on swindling, that all is abominable
falsehood, ~~and~~ fraud and humbug, or
in the plain Californian: that all is calculated
to shave. -

May 2. - Every day furnishes me new and
striking proofs of the sharp and cunning
character of the people I am doomed to
live with. - At first they surround me
with politeness and civilities; make me
the trustee of a thousand little confiden-
ces and when they think they have inspired
me with the fullest confidence then they make
an attempt to cheat me. At I use to think
^{here} everyone to be a rogue, ~~but~~ as I have all
my eyes about me, so they fail in their attempt
but not yet daunted they try a second time
to impose upon me. Being again frustrated in their
hopes, they leave me entirely. - Some time
ago a man of very gentlemanly appearance
~~endeavored~~ ^{endeavored} to make me his confidential and
to inspire me great friendship. When he thought
he had attained his aim, he came to my office
and asked me if I knew Dr. so and so. And
when I answered in the negative, he began to
a few days ago an captain and storekeeper

53
47
speak in the most favorable manner of this
man's character and his immense wealth
and thereupon he asked me, if I did not
wish to make that eminent person's acquaint-
ance. I acceded to it and shortly afterwards
he presented this great friend to me. The
Dr. began to talk to me of a thousand nice
things, enlarged then upon the immense and
inexhaustible treasures of California, upon
the great rise which is necessarily to take
place in the value of real estate in this
town, brought then the conversation upon
his own immense riches both in real estate
and in houses, talked then a long string
of the noble character and the great treasures
of another person (whom I accidentally knew
to be a ~~man~~ light-minded, broken and poor
man) and then suddenly by striking
himself on the forehead, he remembered
that he had that man's note for \$260 -
and drawing it out of his pocket, he requested
me to discount it at any rate. I choose
proper, far by an unforeseen accident
it happened that he had run short of cash
just that day. - He was so perfectly sure
to take me in, that he appeared immen-
sely struck and disappointed, when in answer
to his request I told him that I would not
give five pence for his note, but that
he could get any amount of money from
me by affording sufficient un doubted security.

14 May. Having determined to settle down
permanently in Sacramento City I thought
it the greatest duty incumbent upon me
to travel through the country, to visit the
various towns and villages in the mining dis-
tricts, to inspect the diggings and the different
ways in which gold is won, in order to gather
at least some superficial idea of this country's
wealth and to see the resources of this city.

With this intention I started on the 14 May
at 9 1/2 o'clock in the morning by the steamer
"Dana" to Marysville. It was a fine but very
cold day and I froze, though wrapped up in 2
blankets. After having gone up the Sacramento
river and arrived at Marysville we entered the town.

to attain it as fast as possible. ¹⁸⁵¹Brins L. it
for 30 miles and left to ^{the} right hand the American
river, we went up the Feather river, leaving
the Sacramento to the left. Having proceeded
in the former for 20 miles, we entered the Yuba
and after having run in it for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. we landed
at Marysville. Fare on the steamer \$5. We passed
on the road the cities of Nicolai, Plumas &
Suttersville of which a year ago were entertained
very high ideas, but which have never become
and will never become anything. At Suttersville
I saw a great many of the native Indians, who
half or entirely naked were running about their
dwellings, consisting of heaps of earth. - I stopped
at Marysville in the City Hotel, where I had very
bad accommodations and victuals, though I was
to pay very less. Marysville is nicely situated
on a hill on the river's side and the climate
is considered extremely healthy. Shorekeepers are
doing a very good business as they have to
supply the miners all along the Yuba river,
but Marysville is thought to become a very dead
place when the water ~~is~~ for want of sufficient
water the river ~~to~~ become unnavigable. -
On the 15th at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a.m. I went off a foot
to the Yuba-diggings, and after having passed
Long-Bar, I came to Parkisbar, where I stopped
for the night at the national Hotel, a small
carriage-house with awful accommodations
but good victuals. After dinner I went down
to the river to see the miners working. - They
cannot do much just now owing to the high water.
Every one has his claim, but usually 4 or 5 indi-
viduals join together in a company; sometimes
one man hires workmen; - one of them loosens
the earth, two others put it with shovels in wheel
barrows and carry it to the seves, which another
man shakes continually; water is brought into
the seves either by pumping or by means of long
hoses, which are placed in the river in places where
it forms a little fall, so that the power of the
stream forces the water along the hoses into
the seves. From these latter dirt is brought into
the pan and gradually cleaned more. - Parkis-
bar city offers a splendid view on the river
and the adjacent mountainous country. Across
the rapid Yuba-stream is established a ferry
which is drawn by means of a tow; fare
25. I departed on the 16th at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a.m.
from Parkisbar, crossed the river and went
up the road to Nevada City, then ascending
immense, steep hills, then descending into
deep valleys. For ^{about} 8 miles I travelled together
two days ago

with 3 Chinamen, with whom I could in no way make myself understood. On the top of a high mountain I saw an indian ranchee. Quite fatigued and exhausted I arrived in the evening at 6 o'clock at Nevada City, a small and extremely nasty place in the midst of a pine-forest, and took up my lodgings at the french Restaurant of Gaudin, where I made the acquaintance of the professor of languages J. Kowalewski, who spoke marvellously well the russian language. On the 7th at 6 1/2 a.m. I went from Nevada to the Gold Run, a large valley, where plenty of gold is found. I inspected there a great many tunnels from which the waste dirt and lead is drawn out either by horsepower or by hand-work. The lead is cleaned by sluicing and yields fair profits. - This valley seemed to be extremely rich of the pure stuff, for gold was glimpsing every where and even in the mud which hung to my boots I saw many particles of this precious metal. - I proceeded on to Grass valley (abt 6 m. distant from Nevada) where I visited the various Quartz-mills, of which three are already in full operation, whilst three others are nearly completed. - As I understood from several of the proprietors and their workmen, Quartz-grinding pays exceedingly well and Hepler assured me, that he could easily clear \$1000 per week above all expences. The Quartz is dug in several places on the hills, brought in wagons to the mills, burnt, put under the stamps; - water is running continually on it and brings the pulverized Quartz through fine sieves into two large basons, from which the water runs off, whilst the mud remains. Thence the mud is under the influence of water put into large sieves, which are shaken by the machinery; - the mud is gradually taken off and the pure stuff remains. - Between the Quartz-mills I found a frenchman at work with the gait so characteristic in his countrymen; he was working in a small creek and made, according to his assertion 6 to 7 \$ a day. - Close to him stood some

to attain it as fast as possible. Some of the
several Indian women and children, who were
beseeching the Frenchman to put into the pans,
which they were stretching out to him some
of the dirt which he dug out; - he granted
their request and they eagerly ran then to
the canal to wash the gold out from it.

One of the women being in mourning, she
had her cheeks painted black and her ^{hair} ~~uncolored~~
full of pit. I dined in Pickham's Hotel
and proceeded then by a wagon to Rough
and Ready, where we paused for the night,
though we arrived already at 2 p. m.
We stopt with Miss Downey in the
"Western Exchange", which was all the day
long crowded to excess, there being three women
in the house. Women have a great charm
for men, which is particularly perceptible
with those who have been excluded from
female society for some time; even the
society of an old and deformed woman
has then something gratifying in it.

