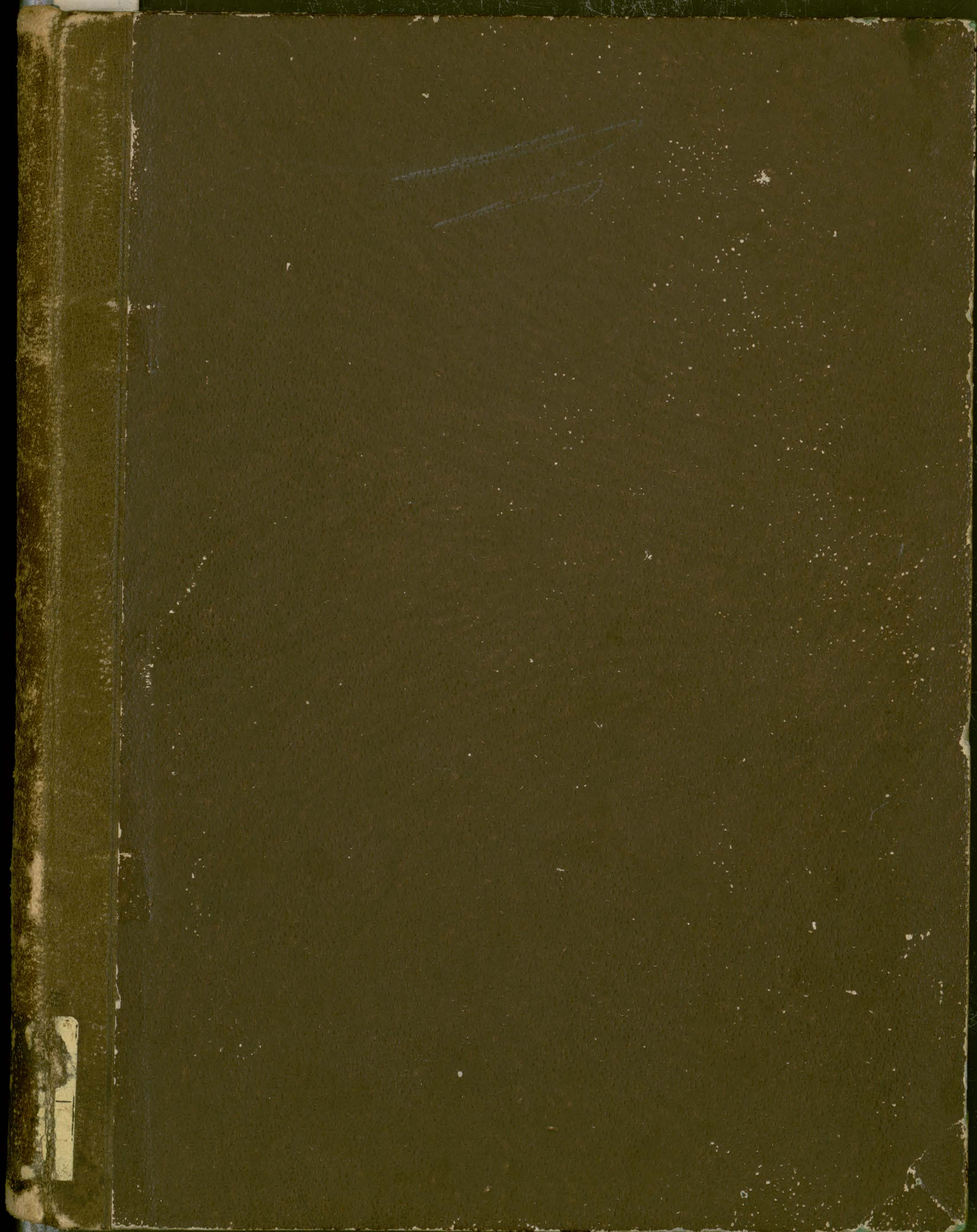
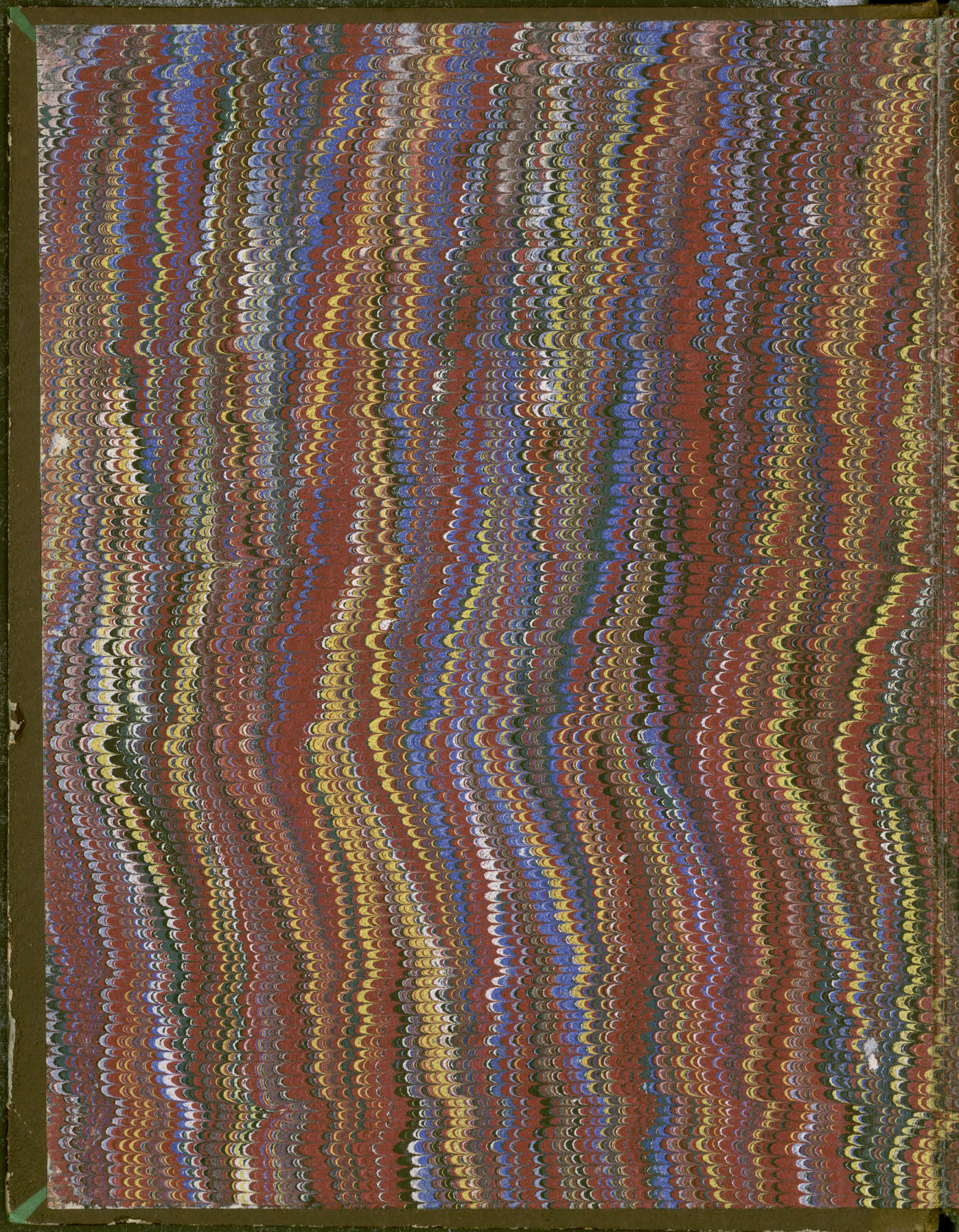
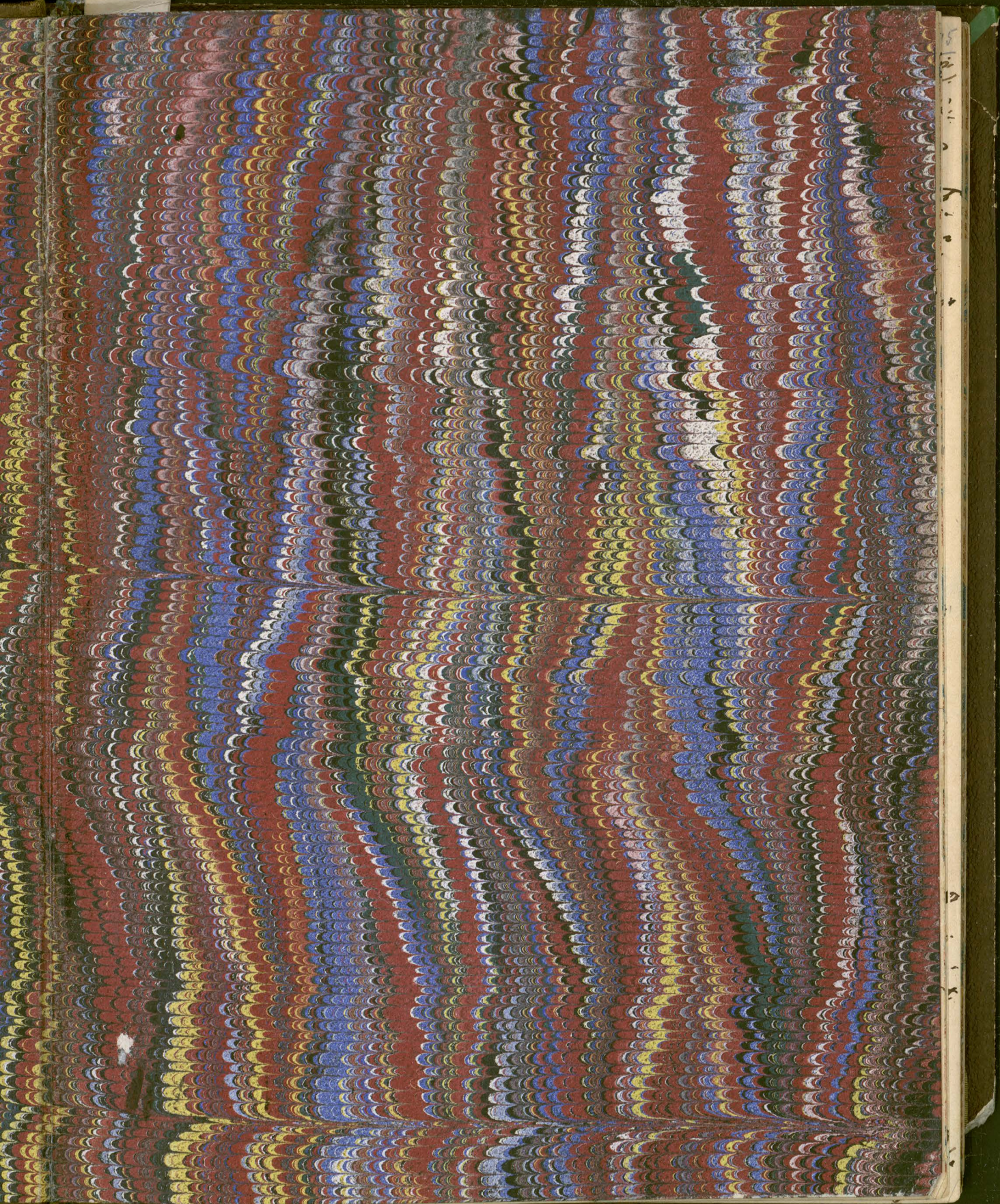


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4 Blätter waren herausgeschritten.
fu.

300/10 Blätter

Queenstown 20 Octbr 1867. I started from Paris on Thursday 17th inst arrived at Calais at 2½ a.m. at 4½ at Dover and at 7 o'clock at Charing-Cross station in London. Stopped at the Charing-Cross-Hotel, which was all full and got with difficulty a poor and miserable accommodation in the bathroom N. 20. By 10 o'clock I went in a cab - fare 1/6^d to the British Museum, where I staid until 2½ p.m. Of particular interest to me were: an immense mastodon weighing 8000 lb. Another mastodon of minor size was in a state of decomposition, it having been moistened by sea water on its way from Australia and thus it is now crumbling away. Further the skeleton of the Mastodon or Gigante Elephant; of the Apygornis with legs 6½ feet long. The complete skeleton of the Megatherium with a tail which the after-part is 2½ feet thick; this animals hoofs are 2½ and 3 feet long and have each 5 fingers 5 to 18 inches long and up to ½ foot thick, with nails 4 to 5 inches thick. The skeleton petrified, supposed to be abt 200 years old - of a man from Guadelupe. The Egyptian collection is remarkably rich; Coffin of the king Men-ha-re of the 4th dynasty. 12 Egypt: stools, some inlaid with ivory,



many leather shoes, bread and 2 small vases with Chinese characters; 2 splendid portraits of Greek-Egyptian ladies. I started at 5 o'clock from the Euston-Station for Liverpool; passing Manney-square I saw the statue of Wm Pitt. Arrived at Liverpool at 11 o'clock p.m. Stopped at the Adelphi-Hotel, where they charged me for one night 2/ for attendance. Started on Saturday 19th Octbr by the tender for the steamer Russia, which left at abt noon. I have a berth 133 in an inner stateroom, where I am pretty comfortable. I did not get a place at the table in the large saloon, but in the small fore saloon, where however I have delightful company in the persons of Doctor Th. H. Feltkamp 142 West fourth street N.Y. P. M. D. Collins of telegraph activity; Rhodes with wife

101 from Chodant and many others most amiable yankees with whom I have a great deal of fun.

21st Octbr (Monday) Lat: 51.29; Long: 14.8; distance from Cork 231 miles. It is blowing hard and a heavy sea.

22 Octbr Tuesday Long 21.44; Lat 51.29; distance run 283 miles. Strong wind from the S.W.; have 2 sails set. Mr Collins asserts that there are 125^m miles telegraph in the U. S. and 38^m railway. He says that the velocity of electricity is 125^m miles a second.

23 Octbr Wednesday Lat: 51.24; Long 28.35; distance 256 m.

24 Octbr. Long: 36.37; Lat 50.53; distance 307 m. in all from Cork 1077 m. Temperature in the air 60°; in the water 54. Strong S.W. wind.

25 Octbr Long: 43.57; Lat 49.21 distance 297 heavy rain; wind fair.

26 Octbr Long ~~46~~ 52.5; Lat: 46.25; distance 374 heavy sea

27 Octbr Long 56.50; Lat 43.22. Distance 280 m. One english mile is 5280 feet; one knot is $\frac{1}{8}$ larger.

28 Octbr Long 63.2; Lat 41.54 distance 300 m. weather fine and sea calm

29 Octbr Long 70.52; Lat 40.40; distance 359 m. weather rainy and heavy gale with a boisterous sea we took a pilot this afternoon at abt 2 o'clock

New York 30th Octbr 1867. We lay at anchor last night at the quarantine, and proceeded this morning to N.Y. Arrived this morning at 7 in the stream between N.Y. & Jersey city, but it took us 3 hours to get to the landing place at Jersey and another hour ere all baggage could be landed and ere we could go on shore

My baggage was most minutely examined and to my surprise they called me afterwards still into a private room and examined not only all my pockets but even the lining of my Juffs and my shirt.

With much trouble I engaged a carriage for 3^{ff} to convey me to the Astor house, where I got bedroom N. 174. Among the passengers who came with me by the Russia were: my roommate Sterling Dunsell 116 N 9th str. Philadelphia; Dr Th. H. Fellsmanph 142 West 4th str.; Edw Roth; moved from Yokohama Japan, Prandt, son to Edmund Prandt of St Petersburg, P. M. D. Collins the layer of the S. B. i. r. i. a. n telegraph cable.

I went today with G. Jansson to his countryhouse on Staten Island and was most charmed & delighted with his wife & children. I was much astonished to see the immense number of steamers 2 & 3 stories high, which line the wharf on Hudson river and which go to and fro here on the rivers and in the bay. All the day long the streets were crowded to excess both by carriages and foot passengers, so much so that it takes a long time to get along. For such an enormous traffic both the streets & the side walks are decidedly too small. I was much struck at seeing this evening at 7. 8 o'clock all stores & shops shut, except those of sugar-dealers & hairdressers. The streets are badly lighted & paved and N. Y. appears as a mere village as compared to Paris. Jansson tells me that he expects here a severe crisis, because nearly every body loses money for a long time past and one half of all the merchants here are foul and bankrupt. Besides the Southern States are still treated like a conquered country, under martial law, without poss. any political representation

12] without money, without Banks, without protection
against the labour-difficulties. In the northern States
every body complains of the high taxation. But since
the Democratic party is gaining every where there is no
doubt that the tariff will soon be reduced and that the
position of the Southern States will soon be ameliorated.
Johnson says that the national Banks being ob-
liged to keep a reserve fund of \$200,000,000, the
circulating medium is too small, for the amount
of greenbacks in circulation cannot exceed 100 or
120,000,000 \$.

New York 31 Octbr. I got up this morning at 5
breakfasted at 6 and took a long walk along the
Hudson river wharf. Went at 8 1/2 to the 24th Ward
school in Allen street, where the Principal Miss
M. H. McCosker allowed me to sit close to her
first in the assembly-room and then in one of the
classes. There are in this school 23 teachers, of whom
21 are ladies and 7 to 800 pupils. The ^{girls} ~~ladies~~ are from
the age of 4 to 11 y. together with the boys in the
lowest class and separate when they are promoted.
The desks are small and only for 2 pupils; they are
on iron feet and before each of them stand two
seats equally with iron feet. The principal rings
the bell at her pulpit and the girls walk in soldier-
like, turning round, proceeding, turning round
again & seating themselves. A lady teacher plays
on the piano and the girls sing a patriotic song from
a book with notes; then they read all together with
one voice and sing again. Having employed thus
1/2 hour the principal sounds the bell. the girls rise
and again walk off soldierlike, as they came, into
separate classes. I was invited into one of them

where the girls were called forth by two at a time to reckon with cray or chalk on a large slate-table. The first example was: a man with \$300 bought 3 boxes of 80 yards cloth @ $87\frac{1}{2}^c$; what percentage of his money had he left? 11%. If of a barrel of flour, containing 196 lb, 28 lb are used; what percentage remains? $85\frac{5}{7}\%$. If a field 75 rods long & 40 rods I sell a piece 15 ft long by 10 ft, what percentage is then sold? The girls reckoned admirably well and I was astounded as well at their beautiful handwriting as at their great ability in reckoning. They were then examined in ^{the} geography of the U.S. and asked abt rivers, c. ties, capes and bays and knew all very well. I was particularly pleased with the teacher always calling singing out: who knows it lift up the hand! In this way they are framed to most excellent housekeepers. But Mr. Jansen told me afterwards that the schools here are only advantageous to the poorer classes and that the education in Germany is far superior to that here, so much so that no foreigner who has the means to educate his children in Europe would educate them in the U.S.

The principal told me that she had been a teacher ever since she was 15 years of age.

This evening I attended the Evening-School, which is intended for those who have to work during the day and wish to instruct themselves in the evening.

The principal of this evening school is Rose O'Neil, and she has also charge of a primary school No. 23 City-Hall-place near the Park. In said Evening-School there are 13 classes, of which 2 of the highest grade correspond to the 3 grade in the Grammar-School. The girls were at first singing

14
and in the great Assembly room and afterwards
reading and reckoning in a private apartment.
The lady-teachers told me that they remain 2, 4, 6, 8, 10
or 12 years attached to the schools.

Just as everything is treated here in a commercial
way, so also the examination of the children is made
by percentage and thus the one gets a certificate that
she is taxed 95%, the other 60% and so forth. The
Evening-school is attended by girls of from 10 to 45.
I for my part consider the Evening schools as highly
beneficial, since they protect the poor women of the
working classes against vice.