The night was very cold and I suffered
much being located just under the roof,
it was blowing a strong gale accompanied
by heavy rain. - Our team ~~is~~ set off
at abt 9 a. m. and though we had a
carriage, ~~coffer~~ we were to suffer much
from the rain and cold. -

~~Dejamos~~ a Sacramento el Lunes
19 Mayo. Deseario ver al hermoso
valle de Sonoma, lo que me habian
mucho ponderado, yo me fui a San
Francisco el Lunes 26 Mayo a las
dos despues de medio dia, y pare ~~te~~
en la fonda llamada Rafsette house,
donde encontré a un criado holandés.
El vapor habiendo sido anunciado en el
periodico para el 27, yo me fui a las
seis por la mañana al lugar de donde
debía ~~de~~ despedirse, pero no habia alla
vapor ninguno y me dijeron que ya ha-
bia salido al vapor el dia antes. Por con-
siguiente yo era forzado de quedarme en
San Francisco el dia entero. Debía sufrir
mucho del fastidio, porque no tenia yo asunto
ninguno. En fin el 28 Mayo a las 9 de la
o few days ago am

mañana nos despedimos. Teniendo un fuerte viento contrario, íbamos muy lentamente y ciertamente me hubiera fastidiado mucho, si por dicha mia no hubiese encontrado a bordo el Profesor F. G. Reeger de Sonoma, hombre muy interesante, que había ~~via~~ viajado mucho y visto gran parte del mundo. Jamás de mi vida he visto hombre così amable, afable y prudente que el Sr. R. Con igual facilidad hablaba el inglés, francés, alemán, italiano, portugués, español, holandés, y sin duda alguno es también profundamente versado en las lenguas griega y latina. — Como me han siempre proporcionado mucho gusto las lenguas extranjeras, inmenso gusto me dio el hablar con Sr. R. en diferentes idiomas y così el tiempo se pasó muy pronto. Llegamos al embarcadero a las cinco de la tarde, y de allí fuimos llevados por un carruaje a Sonoma ^{cientos} mil habitantes. Mucho me gusta el hermoso valle de S. sembrado de millones de flores y el aire fresco y sano que se respira. — La tierra es muy fértil y el Sr. Vallejo ha producido en un pequeño jardín para quince mil pesos de vino. Ciertamente, si las minas de oro no hubiesen sido descubiertas las tierras se vendrían aquí muy caras, pero, como ahora el trabajo cuesta sumamente caro, ^{ninguno} no piensa aquí de agricultura y las tierras no tienen precio ninguno. Por mi parte yo no querría vivir a Sonoma, pero hay algunos que prefieren la soledad de los campos al ruido de las grandes ciudades. Yo despedí me de S. el Sábado 31. May por la diligencia a Napa, donde tomamos la comida y a la cinco de la tarde llegamos a Benicia, de donde yo parti a las seis y media de la tarde por el vapor Senator y llegué a Sacramento

lo attain it as fast as possible. Brings L. to
a la una y media. -

Mis sola ocupacion aqui siendo
el prestar dinero sobre hypotecas de
tierras y casas, tengo casi nada que
hacer, y como desde mi niñez soy
acostumbrado de trabajar desde la
mañana hasta la tarde, no puedo yo
describir la impaciencia y el fastidio
que me atormentan. Ademas el calor
durante el dia es insuportable y
mucho me hace sufrir, porque yo tengo
muchoa sangre. La sociedad de Sacramento
es compuesta de aventureros, cuyo
sola ambition y deseo es el enrique-
cerse a costa ajena; no hay aqui
compania de mi gusto, no hay pasatien-
pos que me recrean y de todo mi
corazon deseo yo volver cuanto antes
en Europa. Pero como el viaje de San-
Petersburgo por aqui, como tambien el
trasporto del dinero me han costado
(muchos) ^{deseo} yo recuperar mis enormes gastos
y volver despues por la China.
Si Dios quiere yo me embarquare
a San Francisco al fin de este año
para Canton por un buque de vela,
visitare despues todos los principales
puertos en las Indias y proseguire
mi viaje por Egipto y Italia en
Alemania. ~~Despues~~ Despues me colo-
care a ~~Petersburgo~~ porque de todas
las ciudades que he visitado de mi vida
prefiero ~~Petersb.~~ sus amables y afables habi-
tantes, sus hermosas y muy limpias
casas, sus bellas calles, su delicioso
clima, todo me gusta mucho, a ~~Petersb.~~
Jamás he encontrado un extranjero que
no hubiese hablado con los mayores
elogios de ~~Petersb.~~ Todo es muy barato
a ~~Petersb.~~ viviendo en la primera fonda
y teniendo coche y caballos no se puede
gastar mas de dos mil duros al
año. - En verdad ~~Petersb.~~ al. cibo
de mis deseos, pero antes de verle
tengo de visitar muchos otros paises
few days ago

San Francisco June 4th 1850. A most horrible disaster has befallen this City! a conflagration greater than any of the preceding fires has reduced nearly the whole city to ashes.

I arrived here last night at 10½ o'clock and put up at the Union-Hotel on the Plaza. ~~I might~~ have slept a quarter of an hour, when I was awoken by loud cries in the street, "fire, fire" and by the awful sound of the alarm bell. I sprang up in all haste and looking out of the window I saw that a frame building only 20 or 30 paces from the Union-Hotel was on fire. I dressed in all haste and ran out of the house but scarcely had I reached the end of Clay-street when I saw already the Hotel on fire from which I had just run out. Pushed on by a complete gale the fire spread with an appalling rapidity, sweeping away in a few minutes whole streets of frame buildings. ~~and houses~~ Neither the ironhouses nor the brickhouses (which were hitherto considered as quite fireproof) could resist the fury of the element; the latter crumbled together with incredible rapidity, whilst the former got red-hot, then white-hot and fell together like card-houses. Particularly in the ironhouses people considered themselves perfectly safe and they remained in them to the last extremity. As soon as the walls of the ironhouses getting red-hot the goods inside began to smoke, the inhabitants wanted to get out, but usually it was already too late, for the locks and hinges of the doors having extended or partly melted by the heat the doors were no more to be opened. Sometimes by burning their hands and arms people succeeded to open the doors and to get out, but finding themselves then surrounded by an ocean of flames they made but a few paces, staggered and fell, rose again and fell again in order not to rise any more. It was tried in vain to arrest the progress of the fire by the blowing up of houses with gunpowder. Wishing to

to attain it as fast as possible. ⁵⁴ avoid dangers I went up Montgomery street and ascended ^(at 300 feet high) Telegraph-hill, which is a mountain close to the city. It was a frightful but sublime view, in fact the grandest spectacle I ever enjoyed. The fire continued to spread in all directions sweeping away the whole of Washington street, Kearny street, Montgomery street, California street, Sansome street and many others and except a few houses on Battery street, Bush street and on the Hillside the whole beautiful city was burned down. The roaring of the storm, the cracking of the gunpowder, the cracking of the falling stone walls, ~~and~~ the cries of the people and the wonderful spectacle of an immense city burning in a dark night all joined to make this catastrophe awful in the extreme. A report having spread out among the people that the fire had been caused by French incendiaries, the scorn of the enraged populace fell upon the French and many a poor French chap was thrown headlong in the flames and consumed. - I remained for the night in the restaurant on Telegraph hill and went at 6 in the morning down to the city. It was a horrible sight to ~~see~~ ^{the} smouldering ashes and ruins of this a day before so flourishing city. Whilst I saw a great many Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen and other foreigners half in despair sitting and weeping on the ashes of their destroyed property, the Americans never daunted, laughing and joking among themselves just as if nothing had happened, went boldly ahead to construct new houses and I saw them in many places at 6 o'clock in the morning busy to lay on the still hot ashes of their former buildings the foundations for new ones. In the morning from 6 till 10 it is very hot in San Francisco; then all at once a strong gale springs up and from 10 a.m. off the cold increases till 3 o'clock in the morning, so that it is impossible to walk here during the day after 10 or during the night without a very thick overcoat.

Si hago el viaje por la China y las Indias, en tal caso visitaré tambien Jerusalem, no por preocupaciones religiosas, sino para satisfacer mi curiosidad.

July 31. Since writing the foregoing pages my position in the world has undergone a most memorable change to my advantage.

Having during my recent excursion in the mining districts fully satisfied myself as to the enormous wealth of this Country and the immense resources of Sacramento City, I established here already in the beginning of June a banking-house for the purchase of Gold dust and the sale of "Exchange" on the United States and Europe.

I have got two clerks, one an American of the name of A. H. Grim and native from Cleveland in Ohio; the other a Spaniard Miguel de Estrustegui native of San Sebastian in Biscaya (Old Spain); to each of them I pay \$250 (at 360 ~~pts~~ Rubles Silver) per month. My office is in the house on the corner of Front and J. streets, which being built entirely of stone and iron, is considered ~~—~~ perfectly fireproof. Availing myself of an opportunity offering I bought from Barton Lee & Co (bankers of this city who recently failed with nearly 2 millions of Silver rubles) an immense fire- and thiefproof safe weighing nearly 200 Puds, but I had great difficulty in conveying it to my office. I had 20 men and 12 yokes of oxen ~~to~~ one whole day at work to bring it only across the street. — Gold dust comes in plentifully and I buy on an average 5 Puds per day. My purchases go for the most part to the house of Rothschild at London, whose branch establishment at San Francisco supplies me by ~~the~~ every night's steamer ~~the~~ with the necessary Coin. The continued great heat of ~~from~~ 100 to 125 degrees Fahrenheit

to attain it as fast as possible

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56 brings forth which accelerates the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, and the exhalation of the many swamps and ponds with stagnant water all around the town - all this contributes to infect the air and to produce much sickness.

Ague, isthmus-fever, diarrhea, dysentery, erysipelas etc are taking away hundreds of hopeful men and quickly people our cemetery, whose number of graves is several times larger than the number of the population of our city, though the latter was only founded some 3 years ago.

The thieves of this country having invented the slungshot, which ensures additional success to their criminal industry, great caution is now requisite and my 2 clerks and myself we go night and day armed with Colt's revolving-pistols (each of which can kill 5 men in as many seconds) and long bowie-knives. I always get up at 5 o'clock in the morning, take at 5 1/2 my breakfast at the Orleans hotel and open my office at 6 o'clock to shut it at 10 o'clock in the evening. During the whole day my office is crowded with people and I seldom get my dinner before 8 o'clock at night.

1 September. Since writing the above I have taken one more clerk, a certain Doctor Lewis Jagnisch, native of Germany. Dr Jagnisch is reputed to be the greatest geologist of modern times and has written many valuable books about Geology; - after having travelled many years in company of the Duke of Newwied in geological pursuits both in Southern Europe and America, he came after a long series of misfortunes and misery to California to try his luck at the mines. But not being able to stand the hardships and fatigue connected with mining, he came exhausted in body and mind to Sacramento to offer himself to me as clerk and I took him more from compassion than from want of a the right person.

additional clerk. Unfortunately D. J. is a bad ⁵⁷ calculator and makes many mistakes.

My business is now on an enormous scale and my profits are large. If in former years I had known that I should one day gain only one quarter of what I earn now, I should have thought myself ~~the~~ the happiest of men, but now I feel myself very unfortunate, since I am separated by a distance of 12,000 versts from St. Petersburg where all my hopes, all my desires are concentrated. In fact, in the midst of the hurricanes on the roaring oceans, in dangers and hardships, in toil and difficulties, in the whirlwind of amusements and in the bustle of business my beloved Russia, my charming St. Petersburg is constantly before my eyes. Whilst here in Sacramento I can every moment expect to be murdered or robbed, I can in Russia sleep tranquilly in my bed without any fear for my life or property, for thousand eyes of justice watch there over the peaceful inhabitant.

Whilst ~~in~~ nearly the whole western Europe is constantly alarmed by impending disturbances, Russia ~~is~~ ^{by far} the most powerful ~~F~~ and the largest of all empires that ever existed or that will ever exist) beams with the bright ray of eternal peace thanks to its wise and most glorious emperor Nicolas.

It is not without immense gratification and pride that I witness the great admiration ^{reference} and ~~admiration~~ with which the americans speak of our great monarch.

My bank is from early till late constantly jammed, crammed and rammed full of people from all nations and I have to speak all the day long in 8 languages. In fact if I knew a hundred languages it would not be sufficient to speak to every one in his native tongue. The people I have most to deal with are americans, mexicans and chinamen, but the last mentioned bring but little gold to market and I have never been able to buy from a Chinaman more than 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ at a time.

to attain it as fast as possible business

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The Chinamen who come to this country are a very harmless, honest ^(and industrious) set of people and I never heard of any fraud being committed by any one of them. They have founded in this country ~~4~~ Chinese cities to which they have given the names; Peking, Hong Kong, Canton & Nanking and thousands of people continuing to pour in from the Celestial empire, the aforesaid cities are fast gaining in extent. The Chinamen wear immense straw hats, fully as large as a ladies' umbrella, a wide jacket which reaches to the knees, wide trousers and very high shoes, of which the lower part is of wood and furnished with enormous heels and the upper part of thin cloth. - The Mexicans are a lazy and false class of people without the least education and I never saw any one of them who was able to write his name; - the lower and middle classes of Mexicans cover themselves instead of coat and waistcoat with gaudy colored, embroidered blankets called "sarapas", which mode of dress is peculiar to all Spanish races of South America, but of different color. The Mexican "sarapas" are red, yellow, green and blue, the neogranadian gray and blue, the Peruvian & Chilean blue and white. From New Granada, Peru & Chile there have also many thousands come over to California. The neogranadians are of the same character ^{& habits} as the Mexicans whereas the Peruvians and Chileans are a good natured very industrious race of people, particularly the latter who are celebrated for their great assiduity, perseverance and gentlemanly behaviour. Alas! the Chileans are the only nation which has ~~not~~ derived great profit by their independence from Spain. The Kanakans, inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, of which likewise thousands have made this country their asylum, are of brown color. - their extreme laziness and ignorance does not allow them to apply themselves to any work whatever and they live from robbing and marauding. But the meanest and most disgusting people I ever saw are the Californian Indians, who are of copper-red color and stand but very little above the beasts, of which they have the habits. They are of small height and have most deformed features; - ~~their front is overgrown with thick~~ they have thick black hair of which also the forehead is overgrown as far as the eyes. They are extremely dirty and live like ants in heaps of the night soil.

earth, in which the literally roast, the fire being kindled in the midst of the earthen-hut and only a small opening being pratized at the top for the passage of the smoke. They are constantly armed with bows and quivers filled (stuck) with arrows and are a thievish miserable race. All of them are attacked by venereal sickness, which the baby sucks with the milk of the mother, or, as medical men affirm of which he is attacked in the mothers womb.

1. November. I have just recovered from a severe fever which has confined me to bed for nearly 3 weeks. I caught it on the 4th October with frequent vomiting and chills in quick succession with great heat. On the 5th my whole body was covered with yellow spots and from the 6th to the 20th I was lying in continual ravery. My accommodation and attendance was most miserable indeed my bed being in the office of which the fore- and back-doors are constantly open. My physicians did not administer me any thing but quinine and calamel, but in spite of this poisonous medicine my strong constitution triumphed at last and I am now again feeling quite smart. My brother died here 1 1/2 years ago from the very same sickness and according to the doctors assertions there is no chance for my recovery if the fever catches me a second time. My clerk The geologist L. Sagnisch having got from his daughter in Plöosburg near Philadelphia the news that his wife was severely ill, he left me on the 4th October San José in Santa Clara Valley, Janry 20. 1852

On the 4th inst I was again seized by a malignant fever and despairing of my life in case I remained in the poisonous climate of Sacramento, I went forthwith by the steamer down to San Francisco and thence to San José in the beautiful valley of Santa Clara, where I stopt at the house of Dr Davini an Italian, who paid particular attention to me at the trifling fee of \$5 (at \$17) per diem. Be it for the skill of the doctor or for the purity of the air, or for the change of climate, I soon became convalescent and now feel strong enough to return tomorrow to Sacramento after having only for a single week been confined to bed. The Santa Clara valley is surrounded by huge mountains, in which however no gold is found. The temperature is exceedingly mild.

to attain it as fast as possible. Brinas

60 and during all the time that I have been here the thermometer stood abt 20 degrees Reaumur. The recent rains have moistened the ~~in~~ earth and fields, meadows and trees are in the flower of spring and offer a most beautiful aspect.