What regards U. S. 5/20, by all I see and hear
I feel confident that they will not be redeemed in
currency, for the quantity of greenbacks now in cir-
culation is so small that it is hardly sufficient as
a circulating medium. The minister of Finances
has withdrawn them for the last 2 1/2 years at the rate
of \$4 millions monthly and thus there hardly remain
now in all 400 m. \$, of which 200 m. millions are
held by the national Banks, these latter being obliged
by law to keep in greenbacks a reserve fund of one
quarter (or 25 pct) of the whole amount of their notes
and deposits and since the former amount to
abt \$300 millions, the latter to abt \$600 millions,
the Banks have to hold for this alone abt \$225
millions. Besides 30 to 60 millions greenbacks
are constantly kept in the Treasury and thus hard-
ly \$100 to 125 millions remain as circulating
medium. And thus in order to be able to re-
deem the 5/20 in currency, the government has
to make new greenbacks for the purpose, which

will certainly not be done. But there is hardly any doubt that they will lay on the 5% a tax of 5 per cent, which would diminish the interest by only $\frac{30}{100}\%$ and since by these means the debt would become still more consolidated said tax would not cause any fall in price. Certainly business has been very bad here throughout the present year, in fact so much so that few houses make their expenses and many have been losing money. But since there has been no credit and only in exceptional cases one month credit was given there cannot be expected a severe monetary crisis.

But I would as well invest now in Illinois Central and Jersey Central as in anything else, because these roads have a great future and particularly the former, which goes through the so called garden of the U.S. The great drawback in this country is still the unsettled question of the Southern states, where the negroes are now the only voters in the elections and unless the Democratic party is everywhere victorious the state of things becomes alarming.

New York 4th Novbr. 1867. I went the day before yesterday with Mr. Janssen to his country house on Staten Island, whence I returned only this morning. A crisis is expected before the end of the year in the trade in dry goods and other articles on acct of the heavy losses sustained. Also a crisis is expected next summer on acct of tremendous amounts due by bankers here in London.

2 years ago the mere thought of a possibility to pay the U.S. 5% off in currency would have brought the Dowry tremulously, whilst now this question makes almost no impression. Of the whole issue of

12 16 \$515 millions 5/20 of 1862. 450 millions are supposed to be held in Europe and if only 20 millions were returned here for sale they would upset Wallstreet entirely. All what is kept in the U. S. of 5/20 ^{6%} 10/40 5 per cent is in the hands of Banks and Saving Banks and Insurance Companies, because private ^{national} individuals prefer tangible property. There are here 80 Banks and all are one shares and the president, vice-president and Cashier are the executives, whereas the Directors have nothing to do with the management. The Banks have to deposit in Washington ^{U.S. Bonds} 110 per cent in gold for the amount of their notes, and they ~~would~~ prefer depositing 5 per cent 10/40 on acct of their cheapness, but since of these 10/40 are issued in all only 170 millions, they deposit of course also a great deal in 5/20 and other securities. The whole amt of the Banks deposits at Washington is stated to be 380 millions \$. They profit of course by the Coupon of the deposits. The Banks can never hold less than 25 per cent of their notes in greenbacks. Each note bears 2 signatures, with the per. of the Washington Treasury Department and 2 signatures of the Bank. The president's salary is \$10/m and the Cashier's 5/m. About 3/4 of their issues of notes the Banks loan out under the head of loans and discounts. The Saving Banks alone hold abt 150 millions \$ in Bonds their deposits being abt 200 millions. Also the Insurance Companies hold a great deal.

Bank-shares are not recommendable for investment. By law the amount of notes to be issued by the Banks is to be in proportion to the population of each State, but this is not executed and the whole surplus reserved for the South was granted the New England States Massachusetts, Connecticut etc.

The amt of notes of all the Banks in the country is limited down to 300 millions \$.

There is a law that as soon as government resumes specie payment the Banks must also give gold for their notes, but this is out of the question there not being gold enough and it would necessarily occasion immense shipments of $5/20$ from Europe.

The amount of gold here in proportion to paper is as 1 to 6.

The taxes on immovable property are here 3 pct per annum.

Chicago exports annually 50 millions bushels of grain (85 bushels are 60 *Buffel*).

Mr Collins having introduced me to Mr Hinckman president of the American Telegraphic company, the latter ordered Mr Brown, the manager, to show me the establishment, in which are employed 200 workmen.

140 wires function night & day. Tenancy of telegraphing operators are 19 ladies. Particularly interesting are the sounding and the printing telegraphs. The operators write the despatches according to the sound of the telegraph, which spells every letter. Three or four months are required to recognise the letters by the sound.

The telegraphist in my presence to Philadelphia that I was there and the operator of that place immediately returned a printed answer with his wishes to me.

They showed me also the batteries consisting in glass-jar-cups filled with sulphuric acid & water in which is placed a 4 inches high porous cup surrounded by a sort of a zinc cylinder; the porous cup is filled with sulphuric acid & potash. In each porous cup is a piece of coke which connects by a copper wire with the zinc of the next cup.

12 18 There are in all 900 cups & 30 batteries.

There is also 1 nitrate acid battery.

They rub quicksilver on the rim cylinders in order to protect it against the too strong action of the acid. There is a vast number of underground wires; also a large number of above ground ones which I saw concentrated on the houses roof.

In Buffalo is one ~~foot~~ pole with 43 wires.

The telegraph's house rent is 40/m \$. The lady-operators' salary is from 50 to 125 \$ monthly.

59/m \$
The Hotel where we stopped at Albany until 11
Detroit 11 Nov. 1867. I left N.Y. on Friday 8 inst by the Hudson river - R.R. for Albany, whence I proceeded by the N.Y. Central by way of Utica, Rome, Rochester and Buffalo for the Suspension - bridge, where I arrived only Saturday morning by 7 o'clock, for a shaft having broken at one of the Cars of a goods' train we had a long delay and had to wait until 3 1/2 a.m. at Rochester. The baggage is checked a piece of brass or white iron bearing the name of the place of destination and the number, which is attached in an off-hand way to the baggage and the counter mark is given to the passenger. Baggage tickets plastered on the baggage, like in Europe, are unknown here. By paying \$1.50 extra of the common ticket being \$8.50 or 2 Cents a mile) I had a seat in a drawing room car splendidly fitted out and had as far as Rochester the company of 3 most agreeable and learned american gentlemen one of whom, Mr. Samuel Hall, belonging to Brooklyn, the other two to Rochester. For many miles along Hudson river beautiful country houses. Splendid sights on the river.

I stopped at Suspension - bridge at the Western Hotel

the female servants, as every where here, Irish and of light morals. I went immediately to the horseshoe falls on the Canadian side. The Suspension-bridge is 820 feet long. ¹⁹Mr Busch a wealthy American, who lives on the Canadian side, is now building near Clifton - house a new suspension-bridge 1256 feet long, which will be ready by the 10 June next. The towers on either side over which the suspending wires are fastened, are of frame and abt 60 ft high. The bridge is intended for carriages & foot-passengers. Both the falls are as beautiful as ever & particularly the horseshoe-fall, whose waters are pouring as it were in an immense crater, 165 ft, howling and roaring and ~~see~~ extending for thousands of feet its immense white foam-cover. The spray of clashing of the falls on the rocks is rising thousands of feet in dense clouds ~~of rock~~ in which the sun often forms a charming rainbow joining - like a ~~part~~ part of everlasting peace the Canadian with the American shores. The commotion of the thundering falls is such that for a distance of 2 miles all the houses appear to be shaking. The sight of the falls is terribly beautiful. I returned home to dinner and went back in the evening. The full-moon shone from a cloudless sky on the falls and made them appear - if possible - still more beautiful than during the daytime. I stood there a mute spectator for nearly 2 hours. A fine lunar-bow joined the Canadian shore with a fine lunar-island. One thinks oneself in an infernal region by viewing the falls by night. Table-rock, which was overhanging by 50 feet abt 100 feet from the edge of the falls has been blown off by powder, for it had large

12 20 devices and became dangerous. The day before yesterday, ~~Sunday morning~~, I went along the Canadian shore to the large whirlpool, whence the river at once bends under an angle of 90° to the right. Went after that down the stairs of the watermill at the Suspension Bridge, which is driven by a horizontal water-wheel which with at least 60 horse power turns by a mill shaft abt 280 feet long the mill-stones in the mill above. yesterday, Sunday, morning I went to Goat Island. Fare, like on the Suspension Bridge, 25^{cts}. There are perhaps a dozen islands in the Amer. falls. I visited Lunan. island, ~~also~~ ~~then~~ ascended also the little tower in the horse-shoe falls, whence I gazed for a long time on the waters; walked all around goat island; went down by the railway to the ferry-boat and got rowed over the river, fare 25^{cts}. After having ~~looked~~ enjoyed the splendid spectacle still for some time I returned by the ferry-boat to the other side. In the boat with me was Mr. Bush.

I started at $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.m. for Buffalo, where I arrived at 6. I had taken the ticket to Toledo but my trunk being only checked to Buffalo I got it rechecked to Cleveland. Always before arriving at a larger station a baggage-master with a string full of checks & counterchecks comes on board and asks who requires rechecking baggage. After having taken tea at a hotel I went through the town, which has abt 100,000 inhabitants, very long and broad beautiful streets and many many splendid buildings. We left at 8 p.m. I being in a sleeping car, 1st 25^{cts} extra, very comfortably

lodged but could not sleep. Had paid from Int-
pension bridge to Toledo 98 50⁻. He arrived this
morning at 4 ³/₄ o'clock at Cleveland, with 95^m
inhabitants. He left after breakfast at 6 a.m.
That part of the town which is on the R.R. side is
most miserable & dirty. The Cleveland-Toledo R.R.
which commences here, is consolidated with the Buffalo
Cleveland R.R. and is now called the Cleveland Peers-
ville and Ashtabula R.R. In the immediate vicinity
of Cleveland the ground is rather sandy but soon af-
terwards becomes very fertile. On both sides the road
continual settlements of farmers, intersected by
tracts of virgin forest, whose wood is at the dis-
posal of everyone. Passed several small cities of
farmer houses. The road is good and often for a
long distance double. Arrived at 10 ¹/₂ at Toledo
where I addressed myself to Mr A. L. White, agent
of the Company, for statistics of the Road. At his
suggestion I wrote to Amasa Stone jr Presi-
dent of the C. P. & A. R.R. Company at Cleve-
land begging to send me those statistics to
Chicago. White introduced me to Peter Lenk
a german and prominent man in Toledo, Ohio.
He is banker, brewer and large proprietor. He
endeavored vainly to persuade me to settle down
or buy property there. Had a fine dinner at the
hotel for 1 ¹/₂ of beer, duck etc. Left Toledo is
a growing place and it may one day become of
vast importance since its harbor on Lake Erie
is excellent. He left at 3 ¹/₂ p.m. for Detroit

The road is most abominable and almost continually on both sides the road virgin forest. Arrived at 7 p.m. at Detroit, a splendid city, with ^{an} immensely long and broad street flanked with very large and magnificent houses called Jefferson-Avenue. I stopped at the Franklin-house, which is very bad.

Chicago 13 Nov^r 1867. I started yesterday morning at 10 ~~a~~ from Detroit by the Michigan-Central road and arrived here at 9 p.m. The R.R. has only one track but is very substantially built. There is much more cultivation and there are many more settlements on both sides of this R.R. than on the Cleveland-Toldeo R.R. We passed also a number of fine agricultural towns, which are fast growing. The soil is throughout very good. The cars are very elegant and convenient. We passed a corner of the State of Indiana and ~~for~~ some distance on the shore and even through the lake Michigan.

I stopped here at the Tremont house, which is 3 times as large as the Hotel de l'Europe at Hamburg. ~~and~~ Together with large blocks of other enormous buildings it had been built on the low ground which was formerly washed by the waters of the lake and all these blocks being so low that the drainage was bad or obstructed they were raised 5 to 6 feet, although during the process of raising them the traffic was going on in them just as before.

I came nearly the whole way from Detroit with
 two most interesting persons, the one Doctor
 Castle from Wyoming (Wb.) and the other R. M.
 Steel from St John (Mich). I disputed a great
 deal with the former regarding Democracy and Re-
 publicanism. The virgin-forests here in the country
 consist principally of Ash-trees, which are used
 a great deal for sounding boards in pianos.
 Each mile of R.R. costs to build abt 19⁰⁰/₁₀₀ \$.
 I called this morning on F. Hoffmann & Co 39
 La Salle-street. Mr Hoffmann 46 years old looks
 hardly 30 y. of age. He came here in 1839, when
 the city had only 3500 inhabitants and was a
 constant witness of its growth to its present num-
 ber of 250,000. He is a native of Weyford (Minden)
 became here first boots, then knife-cleaner, then
 waiter, then schoolmaster, which he was for 8 years,
 then clergyman, the lawyer, ^{Lieutenant} ~~viceroy~~ governor of
 Illinois, Banker and having lost in the crisis
 of 1864 his whole fortune he became commis-
 sioner of the Illinois-central R.R. which he was for
 4 y and became then Insurance agent, which he
 is now. ~~He kindly~~ When he first came here ^{the pre-}
 sent city was nearly all covered with virgin forest.
 He kindly sent with me the most amiable Captain
 D. C. Ryan to show me the city. This gentleman, who is
 surveyor for the Insurance company, accompa-
 nied me in his buggy. Property on the best
 streets costs 1500 and even 1800 \$ per foot front
 and 125 ft deep, in other streets less. Enormous
 and most beautiful massive buildings entirely
 of brick or with stone fronts are springing up

12 24 here in every direction; the traffic here is tremendous. Still the greater portion of the town consists of frame buildings but they are gradually giving away with them and building massive brick ones.

Not some blocks of houses as I supposed, but ~~the~~ all the houses of this populous city were raised by 5 to 6 feet and this gigantic work was done without interrupting the traffic one moment.

It was necessary in order to establish a proper drainage. The ground being sandy the streets can neither be macadamized nor paved in the usual way and are by Nicholson's invention covered with (planks) boards, on which are placed blocks of wood 1 foot long x 6 inches broad by 4 inches wide; they are placed upright with a space between them of one inch which is filled up with gravel and pitch and fine gravel is then strewn on the top to wear the whole in. The Captain first showed me the brewery of J. H. Huck, which covers 10 acres and consists of a vast malt-house, an immense brewery and vast vault-houses for the storage of the beer. He is building one more vault-house containing 8 immense ^{immense} saloons 200 ft long by 20 wide, in which the barrels - each containing 350 barrels of a 30 gallons are stored on each side in two rows the one above the other and the storerooms above these saloons are being filled with ice in order to keep the beer cold. That upper story is to have an iron floor and is all around covered with the same material so as to prevent moisture from penetrating. Huck brews a year

50^m barrels in 30 gallons and this winter 350
~~gallons~~ barrels daily. His workmen get
50 to 60¢ and his clerks from 100 to 167¢
monthly. He gets his hops from Wisconsin; his
oats from Illinois.

We then drove to the tunnel they are now
digging under the Chicago-river, 50 feet below its
surface; the river is 30 ft deep; the tunnel goes
east and is intended for equestrians, pedestrians
and carriages, for the bridges are not large enough
for the growing traffic.

We also visited the great wa-
terworks by which all the stories of all houses
are supplied with water which is brought by a
subterraneous passage from a distance of 2 miles
the passage is 75 ft below the surface of the water
which is 39 ft deep. The passage is 5 feet high.
The stock of these waterworks stands 90 per cent and
pays 7 1/2 per cent on the nominal value of 100.

We further visited the Board of Trade, which
was crowded with people, who come there for
buying and selling. A clerk was reading the mor-
ning telegram from New York.

The heating apparatus are here every where of
the most fantastic form and shape and I often
see them in the form of screens. The iron stoves
have always windows of i-cinglas, so that one can
see the fire.

The names of the streets are here written
not on the cornerhouses, but on the panes of the
lanterns on the corners of the streets, so that they
are visible when the lanterns are lighted.

26
To the keys of the bedrooms in the hotels are fastened under a right angle bolts of iron 5 inches long so that nobody can put them in the pocket. Mr. Francis A. Hoffmann told me that he had been here 28 years ago servant and boots blacker with Wm B. Ogden, who was then simple proprietor here and became later senator when he, Hoffmann, was Lieutenant governor and then his superior.

We went to an elevator made of boards which are put flat on each other and are fastened together by huge irons; there are in that elevator 30 bins, each of which can contain 30,000 bushels. An engine sets the elevator-baskets in motion, which elevate 5,000 bushels of grain in one hour from the boat into the bin, though in elevating it it is all carefully weighed. They use these elevators as storehouses and for elevating, weighing, cleaning and for storing the grain for 5 days and for shipping. For it they pay 1 1/2 Cent a bushel. They easily load a vessel with 30,000 bushels in 3 hours.

For elevating and re-descending the grain they charge 3¢ the 1000 bushels. There are larger elevators here that can elevate 20,000 bushels in one hour. Such a large elevator can contain as much as ~~1200000~~ 1200000 bushels. The average grain exportation from Chicago is 66 millions and it will not fall short of 100 millions this year, whilst only in 1838 the first 78 bushels of grain were brought to Chicago.

Every where I see here the spirit of improvement
I see they have adopted here for private dwelling:
houses the french slate - roof with variegated color.

The stone used ~~of~~ here in many places for the fronts
of houses is brought here from Athens Ill. We passed
two large skating - paces, one of which was covered all
over. We went also to the Pacific Depot which is
of an immense size and lately built for the Pacific
R.R. There must be a great many thieves here because in
the saloons of said depot are more than 20 placards
"beware of confidence - men", "beware of thieves".

They are putting up here now an elevator that can
contain 2 millions of bushels grain.

The ships can load here direct for Europe for they
go along lake Michigan into lake Huron, pass the
straits of Detroit into lake Erie and by the Welland
or the ^{St. Lawrence} canal into lake Ontario and thence by the St. Lawrence
to the Atlantic Ocean.

I went to night to ~~see~~ me Vicker's thea-
ter, where Rip van Winkle, or the Sleep of Twenty
years, by Washington - Irving, was represented.

There are no curtains here in the Hotels.
and in their stead there are fastened inside the rooms
at the windows very neat shutters, consisting of 4 doors
provided with a sort of ^{called blinds} persiennes; each door of the
shutter consists of two parts, so that one can shut the
lower or the upper ^{half} of the windows; the persiennes of
the shutters are moveable like "galousies"

Chicago 14 Nov. I called this morning at the
vast drygood store of Messrs Powers Bros and one of them
Mr Chauncey Powers accompanied me to Mr Douglas's the
president of the Illinois Central R.R., who was absent.
He therefore conducted me to the land commissioner Mr

28] John P. Calhoun, who gave me a complimentary ticket for the whole of the Illinois Central R.R. and told me that the latter has a grant of 6 miles every alternate section of the road which is $705.73\frac{3}{100}$ m. long, thus in all 2395000 acres, which they are selling to settlers at from 7 to 15 \$ or on an average 10\$ an acre. By law it is stipulated that the proceeds of this land go to amortize the bonded debt which amounted to $17\frac{1}{2}$ millions \$ and has gradually been reduced to 8 millions. From this are excepted 300,000 acres as well as the \$ interest-fund. The amount of the issued stock is $22\frac{1}{2}$ millions \$. $\frac{3}{4}$ of all the stock is held in Europe. 1

We went back to Bowen Bros' immense stores. They have 4 hoistways for lifting and descending the goods and can lift on each one ton. They have in the cellar a large furnace, which heats the whole building by steam.

The Banks in former times deposited with the State Department of the separate State 110 per in State bonds against which they issued 100 per in notes countersigned by the State-controller. They used to deposit Bonds of such States as were cheapest and thus the risk was great.