Since I have left the bed, I am every day making an excursion on horseback and pay one dollar for each hour. In company of a gentleman who is likewise residing at Dr Davini's and who is a native from the Argentinian Republic in South America, I took yesterday, in a gig which I had hired at \$10, a ride to Quicksilvermines, which are about 12 versts from here. This Quicksilvermine is asserted by far to exceed in richness both of quality and quantity the celebrated Almaden quicksilverworks in old Spain. It belongs to a company in San Francisco, who are realizing immense treasures out of the mine, in spite of their tremendous expences which amount to more than \$5000 (\$7000) every day. There are ~~more than~~ 500 workmen constantly employed and each of them gets \$8 (\$11.40 ^{cop}) per day the labor being very unwholesome. The inspectors get 20, 30 & 40¢ per day. I entered the shaft for a considerable distance and fully satisfied myself, that the mine is inexhaustible. The pieces of rock are all pregnant with Quicksilver.

The shaft is nearly on the top of a 2500 feet high mountain, whence the rock is brought down by oxen-teams to the manufacture where it is distilled. For miles around the mine are springs of Soda water, which exceeds in flavour and purity any artificial Soda water I ever tasted.

Sacramento February 17th I had to day the visit of ^[Mr. Rotschek] ~~Stekongpr~~ ^[Mr. Rotschek] ~~Tabpuroburo~~ ^[Mr. Rotschek] ~~Pomueke~~ from St Petersburg, and I invited him to dine with me. Mr Rotschek is a very talented man who has travelled much and seen a great deal of the world. He speaks and writes with the greatest fluency Spanish, English, French, Portuguese, German, Italian ~~and~~ Dutch and Russian and is deeply versed in literature and many other useful sciences. I enjoyed till a late hour the most interesting conversation of Mr Rotschek and I must avow that I never in my life saw an abler or a cleverer man than him. After having spent a day in the society of such the night was.

a beautifully educated man as Mr. Rothschild, it will appear double onerous and disgusting to me to-morrow to converse with the people I am doomed to live with in California. Mr. Rothschild is constructing on the Yuba-river a mill for the washing of Gold-dust, and I do not in the least doubt that with his iron-will and the steadiness of his capacious mind he will succeed to accumulate large wealth in this country. A heavy rain-storm has set in upon us a fortnight ago and has continued since without intermission, in consequence of which the miners in the Dye-diggings have now a great abundance of water and are reaping rich harvests. The waters both in the American- and Sacramento-rivers are rising rapidly and if the storm continues but for a few days longer, the artificial embankments which surround the city will be put to a severe test.

I believe that no where in the world gambling is carried on to a more alarming extent than in this city and the gambling-houses, of which there are a dozen are night and day crowded with people, principally miners, who are losing here in a few minutes what they have accumulated during years of hard labor and privations. How immense the persons is who make gambling their profession is evident from the fact that when I first came to this city \$8000 (\$1500 GR) monthly rent was paid for one gambling-table in the Eldorado-Saloon.

Every thing is very dear here. Clerks in banking houses get \$250 to \$300 a month; in shops from \$150 to 250. Waiters get \$100 to \$150 per month. Cooks get from \$100 to \$350 a month. Female servants are very scarce and it is very difficult to get even a negress at \$150 a month.

Eggs are exceedingly scarce here and are paid \$1- (1 R 40 Cop S. Silver) each. Butter is sent out here from the eastern States (Massachusetts and New York) and though it has to make the immense voyage round the Cape Horn it is still well preserved and was sold here \$2- per pound, - but now it has fallen to \$1-. Milk costs \$1- per bottle. Veal, ~~turtle~~, pork, salmon, caryotes, rabbits and venison costs \$1- per pound, whilst beef varies between 30 and 50 Cents per pound. The wages of laborers here in the city are from 5 to 8 \$ per day, whilst

to attain it as fast as possible *Br. man*

common)

(workmen) by the hour get \$1 for each hour.

Sacramento March 8th. Since writing the above the incessant rain had caused the waters of the rivers to rise uninterruptedly, till they reached last night an awful height being in different places level with the "levee". Last night at 12 1/2 o'clock we were suddenly awoken by the tolling of the alarm bell and made aware of the impending danger. The levee on the Sacramento had given way in one small place, and the opening becoming every moment larger. I run to the place of the disaster and assisted in stopping the opening, but all endeavors were fruitless and the water widened it every moment more and more and gushed through with increasing impetuosity. All at once ~~the~~ a large piece of the levee on which we stood was loosened under our feet and gave way with a tremendous crash. I was with a number of others thrown into the water and taken away by the current for a considerable distance. We had some difficulty to get out ~~and~~ after a most disagreeable bath of muddy water and some bruises and contusions. The streets of the city filled with great rapidity; in some places the water stood 10 to 12 feet deep and people had to save themselves on the 2^d floor of the houses. The loss of goods damaged or lost by the fire was most enormous. The house where I lived being built upon a small elevation, I had ~~no water~~ in the bank no water, the latter coming only up to the level of the ground floor. As soon as the terrors of the first impression caused by the flood had passed, people thought of diverting themselves and to make the best of it. A great number of small ^{flat} boats were made in all haste of planks; rafts were put together and soon the communication was every where restored. The streets presented a most burlesque appearance; here a horse dragging a raft with people, there a man in a cask rowing with some pieces of wood, there some boats capsizing etc. Some people are said to have made a hundred dollars in a single day by conveying people across the streets.

16 March. The flood stood at its extreme height only 4 days but then quickly abated but large ponds of stagnant water remained both in and all around the town, which under a constant & deadly heat of from 30 to 40 degrees Reaumur produced a poisonous miasma and much fever, ague, dysentery etc. the regular

San Jose March 30th. I was unfortunate enough⁶³ to catch the fever again on the 17th inst and after having for several days been tormented by chills and vomiting, with yellow spots over all my body ~~and~~ and in the impossibility to get up from bed, finding myself in a complete state of exhaustion and frequent ravery; my clerks in conformity to the directions previously given by me for such an event, I wrapped me up in blankets and sent ~~me~~ in a senseless state under the attendance of a servant by the steamer down to San Francisco and thence by a coach to San Jose. Till the 28th inst I have been lying in a ~~to~~ most desperate state and in ^{almost} continual ravery, but at last my strong constitution bore off the victory and already today I have been able to get up for a couple of hours. If my convalescence continues I shall probably return the day after tomorrow to Sacramento give over my business to Mr D. Davidson, agent for Rothschild at San Francisco and return as soon as possible to my beloved Russia, for I feel I should not ~~possibly~~ survive if I caught another time the fever.

Sacramento April 7th. On passing through San Francisco on 2^d inst I represented to Mr D. Davidson the impossibility of my remaining any longer in the poisonous climate of Sacramento and requested him to take over my business without any further responsibility for myself, to which he consented and he came up yesterday to settle our accounts. Every thing having now been settled and arranged between us, I go by this day's steamer with aforesaid friend down to San Francisco and leave to morrow by the steamer "Golden Gate" for Panama.