The Illinois Central R.R. is a fogy (conservative)

concern. 1
Every day, 120 ^{immense} railway trains arrive at and leave this beautiful city.

I called again at Mr. Fr. Hoffmann's and at his request the surveyor for the Germania Insurance Co. Mr. Phil Stodolph, a polish jew, conducted me in his buggy to the Packing-houses of Chas Duffield and Culbertson Blair & Co, each of whom slaughters annually abt 100,000 hogs and 8 to 9,000 oxen. I witnessed the killing of both. The pigs are kept in large pens under the very roof of the house. I went

into a small pen, caught by a pair of tennies
 by a hind leg, lifted up, cut in the throat, moved off
 cleaned and suspended. It is curious to see thus a thou-
 sand corpses of hogs suspended in immense rows. They kill
 in the winter abt 1000 hogs daily each, boil out the white
 lard (lignure) ~~and~~ by 150 barrels daily; from the
 bowels of the hogs they boil out a yellow lard used for
 grease. They also boil 75 to 100 barrels oxen-tallow
 daily. In their smoking-houses they smoke, each, 33/m
 hams at once. They first cure the hams in a pickle of
 sugar, saltpeter and salt and then smoke them. Afterwards
 they saw them up in carcasses and put a label on the
 latter. At 3 p.m. Mr Chauncy Power called at my ho-
 tel and drove with me in his buggy to show me the town.
 The red slates in the ^{premise} roofs of the houses are mostly
 painted. The American roof is flat. We first went
 to the University, which possesses an observatory with
 the largest telescope in the States. We then went to the
 Stock-yard, which is 6 m. from the city. The superinten-
 dent ^(Mr John C. Sherman) gave us leave to visit the whole establishment,
 which covers 345 acres of land and costs \$1,700,432
 and with additional charges abt \$1800000 -
 There is an immense Hotel, a large Bank and
 120 acres ^{planked &} covered with pens and yards laid off in
 blocks; the planked roads are 30 to 40 ft broad.
 There is an artesian well 4100 ft deep, which
 throws 70/m gallons of water in 24 hours.

Here arrive the cattle dealers (or stock-dealers)
 with their stock and sell it. There have been brought
 this year 988064 hogs, 392604 cattle, 209737
 sheep, 1122 horses and 244 mules. The esta-
 blishment is extremely grand. It is West of the
 city and there is no doubt that the latter will in a
 few years reach this point.

30] The Stock yard is on shares.

~~At Chicago~~

Chicago 15 Nov. Mr Chauncey Bowen called on me this morning at 11 with his ~~son~~ nephew Fred Bowen son to James Bowen and George C. Clerk the president of the Board of Education. The two latter conducted me in a buggy to Skinner's School. There are in Chicago 20/100 pupils in 21 schoolhouses and 5 new schools are in course of construction. Instruction is given by 25 male and 280 lady teachers. Each class ought not to contain more than 40 pupils, but since they have not room enough there are now 60 in ^{many} ~~each~~ class, which is too much for one teacher. Among the schools there are two which contain each 2000 pupils and still in each of them is only one teacher.

A blue flag is hung out at the door of the class which distinguishes itself by its deportment ~~and~~ the U. S. flag at the door of that which has excelled in attendance for a week. In Skinner's school are 22 schoolrooms with 23 lady and 1 gentleman teacher. The pupils in this grammar-school are from 6 to 19 years old. They can enter the High-school at the age of 13. In every grammar-school are 10 grades according to capacity. In all classes the pupils of both sexes are sitting together and this has a wonderful moral influence on them and stimulates among them a most wholesome and laudable competition, for each sex is desirous to excel the other. They are sitting together as brothers and sisters and learn to respect each other. Each pupil has his small desk of iron with a wooden oblique board and a small round seat with an iron foot fastened to the floor.

All around the school-rooms are ~~long~~ continual slate tables 4 feet broad, on which the pupils reckon and draw. Particularly attracted my attention in this school "the object-teaching" of the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdom. So f.i. the teacher asks to what kingdoms the different objects of a lamp, a table etc. belong. We thence went to the High-school in which instruction is given by 11 gentlemen and 3 lady teachers. One of the latter, Mrs Reed, a german from Bavaria, highly intelligent and speaking french to perfection is married to an american - was teaching german and I wondered at the great progress of her pupils who read their well composed exercises which they had made at home. The principal of this school was reciting english poetry with his pupils. his name is Howland.

We went to another class called the Normal-school which is only intended to form lady-teachers; the young ladies of this class appeared to be from 14 to 16 of age; they were occupied with natural philosophy by reckoning. Between their recitations they have each hour a recess of 5 minutes for "calisthenics". They rise and place themselves in military order on the opposite sides of the room and toss bags filled with beans from one side to the other, catch them and throw them again. Or they sit down in a circle and hand with great celerity those bags around and she who does it quickest and best is queen. All is done with military order. They use to open the windows during this exercise. We then went to a greek class, where boys and girls of 13 to 16 were to my utter astonishment reading and translating *Ἰσὸς Ἀράβων* with great facility. I heard with equal astonishment that the valedictorians in all studies have for 5 years been girls. They make here even prose-composition in greek. Each pupil is marked off in percentage according to his capacity and assiduity.

There will be 3 high schools here next year.

"mens conscia recti"

"men's and women's consciences recti"

I called again at the office of the Illinois Central R.R., where I saw Mr. Remmer pres^t secretary of the road who says that the net earnings are 58 per cent and the expenses 42 per cent this year. They pay off this year 2 millions \$ on acct of Bonds, ~~the~~ \$2330000 or 10 per cent on the stock of \$23300000 and independent of that there still remain \$340000 which they keep for improvements.

The government-tax is 7 per cent on the gross earnings. The Company has laid in 3 years 223 miles of new rails and have made very great additions to the depot-works.

I made there the acquaintance of Mr. M. Hughitt the superintendent, who showed me the establishment. They have leased the R.R. from the Iowa falls to Dubuque for 20 years with the privilege to make the lease perpetual and pay 35 per cent of the gross earnings. He showed me the depot for merchandise, which is 500 ft long and 110 wide and has 2 tracks for cars. Each locomotive can draw on level ground 35 to 40 cars each loaded with 10 tons and even on heavy road it can draw 25 cars. The Company having bought land on the lake - shore have filled in a large extent of ground into the lake. They have taken this year 18 acres from the lake. On ~~the~~ their lake-ground they have leased the same ground to 2 elevators for together 25¢/mth annually. They are building themselves a nice port for vessels to unload at the very cars, 250 feet wide by 1250 long.

40 m. from here is a watch-factory and 8 m. from here a clock-factory - both on shares and paying well

At St. Louis 17 Noobr I left Chicago yesterday morning at 10 by the Illinois Central R.R., which is very well built and there is seldom any shaking. The country is continually perfectly flat; at first rather barren, but soon it becomes very fertile. But hardly $\frac{1}{4}$ of the land on both sides the road is under cultivation. They cultivate principally Wheat and Corn, also a great deal of Sorghum, of which syrup is made. Nearly at every station is a growing agricultural city, and in several of them are Banks and Newspapers presses. Every car is provided with a watercloset and a pissoir. With each train goes a boy who has for sale newspapers, Sugarcandy, figs, books, tracts of various kind etc and every now and then goes along the cars offering his merchandise for sale. At first the cars were nearly half full but soon they became nearly empty and remained so until Odier, where I went on the Mississippi-road to St. Louis, where we arrived at 1 1/2 in the morning. The stage in which I went to the city (because the cars stop on the Illinois-bank of the Mississippi) was carried across the river on a steamer.

I stopt at the Southern Hotel, which is the vastest and finest Hotel I ever saw after the two large Hotels at Paris. The bedrooms are spacious 12 ft high and have curtains and every convenience.

There is an immense barber's shop in the house in which 12 persons are shaved ^{at 15 Cents a head} at once. A magnificent marble washroom with very small towels instead of large ones as in all other American hotels; combs etc. The waiters, who are all Irish in this hotel, get

34 30¢ frankly (instead of 20¢ in N.Y.) and the servants 12 to 15¢ (instead of 8 to 10¢ in N.Y.); there is a large boot-rooms, where they clean the boots for 10¢. There is a saloon with 25 waterclosets and a number of marble pissi-⁽¹²⁾oirs.

I went this morning after breakfast to see the town and went first along Olive-Street, where I saw a vast skating-rink. ~~It~~ lighted with ¹⁶⁰ gaslights 215 ft long by 130 broad; the galleries around the skating-ground can contain 2000 spectators; a season-ticket costs \$10; single admittance 50¢.

In all principal streets are double tracks for horse & R.R. cars.

All around the pavilion of the Skating-Rink on the ground is left an opening 2 ft high for the purpose to admit the draught or current air by which to freeze the water poured on the ground. There are seats for 8 musicians.

The houses are 2 and 3 stories high and the private dwelling houses have frequently a gallery around the house. I returned by Washington-Avenue in which is general Sherman's house, and went to see St. Lucas-place, which contains the finest dwelling houses and is the most aristocratic part of the town. I saw many houses with inside and outside blinds also some with white and red curtains.

In many streets I saw a pavement like in Chicago. The streets near the levee are more narrow. The business-houses all brick 2, 3 or 4 stories high. Rents are high and in the best part of the town one saloon on the ground-floor serving as restaurant pays 10/m \$ rent; with the restaurant 8/m and a small cigar-store 2/m. I walked along

the levee were I summed up 68 large river-steamers 3 stories high and each with 2 funnels. 35

They are building across the river a railway bridge with a swing to let pass the steamers. The river appears to be $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad.

All is business here and in each house is one or more magazines; the roofs are flat.

I saw on the levee a most gigantic elevator capable to contain at least 2,000,000 bushels grain, it appears to be 100 ft high and 300 br. & long. The lower part, to a height of 30 ft, is of brick, the upper of planks laid flat together and fastened with irons.

Mendota Illinois 19 Nov. (Tuesday). I started from St. Louis yesterday morning at 6 by the Ohio & Mississippi R.R. At first the country was pretty well cultivated and appeared to be very fertile it being alluvial soil, but soon we came into the virgin forest, which was but seldom interspersed by cultivated fields. I arrived by 10 a.m. at Sandoval, whence I left at 2 p.m. by the Illinois Central R.R. There were but two cars for passengers, the hindmost for gentlemen with ladies. The under-conductor would not let me in there though I showed my complimentary ticket; thus I had to go into the other car which was dirty & inconvenient there being no iron-pockets to put the baggage on. There were but few passengers at first, but the number gradually increased and for the latter half of the way to Mendota more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of all seats were taken. There were continually dirty little farmers in the car, whose company was anything but pleasant. Not one tenth of the land on both sides the road is under cultivation. There was a french farmer with me until Assumption Station, who told me that there ~~was~~ is a french settlement, consisting mostly of french Canadians, and that

36 They are doing remarkably well. Fruit grows here in Illinois luxuriantly and a farmer has realized once \$4/m and another time \$2000 from the fruit crop of a small orchard of peach trees. Corn renders 300 and sometimes even 400 times the amount planted; wheat produces 20 and even 30 fold; oats 20 to 30 fold. 7 bushels potatoes will plant 1 acre and the produce of same is 50 to 200 bushels.

After a most fatiguing and disgusting journey I arrived at 11 3/4 p.m. at Mendota, where I got very clean and good accomodation in the RR hotel. I take here today at 12 1/4 p.m. the Chicago, Burlington, Quincy RR for Chicago; this latter is much better built and has a far larger traffic than the Illinois Central, which appears to have risen into fame solely by the fufs the foreign N.Y. Bankers, who are interested in the concern, have made about it.

Washington 23 Nov. We left Mendota on the 29th at noon and arrived by 4 p.m. at Chicago. I was much pleased with the Burlington Quincy RR, for the rails being slice-joined with 4 iron boards it is much more even. Besides there are a large number of hat-baskets or wire-baskets and above each seat an oval mirror. I took in Chicago my dinner at the Tremont-house and called on Bowen Bros, who gave me a letter for the assistant treasurer Le Roy Fittle here. I left the same evening by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago RR and Pennsylvania Central RR for Philadelphia, ticket 22 \$90 + 2 sleeping tickets \$3 - Passed in Indiana and Ohio almost conti.

usually through the virgin-forest. This being the directest route West, the cars were almost continually pretty well filled and the road appears to be very well built. It is a great convenience that there is in each car a watercloset.

In Pennsylvania nearly all the land is under culture. I had for some distance as travelling companion a german tailor Joseph Braun from Pevercity Penn, who bragged that he had invented an improved dryer for scouring cloth. He travelled on a RR ticket issued for the present year in favor of Senator Barclay. Braun pretended that he had bought same. Arrived on the 20th at 9 a. m. at Philadelphia, which has 600,000 inhabitants and has broad streets, in nearly all of which are rails and in many double rails for Railway cars drawn by horses. The private dwelling houses are very beautiful. I stopped at the Continental Hotel, which is immense, and 6 stories high. But it is far less in size than the Southern at St. Louis. In all Hotels in which I have hitherto been the servants are Irish. I visited Girard's College, in which 500 orphan-boys are educated; there are on either side 2 large buildings in which they board and lodge; all the buildings are of white marble. This institution costs \$1,500,000-. I also saw the immense waterworks on the Skunkhuf-river, where the water is pumped up by waterpower into a large reservoir on a hill. I left at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. m. arrived at 9 at Baltimore, where our car was drawn

34 36 38
by horses through the city. Arrived at 11 p.m.
at Washington, where I put up at Willards
Hotel. There is an abundance of servants, all
clored and I dare say that I find them the
best servants in the world.

I went yesterday morning to the Treasury
where I made the acquaintance of Mr Le Roy
Tuttle the asst. Treasurer, who presented me
to ^{Francis E.} General ^{aged abt 58} Spinner ~~and~~ to the Treasurer and
~~the~~ Hugh McCulloch the Secretary of the Treas-
ury. The former was 20 years Banker & 8 years
in the House of Representatives. McCulloch
^{aged about 60} was formerly Banker in Fort Wayne, Indiana,
became under Lincoln controller of the national
Bank currency and Secretary of the Treasury
in lieu of Chase. Both told me that I need
not be under any apprehension regarding
currency payment; that they would go on with
the retraction of 4 millions \$ monthly of
greenbacks for there would always be enough
for legitimate business and Gen. Spinner
assured me that he had all he possessed in
government Bonds. I could not speak much
with them it being Cabinet day. Tuttle showed
me the immense safe in which, in niches,
the deposits of the national Banks are kept
and which am^t to nearly 330 millions \$;
also a package of 4 millions \$ and several
of the large offices.

I then went to see the immense Capitol

which is of white marble, saw the Rotunda with 8 large pictures of which I bought the photog: copies. saw the splendid and enormous chamber of the Representatives and that of the Senate; both most sumptuously fitted out. The galleries for the Ladies are now separate. Went up the Dome which is inside - from the floor of the Rotunda up - 187 ft high. But, up to the top of the statue of the Liberty it is 387 ft high.

To day I visited, introduced by Mr Le Roy Smith, a national Bank and, with L. Hoffmann who's letter, the Bankers Riggs & Co I then waited vainly for 2 hours in the White house to see President Johnson and 1/2 hour in the War Department to see general Johnson. Bought my RR ticket for 51¢ by way of Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Grand Junction, Canton to N. Orleans.

New Orleans 28 Novbr. I started from Washington on Sunday 24th Nov at 6 a.m. and went on the other side of the Potomac river, by the Orange & Alexandria RR into Virginia. I had charming travelling companions and among others Mr Hedgin, proprietor of the celebrated watering place: Fauquier-white Sulphur-springs, who had built them before the war, at the price of \$120,000, a fine house with colonnades resembling the Treasury of Washington. This beautiful place was entirely ruined & destroyed during the war and he sold it a short time ago for 35,000 \$ to a doctor, who wants to establish

34 40
there again a watering place and a school. Mr. Hudgin is now residing in Bowling-green, Caroline City Virginia and has been re-elected Clerk of the County and Circuit of Lower Virginia. He sent his 4 sons to the war and all remained unhurt; 2 are lawyers, 1 is physician and the fourth is farmer. He told me that he once took as teacher for his children a german from Hanover of the name of Berend, whose son, R. Berend, was banker N. 1 Wallstr N. Y. and is now partner of Messrs Jaffray & Son in Paris. One of Hudgin's former slaves of the name of Lewis Lindsley is now one of the greatest radicals and is member of the State Convention elected by Richmond. Hudgin appears to be abt 62 y. old.

We soon passed through a forest where the battle of Bull Run was fought. It is more properly called the Battle of Manassas by a village immediately after the forest. Here occurred two battles both favorable to the Southern army. In the second battle the northerners occupied the former position of the Confederate army. ^{Participating are} ~~Participating are~~ ^{captured} all over the fields. The colored labourers earn in Virginia of from 10 to 12 \$ a month and the women 15 to 6 \$ with victuals. We passed through a great deal of meager or worn out land now used as pasture ground for the sheep.

The slaves protected their masters during the war and there is no instance of an abuse.

Tobacco is still grown in Virginia as much as before the war but of Corn and Wheat hardly

$\frac{1}{4}$ of the former quantity. Hudgin told me that the Virginians are proud to be Virginians and when asked from what state they are they will reply: "a Virginian by God."

A man in the car assured me that the Confederate currency had been depreciated so much that he paid \$6000 for 400 lbs Bacon

" 250 " 5 lb Cotton-yarn

" 5 per yard of print

The first party of abolitionists sprung up in N.Y. in 1833 by a man named Tappan.

We passed a cemetery with abt 1400 graves all in straight rows.

The colored people stand now by themselves & have no lady to care for them.

We passed Charlottesville in Va with a celebrated University. In proceeding onward the country became mountainous and with large tracts covered with virgin-forest. but now and then I see great cultivation. The population of colored people is very great here in Virginia and it appears that they are in general gaining their living honestly.

We got in the evening in the Alleghani mountains and had many beautiful panoramas.

We reached in the evening Lynchburg, 178 m. from Washington, where we took the Tennessee and Virginia R.R. and got into a sleeping-car. It being Sunday the colored population are in their holiday-attire.

Gen. Howard of the Sanitary Committee has reported that 1200000 colored people had

34 42
Lied since the war.

I never saw yet a negro-beggar.

I got to night for the first time a snuff-dipping.

25th Nov. I had taken an upper berth in the sleeping-car and passed a terrible night; had not a moment's sleep.

We came in Bristol, on the confines of Virginia and Tennessee, on the East Tennessee and Virginia R.R. We took our breakfast at Johnsborough.

All the bridges are of wood and sometimes 70 ft. high and it looks fearful to pass them.

I have now as travelling companion General W. P. Howard, from Atlanta in Georgia, who fought in the Confederate army against Sherman, and has some farms in Alabama. He was lately in Paris, where he stays at the Hotel du Rhin.

He says that one cannot depend upon the negro that on an average he hardly works half as much as when a slave and that, formerly bound to the spot, it is a great gratification to them now to change. They get here in Tennessee 15¢ a month but no victuals.

We passed Greenville, where president Johnson was a tailor; he thence became a lawyer, ~~then~~ then into the legislature of Tennessee, was twice elected governor of the State, was 8 years Senator, became military governor of Tennessee after the fall of Nashville in winter 1861 to 1862; in 1864 elected vice president and 1865 president. We passed later on a farm and

mill, which Johnson had purchased lately for 20/mth 43

I see cornfields every where where cultivation is and very little Cotton. The leaves or blades of the Corn they pluck, when still green, for horses and mules and the shucks are eaten by the cows. Gen. Howard showed me in Greenville the house where General Morgan was killed.

I see but very little cultivation in Tennessee and nearly the whole country is covered with virgin forest.

(J. M. Coxey from Memphis)

A fellow-passenger, a Southerner, exhibited a small invalid and parlor spittoon of curious workmanship, on which he had got a patent 17 Sept 1867.

On every train is a trading-boy who offers alternately for sale newspapers, books, Candy, figs etc. He often hands around dodgers, clips or labels in which a merchandise is recommended and comes afterwards with the merchandise itself.

We arrived by 1 p.m. at Knoxville, Tennessee where we proceeded by the East-Tennessee and Georgia R.R. I see ^{at both sides of Knoxville} ~~at both sides of Knoxville~~ ^{held by the Federal} batteries which have been attacked but not taken by the Confederates though there were thousands of killed and wounded. I see some more cultivation, but only cornfields. We pass an immense wooden bridge across the Tennessee river, 1300 miles feet long by 70 high, made of beams, and supported by rock pillars which are from 40 to 80 ft apart. On both ends of the

34 48
Bridges are stockades or embrasures for mus-
ketry and barricades. 2nd was this bridge
burnt by the northerners during the war, once
when the end of the bridge was burnt, 3 trains
with northerners, which wanted to pass it with
full speed, went down and were smashed
together. This bridge is called the Loudon bridge
on acct of the place on the opposite bank of the
Tennessee - river. Once one southern man
saved the bridge defending it against 6 nor-
therners of whom he killed one, he was him-
self severely wounded & lost his hand.

Since Knoxville the land is very fertile
and I see more cultivation; large forests
of Hickory and oak.

We cross the Kyassa - river on a splendid
wooden bridge; to the right and left are
batteries to protect the bridge and the place
Charleston.

I had a long conversation with
an american abt religion. He recommends
to look whithin Christ's conversation with Nic-
odemus 3 Chapter of St John is well trans-
lated. We arrived at 7 p.m at Chattanooga
and got at 9 a fine sleeping-car.

26th Nov^r: I slept well. We are in Ala-
bama; here and there fine farms and splendid
farm-houses. All over the U. S. the fences con-
sist of Colts laid in zigzag XXX one
upon another and 16 ft long.

W. pass immense virgin forests; negroes
work here with the soil being poor there is no
industry here except steammills for sawing
planks. Reached Cornsville station. The
white people appear ^{to be} but very poor. W. break-
fasted in Corinth in a great hurry being
behind time; had corn bread, always chicken,
cakes & syrup, butter, coffee etc. Then a great
battle was fought.

A fellow traveller told me that in the Colored
population there is a great deal of infanticide.
He further says: give the negroes a piece of
land, their rations for a year, all implements
horses, mules etc they will swallow the rations
and not produce anything. A gentleman had
40 acres planted with Cotton, on which he spent
\$300 for manure; but rust came, later on
the Catapilla and he produced only 6 bales Cot-
ton instead of 10 and the 6 bales merely paid
for the manure. The Catapilla or army worm
eats up the leaves. The resources of the South
are dead for times to come; the negroes do
only 1/2 work, are diseased and lazy. Every
week are all over the Southern States immense
Sheriff. sales of farm-land at 20 & 30 pct
of their value before the war, the owners being
involved in debt. I am sorry the South
did not accept Lincoln's proclamation of
1 Jan'y 1863, in which he offered the Southerners
to reenter the Union and to keep their slaves
In 1864 came the Emancipation Bill.

46 We arrived at the Grand-junction in Tennessee, whence we proceed by the Mississippi-Central R.R. southward and enter soon the State of Mississippi, which we pass in all its length. Throughout the entire length of this State I saw continual forests and swamps but seldom interrupted by patches of land planted with Corn or Cotton. The vegetation in the forests and swamps is most luxuriant. We came to a place called Water-valley; I see here a great deal of property destroyed in the war, and a great many of burnt and ruined locomotives.

We got supper at Winona, consisting of 2 cold hard eggs, no bread, but a little dough, a piece of tough unseasoned beef and a little bad coffee - and this cost us 1¢. The landlord is a degenerated Frenchman.

One wheel of our locomotive being broken, it shovels along slowly, stopping every moment and losing thus 12 hours nearly.

I got into a sleeping car (fare 2¢) and slept beautifully. Arrived this morning at Canton. Got a tolerably good breakfast and proceed at 7 1/2 a.m. by the New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern R.R. Southward. At Canton also great destruction of property, locomotives, cars, houses etc. It has rained very much last night. Until now there were but one and 2 telegr wires along the road; but from Canton

off there are 3.

I see every where cripples (men with one arm or 1 leg) of last war.

Nearly all the land on both sides the road is without cultivation; ~~but~~ but rarely a small cottonfield.

H. arrived at 10 a.m. at Jackson, where the great mississippi-Penitentiary is. It abounds with negroes, who are famous for their stealing propensities. All around Jackson are a great many abandoned plantations which have returned into wilderness. Shortly afterwards begins again the uninterrupted virgin forest with its immense swamps. In my opinion these forests of hickory and oak are most excellent for the raising of hogs, which find here plenty of food and snakes.

Arrived at 1 p.m. at Magnolia, where we got in Magnolia hotel a fine dinner. Here for the first time I see the gardens full of sugar plantains. We entered now Louisiana and the never interrupted virgin forest abounds with fine evergreen tropical-trees and bushes much like those in the Himalaya-mountains immense swamps, many fine pines, much stagnant water. Pass through a large lake the rails being laid on bolts fastened on immense beams driven into the ground. Arrive on 27th Novbr at 8 p.m. at N. Orleans. The Chickman took 50¢ for my trunk and as much for the Omnibus ticket. I stop at the St. Charles Hotel; room

276. The Hotel has immense columns before the door.

New Orleans 28 Nov^r 1867. I took this morning a fine bath and called after breakfast on Williams, Reapert & Co. Mr Williams does not approve of my holding so many U.S. 5/20 and says regarding Currency payment: the moment a (political) party make a question of this kind their political war horse they use to carry it through.

I then called on Mr Prehn who, whose partner Mr J. F. Schröder introduced me into the Boston Club, which is beautifully furnished and has a large balcony.

The houses of N.O. have a beautiful appearance are nearly all 3 and 4 stories high and with flat roofs; on the ground floor stores. An immense number of drink shops. Nearly all the houses have iron awnings and ~~most~~ ^{many} have galleries and even protected galleries at the upper stories. Large fruit shops, plantains, pine apples from Cuba 20 Cts. I walked along Canal Street which is exceedingly broad and has splendid houses, many apparently fireproof. I came to the levee, where from the mighty 5 stories high steamers hogsheads of Sugar barrels molasses and Cotton was discharged. Hundreds of negroes were engaged there in working and other hundreds waiting their

choose to get their hand in some work. All appeared to be more or less well off and most desirous to work. I entered into conversation with several of them and though they confessed to be illiterate I found them highly intelligent and at all events not lacking of wit. They gain here on the levee 1, 2 and often 3¢ a day, but have no work in summer.

In the Sugar plantations they get 1¢ a day & besides 50¢ for a watch (1/2 night). Every one is of opinion that Cotton cannot be raised without loss even if an good average crop were a certainty and since the crop is exposed to so many risks: rain, frost, Catapilla &c it is most precarious and dangerous to grow Cotton.

I went in an Omnibus all along Canal Street to several cemeteries. The stock of these omnibuses, which was originally 70¢, stands 220¢. They have in these vehicles a money-box ~~and~~ J. D. Lawson's patent, into which the passengers themselves put their fare of 5¢ and the Driver does not touch it.

It being here all alluvial soil on this side the Mississippi ^{for} abt 30 and on the other bank abt 100 miles and only by levees protected against inundation, water is found at 1 ft deep and therefore the coffins of the rich are placed on the level ground and ~~the~~ walked up in splendid mausoleums, which however from the soft soil are of a fragile nature.

35 50 This artificial protection is by far not so good as that of the poor, for whom graves are dug 6 ft deep in the water and who are thus mummified together with their coffins, for only flesh and neither bones nor wood rot in the morast, which is evident from the fruit, nuts, ~~etc~~ bones etc found among the perfectly preserved beams of the "habitations lacustres" - perhaps 2000 years old - in the lakes of Switzerland. Besides many thousands coffins of the richer class are placed in the 9 ft thick ^{hollow} walls all around the cemeteries and tablets fastened outside. On the graveyards are plenty of evergreen tropical trees and groves of orange trees overladen with fruit. As I saw by the epitaphs nearly all the inmates of the cemeteries have died in the very bloom of youth.

It is reckoned that this year only 13 p. ct of all the sick from yellow fever died.

Every body has here his sovereign remedy against the yellow jack and so f. i. I was told that Charcoal taken 3 times daily was an excellent preservative.

New Orleans 3 Decr. It is so warm that I am all over in perspiration.

From Jackson to Magnolia it is 450 to 500 ft above the level of the sea and beautiful cotton land now covered with every variety of virgin forest. From Magnolia to Ponchatula principally

prime land, excellent for corn, potatoes, fruit, grapes
 from Pensacola to N. O. all swamp.

On the 29 Nov^r I called at Mr Schrader's lodging & saw
 there Mr Stockmeyer from Bremen, who told that the
 former cleaner of the prisons of N. Orleans is now
 member of the grand jury here. He & Mr Schr^r made
 me a picture of the terrible iniquities that are going
 on here; all is bribery and corruption. I can murder
 any man and get rid of it without the slightest trouble
 by bribing the magistrates and judges. The greatest ty-
 rants and rogues were the governors Dangs and Benja-
 min F. Butler, who seized people's furniture and jewels,
 turned the tenants of their houses and committed innumerable
 all sorts of rascality and highrobbery, and that highrob-
 ber Butler is now congressman for Massachusetts.

On one side of Canalstr^e the inhabitants of
 N. O. speak principally french and in that part of the
 city are still to be found a great many old one and
 2 story french and spanish houses with projecting roofs
 and balconies all around; also many 1 story high stores.
 On the other side of Canalstr^e almost exclusively eng-
 lish is spoken and in this part of the town the houses are
 in the modern style 3 & 4 stories high and have
 for the most part splendid balconies and awnings
 of iron.

On Saturday ^{30 Nov^r} I dined with Mr Williams, who
 had invited Mr Frericks, nephew of J. H. Frericks, formerly
 of N. O. & Mr Schrader. They tell me that before the late war
 N. O. was the merriest place in the world and the Hotels
 & particularly the St Charles Hotel always crowded to
 excess. Creoles are pure blood descendants of the
 old french settlers here. I saw here several

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terrible showers of rain, which were a fine match to the tropical rains; all the small gutters were overflowed and it was a real deluge. The small gutters empty into the large ones, which empty into the lake. The streets are paved with large flat stones 1 to 2 ft long by 10 to 15 inch broad.

On Canal-street is the statue of Henry Clay, late Senator for Kentucky, with the following inscription made after the capture of H. O., by Butler: "If I could be instrumental in eradicating this 'deepest stain, slavery, from the character of our country' I would not exchange the proud satisfaction, which I should enjoy for the honor of all ^{the} triumphs ever decreed by the most successful conqueror."

I visited the Levee Steam-Cotton press Company whose manager, Mr Joseph Victor Chaery, a Frenchman, told me that formerly the press with 11 slaves 800 to 1000 bales Cotton daily, whereas now the same number freedmen hardly press 500 and by means of stimulants and promises 600; he pays them 12 Cents a bale. The great mischief is that the colored workmen can not be relied upon, for, as a general thing, they do not think of the future and only work to gain as much as they spend; they also lose much time with the political meetings & elections. With rare ~~and~~ exceptions they will not do as small farmers. As yet all the gardeners and planters of vegetables are foreigners.

Planters of Cotton are losers at present low prices; hence they will in future grow grain & raise hogs and only their spare means will be employed to grow Cotton.

I visited the vegetable and fish-market and was delighted to see the colored ladies in their light blue, wide gowns and high turbans of variegated color made of a plait; the market abounds with fruit and particularly with plantains & pineapples.

I saw Jackson-Square with the equestrian statue of General Jackson with an inscription made by Butler: "The Union must & shall be preserved". On that square is a splendid garden with orange & plantain trees. I visited twice the State-Convention in the Mechanics Institute, where delegates from the various parishes of the State of Louisiana were deliberating on framing a constitution for the State; one half of them were colored men and among them were many former slaves, who certainly were not to be recognized as such neither by their speeches nor by their gestures. There were in all 98 delegates, of whom 23 from N.O. and 75 from the country. Even for the free colored people there were no public schools before the war; but they had private grammar-schools. The quintoons, septoons &c are as white and often whiter as we are and one must have lived long here to be able to distinguish them from pure blood whites.

I visited in rue des Grands hommes entre Pagatelle & Union, a colored grammar school for boys. The principal of same: Firmin C. Christophe, a relation to Joseph Dumas of Paris, showed me his manner of teaching. The boys were writing very well and had made progress in arithmetic. The school is pure French. The principal says that Catholics do not look upon slavery as a sin.

The present Congressmen remain in their place until

54 Decr 1868 and President Johnson has to remain in power until March 1869.

The Coasting trade is not allowed to vessels under foreign flag; even the passage from N.Y. to San Francisco is regarded as coasting trade.

Legars pay 3¢ in gold p^r lb and besides 50 p^r ad valorem. Whisky, costing 30¢, pays 2¢ p^r gallon and therefore smuggling is carried on on an immense scale. On Whisky alone the fraud in the duty in one year is supposed to be \$100,000,000.

Not far from our Hotel is an enormous, splendid house, entirely of iron, painted white, built in the mauresque style, 3 stories high.

I took yesterday from the livery stable of Leonard & Maxwell, at the price of \$15, a carriage with 2 horses to drive me to the St. Clair-Plantation, Parish Plaquemine, for whose proprietor George Garr I had a letter from Mr R. G. Musgrove of N. O. I stopped on the road to see the Szymanski Cotton press, of which the Director Mr J. Grandpre showed me the establishment. With the powerful press they reduce a bale of Cotton to 1/2 of its size and fasten with the greatest dexterity and quickness iron hoops around it. They press and hoop a bale in 2 minutes. Employ only white laborers, who get 12 1/2 to 15 ¢ p^r bale; 9 men press 600 bales a day and hoop them. Formerly the fare was 5 Cents p^r bale. One of the workmen, A. Dane, told me that he makes 10¢ daily. The Captains of the vessels pay the expense of the pressing.

The courtyard is covered with oystershell in order to be able to move the bales without wetting them. I passed all along the levee of the Mississippi. On the left splendid gardens and orchards with plantations

and orange-trees overladen with fruit. The country-houses with balconies and overhanging roofs.

I passed a soldiers cemetery, with abt 16/m fresh graves, all in straight lines. Passed immense fields of Sugarcane, which is not grown here on the level ground like on Cuba but large, deep furrows are drawn for the drainage and on the elevation between the furrows the cane is planted and, unlike of what it is in the tropics, abt 1/3 of the plants has to be renewed each year and with all that it is not so rich as on Cuba.

I arrived just when Mr Garr, (looking much like a spaniard) ~~was~~ had sat down with his brother at dinner-table. I dined with them: soup, chicken, rice, potatoes, meat, cream, oranges, claret and they showed me afterwards the factory, which appears but small as to the Cuban factories. They have the apparatus of Rillieux. They put but little cane on in order to get out all the juice they can. They burn almost exclusively the crushed cane as it falls back; produced formerly an average 700 khd's Sugar but in 1865 only 200 khd's

1866	"	380 "
1867	"	200 "

they make 3/4 of Sugar @ 16 1/2 and 1/4 @ 10 1/2
1 khd is 2 1/2 boxes. They pay their engineer 200\$ a month; 2^d engineer 100\$ and the fireman 45\$ a month. Have in summer in all 75 working men & women and now in the rolling month 100. Those 75 live on the plantation & get 15\$ the men & 10\$ the women monthly besides rations. The hired men get in the rolling season 1\$ daily & the women 70 cts; a watch of 6 h is paid besides 75 Cents.

56
Every one gets 5 lb pork a week and besides Corn
flower. The production of Sugar is going down
owing to the high wages and the worthlessness of the
negroes. Garro's plantation has 1300 acres.

This parish made formerly 16m and now only
2m bbls Sugar annually. But it appears to me that
this is owing principally to the despondency of the
planters and their lack of moral courage, for they
now more neglect the proper drainage, which is re-
quired on this swampy ground. This is evident from
the fact that before the war an acre planted with
Sugar, some gave 2000 and even 2400 lb; last year
it gave 8000 to 1200 lb, whereas this year it gives
only 5 to 600.

Foreign Sugar pays a duty of
6 cts, Domestic 2 1/2 cts only. Mr Garro's family
lives near Pontcharre in Paris. He as well as his
factory made upon me the painful impression of
fallen greatness. His son, a fine lad of 21,
appears to be a good business man.

I left the plantation at 6 and returned
only by 10 p.m.

This morning I went General Beauregard, Pre-
sident of the M.O. and Jackson RR company, a fine
man (creole), of small size & dark complexion.
I then made the acquaintance of Mr R. G. Mus-
grove, an English merchant, an exceedingly fine man
who lost this summer 2 boys, 1 of 10 and 1 of
21, of yellow fever. He unfortunately had kept them
here thinking them sufficiently acclimated since
they had been born here. He tells me that in his

opinion the production of Cotton will go on in-
creasing, labor being now cheaper than it was before
Because a good slave was paid \$1500 on which
the yearly ^{4. clothing} % at 12 per \$180-
the food costed monthly 6 72-
in all yearly \$252- & besides the
risk of the slave's dying. Now the freedman-laborer
gets 12¢ a month or \$18 with victuals, makes
yearly \$216. But then it must be considered that
the freedman only does $\frac{2}{3}$ of the work the slave did
and that besides, the slaves were paid for by their owners
and that the Capital invested in them was a dead loss
to them ^{which} and ruined them in most instances.

Before the war it was calculated in the plantations
5 to 11 bales of Cotton to the hand; the latter cypher
of course in a good crop. Mr. Musgrove pretends
that the children ^(and a great deal of infantile begging on) not being properly cared for 70
out of 100 die before they are 3 years old and he
thinks that in 5 years hence there will not be
25 per of the present number of laborers, because
the colored people do not care for themselves, the mor-
tality amongst them is great and when the present
laborers - now yet 40 at become 5 years older
they are unable to work.

Last year & the year before there were hardly
laborers to be got and the planters had to beg
and bid to get them; but now they have learned
how to treat them and they, the planters, are
now independent.

The Bar in the mouth of the Mississippi
is 5 to 600 ft broad.

Thaddeus Stevens is chief in Congress for Pennsylv.
 I went to a ~~Co~~ High school for boys, but was
 rather disgusted with the principal teacher as well
 as with the boys nearly all of whom bore in their
 faces the stamp of vice. They were studying latin
 translating on the slate a given english phrase.
 I thence went to the girls High school of the 1st
 & 4th Distr., but could not make observations the
 pupils being busy to make their examinatory exer-
 cises. The principal of this school Miss Pierson.

Opposite my window is a museum and
 the entire outer wall of the house is covered with
 large signs representing paintings of wild ani-
 mals. One of those signs, suspended at the upper
 part, is 12 ft high & 30 long representing 2 go-
 rillas, of whom the one both of gigantic size and
 at least 20 times larger than the men who surround
 them. The one is devouring or biting to death a man
 whom he has ~~like~~ like a little puppy - in his grasp
 and at least 5 dead bodies with the breasts torn
 open and heavily bleeding are lying around him
 he is attacked by one black man with a spear,
 one white man is firing at him and two others
 knocking at him with axes. Another gorilla is
 standing in a threatening posture, with a club
 in his lifted hand and an ~~man~~ indian woman
 beautifully dressed on a tree which he appears to
 have broken by his ponderous weight; he has an
 arrow in his side, which is bleeding and 7 men
 are firing at him from a distance. Above this
 notorious sign is written Gorilla & or man.