Pacific Ocean Latitude North 38°, Longitude South 125°. On board the United States' mail steamer "Golden Gate" April 8. at 8 o'clock at night. I returned last night and took this morning my ticket for the steamer. Feeling myself still very ill, I preferred taking a stateroom in the upper cabin for myself, for which I had to pay \$600- (\$840). We started this afternoon at 2 o'clock under the thunder of the canons and passed at

to attain it as fast as possible Bremen

at 6 o'clock the entrance to the Bay of San Francisco called "Golden Gate". With full steam and a fair wind we are now dancing fast over the waves of the Pacific Ocean with direction to the South. In spite of my frequent severe illness and the frequent pretty large deficiencies which I found in my Cash, and which I can only attribute to the dishonesty of my Clerks, I have all reason to be perfectly satisfied with my success in California and most assuredly among those who leave this Country there is hardly one in a hundred thousand, who has done as well as myself. Nothing exceeds my joy and exultation in finding myself away from California, which seemed destined to become my grave.

April 10
Scapulo in Mexico (Latitude North 17° , Long $102\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$). We arrived here this morning after a Splendid run of only 7 days and stop here to take Coals and refreshments. Our noble steamer is crowded to excess having on board just 1300 passengers, representatives of almost any nation of the globe. She is of 4000 tons burthen, of 1500 horses power and is certainly the largest and quickest steamer in the world. To day whilst we were lying here in the harbor there arrived three ocean steamers from Panama with passengers from New York and New Orleans; namely the "Wilfried Scott" (which has completed the run from N. York round Cape Horn to Scapulo in 45 days) with 700 passengers, the "New Orleans" with 650 passengers and the "Northerner" with 800 passengers. These three steamers were lying alongside of us and it struck me most wonderfully, what a difference exists in the disposition of those passengers who go out to and those who return from California. On board the above mentioned steamers the passengers were dancing and singing all the day long on deck, talking of nothing but of the golden mountains which they were going to accumulate in California - all was joyful enthusiasm and hilarity. On board our steamer however things looked quite different, out of 1300 passengers there was not a single one whose physiognomy evinced joyful excitement, no body of us sang or danced, all of us appeared equally

serious or downbeaten in spirits. Because the mind of the most part of us was ~~totally~~ taken up by ⁶⁵ the consideration what long and sour faces their friends at home would make on seeing them return with ~~7~~ disappointed hopes and empty pockets, whilst those few of us who had realized fortunes in California were absorbed by the most serious considerations how to bring the money safely home and how to employ it afterwards to advantage.

Pacific Ocean Latitude North 13. Apr 18.

Yesterday ^{at 4 o'clock p.m.} we experienced in the Gulf of Tehuantepec a most frightful Typhoon from the West South West and ~~the~~ such was the fury of the wind that it knocked down the waves ~~and~~; in fact there was no wave visible ~~and~~ the ocean presented to the eye one immense sheet of boiling foam.

The typhoon lasted 4 hours, during which our steamer lay completely and nearly motionless on one side, so much that the cross-masts and the tops of the main-masts were continually bathed in the sea. The roaring & howling of the typhoon was of such frightful force that even in the cabin it was impossible to understand what we cried each other in the ears at the pitch of the voice. Even the boldest of our seamen lost all hope and all expected every second that we should be set upside down.

After 4 hours of cold and trembling horror the typhoon abated gradually which we could observe by the increasing rolling and shaking of the steamer. At midnight it was again perfectly calm, ~~and~~ but the waves which had commenced rising when the typhoon abated were still rolling mountains high. To day it rains very hard and I am afraid that the rainy season has fairly set in.

Panama April 24th. We ~~arrived~~ anchored this afternoon at 6 o'clock in the bay of Panama about 2 miles from the city and were immediately surrounded by a large number of boats to take us off

to attain it as fast as possible. ~~But~~ ^{When}

66 But we could not leave the steamer before the harbor-master came on board, which lasted till 7 1/2 o'clock. ~~I~~ I did not get away before 8 o'clock.

I was with 6 other passengers in ^{one boat}. When we were abt 200 paces from the shore some twenty naked natives threw themselves in the water, and approached us swimming tendering their services to carry our luggage to any place in the town where we might wish to stop.

But when we refused to let take it before reaching the shore, they seized our things with impetuosity, the one taking a trunk, the other a carpetbag, the other a hatbox, and having swum with them a shore ~~and~~ ^{they} ~~swimming~~ ^{running} them away with them and disappeared in the dark of the night. Several of my fellow-passengers were robbed in this way of all they had earned in California. But as to myself, I was prepared for these tricks and sitting on my luggage ~~I threatened to~~ with my revolving pistol in one hand and my dagger in the other I threatened to shoot or stab the first man who attempted to carry off anything of my luggage. After having fairly landed I engaged to men ^{at 1 dollar each} to take my trunks to the Hotel ~~and~~ watching them closely and menacing to blow out the brains of the first who would attempt to run away, I at last got safely to the American Hotel, where I got very bad accommodation for the night and stinking victuals.

Hoping to find a steamer on the Atlantic side ~~and~~ being afraid that the rainy season would soon render the roads across the mountains impossible, I and Mr Livingston in company of many hundred others set off on the slippery and perilous way. I had 3 mules, for which I paid \$40. The rain continued to pour down in torrents so that soon we had not a bit of dry cloth on. The small mountain ^(gulches) brooks and rivulets had grown up to rapid streams and the ~~small~~ narrow mules-track was slippery in the extreme, particularly on the declivity of the mountains. The mule is a wonderfully clever beast; - when we came on mules' back one might

to a mountain gulch or rivulet resting on large ⁶⁷
~~the~~ slippery stones, then the mule looks attentively
 for a few seconds in the water, draws his four legs
 together and slips down the stone, and then putting
 his foot on some crevice or inequality of the
 opposite stone he jumps out of the dilemma
 with great agility. Sometimes my bridle tore
 and then the mule feeling himself free, imme-
 diately jumped into the thicket to feed on
 some foliage and I had then to glide instantly
 backward down to avoid certain destruction,
 for I should have been literally hanged ~~in~~
 the thick branches entangled with ivy.
 Quite exhausted by fatigue we at last reached
 Gorgona by 6 1/2 p.m. and I with many others
 put up at the Railroad Hotel, where I slept
 on my trunks. Next morning (26 April) at
 5 o'clock I was awoke by the cries of an Irishman
 who having drunk rather too big a draught the
 night before, was robbed of his trousers con-
 taining a purse with sum 500 dollars. The city
 police was called in, but all searches were in vain.
 The Irishman came from St Thomas and wanted to
 go to California, where he said to have made a con-
 siderable sum on a previous visit. At 8 o'clock
 I with some 7 other passengers hired at the
 rate of 2 dollars each a boat ~~and~~ of a hollow
 tree and went down on the Chagres-river to a
 "Frijol", whence we proceeded by the railway to a
 spot called "Atsimwall" on Navy Bay which is
 part of the Carabian Sea. On the way down to "Fri-
 jol" we saw a great many Crocodiles which like
 old stems of trees were lying on the banks of the river.
 We also killed a large ^{with the oars} Aligator on the ground of the
 river. We had to wait for the railway train till
 3 o'clock and only at 3 1/4 we started. ~~The~~ The whole
 way from Frijol to Atsimwall leads over continual
 swamps covered with an impenetrable forest of
 palm-trees and thousands of other trees of the tropical
 climes. Though the distance is only 20 miles we
 wanted 3 hours to perform it and only arrived at
 Atsimwall after sun-down. In stead of Coals we used
 for fuel the wood of palm-trees. This railway small
 as it is, is a most stupendous work. Hundred thou-
 sands of immense piles had to be driven in
 the ground and ~~at~~ the top of them were then
 again laid beams across and were heaped up with
 earth to render the ground solid. At Atsimwall

to attain it as fast as possible. ⁵⁴ ⁶⁸ the railway goes for a long distance through the water of the bay on a sort of bridge formed by long rows of immense piles rammed in the ground, and on which the rails are laid out with great skill.