A 11
monkey, from the West Coast of Africa. And all this humbug to attract people to see a monkey of the common kind abt 2 ft high, which is shown here as a gorilla. N.O. 4 December

I went this morning in the car along Canalstr. to a cemetery of Irishmen, another of Oddfellows and a German one. I had been mistaken the other day, for the mausoleums were very substantially built and most of them may last a hundred years or more. I had also been mistaken regarding the depth of the common graves, for they are made $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep; the coffin is 15 inches high and thus it is only 15 inches or 1 ft underground, but the hill is made abt 12 inches high. In the dry season the soil dries up to a depth of 6 or 8 feet and consequently both coffin and bones rot away; but I was assured by a tombstone maker on the Cemetery that he had seen pieces of coffins dug out and but partly rotten, which had been abt 30 years in the ground.

I thence went to the Girod-cemetery where the undertaker showed me around. All the wall all around the cemeteries are abt 8 ft thick and ovens large enough for one coffin are established therein and sold for 50 $\frac{1}{2}$. It is prohibited to reopen such an oven for 12 months. But at the expiration of this time when another death occurs in the family to which the oven belongs, it is opened the coffin is taken out, the bones are huddled in a corner or joined put into the new coffin and the coffin, clothes of the old deceased, crowns of flowers with which his coffin had been ornamented etc all this is thrown on a heap of similar objects on one

61 end of the cemetery and buried there when the heap becomes too large. I saw there lots of cloths or linings of coffins impregnated by the moisture that had run out of the dead corpse and covered with flies — ghastly to look at. Immense new buildings with 4 rows of ovens the one above the other were built on the cemetery, and each oven a marble slab with name & date is fixed. By the damp air here a pine- or poplar-coffin rots away ^{in the ovens} in 3, a mahogany one in 6 to 8 years. I did not think of the danger I run in going around these hundreds of new tombs, ~~which~~ whose putrifying tenants exhale through the crevices a poisonous miasma. All at once I felt ill and invited the undertaker to take a cocktail drink with me. I looked over his mortuary records; he had buried on that small cemetery in September abt 200 white and 3 black people who died of yellow fever and abt 30 who died of Congestion of the brain, bilious fever, disease of the heart etc. He told me of the heartrending scenes of the relatives who accompanied their friends to their last abode and pointed out the graves (ovens) of 2 brothers, of whom the one in accompanying the corpse of the other was in utter despair and immense grief and a few days later he ~~was~~ himself fell a victim to the yellow fever and was buried near his brother.

It is said that this year out of 36000 persons attacked by yellow fever only abt 13 per cent or 4680 died; but it appears to me that the number must be greater. The Creoles, who never left these swamps are exempt; also the other foreigners whose father was born here. But when they only go for a time

across the lake or to another country and come back
in the fewer time they catch it easily.

Cyper wood is said never to rot here.

Robt J. Walker was Secretary of the Treasury
when James Polk was President. He induced Congress
to pay the debts of Texas, whose paper money was only
worth 10¢ per \$ and he and Cochrane made many millions
by the operation. He made the treaty with China.

There are 30 or 36 cemeteries here.

There was this year the Mexican vomito and not the usual
yellow fever here. The first case occurred the 7 July &
it remained of a sporadic character until the middle of
August when it became epidemic. It then increased for abt
40 days until the 25th Sept^r when it again diminished
for 40 days until 4 Nov^r, from which time off it re-
mained sporadic until now. With the continual warm
weather — the thermometer ranges abt 80° during the day in
the shade it is likely to remain still for some time.

The former species of yellow fever used to end with ty-
phoid fever, boiles & vomito, but this year it ended
in most cases with delirium but also with vomito.

The Creoles (from the Spanish Criollo) never get it if
they have not been away from these swamps.

New Orleans 6 Dec^r. I visited yesterday the Boys
High School, whose principal Mr. John Perceival
showed me and explained me the establishment. There
were formerly in the 4 districts of the city 8 high schools
which are now consolidated into this one Burgundy-
str. it has commenced in last April with 160 pupils
and 6 professors, of whom 4 were this fall sick

51 62 of yellow fever. In this High School, which appears to be admirably arranged, there is a course of 4 years. The pupils are instructed in literature, Chemistry (for which study they have a splendid little laboratory), classics, natural science & drawing, mathematics & civil engineering and French. They were now just busy in preparing their dissertations for the examination. Principal Perceival showed me the printed questions put to the pupils in the various studies for the examination and I wondered how such complicated questions could ever be solved and discussed by the boys.

4 boys have this fall been promoted to the Alexandria Military-School. The boys of the 2 higher classes have formed among themselves two Societies of which the one is called the Stonewall Literary Association and the other the Humboldt Society. Each of these societies writes every fortnight a periodical styled "the Critic". They receive their members by the ballot and have their president, secretary & treasurer. I promised them a book as also to Prof Perceival.

To my disappointment the Steamer Juniata leaves only today evening, but I brought my baggage yesterday on board & slept on board with open window. I was last night in the Boston Club where I had a long discussion on politics with

several Sugarplanters.

I went this morning along the levee and saw with pleasure how assiduously the negroes work. They easily discharge a Steamer with 4000 bales Cotton in one day, but some standing all on the flat lower deck they have not to hoist them up and merely roll or handle them away. They get ~~20~~ 25 an hour and gain thus 250 per day. I read the President's message in the St. Charles Hotel & then wrote in Williams Rupert's office a letter to Janssen.

A bordo del Vapor Junata 7 Diciembre 1867. Partimos de la Nueva Orleans ayer a las 7 de la noche; ya era oscuro y me pesaba mucho que no podia ver la flota de ocho buques de guerra armados de coraza ~~y~~ anclados - ancorados al lado opuesto del rio a dos millas de distancia de la ciudad. Bajabamos lentamente el rio y podiamos distinguir en las orillas solamente las luces de los ingenios. Esta mañana a las seis pasamos sin dificultad, pero no sin tocar un poco el fondo, la barra en la embocadura del rio y desde entonces nos hallamos en el golfo de Mexico. Entre los pasajeros hay una linda judia, que ha perdido este verano su marido y cuatro niños del vomito y del Colera. Ella misma parece estar muy enferma teniendo la cara cardena de enfermedad y vuelve a Philadelphia esperando de restablecer su salud por la mudanza del aire; ella es muy flaca y debil y no puedo verla y pensar a su desgracia sin llorar. Hay a bordo tambien un americano que sufre de la tisis, teniendo una toz seca. Hay otro joven que ha estado tres meses enfermo en el hospital de la N. O. del vomito. Algunas dos francesas y una dona de matanzas. Tuvimos esta mañana un buen almuerzo de huevos fritos - asados, higado, carne de buey, de carnero castrado.

manteguilla, pan de maiz etc

N.O. es en longitud 90° .

~~El~~ El uno de los dos franceses, E^d Delvaille me cuenta que Cosmi de la Torriente habia quebrado, pero que se habia arreglado con sus acreedores que le habian otorgado o acordado un plazo; que tiene un caudal o capital de de \$2500.000, pero que todo esta colocado en esclavos, ingenios, empréstitos hechos a muchos otros ingenios a un interes eleva-
vado y no puede retirarlo. Dice que emplean en muchos ingenios trabajadores chinos, alquilados en China con un tra-
bajo obligatorio de ocho años, por 48\$ al año, y que los em-
prendedores que los importan, venden esa obligacion por \$300.
Pero no trabajan tanto como los esclavos; ademas todos los
generos y ~~mercancias~~ necesarios por la vida humana han
subido tanto en precio que los plantadores, que emplean
chinos, no ganan sino muy poco a pesar de los altos pre-
cios del azucar. Dice que quiza ya cuarenta mil chinos
han muerto por el uso excesivo del opio o por suicidio.

Habana 9 Dic^r. Despues de un viaje muy ag. to-
do de ~~tres~~ dos dias 49 horas llegamos hoy a la una p.m.
en este hermoso puerto. Pague un peso para des-
barcar - 25^c por el coche a la fonda Santa Isabel.
sobre la Plaza de Armas. Fui luego al Banco del
Comercio para tomar mis cartas. Tuve una con-
versacion con Fr. Fesser, que me dijo que su fer-
ro-carrit de la Bahia a Matanzas y el Coloseo
35 m no pudiendo sustener la concurrencia del
otro ferro-carrit de Habana a Matanzas (120 m)
ya habia ~~se~~ consolidado con el y por con-
siguiente su entera linea es ahora de 211 m
esta amalgamacion ha sido muy aprobada por

A 11
el gobernador de Cuba y los papeles de la con-
solidacion han sido mandados a Madrid por
el vapor del 30 Noabr con la recomendacion cali-
da del Gobernador.

El Budget de la Ysla es de 40 millonons
y los gastos 10.000.000\$

Ahora no hay mas miedo de la abolicion
de la esclavitud, por que el unico que habia de
temer era Prim, que no es mas popular en España

Despues de la muerte de O'Donnell ha seguido
un partido conservativo y no se piensa mas a
la emancipacion de los esclavos.

Las circunstancias del ferro carril de la Bahia
eran tan males que no han podido pagar ningun
dividendo a los accionistas y con pena solamente
el interes sobre las obligaciones. Pero ahora des-
pues de la amalgamacion, en 2 1/2 años esperan
poder empezar a pagar un dividendo.

La concurrencia les habia obligado de hacer cor-
rer diariamente 5 trenos, mientras en adelante
haran partir solamente 2 y haran asi grandes
economias.

Estaba esta noche en el Circo de Variedades
donde habia funcion a favor de los desdichados
de Puerto Rico. Ejercicios gimnasticos, pantomimas
ejercicios equestres de una americana y de un
monos, que hacia a caballo el salto mortal
y saltaba por cerchlos tendidos de papel. Entendi
alli de mis vecinos que sobre un vapor español
recientemente llegado de Canton con 700 Coolies
~~Los~~ se habian salevado y 200^{y fisco} de ellos habian
sido matados. En un vapor frances tambien
llegado de alli se habian ~~tan~~ salevado y los
franceses habian mitrellado 17.

Consto por este documento que yo Pun - assao natural
del pueblo Pun - chin en China de edad de 28 años,
mayor de edad segun la ley de esta Colonia, y por
tanto habil por contratarse; he' convenido con los
Señores Ignacio Fernandez de Castro y Ca en embar-
carme para Habana, en el Buque que se me designe
bajo las condiciones siguientes:

- 1/ me comprometo a trabajar en la Ysla de Cuba
a las ordenes de dichos Señores o de qualquiera otra
persona a quien traspasen este Contrato, para lo
cual doy mi consentimiento
- 2/ este contrato durara 8 años que principiarian a
contarse desde el dia que entré a servir, siempre que
el estado de mi salud sea bueno, pues si me hallare
enfermo o imposibilitado para trabajar, entonces
no sera que hasta pasen 8 dias despues de mi restau-
racion
- 3/ trabajari' en todas las faenas que allí se acos-
tumbra ya sea en el campo o en las poblaciones,
ya en casas particulares para el servicio domestico
o en cualquier establecimiento comercial o indus-
trial: ya en ingenios, vegas, cafetales, sitios
potreros, estancias etc. En fin me consagrare'
a cualquiera de clase de trabajo urbano o rural
a que se me dedique el patrono.
- 4/ seran de descanso los Domingos que puedo em-
plear en trabajar por mi cuenta si me conviniera
siempre que no sea destinado al servicio domestico
en cuyo caso me sujetare' a la costumbre del pais
- 5/ las horas de trabajo no podran pasar de 12
por termino medio, de las 24 del dia salvo si siempre

el servicio Doméstico y el interior en las casas de campo. 67

6/ Pago ningún concepto podré durante los 8 años de mi compromiso, negar mis servicios a la persona a quien se traspare este contrato, ni evadirme de su poder, ni siquiera intentarlo por causa alguna, a no ser la de redención obtenida con arreglo a la ley. El agente de los expresados Señores se obliga su vez a lo siguiente —

1/ que desde el día en que principien a contarse los 8 años de mi compromiso, principie también a correrme el salario de ~~que~~ cuatro pesos al mes el mismo que dicho agente me garantirá y asegura por cada mes de los 8 años de mi Contrato

2/ que se me suministre de alimento cada día 8 onzas de carne salada y 2 1/2 libras de boniatos o de otras viandas sanas y alimenticias

3/ que durante mis enfermedades se me proporcione en la enfermería la asistencia que mis males reclamen, así como los auxilios, medicinas, y facultativo que mis dolencias y conservación exijan por cualquier tiempo que duren. y si la enfermedad fuera por efecto de mi trabajo en beneficio del Patrono y no por causa propia no se me descontara el salario

4/ que se me den dos mudas de ropa, una camisa de lana y una franela anuales

5/ será de cuenta del mismo agente y por la de quien corresponda mi pasaje hasta la Habana y mi manutención a bordo

6/ los mismos S^{res} me adelantaran la cantidad de 8 pesos fuertes en oro o plata para mi habilitación al viaje que voy a emprender, la misma que satisfere

568 en la Habana a las ordenes de dichos señores con un peso al mes que se descontará de mi salario por la persona a quien fuese traspasado este Contrato, entendiéndose que por ningún otro concepto podrá hacerse me descuento alguno

7/a Darne gratis tres mudas de ropa y demas utensilios necesarios el dia de mi embarque

8/a que se me conceda la proteccion de las leyes que rijan en la Ysla de Cuba

9/a que transcurridos los 8 años estipulados en este Contrato tendré libertad ^{para} disponer de mi trabajo sin pueda servir de pretesto, para prolongar esta contrata, contra mi voluntad, cualquiera deudas, empeños o compromisos que hubiera contraido

Declaro haber recibido en efectivo segun se expresa en la ultima clausula la suma de pesos ocho mencionados que reintegraré en la Habana en la forma establecida en dicha clausula

Declaro tambien que me conformo con el salario estipulado, aunque sé y me consta es mucho mayor el que ganan otros jornaleros libres y los esclavos en la Ysla de Cuba; porque esta diferencia la juzgo compensada con las otras ventajas que ha de proporcionarme mi patrono, y las que aparecen en este Contrato.

Quedo impuesto que al concluir el presente Contrato se me conceden 60 dias para volver a mi pais de mi cuenta, o caso de convenirme permanecer para buscar acomodo contratandome de nuevo con el patrono que me sea mas util, y con el mayor salario que se dice en el anterior articulo ganan los trabajadores en Cuba segun mi capacidad y afición al trabajo u oficio me pueda proporcionar

y afianzado por mi patrono amo ô maestro
 y en cumplimiento de todo lo espuesto arriba
 declaramos ademas ambos contratantes que antes
 de poner nuestra firma, hemos leído por la ultima
 vez detenidamente todos y cada uno de los arti-
 culos anteriores, y que sabemos perfectamente
 los compromisos que hemos contraído mutuamente
 afin de que en ningun tiempo, ni por ningun
 motivo pueda arguirse ignorancia ni haber lugar
 a reclamos excepto en el caso de faltar a cual-
 quiera de las condiciones estipuladas en esta contrata
 y en fe' de lo cual firmamos ante testigos el pre-
 sente documento ambos Contratantes en Macao
 14 Octubre 1862 Ign P. L. Castro & Co

Cedemos y traspasamos esta contrata a favor
 de los Sres F. Bustamante &
 Macao Nov 4 - 1862

Traspasamos esta contrata a favor de la Comp^a
 de Almacenes de Regla y Banco de Comercio
 por valor recibido en efectivo
 Habana 16 Abr 1863
 F. P. & Co

Traspaso esta contrata à favor de
 advirtiendole que por haber estado prófugo Ramiro
 desde el 7 Diciembre de 1865 hasta el 15 Nov^{bre}
 de 1867 no cumple su contrato hasta el 16 de
 marzo de 1873 Habana 4 de Dic 1867

El Director de la Comp^a de Almacenes de Regla
 y Banco del Comercio Fr. Fissou

Signal de Pun Shang

Traduccion en Chino

70 Me dicen que en Paimoa hay ingenio donde
trabajan solamente Chinos

Se suicidan muchísimos Chinos imagi-
nándose que renacen en China.

F. Fesser dice que aquí la mortalidad de
los Chinos es de 4%.

Estaban en el circo muchísimos morenos
y 1 morenas libres; también chinos.

Los niños de Chinas y negras son chiquitos y
feos. Las señoras llevan aquí también Castaños
sobre la cabera.

Me parece aquí muy flojo y muerto pro-
bablemente esto viene de la escasez del numerario.

Habana 10 Diciembre Hoy a las 7 de la mañana
fui con Francisco Fesser a los almacenes de Regla
que están contiguos al paradero del ferrocarril y delante
de ellos hay la estatua de su padre Eduardo Fesser,
con esta inscripción:

Eduardo Fesser fundó estos almacenes en el año 1843
y fue su Director hasta el de 1860 en que falleció.

La Compañía agradecida le consagra este recuerdo.

La Compañía depositó en sus almacenes

en 1866 - 800/m Cajas de Azúcar

" 1867 - 740/m " " "

y tendrán todavía mas en este año siendo la cosecha
muy grande. Ocupan 250 Chinos, cuyo contrato han
comprado. Tienen además 36 esclavos

El presente administrador de los almacenes
es Francisco Elosua.

A todos los pilares de piedra ve' un mocho
rojo finísimo.

Todos los almacenes son provistos con ma-

quinas corrientes.

Habia aqui en el invierno pasado una crisis terrible y se exportaba el oro siendo el cambio a 120 y 121%. No hay ahora mucho arucar en los almacenes, porque viene la mercantia en el mes de Febrero, marzo y Abril.

Hay a deposito allí un tacho (a pan) al vacío para lavar el carbon en los ingenios; con un spiral. En todas partes en los almacenes hay ventanas de arriba. Los morenos libres ganan aqui \$17 ~ 20 al mes con la comida que consiste en tasajo, arroz y platanos. Los chinos reciben \$4 al mes y comida de carne, arroz y platanos. Hay aqui un dependiente chino que gana \$25.50 por semana.

Los morenos libres no se ~~se~~ ^{muelle} ~~personite~~ en los ingenios.

Sobre ~~el~~ ^{plataforma} de los almacenes hay un pescante de hierro para las piedras mayores de la ^{plataforma romana} ~~quinaria~~. Hay allí tambien una (balanza) inmensa para pesar las piedras de maquinas hasta 10 Tons.

Todos los clavos son de cobre. Se construyen ~~g~~ ^g ~~mu~~ ^{mu} ~~nos~~ ^{nos} ~~almacenes~~ ^{almacenes}, cuyo tejado se hace de tejas de martin. Frieres de marseille de 75¢ el mil. No se hace aqui el ^{slates} ~~tejado~~ de pizarra como en Paris. Toda la ~~malera~~ ^{malera} de los muelles consiste de tablas de hucaro, caoba y ^{y los soleras (traviesas)} ~~otras~~ ^{otras} ~~clases~~ ^{clases}. Tambien los pilares son de hucaro.