This railway can be said to have been built on the bones of many many thousands of americans and europeans, who fell victims to this most poisonous climate. The white man cannot stand the hard work on swamps under the perpendicular rays of the sun and out of one hundred labourers often 50 or 60 die from fever, dysentery, diarrhea or ague ere they are one month here.

The directors of the Panama railway not being any more able to engage workmen in the United States, they have now directed their attention to Carthagena, Santa Martha and the various ports of the island Jamaica, whence they bring the negroes and natives to work here, and indeed with great success, for these people having been born under a similar climate, are able to live and work here.

We expected for certain to find a steamer in Navy Bay, but to our utmost vexation and disappointment there was none, the "Crescent City" having gone the same morning. We found ourselves in the most miserable situation imaginable, for the rain poured down in torrents and no house was ^{there} ~~to be found~~ to give us shelter, only one house having as yet been erected for the american consul. Thus we made the best of it and camped under palm trees. I spread my blankets on my trunks and slept on them in spite of the incessant rain.

Next morning our first care was to obtain ~~some~~ something to eat, for not having got anything since we left Gorgona, all of us experienced an awful hunger. But, alas, food was nowhere to be got and in the extremity of our position we ~~killed~~ ^(raw) an immense lizzard, which we ate with the same ~~off~~ voracious appetite as if it had been a roasted turkey. The lizzards, called here, Iguanas exceed here the ordinary size of the aligators and crocodiles and I have seen the former to the length of 40 feet. On the 27th we made of palm leaves and palm branches ~~a sort of~~ some huts or shelters, through which however the rain filtered incessantly. On the same day at 6 o'clock p.m. the railway train brought the remainder of the passengers per "Goldengate" the night.

amounting in all to abt 1300 persons, which number was increased by the arrival at Panama of two more steamers, the passengers of which were brought down on the 28th & 30th April by the railwaycars and thus on the 30th our number altogether might amount to abt 2600. The incessant rain rendered it utterly impossible for us to kindle fire and unable to procure us any other victuals we fed on the raw meat of lizards, monkeys, turtles, mules and Crocodiles, which latter is considered as a great delicacy among the natives of this country and particularly the sail. Our position was the most horrible imaginable and our sufferings increased every moment. Ever since we left Panama none of us had any dry clothes on and we had no means to protect ourselves against the rainstorm which continued to pour upon us in all its intensity. Hundred of us were attacked by the isthmus-fever, diarrhoea, dysentery & ague and died after a day or two of cruel suffering. The dead remained where they were, because none of us could or would bury them. The fetid odor and poisonous miasma arising from the quick putrefaction and decomposition of the dead bodies of men and beasts infested still more the untoward some state of the atmosphere. But all the above torments and sufferings were but trifling to the pain we had to endure from the mosquitos, which ~~the~~ surrounded us night and day by myriads and did not cease to torment us by their atrocious stinging. Like a crazy man have I frequently ~~and~~ weltered in the mud without being able to free myself of this most horrible of plagues. Many of my fellow-passengers rubbed themselves the whole body with mercury in order to get rid of the mosquitos but I would not do it. Already at the ~~beginning~~^{end} of January, in consequence of the great deal of mercury which had been administered to me by the Californian physicians, a small wound sprung up on my left leg, to which however I paid no attention to it as it did not cause me any pain. Even when I left California the wound was but trifling, but as soon as we passed Cape Lucas on the Pacific Ocean and entered the Tropics the wound became much worse and grew daily more dangerous until the Isthmus of Panama, where it assumed a most serious character and caused me the most atrocious pains, which I contrived to linger a little

to attain it as fast as possible by
by rubbing with mercury. The wound enlarged daily
and the flesh fell off for a considerable distance
and the bare bone was visible.

Many of my fellow-passengers were
killed by the bite of scorpions and snakes
(particularly rattle-snakes) which abound
in these regions.

Thus I spent fully 14 days in wet
clothes and ~~lay~~ ^{camped} 12 days (from 26 April
till 8th May) on a swamp being night and
day exposed to the rain which continued to
fall upon us in torrents and against which
we had no means to protect ourselves;
being deprived of all food except the raw
meat of lizzards, crocodiles, turtles, monkeys
etc with which my fellow passenger Livingston
supplied me; being brought to despair by the
mosquitos; expecting every moment death
either by gangrene which seemed going to join
my wound in the leg, or by the multitude
of sicknesses to which I saw hundreds of my
fellow-passengers falling victims, or by the
bite of snakes and scorpions, of which I saw
so many a poor fellow perish — thus thou-
sands of miles from my beloved St. Petersburg,
thousands of miles from those dear to my heart
I lay more dead than alive and without being
able to move on account of my leg-wound.

In this horrible situation all human feeling
forsook us and we sunk below the beast.
We became so familiarized with death, that
it lost for us all its terror, that we began to like
it and to look upon it as a lingering of our suf-
ferings. Thus it came that we laughed and amu-
sed ourselves at the convulsions of the dying
and that crimes were perpetrated among us,
crimes so terrible! that now at a later date
I cannot think of it without cold and trem-
bling horror.

At last on the 8th May at abt 4 o'clock
in the morning a canon shot apprized us of
that a steamer was approaching and nothing
could exceed our joy and enthusiasm. It was
the United States Steamer "Sierra Nevada"
which at 6 o'clock was followed by the steamer
"Illinois" and in the course of the morning
the regular

My friend Livingston slept at Livingston among the other passengers who went with

further arrived the "Georgia" and the "New Orleans".
 Thus there was room for us all. Those who had taken
 at St. Francisco through tickets to New York were
 obliged to go by the mailsteamer "Illinois" or
 "Georgia", whilst the others who had no tickets
 could choose their birth where they liked.
 With the assistance of some seamen I was
 brought on board the "Sierra Nevada" where
 I took a stateroom with two beds ^(in the upper cabin) entirely
 by myself and had to pay \$130. I gave
 the wet clothes, which I had on and those which
 were in my trunks to one of the waiters to get
 them dried, and having got my wound dressed
 by the ship's physician and taken some
 beef tea and wine I slept for the first time
 since the 24th April in dry bedclothes.
 We left the same evening for Kingston,
 capital of the British island "Jamaica",
 where we arrived on the 11th May in the morning.
 The Sun stood just 10 degrees latitude north
 and shone thus perpendicularly upon Kingston.
 This is a fine place surrounded as far as the
 eye can reach with fields of Coffee, Sugar cane
 and forests of palms and orange trees. At
 the entrance of the harbour is a pretty strong
 fort and the view of the city and environs is
 most picturesque. The city has abt 40,000
 inhabitants, for the most part ~~men~~ of whom
 are negroes. The streets are broad and
 most of them are paved. The houses built for
 the most part of brick and one to two stories
 high, intersected by gardens filled with
 the splendour and luxury of the tropical
 vegetation. My health and strength having a
 little improved, I hobbled with a crutch to
 an apothecary-shop in town to get some mercury
 as a treatment. Most strange to relate, the apothecary
 having heard from me that I came from
 California asked me if I was by accident
 Schliemann from Sacramento, and when
 with great surprise at his knowing me I
 answered in the affirmative, he showed me
 a bill of exchange for £10 drawn by myself
 on Baring Brothers & Co in London in favor of
 M. St. Cohen, who had remitted it to the
 apothecary, ^{who is} a native from Vienna. The
 kind attention paid to me by the apothecary and
 his boys, the cheapness of the medicine, the comfort

to attain it as fast as possible *Brass*

72 of the houses — every thing formed here an agreeable contrast against what I met with in California and I could not remember of this latter country without a sigh. I bought on the wharf 2 baskets with oranges at the rate of 50 cents each.