En mayo hay aqui las mayores existencias de Arucar. Se pesa aqui todo el arucar, pero, como ve muy ^(levier) ~~sumariamente~~ ^{sumariamente}. Pesan los chinos con una romana con un ~~pilon~~ ^{pilon} que se pone sobre la palanca. Pero no

74 Han de palanca el tiempo de reposarse; por eso habrá siempre una diferencia de algunas libras en el peso.

Hay en todo 67 almacenes de 100^{à 120} varas (a 3 pies) de fondo con 12 de ancho, que han costado 3.500.000\$

Hay un departamento separado para los Arucaris mascavados. En los 9 nuevos almacenes, que costarán \$200/m se emplea un nuevo sistema para colocar los mascavados: los tabloncillos oblicuamente puestos tienen una pulgada de separación y bajo de ellos hay tingla. Lillas compuestas sin clavos, por las cuales los miles corren en un canal, que los conduce en un tanque de hierro. En los departamentos para el Arucarse pone la ^{losa} losa sobre cal y se hace así el entablado. Un moreno libre hace este trabajo; hace 60 varas cuadradas al día y gana $3\frac{3}{4}$ \$ diarios.

Las acciones del Banco y de los almacenes se negocian a 2 à 6% de descuento y dan este año ~~de 9 a 12%~~ 8% pero antes siempre de 9 à 12%

En los nuevos almacenes se construye un muro de fuego (fire wall) que alcanza 7 pies arriba del techo.

Cosme de la Torriente ha hipotecado sobre sus ingenios la herencia legítima, materna de \$1.200.000 a favor de sus tres hijos sobre sus 2 ~~ingenios~~ ingenios y por eso ha logrado fácilmente un plazo de 20 años

Cada niño esclavo ^{3 onzas} nuevamente nacido puede ser comprado libre por (50\$) y como casi todos se aprovechan de este desde tiempo la mayor parte de los esclavos en los ingenios ya son viejos y como la introducción de morenos nuevos es severamente prohibida la esclavitud se extinguirá por sí mismo en 20 años

El alquiler de esclavos es de 28 y 30\$ al mes; pero

es ahora de 20% mas a causa de la grande cosecha de Aruca. La cosecha mediana era antes de 3000000 ca. jas ó 600^m Tons; pero ha habido lluvia cada dia durante 5 meses y por eso habra este año 3600000 cajas ó 720^m Tons. 73

Hice una visita a los Jrs Meert de, cuyos socios (el jefe habiendo fallecido) van Tische y Joh. Hrogbant van establecerse bajo la firma van Tische. Me dicen que el Caudal de la Ca de los almacenes ~~tenia~~ ^{era} antes de 40000000 \$ y las acciones tenian un premio de 50%. Dieron entonces a cada uno de los accionistas que tenia 2 acciones — 1 accion mas, crearon ademas nuevas acciones por un millon \$ y asi el importe de las acciones es de \$7.000.000.

Los negocios del ferro-carrit, en que la Ca de los almacenes y del Banco tien \$1.232.550.39 iban mal por la competencia del ferro-carrit de la Habana que bajo su precio de 1^a clase a \$2, mientras el de la Bahia encargaba \$4. La otra Compania siendo mas rica, podia sustener la competencia mayor, pero no sin dano y por eso han consolidado.

El valor de los morenos ha bajado de \$1100, que era antes de 6 años, a \$650, porque la esclavitud muere poco a poco.

Antes los derechos de fide exportacion eran bajo bandera española 6 reales por caja y 7 r bajo bandera extranjera; estos derechos son abolidas. Pero las contribuciones son mayores que antes porque los ingenios pagan 10% sobre el producto netto; se reduce deduciendo 50% de gastos del producto brutto. La contribucion sobre las casas es de 10 à 14% sobre el alquiler; antes era

De 4%. Antes una casa de comercio como aquella de Meert
le pagaba \$400 a la municipalidad, ahora \$500 a la
municipalidad y \$2500 al gobierno.

Sin embargo todos son aquí muy conservativos y
no hay partido americano.

El precio del Azúcar es para N.º 12 - 8^{va}. al par
de 22/10 francos à bordo; el flete es de 2/ y así 24/10⁹

Hice una visita a Ojero Warburg & Co. (plaza de
Armas) antes morales & Co., antes Drake Brothers & Co.
Dicen que la flogedat proviene en parte tambien de la
desconfianza nacida por la emision de \$12.000.000 en
billetes por el Banco Español, cuyo emision era antes
solamente de 4000000\$. Ha obtenido la facilidad de la
emision aumentada por las facilidades que rende al
gobierno descontandole las notas de aduana dadas por
los importadores en vez de numerario por derechos.
Los billetes son de \$25 à 1000 y no van en el interior.
Las acciones del Banco Español estan con un premio de
32% y dan un dividendo de 18%.

Proviene tambien la flogedat de la falta de seguridad
relativamente a la esclavitud.

El socio de la casa, Adolph Warburg, antes de
Balbiani y de esta, dice que el no tiene confianza
y que su casa remite todo o casi todo en Europa.

Hice una visita a Edouard Doixé 16 Obra Pia,
pero no lo hallé en casa.

Estuví en la agencia de los vapores franceses
La France parte el 18 ó 19 de este mes; el pasaje es
de \$245 ó \$1225.

Fui a ver Schmidt & Stern; este ultimo es
consul ruso. El socio Henrichs de Bremen

me conto que hay en la ysla 1.400.000 habitantes
 de quienes 793.000 blancos (entre ellos 150 mil alemanes) 75
 370.553 esclavos
 232.493 morenos libres (entre ellos 55 mil o

60 mil chinos capaces de trabajar y 5 mil enfermos).

Han importado en 1866 cerca de 15 mil chinos
 1867 " " 15 mil de

De los importadores de chinos son españoles y criollos

Francisco y L.

Montabo Lombillon y L.

Aldama

J. M. Langronix y L.

Alianza (sociedad anónima)

no teniendo los plantadores dinero deben darles crédito
 10 y 12 meses. Seria la ruina si la esclavitud fuese
 abolida de repente. Pero la España necesita Cuba, que es
 su unico recurso y remedio y por eso ya no puede pensar
 a abolir la esclavitud. El gobierno ya debe bajar los
 derechos sobre ^{los Ingenios} (el azúcar) a causa de la competencia de las
 betarragas en Europa.

La temperatura en verano es de 86 a 90 en la
 sombra y por consiguiente no es opresiva y se pone
 siempre el sombrero negro.

El budget de Cuba es de 25 a 26.000.000 \$;
 los gastos son de 6 a 7.000.000 \$

Dice que las acciones del ferrocarril del Coliseo
 eran a 40%, todas tenidas en la familia Fijser y
 fueron pagadas al par en la amalgamacion con el
 camino de la Bahia.

Fue con Francisco Fijser a visitar en el Cerro
 los depositos de Asiaticos de Don Nardo de Aldecoa

74 Hay en ellos 7 muy grandes barracones para Chinos y puede recibir de una vez 7000. Son bien ventilados; cada barracón tiene dos pisos. Duermen los Chinos sobre sus esteras y no tienen que una pequeña caja. Su comida consiste en tasajo cocido, arroz y bo. viatos. Hay una inmensa enfermería de 2 pisos.

Los corridos (salons) en los barracones son inmensas. Cada importador de Chinos ha de pagar \$2 p. Don Hoilo de Aldecoa, igual se ^{los} coloca o no en sus depósitos; y además 25 cents diarios por la alimentación.

Las paredes de los corridos están llenas de dibujos hechos por los Chinos, que tienen muchísimo talento a dibujar.

Hay abajo de un lado el paradero del ferrocarril y del otro un río, donde los Chinos deben bañarse.

Hay aquí todavía poco más o menos de ciento Chinos que son los restos y los peores. Don Hoilo cree que ha. bra ahora 55/m a 60/m Chinos, capaces de trabajar, en la ysla. Han importado en este año 15.000 à 16/m el año pasado también 15.000.

Hay en el establecimiento una farmacia y un doctor viene cada día prodigar los esfuerzos de su arte à los enfermos.

Muchos Chinos se han hecho cristianos.

La grande cocina, con ^{y partes laterales casi abiertas} sus inmensos calderos, no es el menor interesante objeto aquí.

Hay en el patio muchos cocos, laureles de la India con raíces de gorreros. Pavillones para los intérpretes.

No se puede esperar que la importación de Chinos pueda continuar tan grande, porque por la gran competencia en macao han costado caro y además, los

He Prometido mi libro a Fr. Fesser

Encontré hoy Mateo Lagunas 27 mercaderes, mi compañero de viaje en el Nouveau monde en 1865.

Los oficiales del gobierno chino han cortado el peregrino a varios agentes que, mandados ^{con el impo} en el interior de la China para buscar trabajadores, volvieron con ellos, pero en todo caso se puede esperar que continuaran a importar por lo menos 500 anualmente.

Fuimos a la casa de Fr. Fesser en el Cerro; el mismo se la ha construido de labrillos, medio en la manera americana, con toda la comodidad exigida por el cielo tropical, con persianas, balcones etc y con magnífica amueblado. En el jardín hay una gran variedad de raras arboles exóticos y juzgando por la grandera de los arboles que han sido plantados hace 1 1/2 años se creeria que estan allí desde 15 años. Comí con él, su mujer Maria de Rosario, su hermano Eduardo Fesser la mujer y los 2 niños de este y el secretario del Banco José Ignacio Rodríguez. Estoy enamorado de Dña Maria Rosario. Volví a la ciudad con 2 oficiales españoles, muy patriotas pero muy gentiles.

Habana 11 Dicr. Tomé esta mañana un baño en la mar; compré, a 35¢ los mil, 500 cigaros de Cabanas; tomé 2 cartas de Fr. Fesser para el Ingenio de Santa Elena de Joaquín Drago, y de Santa Rosa D^o Miguel de Aldama (Unión) Entregué 11 onzas cortadas al Banco, sobre las cuales falta 1 onza. Hicé visita a D^o Antonio Fesser que me convidó a comer. Dejé la fonda de Santa

Isabel y fui a alojarme en la de Inglaterra
extra muros.

Se venden ahora por la ciudad los terrenos
ocupados por las antiguas fortificaciones à 10
años de plazo con $\frac{1}{10}$ al contado y $\frac{1}{10}$ cada año
~~pero~~ muy barato; pero parece que no haya muchos
compradores.

El lastricado consiste, como aquel del Nuevo
Orleans, de grandes piedras de $1\frac{1}{2}$ y 2 pies de
largo y 1 de ancho.

Notas de 12 Diciembre. Me despertaron esta
mañana à las $4\frac{1}{2}$, fui a pie al vapor de Regla
que parti a las 5.50 m. El tren parti de Regla a
las 6 al punto. El ferro-carril es muy bien tenido
y se va sobre el con mucha comodidad. Los carros
son largos y contruidos como en America; los bancos
con rejas de bambou. Hay 3 clases. Los conductores
son españoles, los guardianes y trabajadores todos chinos.
Los campos presentan en todas partes vistas maestosas
magnificas; estan cercados por setos (haies) vivos
^{en vez de ellos} de arbustos tropicos siempre verdes, o por esas pal-
mas reales que dan al paisaje una linderia sin
comparacion. Esos setos de palmas son preferibles
por el poco de espacio que ocupan y ademas son mas
utiles porque madera, cortera, hojas y frutos, todo se
usa de ellos. De tiempo en tiempo se ven enteras
selvas de ellas. Pero todos los campos estan a tal
punto sembrados de ellas, que de lejos el todo parece
una sola selva. Hay tambien muchas laureles
de la India; ningun arbol sin verdura y muchos
con gorreros, flores o frutos; muchos naranjos con

frutos maduros, plataneros con plátanos; caña de la india (cambau); ningún vestigio de los habitantes primitivos. No había serpientes, pero han introducido una especie de boa inocente para extirpar a las ratas. 79

Los puentes del ferrocarril son de piedra en vez de madera. El paisaje es interrumpido por las chozas de morenos o por las fincas de los hacendados.

Hay mucho de admiración.

Es curioso examinar los montones de madera tan preciosa en Europa pero sin valor aquí, que se coque aquí para quemar.

Van diariamente 3 trenes de Havana a Matanzas. Las noches son frescas y cae el aroque la mañana temprano a 14 ó 15 grados.

Debo visitar a Santa Inna en Habana.

Comprar dulces en casa de Dominique calle O'Reilly

Llegué aquí a las 8¼ a.m.; me paré en el Leon de Oro, donde tengo un cuarte con una vista deliciosa. Fui al baño de la mar y después del almuerzo hice una visita a Cosme de la Torre, presidente del ferrocarril de Sabanilla - Matanzas, que es el mejor en toda la isla. El Caudal primitivo era de \$417.000-, mientras el camino vale ahora \$5.000.000.

Hay ahora 5694 acciones que, a 500\$, representan \$2.847.000-. La sola hipoteca es aquella de £300.000 de J. H. S. Co y que produce al 88% £264.000. Cosme dice no hay empresa que tenga entradas mas positivas.

Ya en Julio Cosme de la Torre remitió a J. H. S. Co, todos los dividendos debidos en Diciembre (cerca de £1500) para asegurar a la Comp. el cambio medio de 10½%. Remitió en todo en 1867 £30/m.

78 801 V. en casa de D^{na} Cosme a su hijo José como también a ~~José Baro~~ su sobrino Raimondo de la Gandara, que me conto que la línea del Coliseo pertenecia antes:

1/ a la sucesion de Eduardo Fessler

2/ a Sama

3/ al Marquex de Estaba

(Me dijo despues Sr. Hobbe de Hobbe & Kuling, que

el tambien tenia acciones por \$100^{ms}). Este ferro carril no producian nada; por consiguiente sus accionistas estaban disgustados y harian vendido sus acciones casi por nada (say for 15 or 20%). cotización no habia. ~~La~~ ^{Habia} ~~habia~~ ^{se} comprado por los accionistas por \$1.100.000 a los accionistas

Habian comprado a este precio, pagable en 10 años (de los \$1.100.000 - \$600^{ms} eran para los accionistas " 500^{ms} " " " acreedores

Habian prolongado la línea hasta Pempay y esta prolongacion les habia costado \$350.000 - Habran gastado ademas de eso \$100.000 por carros, máquinas etc y por consig: les habra costado en todo

\$1.550.000 - y habiendo tenido el camino sobre 8 años sin que les produyese algo, lo ven-

dieron a la Co de la Bahia y Matanzas por \$1800.000 al contado. Habran ganado asi: ^{por lo menos} \$250^{ms} y ademas la diferencia entre contado.

Esta adquisicion ha sido el golpe de gracia a la Co de la Bahia en vez de mejorarla, por haber aumentado la deuda enormemente y el trafico poco. A la fusion con la línea de la

Habana se oponen algunos accionistas de esta ultima
y entre otros Sr. Poey, que es rico y inteligente y
por eso muy fuerte. 87

La fusion seria ventajosa y conveniente para los accio-
nistas de la Lima de la Bahia que no reciben nada.

El partido democratico en España se ha perdido; hay
quizá todavia 4 ó 6 esaltados, pero no pueden hacer nada

El partido ^{americano} que habia en Cuba para la anexión a los
Estados del Sur se acabó con la desgracia de estos.

La mortalidad entre los nuevos esclavos es grande
por el pesado trabajo y el mal trato y despa-
recerian en 20 años si no hubiese nuevas importaciones
de esclavos. Infanticidio, como en los Estados del Sur,
~~donde~~ no hay aqui. Por enfermedades y infanticidio
7 niños entre 10 no alcanzan — segun Dr. Musgrove
del N.O. — la edad de ~~4 años~~ 3 años.

La mayor parte de los hacendados necesitan
anticipos sobre su cosecha y pagan 2% al mes,
Sr. Kolbe me dijo aun que recibe 3 1/2 y 4 1/2% al mes.

Pero muchos hacendados ricos siempre mandan Arucas
y no necesitan anticipos

El tercero empréstito de la Bahia me es bueno.

La vista de mi quarto es magnifica sobre la
ciudad y los contornos; esta circundada de montes
cubiertos de bosquecillos de cocos, de palmas reales, de
platanales, interrumpidos de campos sembrados y de lindas
fincas con columnas colonatas. A izquierda un brazo
de la mar con los almacenes a derecha la Catedral

Hice una visita a Sr. Kolbe. Sr. Kolbe me entregó con una
carta de introducción de Sr. J. H. L. Kolbe, que es
consul de Bremen y Hamburgo, me dijo que ninguno

que tiene cuidado de se no muere de la fiebre amarilla
no se debe beber en este clima aguardiente (Rhum) y no se
debe ~~abandonar~~ ~~el~~ pasar las noches con las prostitutas
y ^{luego que} ~~se~~ uno se siente dolor de cabeza y en la espina debe tomar
una purga y beber limonada y tomar ademas un baño caldo
de pies. La fiebre hay solamente en la costa y no en el
interior del pais.

El no cree que la ysla estaria arruinada por la abo-
lition de la esclavitud, porque la isla — la puerta de las
Antillas — esta situada demasiado bien, de modo que
la inmigracion seria aqui muy grande si hubiese aqui
tolerancia religiosa. Como la abolition de la esclavitud
no puede hacerse sino por un gobierno democratico,
esto mismo proclamaria al mismo tiempo libertad
^{de la prensa} y tolerancia religiosa y por consiguiente no hay
nada que temer en este punto.

Dice que la linea de Sabanita tiene un gran porvenir
y aunque no haya dividendos en este año el compraria acci-
ones a 50%.

En breve tiempo debe venir acá el nuevo general gobier-
nador Lersundi, ~~para~~ ^{con garantía española} para que procurara à concluir un
empréstito Cubano de £4000000 al 7%, con amor-
tizacion en 15 años, probablemente al 90%, bajo la garan-
tia de los derechos de las aduanas de Cuba. Pero creo yo
que seria bien si los empréstitadores hiciesen la condi-
cion que fuesen instituidos ~~extrangeros~~ ^{sobre} ~~extrangeros~~ como oficiales de
las aduanas, porque los of: españoles no se puede farse.
Me aconseja de preguntar Sr. Fr. Feser si las obliga-
ciones del 2º empréstito de la Bahia han estado garan-
tizadas por la Ca de los Almacenes y del Banco ó
solamente por este ultimo.

Emigrantes no vienen ahora a causa de la esclavitud.

Al principio la emancipación ^{subita} produciría una perturbación inmensa y la ruina de todos los hacendados que trabajan con esclavos y no tienen caudal disponible; pero las cosas se remeterían ~~en~~ en pocos años y se establecerían entonces sobre una base más sólida y ventajosa. A Hobbe tiene en Matanzas 40 ó 50 casas, cuyo alquiler monta a 12000\$ anuales. La tasa ó el coto sobre las casas es aquí 14% del alquiler.

A las 5 p.m. A. Hobbe me condujo en su carroza, con su hija Estela, por la ciudad y al paseo en la orilla de la mar. Casi todas las casas son de un solo piso; las ventanas alcanzan del suelo hasta el techo y hay de fuera una especie de rejas, ~~de~~ largas barras de hierro. Por las puertas ^{de ambos lados} siempre abiertas y por las ventanas abiertas se ve en el interior que siempre presenta un aspecto de orden y de limpieza. ^{con la tarjeta de Antonio Piferrer} Hice una visita a su agente Mitchell, nativo de Cuba de parientes ingleses. El dice que los chinos necesitan aquí 2 años para aclimatarse y para acostumbrarse al trabajo pesado de la Caña bajo el sol ardiente, pero que después de aclimatados pueden trabajar bien aunque no tanto como los morenos. Todos están ^{son viciosos} adanados al juego, a las costumbres sodomitas y al uso del Opio que les debilita. No se dejan castigar como los morenos; si ellos están maltratados se mutan contra los mayoriales y son muy vengativos. Se distinguen sobre los morenos por su inteligencia.

Antes D. Rafael Sanchez ocupaba la plaza de Cosmista de la Torriente como presidente del ferrocarril de Sabaniña matanzas.

Este último posee ^{en propiedad y créditos} 5 millones \$ inclusive de la herencia de sus 3 hijos; le pertenece una manzana (Block) de magníficos almacenes y 2 ingenios

82 84
ha emprastado grandes sumas à varios hacendados y a
un ingenio aun \$500/m. El debe \$1.700.000 - à sus hijos
2.200.000 - à otros

El hizo al principio à sus acreedores la proposicion
de pagar durante 3 años - en Abril y Junio - 150/m
despues \$200/m ~~todo~~ anualmente - todo con 6% y
de pagar todo en 10 à 12 años. Pero, como entiendo,
se ha arreglado con todos contratando de pagar las
grandes sumas en 7 à 9 años y las de menor importan-
cia en 4 à 5 años.

Segun mi parecer saldria facilmente de sus difi-
cultades si tuviera el valor moral necesario, pero
esta parece faltarle y no creo que conseguira à re-
miterse, tanto mas que el paga à A. Hobbs y Luling
18% sobre acciones depositadas como seguridad colateral.

Hace 20 à 25 años el precio de un esclavo no era
que 300 à 400\$ y subio hasta \$1500 en 1856 -
ha caido gradualmente à 800 à 900\$, aunque ~~el~~
~~tráfico~~ ~~que~~ la importacion de esclavos haya cesado
enteramente.

Las ultimas ventas de Chinos eran à 22 onzas.

Hoy a noche y visite el teatro, era buena funci-
on. La luneta con entrada costara \$1.50. El teatro
es muy lindo y limpio; los asientos (sillas con brazos)
con enrejado de bambou. Hay 4 rangos ó galerias.
Las señoras de esta son lindas aunque palidas; se visten
con mucho lujo.

Natanzas el 15 Dicbre. Me fui de aqui antes de ayer
à las 8.20 por el ferro-carril de Sabaniilla y me encontré
en el camino con Mr. Doland, el contratista de la linea
como tambien con Francisco Piqué Ingeniero y Juanco
Ingeniero Director ó en jefe del ferro-carril de Ma.

tanros, que me aconsejaron mucho de visitar el Ingenio La Colmena, cuyo dueño Antonio Odoardo yo hallaría a Pempá. Yo consentí oyendo que en aquel Ingenio se trabaja con brazos libres; ~~deje~~ abandoné pues mi proyecto de ir à Cardenas.

El dicho ingeniero me dijo que el f.c. de Sabanilla ~~empere~~ con 17 millas y que ahora tiene 72 m. En los E. U. ya creen que un ferro-carril ^{de 100 millas} es muy bueno si su cobranza anual alcanza 1 millon \$ bruto.

El f.c. de Sabanilla de 72 m. produce 1 millon bruto y cuando la amortización del ^{1^{ro}} empréstito inglés sera terminada ya dará un dividendo de 15 à 20%. El pago de aquel empréstito sera terminado en el año venturo.

En A ambos lados de aquel f.c. hay con los paraderos son buenos y la línea está en buen estado. Tierras de caña y ingenios.

El dicho ingeniero me presentó à un doctor que fui conmigo à Pempá y que me dijo respectivamente à la fiebre amarilla, que se el medico está llamado luego que se muestran las faringeras sántomas y administra sangrias, purgas, limonada, ventosas al cerebro y à la cintura, baño à los pies y se da quiniina cuando se calma la fiebre - entonces de 10 enfermos solamente 3 fallecen.

Por lo que toca à la mortalidad entre los morenos me dijo que, sin epidemia, disminuyen los esclavos - ancianos y chiquititos (llamados: criollos) incluidos con 2% al año; pero con epidemia 3 y 4%.

De 10 niños pueden desgraciarse, en el trabajo de la dentición, 1% y 1% por otras enfermedades hasta la edad de 3 años. La línea de Cardenas paga

86 al año 7% en oro } ~~poco~~ y las acciones estan a
7% " acciones }

102%. Pero pagan tan altos dividendos al detrimento de la linea, porque carriles, caruages, paraderos todo esta arruinado y costará un millon para renovar el daño.

Los negociantes de carne humana en la Habana son José Varo y Lu. Xulueta, de quienes el primero tiene 100 millones \$. Se dice que introducen todavia siempre negros - boxales y que en este año tres castimientos con poco mas o menos de mil esclavos han sido introducidos. Son tomados en la mar por los buques de la costa, que sacan pues papales para transportar morenos de un ingenio a otro muchos hablan de la abolicion progresiva pero ninguno pone hasta ahora el dedo dentro.

Llegué a las 2 a Pemba donde almorcé un poco. Vi allí bellisimas cuarterones.

Encontré allí a Ante Odoardo y fui con él al Ingenio de Julian Arango llamado Ingenio Pemillero. Continuamos nuestro viaje juntos de Pemba a Macagua. Estaban continuamente abiertas todas las ventanas persianas y puertas en los carros y sin embargo era un calor insupportable. Habiendo encontrado en el carro del ferro-carril a Julian Arango que fui de Macagua en su Velocipedo, o carro sobre carriles movido por 2 chinos, nos fuimos con él.

Arango trabaja con 240 esclavos

20 libras

y 130 chinos cuyas contra-

tas ha comprado el año pasado a 260 a 280 \$

pagables en 1 y 2 años. me mostro' un niño hijo de una negra y de un chino, que tenia las facciones de la cara machinas que negras y el pelo largo.

Tienen muchos conejos.

Fomentó' el ingenio hace 13 años. Dice que el deposito asiatico en la Habana recibe solamente 18 por cada chino importado.

La mitad de los esclavos son siempre inútiles por ser viejos ó chicos.

En Puerto rico han introducido la libreta para cada hombre de la clase trabajadora, en que se anota cada día su ^{com}portamiento y quien falta de trabajar los días en la semana ya no lo toma nadie en su servicio y el gobierno lo fuerza de trabajar en los labores publicos a un salario pequeño hasta que el hombre se mejore y pueda hallar otro empleo. ~~Así~~ No quiere el gobierno introducir aqui la libreta porque teme de parecer demasiado tiranico y cree que ya hay en la isla bastante trabajadores esclavos y colonos y tambien los dueños de los esclavos resisten a admitir en sus fincas y ingenios trabajadores libres al lado de los esclavos, para evitar el contagio ó mal ejemplo que puedan darles por su falta de moralidad. ~~Seguira~~ seria eso un paso verso la libertad. Frango nos dio caballos y mandó un esclavo con nosotros para acompañarnos. Montamos continuamente al qualtrapeo por los montes, pero en la obscuridad nos equivocamos y hicimos un rodeo inmenso de 28 millas. Llegamos por fin a las 11 1/2 pm en Colmena cansados y hambrientos. Comimos un poco de queso y pan y nos acostamos. Todos los muebles en la casa son de acacia. Ayer por la mañana fuimos visitar la fabrica que no esta todavía terminada por falta de dinero. Pero ya pueden trabajar y esperar hacer este año 5000 cajas de caña reservando el resto de la caña por semilla. La fabrica esta casi enteramente construida de acacia.

38 y júcaro, aunque el primero se vende en N.Y. 1¹/₂ 50
la vara cuadrada y el júcaro 4¹/₂ 25 ^{long 12 pulgadas}, casi no
tiene valor aquí. Se paga aquí 1¹/₂ por cortar un árbol
y el valor de un júcaro es aquí 4¹/₂ 20, mientras
que vale 50¹/₂ en N.Y. Han usado también en la
fabrica la madera de Cedro, que se usa en Cuba para
las cajas de tabacos. Hay una maquina para acerrar
otra para ^{raboter} acepillar. Se usan aquí solamente 2 brazos li-
bres, porque se puede así trabajar mas barato, tomando
siempre solamente el numero necesario de brazos.

Por el trabajo pesado de ^{turnar montes} cortar árboles pagan a los chinos
20¹/₂ al mes; por el trabajo un poco mas ligero 17¹/₂,
por trabajo facil en la sombra 15¹/₂ y por trabajo muy
facil 12¹/₂.

Siendo el terreno humido abren ranuras para
secarlo. A cada uno de los 4 lados de la fabrica se con-
struye una casa para secar la caña.

Ciertamente estos chinos tienen apariencia muy
viciosa y enferma. ^{Entre los chinos no hay suicidio.} Odoardo dice que trango no hace que
80 cajas diarias, mientras que el puede hacer con sus ma-
quinas diariamente 100 cajas.

No necesitan replantar la caña en 5 años.

Hay aquí en la estación de las lluvias mucha fiebre intermitente.

A un lado de la fabrica hay un ^{com. paredes de arbores} refrigerador re-
frigerador para refrigerar el agua del pozo.

Usan aquí Azufre para limpiar el Arucar.

Tienen 4 calderas grandes de 40 pies de largo.

Arriba estan 2 depositos donde se pone la cal en el
guarape; viene despues en 2 tanques y se echa allí gas
sulphurico; viene despues ^{mas} abajo en 2 tanques inmensos
para depositar; se lo saca de allí por una llave y
un tubo en 12 defecadoras, donde la materia se defeca
y empieza a hacerse el Arucar. de allí a 28°
de a. rometro de Vaumet al deposito del Facho del Vacio.

Después en 3 tanques, de donde es sacado por máquinas y tubos en el Tacho del Vario, donde se cuece y des- pues de cogido pasa a 125 tanques, que se ponen debajo del Tacho. Se refria en ellos y cada tanque produce 2 1/2 cajas de 20 arrobas; una vez frio el arucar se echa en el mo- lino de triturador para romperlo; de ese molino lo reciben los carros repartidos para echarlo en las Centrifugas, donde queda purgado el Arucar y se va a la caja. Las mieles que se saca se echa de nuevo en los mismos aparatos con la diferencia que se enfria en tanques mayores. No hay aqui casa de purga con hornos, porque se necesitaria mayores gastos y perdida de tiempo, por

En 30 horas de echado la Caña en el conductor del Trapichio (los cilindros) se puede tener el arucar en caja.

Estos ingenios con brazos libres estarian arriba de los otros en caso de Emancipacion. Tambien muchos hacendados ricos ~~que~~ conti- guen tienen esclavos, pueden continuar a trabajar en caso de abolicion; pero todos los adeudados quebrarian. Como los blancos predominan aqui ~~los~~ ambos sexos de los morenos buscan imi- tar imitarlos en el lujo y ya por eso tienen preten- siones al lujo, necesitan dinero y deben trabajar para ganarlo. Los Negreros son todos prestamistas, han traído negros y por eso su enemistad a los mejoramientos.

Los Libres trabajan casi tanto como el esclavo; ^{alquilado} un chino al mes no cortara que 3 carros de 100 arrobas de caña; pero el corta 5 carros si se le paga 25^c el carro. El solo inconveniente es que se debe siempre ~~para~~ hacer atencion a que corten la caña alto.

Ochoardo deja la caña en el campo hasta el 15 Enero porque es entonces mas rica.

Hay una mala chimenea de hierro. Hay en la fa- bricas persianas de cedro de que cada vale 12^{rs} 1/2

90 Odoardo tiene 160 pares de bueyes bueyes que valen 7 onzas el par. Hay plataforma para pesar la caña y se lo pesa para darse cuenta del rendimiento de la caña.

Después del almuerzo fui con Odoardo visitar los campos de caña; hay 3 clases diferentes:

- 1/ cristalina, con hoja verde que no muere por el fuego.
- 2/ blanca, que da mas que la otra, pero la planta muere mas facilmente por la sequedad (aridez)
- 3/ cinta verde, cuyo resultado ya conocemos.

Odoardo padece del hígado por la mucha quina que ha tomado en sus fiebres.

Mucho me gusta su administrador Gonzalo St. Grana (ingeniero la Colmena, en el partido de Palmillas, jurisdicción de Colon). Su mujer está enferma de congestión de cerebro. Tiene 3 hijas, 2 gemelas Maria Teresa y Maria Luisa de 10 y Mercedes de 4 años.

Tiene su mujer la enfermedad porque ^{estando embarazada} no ha podido salir por el mucho lodo durante 7 meses de tiempo lluvioso. Piensa que si se abolece la esclavitud habra gran inmigracion de colonistas y mejores instituciones, tolerancia y libertad de la prensa.

Las lluvias empezaron en Cuba el 18-20 Mayo.

La Caña crece un año.

Aborígenas hay todavía cerca de Santiago de Cuba. El resto fu transportado hace siglos por el gobierno español a Florida, de donde venian acá cada año cobrar su pension, que ha cesado con la sesion de Florida a los Estados Un:

Antes, para ayudar a fomentar ingenios, el gobierno esp: no cobraba en 15 años derechos; pero ahora cobran inmediatamente la mitad de lo que pagan los otros. Por la loteria el gobierno español roba a la isla tambien \$4000000 cada año, porque ella produce la cuarta parte de lo que se juega. Hay

en el año 18 à 20 loterías y cada vez 30^m billetes de
1 onza. 91

~~El~~ Antonio Odoardo vive 75 calle
de la Haya en Habana.

El sol era tan ardiente que no me atrevia salir
sin parasol. Encontre en la Colmena al doctor Guillermo
de la Fuente, joven de 21 años. El ~~se~~ me acompaño
una legua o dos y dijo que hay aqui las siguientes clases
de palmas: palma real palma coco

" Cana (white)

" manaca

" Criolla

" indaguano

" corajo

" iarey

" hata

Crece mucho en Los montes una mata llamada guao
que hace hinchar el cuerpo del hombre que se pone bajo
su sombra. Pero se dice que no tiene el mismo efecto sobre
todos y que hay muchos que pueden estregarse ó flotar
con las hojas sin que les haga daño.

Un arriero me condujo al ingenio de Semillero,
donde llegué à las 5 p.m. y despues de la comida
Sr. Arango me mandó con un esclavo al paradero de
Maragua, donde pasé la noche en una sucia fonda.
Habia solamente una tela — un lienzo estendido en
la cama, no habia colchon y debia sufrir mucho
no teniendo nada de abajo, y nada para cubrirme.

Fui despertado à las 3^{3/4} a.m. y parti à las 4^{3/4}
por el f.c. de Cardenas hasta Demba y de allí por
el f.c. del Coliseo. Encontre en el carro à José de
Pazo, calle Principe 113 Habana, que me dijo que
la Directiva de la linea Habana-Guinez habiendo
hecho el ramal de Guinez à matanzas sin el con-
sentimiento de la tercera parte de los accionistas,
estos han instituido un pleito, que ya ha tomado una
formidable dimension y que pende ahora en Madrid,
donde se fue para manejar el pleito, y por eso no es
probable que la fusion se haga, si la Directiva no
se concilia con los accionistas. El ramal de

92
guinea a matanzas ha costado \$1441691.75
ya en Julio se habia hecho la fusion pero Poez
ha impedido. El resultado del pleito sera que
la Directiva pague y entonces la fusion se hara.

En la linea del Coliseo entran 70 ingenios y ya
en 2 1/2 años pagara un dividendo porque la linea
recibe la fruta desde Macagua. Hasta ahora han
tenido mucho gasto de instalaciones de carriles,
almacenes, carros, puentes etc

El abogado Odoardo vive calle de la Sanga,
esquina de Delascoain

El En la caña la candela se propaga con mas
velocidad del caballo, pero quema solamente la
hoja. La caña se recalienta demasiado y no da
tanto Azucar. Por eso la caña se halla siempre
10 a 12 varas del f.c.

Aquí crece tambien mucha Caña - brava.

Los morenos montan siempre con una soga
sobre las palmas para cortar las hojas y la yagua.

Debo pedir en la Secretaria de la Junta de
Sanidad en la Habana un estado de los casos de
vomito en toda la ysla.

Cosme' de la Torriente me habia preparado un
buen almuerzo, pero parece que el ya sabe que no lo
escogeran de nuevo por presidente del f.c. de Sabana
nilla, ~~pero~~ y que el no queria que yo veia su ver-
guenza, porque aunque me haya dicho que la Junta
se haria hoy y que yo podria asistir a ella, pero
dijo ahora que la autoridad no habia mandado
su consentimiento. Asi he' hecho el viaje de Calde.

Dice que el 1^{er} empréstito ingles termina ^{en 14/m E} en 1868
y ^{ya en 1868} ~~que entonces~~ habrá un dividendo de 6 a 8%
y ~~que en 3 o 4 años~~ las acciones estaran a la par.

Tuve la visita del abogado Odoardo y del Ingeniero Piqui. El primero me dijo que en la Colmena 15 ca-
ballerías ya están sembrados, pero no lo creo.

Dice también que 2 bastimentos han sido fletados para a Cadix para introducir negros - bozales en Cuba. Hobbe dice que Cosme de la Torriente debe \$140/m a Perenberg Gosler al en Hamburgo.

Matanzas 16 Dic. Parto inmediatamente para Santa Elena Joaquín Diago, para el cual tengo carta de F. Fyfe así concebida: Mi querido Joaquín! sin duda debes recordar a mi recomendado Mr. W. S., que estuvo en Sta Elena hace 2 años y quedó tan regostado de su visita que ha querido volver. Te agradeceré que lo recibas con tu amabilidad acostumbrada y que le enseñes sobre todo el trabajo de los chinos y el de los - coloros que le interesa mucho.

Del mismo tengo otra carta para Miguel de Aldama y ng. "Santa Rosa": Mi estimado amigo! conociendo la cortesía que a V. distingue y la hospitalidad que se complace V. en brindar a los viajeros ilustrados, me tomo la libertad de recomendar a V. a Mr. W. S. íntimo amigo de los Srs J. W. S. & Co de Londres, fuerte temedor de los ferros-carril de la Pakia, y como tal vivamente interesado en la fusión de los ferros-carriles. El Sr. S. desea juzgar por sí de los elementos de prosperidad que encierra la ysla de Cuba y he creído ofrecerle la mejor muestra de ella proporcionándole los medios de ver el ingenio Sta Rosa. Antecipa a V. su agradecimiento su afmo amigo F. F.

Ingenio Santa Elena 16 Dicbr. Partí esta mañana a las 8.40 de Matanzas por el camino del Coliseo. V. en la estacion al contador José Gutierrez Costarelo. Cosme de la Torriente ha de servir todavía en ~~este~~ como

94 presidente.

El camino de Cardenas esta en muy mal estado y costará algunos millones para renovar los terraplenes, carros, coches, almacenes y paraderos, porque esta todo abajo.

En vez de traer en los coches de los f.c. periodicos, como lo hacen en America, una multitud de gente viene a cada paradero enojos los pasajeros ofreciendo billetes de loteria. Encontré en el f.c. a José Odoardo, que iba al ingenio de la Colmena. Me dice que refaccionista es el que suministra y provee los medios para el sostenimiento de una finca y la suma que desembolsa para hacerla marchar, tiene privilegio sobre toda otra deuda, porque otramante no es posible la cosecha, y así tiene privilegio luego la cosecha recogida, reembolsar su dinero. Por eso, haciendo empréstitos sobre fincas, se debe siempre estipular que, en caso que el hacendado no pueda hacer sufragar los gastos del sostenimiento de su finca, no se tome refaccionista sin el consentimiento expreso del prestamista.

J. Odoardo dice que en Matanzas 2 rios tienen sus embocaduras y que en el f.c. de la Bahía

los prestamistas tienen obligaciones por \$2000000-
y los accionistas — „2000000-
\$4000000

y que este f.c. produce liquido \$240.000 - que son absorbidos por los intereses de las obligaciones.

Recomienda los sombreros de paja de Debusto y Blanca

59 Obispo. Los viatas de las aduanas, que tienen un sueldo de 2 a 3 m \$, se hacen anualmente muchos millares, porque aqui se practica la fraude legitima.

La linea del Coliseo era tan mal administrada que tenia tarifa si quiera, ahora es bien mantenido.