~~This colony has lost much and is nearly ruined since the emancipation of the slaves~~
This colony has lost much and is nearly ruined since the emancipation of the slaves, the colored men being an arrogant and lazy people, and without them the work cannot be done, because no white man is able to work in the open air in this hot climate. Thousands of Scotch-german and irish workmen have been sent out hither, but they all found their grave here in a few months, because the heat is so awful and the rum so cheap, a whole gallon (3 becks) being sold here for 25 cents (abt 32 ^{cents}).

After a quick run of 6 1/2 days we arrived on the 18th at 4 o'clock in the morning at New-York, where I put up at the New-York-Hotel on Broadway. New York is a paradise for a man who comes from California and full of enthusiasm I cried out oh New York! New York! I visited my friend G. Jansen, partner of Schmidt & Co. with whom I went at night to the farewell-Concert of Jenny Lind in the Metropolitan Hall. This celebrated cantrice had recently got married at Boston in Massachusetts to a Jew of the name of Goldschmidt, a pianist from Hamburg, who for that purpose had adopted the christian faith. Jenny Lind intended to start on the 29th May by the Steamer "Atlantic" for Europe and she therefore gave her farewell concerts on the 18th, 20th and 22nd May; — admittance tickets 3^d, 2^d and 1st. Jenny Lind has an income of £20,000 a year.

On the 19th May, ~~to~~ the great disappointment of my friend Jansen I left by the steamer "Europa" for Liverpool. The harbor of New York is the most beautiful I ever saw, being surrounded by splendid islands, covered with numberless mansions of the New York inhabitants. We had abt 125 passengers, among whom the names of Corporal, native of Smyrna, Janey Widder from Toronto, Arnold, Taylor from Manchester, Knauth and ^{and Colonel Gungi from Toronto} ~~and~~ with sister from Leipzig. The Irishman Feargus O'Connor member for Nottingham was also ~~my~~ my fellow passenger. Feargus O'Connor is certainly one of the most eminent men ever produced by Ireland and the greatest orator that ever spoke in the House of Commons. Having a few months ago been accused of the embezzlement

of a large sum of money, of which he was unable to⁷³
 give account, he went in a deranged state of
 mind to New York, whence he now returned in
 a complete state of craziness and he annoyed us very
 much by taking the one or the other's wine and drink-
 ing it out, - by throwing the one or the other's
 hat over board, or tormenting us by his insane
 jokes or blows. Our passengers were for the most
 part fine people and formed the best society I ever
 met with on board a steamer, and if not my
 wound in the leg had caused me so much pain
 I should certainly have enjoyed this trip very
 much. On the 30th May at 5 o'clock a.m. we
 got Cape Clear in sight and passed then the
 South-coast of Ireland, which we had for more
 than 8 hours clearly in sight. At 2 p.m. we past
 Holyhead and at 6 p.m. we saw the coast of
 Old England. At 7 we entered the river Mersey
 and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour afterwards we landed at the
 wharf in Liverpool. It was painful for me to
 separate from several of my fellowpassengers,
 for whom I felt a very strong attachment. I
 stopt for the night at the "Adelphi-Hotel" and
 left the next morning at 4 o'clock together with
 Col. Gungi and a young american from Philadelphia.
 By the mailtrain for London, where we arrived
 at 11 a.m. We stopt at "Morley's Hotel" on
 Trafalgar-square. After having given over to
 Baring Brothers & Co. what funds I had brought with
 me from California in Gold dust and bills of Exchange
 I applied to Dr. G. F. Collier of Springgarden's Lon-
 don, who after having burnt out the foul flesh of the
 wound with "lapis infernalis" dressed it and ordered
 me to remain quite in my room keeping the leg always
 in a horizontal situation. Having lived 3 days in
 Morley's Hotel I took at the doctor's advice a private
 lodging just opposite his country-seat at Chiswick.
 But being accustomed to active life the inactivity
 and particularly the loneliness brought me nearly
 to despair and thus after having lived 7 days at
 Chiswick, I left by the steamer via Boulogne for
 Paris, where I put up at the "Grand Hotel d'An-
 gleterre, Rue des Filles St. Thomas" and 2 days afterwards
 I took private lodgings on the Boulevard Bonne Nou-
 velle N^o 11 at Mrs. Rambeau's. Under the attendance
 of Dr. Monot the first physician of Paris the state
 of my wound improved daily and already after
 15 days I was able to go on horseback and to
 walk much afoot. From that time off I began
 to amuse myself and the time appeared to me less

to attain it as fast as possible *Brussels*

54 74 sedious. I rose in the morning at 5 o'clock; took at 5½ my bath in the "Natacion Henri IV", went then two hours on horseback in the "Champs Elysées" and in the "Bois de Boulogne", breakfasted at 8½ in one of the Cafés in the Palais-Royal, went then to a literary society of which I became a member and where I stopt till 3 p.m.; rode then to the Café de l'Horloge in the Champs Elysées where I took my second breakfast, dined at 6 o'clock in the "Hotel des Princes" and spent the evening either in the "Grand Opera", or in the "Opera Comique", or in the "Theatre Francais" or in the one or the other places of amusement in the Champs Elysées. Having got ~~an~~ an invitation from Mr. Ellis in Maidstone, with whose son I had travelled 2 years ago, I left again by way of Havre, and ~~Southampton~~ ^{Southampton} for London, whence I proceeded by way of Gravesend and Sheff to Maidstone, a fine little city situated in a beautiful valley. I stopt there only for one day and returned then by Gravesend, London, Newhaven and Dieppe to Paris.

My wound was in the meantime pretty nearly healed up, but there still remained a small open spot, which I could not get healed and having at the same time got wearisome of the idle and dissolute life at Paris, I went at the invitation of Dr. Collier on the 6th July by way of Calais to Dover (where I visited Mr. Duke) and London to his Countryseat at Chiswick, where I stopt 4 days got my wound quite healed up and left then on the 11th July from London by the steamer "John Bull" for ²³ ~~Hamburg~~ ^{Hamburg}, whence I immediately proceeded by the railway over Schwerin to Rostock. At the ~~the~~ railway station I met two of my sisters, of whom I recognized only the one who had been with me two years ago in St. Petersburg; but the other I did not recognize at all not having seen her for more than 20 years. My two sisters were going to enjoy the seabath on the island Rügen, and as their way led them over Rostock, so we travelled together to that city, whence my sisters left the next day for Stralsund and Rügen, whilst I went over Wismar and Greifswalden to Ralkhorst to visit my uncle the reverend F. Schliemann, whom I had not seen for 20 years. I staid a couple of days with him and left then by way of Wismar again for Rostock to visit my old friend Mr. Schreiber at Doberan and my cousin Counsellor at law A. Schliemann at Güstrow. Having made these visits I returned to my uncle at Ralkhorst, with whom I staid this time only one night and left then by way of Bollenhagen, Wismar,

Schwerin, Ludwigslust, Paschim, Lübs, Malchow, 75
 Waren and Möllenhagen to Ankershagen the
 little village where I was born and raised.

It is impossible for me to describe the impression
 produced upon me by the sight of the places, where
 I spent the happy years of my early childhood, and
 where every house, every ~~field~~, every stone and
 every bush brought to my memory a thousand agree-
 able reminiscences of years long gone by.

It must be that every object appears in gigan-
 tic proportion to the eye of the child, because
 the churchsteeple which formerly appeared to
 me of immense height and which I always thought
 the highest in the world, the lindentree in the
 midst of the orchard which formerly seemed
 to touch the clouds, — in fact every thing appeared
 now only in miniature to me, except the ~~poplar~~
 balsam-poplars and the cherrytrees before the
 door, which must have grown up considerably
 for they seemed to me of the same height as
 21 year ago. I found the initials H.S. of my name
 a hundred times on the glasspanes of our for-
 mer dwelling-house, or on the trees in the garden
 and in the court, where I had the habit to cut
 it when a child, and on the large linden-tree
 where I had perpetuated myself with a hat-
 chet in 2 feet long initials, the latter appeared
 so fresh as if made only a month ago. On the
 door of the pavillon in the garden I still found
 an inscription made with pencil by my father
 and dated 7 May 1827. The present vicar Conradi
 showed me every kindred, accompanied me to the
 church and to my mother's grave, the railing
 of which was in a very decaying state and ha-
 ving satisfied my curiosity as much as I could
 in a couple of hours, I hired from the inn-kee-
 per a waggon with a pair of horses and left
 for the village Viperow on the lake Muriß
 to visit another sister of mine, who lives there
 in the family of my uncle Wackenhuser. I ar-
 rived there at 9 o'clock in the evening and left
 the next morning at 4 o'clock by way of Roer-
 bel, Waren (where I visited Dahlmann an old
 friend of my father), Teterow & Gustrów to Rostock
 whence I started the ensuing morning by the
 steamer "Erzogherzog Friedrich Franz" for
 Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. Today, 23 July at
 6 p.m. we arrived in this beautiful capital
 of Russia, in this charming St. Petersburg, and nothing

to attain it as fast as possible. *Brass*

76 exceeds my joy to see myself here again.

July 24th 1852. ^[5 Aug] I was today on 'change', where all my old friends received me with enthusiasm. I also visited Miss Catherine Lyschin, to whom I vainly paid my addresses in former years, but who now received me most kindly and ~~promised me~~ every thing promises appears to promise fair.

December 31. 1852. Since writing the above a great change has taken place in my position in life, because on the 12th October I became the happy husband of Miss Catherine Lyschin, who is a Russian lady of great accomplishments both of body and mind and ~~of~~ I enjoy now all the comforts of a quite domestic life. I have travelled much and seen certainly a great deal of the world, but never have I seen a country which pleased me so much as my heartily beloved Russia, never have I seen a city which pleased me one thousandth part as much as my charming St Petersburg, never have I met with a people for whom I felt only one thousandth part of the liking and love which I cherish for my adopted brethren the Russians. I shall therefore make St. Petersburg my home for the remainder of my life and never think of leaving it again.

January 3rd 1853. By this days mail I got from Mr Grim, one of my former clerks the following printed report of a terrible conflagration which had on the 2nd November reduced the flourishing city of Sacramento to a heap of ashes and smouldering ruins.

Sacramento State Journal Extra. for the Atlantic States,
by the Golden Gate.

Awful conflagration.

Sacramento city Burned to the ground.

Ten Millions of Dollars worth of Property totally destroyed!
Loss of Life

As chroniclers of passing events, we are again called upon

to record a terrible calamity to one of the proudest evidences of California energy and enterprise. In a single night our beautiful city has been swept away by the terrible element with which we are accustomed to associate the end of all earthly things. The morning of the 2nd inst dawned bright and beautiful and never did the streets of Sacramento present a more stirring and lively scene than during the entire day. Though the interest felt in the first Presidential contest in the State was intense, the struggle of parties was conducted with the most perfect good humor, and closed without a single instance of riot or disorder. Wearied with the excitement of the day, the majority of our citizens had retired to rest by eleven o'clock, when the unusual quiet was interrupted by the alarm of fire, and a frame building, near the north west corner of J and fourth streets, was discovered to be on fire. Though long exemption from anything more than false alarms, had rendered many indifferent to a cry so startling in almost any other city, the fire companies rushed to their posts with an alacrity worthy of better success, but in consequence of a strong breeze, the flames spread with such appalling rapidity that their efforts appeared almost hopeless. Within the space of live minutes, the fire had reached several buildings on either side of J Street, and fairly commenced its awful career. At the same time, the wind came in rapid and continued gusts from the north west, sending a shower of sparks and burning brands along J and K streets, as if eager to complete the work of destruction. House after house was thus kindled in quick succession, and the roaring flames rushed on with such speed that many of the flying inhabitants had barely time to escape with life. In attempting to save property, several perished and many

were seriously injured. With the exception of the buildings on I street,
 and a few beyond 9th, almost the entire portion of the city east
 of 4th st., (embracing about twelve squares) was consumed
 in a space of time incredibly short. West and south from the
 starting point, the devastation went on more slowly, and
 when the eastern half of the city was a mass of blazing ruins,
 some hope was still felt that the remainder and better
 built portion might be saved. Between 4th and 3rd streets
 there was but one brick building on the north and none
 on the south side of I, to check the flames which moved
 steadily down to 3rd street, and crossed it, though every
 effort was made to save the fine new brick building
 known as Overton Block, and the one occupied by Scudder,
 Carroll & Co. These shared the common fate and the complete
 ruin of the city became evident. Here and there a desperate
 stand was made by the few who had the heart to contend
 with the devouring element, but the wind blew almost
 a hurricane, shifting so frequently that fiery arms appeared
 stretched in every direction, and the most splendid edifices
 in the city blazed for a few moments and then fell into piles
 of glowing ruins. In less than four hours left houseless - hundreds
 with nothing but the clothing upon them. As yet it is
 impossible to make anything like an accurate estimate
 of the value of the property destroyed. Within the range
 of the conflagration, there were many buildings which
 had been considered fire-proof; but of the number
 only five were left standing. With two or three exceptions,
 the walls of the brick houses consumed, fell in soon after
 the flames enveloped them. Gentlemen well acquainted
 with the value of property in the city, place the entire
 loss at 10,000,000. It has been ascertained that

seven persons, were consumed, and in all probability others will yet be discovered to have perished.

When the sun rose on the morning of the 3rd, where the evening before stood our flourishing and busy city, nothing remained but a few scattered houses and a waste of blackened ruins. But even before the dawn, messengers had been despatched in every direction to procure the materials for rebuilding. Even the heaviest losers, with that dauntless energy peculiar to California at once commenced preparations to rear again their homes and places of business. In many instances, our business men cleared away the heated and smoking remains of their old stands to lay the new foundations. Two days were sufficient to restore the cheerfulness of all, and our streets began to present a scene of bustling industry unequalled in the past. During the last four days, the sounds of the hammer and trowel have been ringing in every quarter. Long ranges of temporary buildings have sprung up, and again we recognise the familiar streets. Strange as it may appear, property has advanced considerably since the fire, and vacant lots now readily rent for more than when the buildings were upon them. No one who has witnessed the tremendous energy displayed by our citizens, during the last week, can doubt that in a few months Sacramento will be restored to its former prosperity. Many of our people have lost splendid fortunes, but the same enterprise and industry which was at work to restore them. We confidently predict that on the 2nd of November, 1853 Sacramento will be a better built and more flourishing city than ever before.

[Nov. 12th. 1853]

February 15th 1853. The last American steamer brought again awful tidings from Cal.

to attain it as fast as possible. *Grimes*

54 80 *formia*. The heavy rainstorms which had set in in the latter part of November had and continued uninterruptedly during two months, had swollen the rivers to a never-known height and the whole Sacramento valley was one immense sea. The artificial embankments around Sacramento city had in several places given way ~~and~~, the whole city was again under water and the loss of goods had been most tremendous. The communication with the mines having been entirely cut off, famine arose every where and thousands starved to death with hunger. Victuals of all kinds rose in the mining districts to fabulous prices and ^{flour} was paid as high as 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 80 Silver) per pound.

March 2. The news, which came to hand to day from *California* are again of a more cheerful character; the rainstorm had ceased, the flood had subsided, victuals had receded to their former prices and mining pursuits were again carried on with increased vigor.