Cosmó de la Torriente ha perdido mucho del prestigio

que tenia antes y no es probable que sea reeligido presidente.
 Los carriles de todos los ferros - carriles aqui son ingleses.
 Encontre en el f. c. tambien a Judge Bullock, U. S.
 District of Rhode Island. 95

En todas partes en los campos se ven arboles encargados de muchos parasitas y frecuentemente cuento hasta 100 plantas sobre un arbol.

Los caruages (guetrines) de Cuba tienen 2 grandes ruedas; estan sin muelles, suspendidos sobre 2 correas de cuero entre las 2 barras; 1 caballo dentro, el otro - con el jinete - fuera de las 2 barras. Harneses con placas de plata, que valen \$1000 - en guetrines bien montados.

En asuntos politicos cada uno esta aqui sugeto a la ley militar. Pasamos un plantio de Caña en tumba; tambien un campo de Sorgo, cuya semilla se usa para los animales; tiene el Sorgo 12 pies de alto y el aspecto de la caña comun en Europa.

Yo me pare en Tinguaro y marche al Ingenio ^{San Elena} ~~San Felipe~~, cuyos dueños son los hermanos Diego. Uno de ellos, ~~Diego~~, me mostro la hacienda y me hizo el honor de la casa con su mujer Ascension; tienen 1 hijo y 2 hijas; la mas joven es de 2 meses y la alimentan con leche sin nutrix.

Tienen 12 colonos cubanos blancos, que cultivan parte de sus terrenos y ocupan 150 brazos libres de chinos, blancos y morenos libres. Se les da el terreno y la semilla y cultivan la caña; la cortan y la llevan a la fabrica y reciben 2¢ por arroba de 25 lb = 28 ¢ ingleses.

Aqui en el Ingenio hay 179 chinos y 234 esclavos.

El padre de Luis Felipe y la madre de Francisco Payer eran hermanos y hermanas. Entre sus criadas hay una cuarterona o mulata de 37 años que no parece tener mas de 22.

Hacen 11/100 cajas de Azucar N: 14 a 22. Carga Encargan los carros por lo menos 150 arrobas, pero ordinariamente 200. Los carros unidos de 4 bueyes. Seis bueyes (3 yokes) una vez trajeron un carro con 650 arrobas.

Los morenos disminuyen con 3% cada año. En 5 años

94 no se han ahorcado mas de 5 chinos, porque los trata con suavidad y los punisce haciendolos comer solos en apartamiento obscuro y no dandoles arroz y solamente bananos, tasajo y plátanos. Un mayoral que bate un chino es de pecceto y si un chino viene y se queja que no puede trabajar estando enfermo se le da un papelito para la enfermeria. ya el padre fomento' este ingenio hace 39 años.

Tienen a hora 56 caballerias (à 33 acres) plantadas de Caña y ademas un potrero ò pasto para los bueyes; tambien guineas. Hay una romana de plataforma de 20^m de capacidad. Pesáran en mi presencia un carro que pesaba, con 2 bueyes 10640^{lb}
el carro y los 2 bueyes 4700
5940^{lb} de Caña

Se estercola (engorda) el campo solamente una vez en 6 años cuando se replanta labora la tierra para replantar la caña. Se debe debilitar el guano, porque otramiente quema la tierra. Visitamos la fabrica; muchos chinos ocupados à machacar el arucar de N. 20 en cajas de pino en la casa de purgas. Se pone sobre el arucar en las hormas tierra humida (lodo) sobre toalla y el agua que filtra por el arucar hace salir la miel.

Francisco Ariete (Flor de Cuba) esta casado con la hermana de Diago. El tiene 380 esclavos
260 chinos

Hay aqui 2 trapiches. me mostro' un joven de 13 años que es metis de chino y negro.

Usan aqui carbon animal (de 5 y 6 Centavos la libra) para limpiar el arucar; se usa de el 60^m de cada cosecha.

La caña cae de los² conductores en los 2 trapiches y por otros 2 conductores el bagazo cae sobre los carros que lo llevan sobre un campo vecino donde se lo seca. Despues lo usan como combustible ò como estercol.

Cerca de la casa hay una arboleda; en ella el arbol guera con inmensas frutas como calabaxas.

La fabrica esta construida de ladrillo.

Truimos a caballo en el campo, donde chinos y morenos cortan juntas la caña y era maravilloso de ver con que velocidad los chinos cortan y perfectamente tanto como los esclavos.

Por semejante suave tratamiento los chinos estan siempre satisfechos y alegres y cortan 400 arrobas el dia y tanto cortan tambien los morenos.

Por la noche visite con el enfermero la enfermeria, que es inmensa, y tiene farmacia, camera con ropa y sabanas y muchisimas bacias con camillas de madera ~~con~~ almohadas de madera. 5 de ellos estaban ocupados por los enfermos. En ^{los dos} ~~el~~ primero en que entre estaban 9 morenos, de quienes 1 tiene algalia - piedra en la vejiga y urina poco y con mucho dolor; un otro tiene la hydropisia le da el enfermero por la mañana un vaso ruibollo y a la hora 1/2 vaso cocimiento de raiz de malva mezclada con otro tanto aceite de almendras. ~~ten otro~~ y espera curarlo.

Un otro tenia las piernas quemadas con agua caliente; 3 tenian llagas en los pies; uno se habia reprimado y uno padecia de reumatismo. En 2 otras bacias estaban 10 chinos todos extendidos sobre la madera ruda en sucisimas camisas y aun ^{sin} ellas, y apenas cubiertos con un sucia manta de lana y ^{sin} en sucios pantalones. El uno tiene laga grande desde un año y medio y ya sale el hueso; 2 tienen desde un año inmensas llagas; uno tiene la fiebre y el hígado muy acometido por la mucha quiniua y ya le han puesto un vesicatorio; 1 padece de la angina; 5 otros padecen de llagas.

Tres Chinos con llagas en ~~en~~ un pie estan con el otro encurtidos en posicion horizontal ~~en~~ en una viga y deben acostarse sobre la piedra con una chiquita sucia ~~de~~ almohada para la testa ~~por~~ por haber fumado opio a pesar de su enfermedad. Acordé al enfermero José Hernandez Pilote d. empezar a dar ~~a~~ a todos los enfermos con llagas tres veces al dia cada vez 2 grammes iodo (iodine) de aumentar la cantidad hasta 5 grammes, de frotar ~~est~~ estregar las llagas con iodo-tintura y de empujar los enfermos a que se lavasen el cuerpo y vistiesen camisas limpias.

98 Ingenio de Santa Elena 17 Dicbr. Me desperté este
mañana a las 3 1/2 y teniendo frío y viendo la puer-
ta abierta yo la cerré y me acosté de nuevo para dormir
todavía un poco. Pero despertandome de nuevo y mi-
rando el reloj, vi con horror que ya eran las 6 menos
5 m. Me vestí con gran celeridad y salí corriendo
tomando un moreno conmigo para indicarme el camino
a Tinguaro y para llevar mi saco. Atravesamos
al curso las sendas entre la caña de Arucar y ~~en~~ jadando
y todo bañado y mojado por el sudor y el rocío. Llegué
al paradero al momento que la máquina huyó. Volví
al Ingenio y toda la mañana me ocupé en la enferme-
ría con el ayuda del médico a bañar los enfermos chinos
y negros, a quemar la carne podrida de las llagas, a
estregarlas con tintura de iodo y a vendarlas. Por des-
gracia no hay aquí ninguna instalación para eso y con
poca obtuvimos una cuba, la llenamos de agua fría
tibia y bañamos en ella todos. Todos eran tan sucios que
se hubiera podido cortar el lado de sus piernas. El médico
que vino aprobó todo lo que había hecho y comando a su
ayudo de continuar, según mi prescripción, a dar diari-
amente a cada enfermo tres cucharadas de iodo ~~traviesas~~
caminitando con dos granos por cucharada y andando
aumentando la cantidad hasta 10 granos. Luis Felipe
Diago prometió hacer venir inmediatamente bañaderas de
la Habana y de hacer instalar un baño público de agua
fría y caliente en su enfermería.

Ha de ser en este ingenio un paraíso para las mujeres
porque hay 50 que deben bastar a más de 300 hombres.

El cocinero aquí es chino y entiende muy bien su oficio
(arte).

Habana 19 Diciembre. Partí ayer a las 5 a. m. a
caballo de la Sta Elena, un moreno me acompañó y
llevo mi saco de viaje. Fuimos al Perico, de donde partí
a las 6 1/4 por el S. C. de Cardenas. Encontré en el coche al

marques de San Miguel, que tiene su ingenio "Intrepido" cerca de Navajas. Tiene 350 esclavos, de quienes 150 son hombres y 200 hombres; además 80 chinos. Dice que el día de hoy 36 de sus mujeres están preñadas. Produce 12^m cajas. Dice que en todas partes donde el número de las mujeres es igual o casi igual al de los hombres el número de los morenos crece, mientras que disminuye en todas partes donde hay una gran disproporción de hombres contra mujeres.

En la jurisdicción de la Habana plantan desde 120 años trécar en el mismo campo. El G.C. de Cardenas ha producido en 1865 - 17¹/₂ y en 1866 - 14¹/₄%. El gobernador general Dr. José de la Concha dio su consentimiento a que se hiciera el raimal de quines a Mataanzas, y por eso algunos creen que el Sebera pagar si Poey gana su pleito.

Las acciones del G.C. del Coliseo se hubiera podido comprar a 80% de descuento.

El Marques dice que, hace 20 años, había aquí 600^m esclavos, hoy solamente 400^m, porque los unos se l'cetan, los otros mueren; Los recién-venidos son llamados: "Bosales".

He aquí encontre en el camino de nuevo al abogado Osbardo. Llegado a la Unión tomé 2 caballos de sella - uno para mi conductor, otro para mí - y fui a la Santa Rosa, donde llegué a tiempo para el almuerzo. Después el ingeniero E.C. Ford de N.Y. me mostró la fábrica, que él ha recien- catido y en que ha introducido muchas nuevas mejoras. Me showed me la casa del carbon, en que se renueva el Carbon en 5 días. Hay 24 filtros, 6 Centrifugas, 12 depuradoras por el guarapo, que se clarifica con Cal. 2 tachos del vacio, 2 condensadores, 2 conductores. Mi hijo E.C. Ford que en los 5 años que él está aquí sucedieron solamente 2 suicidios de Chinos. La fábrica no estando todavía terminada no pueden comenzar de moler antes del 6 Enero.

Hacen aquí Florete y algunos bajos números de la miel. Dice Ford que se debe forzar al negro a trabajar. El negro trabaja tanto como 2 chinos, no pudiendo los chinos sostener el Sol. El Negro es muy fuerte y nunca enfermo. Los chinos son muy delicados. Dice E. Ford del Papa:

"el Papa tiene muchos hueros"

Fuimos a caballo al Ingenio de San José; nos acompañó el amabilísimo Administrador Ignacio Reyes

Tiene Sr. Miguel Aldama 6 ingenios: Santa Rosa. San
Jose; Sant. Domingo - todos cerca de Union; La Concesion
cerca de Matanzas; Harmonia en Bolondron y El Tatesio
en Sierra morena.

en Tierra Morena. Hay en Santa Rosa 8 à 10^m cajas de Arucar. en San José 5 à 6^m. En este ultimo ingenio hay 100 Chinos 250 esclavos en Santa Rosa 108 Chinos y 300 esclavos.

En la fabrica de San José hay 8 defecadoras, donde el guarapo está limpiado por la Cal; 12 filtros donde se filtra con carbon; hornos para quemar el carbon; tanques meladora; 2 Condensadores etc.

Hacen aquí también Florete. Usan el Pagaro, ô lana
pisada por estiercol. Hay en cada ingenio un gasometro,
casa de purgas. Los chinos son muy vendicativos y en los oc.

casas de purgas. Los Chinos son muy vendicativos y en las ocasiones donde los Chinos se habian puesto algunas papas en el horno para freirlas y un negro las echó por tierra para poner ^{leña} ~~mas~~ leña en el horno, mataron al negro.

Tienen los chinos gran animosidad contra los negros.

Dice Ford que en los U. S. "shipbuilding" y "industrias de toda clase esta en suagonia y moriendo, siendo todo tan caro que no se puede trabajar.

Vísite el hospital en San José. Hallé' extendidos sobre sucias camillas de madera: 30 chinos enfermos de llagas

1	"	1	"	"	fièvre
7	negros	"	"	"	Ungas

Todos estaban en un tal estado de suciedad y sus llagas eran tan terribles y fetidas que no podía verlos sin horror. Hay entre 5 ó 6 de los chinos estaban encerrados con sus piernas sanas en una viga por haber fumado opio. La ropa de todos era de una suciedad repugnante. Hay un río cerca, pero ninguno de los chinos se bañaba. Volvimos al galope à Santa Rosa,

donde visité tambien el hospital. Estaba allí tambien gran su-
ciedad, aunque un poco menos repugnante; pero cuando los
enfermos llevaban sus emplastos y mostraban sus sucias
fétidas llagas debia a menudo volver los ojos de horror.

Habia all' 24 chinos con llagas

9 morenos " 20

7 myxeris morinas }
1 . herniaria
4 . ulcers

acompañarme allí el amabilísimo doctor Augustin de Quesada
a quien yo expliqué la necesidad de tener los enfermos limpios
siendo la limpieza la vital de la cura, y de dar contra las

llagas Todo, el primer día 6 granos y aumentando hasta 30 granos. Consintió de usar este remedio inmediatamente con 6 chinos, cuyas llagas eran las mas rebeldes. Pasaba despues en el lindo jardín plantado de lujosos arboles tropicales. Vino por fin a las 4 1/4 p.m. D. Miguel Aldama con su padre y toda su familia. Le entregué la carta de Francisco Tysler. El me dijo que era el bien venido, me dieron un bello quarto y a la primera ocasion llamé su atención sobre el estado deplorable de suiedad de sus enfermos. Prometió de remediar el mal y de administrar todo a los enfermos de llagas.

D. Miguel dice que tiene casi 49 años, pero no parece tener mas de 34; tiene el pelo negro y sin cabellos blancos (cansados). Es hombre muy inteligente y instruido aunque no haya viajado mucho. El cree que en los U. S. los negros desapareceran en 50 años enteramente por la absorvencia de los blancos ó la amalgamacion con ellos y se refiere a Mexico, donde en 1822 estaban 200/m y al Peru donde al mismo tiempo 80/m morenos esclavos fueron emancipados, mientras ya ha desaparecido la raza morena el hoy día en ambos países.

Dice que los U. S. han bien hecho de comprar San Tomas, siendo esta isla el ojo de la llave del Canal Viejo, mientras que Cuba es la llave del golfo.

Dice que Cuba siendo el unico recurso de España, la emancipacion no puede nunca venir de España. Debe venir la abolicion por la presion de Inglaterra ó de los U. S. Segun su parecer hay aqui

320.000 esclavos
400.000 morenos libres
800.000 blancos

Los morenos libres no son perecerosos, todos estan en las ciudades como carpinteros, albañiles, sastres, ladrilleros etc.

En Jamaica la proporcion de la poblacion es diferente, porq hay allí mas de 300/m morenos y solamente 10/m blancos.

Tiene en sus 6 ingenios 600 Chinos y 1200 esclavos. Dice que ya estan contratados de nuevo 15.000 Chinos que vendran de la China en el año venturo y el es seguro que la importacion continuara sin disminucion.

El ingenio de Santa Elena pertenece a Joaquin Diego y a una de sus hermanas, los tres hermanos son del numero de los Colanos que producen la caña.

Cree que la cosecha de Arucar de Louisiana no excederá 60/m bocoyes a 800t neto de N.º 13, 14 y 15. Aqui los Muscavados en bocoyes de 1500t producen solamente 11.00t

Dice que su hermana esta casada al marqués de Montelo, qu. vive en Paris.

El f.c. de Habana vale 7000000 \$, hecho el desfalte de todas sus deudas. Las deudas hipotecadas de esta línea de \$2000,000- y de la deuda fluctuante de \$46,000- pertenecen a el Aldama y a su tío Alfonso. Este f.c. debe al gobierno \$700,000- pagables en 12 años, sin interés, y tomarían por esta deuda con un descuento de 12% al año, y así con 72% de desfalte.

El esta muy en favor de la fusión, por la cual se podría introducir una economía de 10% en los gastos del f.c. de la Bahía. También se podría aumentar la tarifa.

La isla de Cuba fue tomada por los ingleses en 1762 pero luego restituida a España.

V. allí también el viejo Domingo Aldama, el fundador de la inmensa fortuna que ascende a no menos de 8 millones \$. Tiene 80 años, pero no parece tener mas de 60.

Habiendo ^{venido} de España en buque español en 1806 con destino a la Habana el buque fue tomado por los ingleses y conducido a St. Barbara, de donde el vino aquí, se hizo primeramente dependiente, despues estableció una tienda de ropa y en poco tiempo tuvo 6 tiendas y pasó despues a establecer ingenios. El mismo ha tumbado los montes de los 6 ingenios que ahora tiene.

Creer que la cuarta parte de los Ingenios de Cuba estaria en estado de sostener el golpe de la abolición y de continuar a trabajar sin interrupción; las otras tres quartas estarian arruinadas y se pasaria algun tiempo antes que estuvieran restablecidos y por nuevos propietarios y en estado de trabajar.

Se San Tomas no continua como puerto franco — lo que es probable porque es contra la constitución de los U. S. que una parte y cualquiera de ellos, o una parte de sus habitantes goze de privilegios y ventajas no concedidos a todos — entonces la ocupacion por los Americanos tendra gran influyo sobre todas las islas de las Antillas y particularmente sobre Puerto Rico, que ha recibido hasta ahora todas sus mercancías de Santomas. M. Aldama en su enérgica lengua dice: la ley del progreso es la ley de Dios, y los U. S. & no tienen otra alter nativa que de admitir todos sus morenos con igualdad perfecta, porque antes que no lo hagan no tendrán tranquilidad.

España tenía antes de la conquista

A 11
de las Americas 36.000.000 habitantes; ahora tiene sola-
mente 13.000.000. Felipe V no echó fuera todos los moros
3 ó 4.000.000 se quedaron en el país y se han amalgama-
do enteramente con la población. 103

La esclavitud en los U. S. era el feudalismo de la
edad media transplantado en el corazón de una res-
publica. El Aldama está preparado para todo acon-
eventua-
lidad, habiendo provisto sus ingenios de las mejores ma-
quinas. El tiene la convicción que 150 mil brazos capaces
y fuertes serian suficientes para la necesidad de la agri-
cultura. Por desgracia los emigrantes españoles no vienen
por aquí siendo el gobierno demasiado severo y ellos emi-
gran en las republicas de las Americas del Sur y por la
emigración en aquellos países España está depoblada.

Si las leyes fueran cambiadas; si libertad política
y entera libertad y tolerancia religiosa fuera introducida;
si el comercio fuera libertado de sus trabas y maniobras
y si la ~~inmigración~~ ^{emigración} fuera animada entonces la inmigra-
ción seria grande muy grande y la emancipación podria
venir sin ser sentida.

Aldama dice que Cosme de la Torreente ha obtenido
su dinero por su mujer, que él es un hombre sin ninguna
educación, no tiene orden en sus negocios & no sabe
nada de los negocios y por consiguiente no saldará
nunca de sus presentes dificultades. No habiéndose
bido administrar su propia hacienda, ~~no~~ sabe todavía
menos administrar la propiedad ajena y no será
mas reeligido presidente del f. c. de Sabanita.

Aldama dice que los Chinos son pobres de sangre y
~~que por eso se~~ escorfulosos y que por eso no sanan sus
llagas. La mortalidad de los Chinos es de 2% al año.

De sus 1200 esclavos 600 son mujeres y 600 hombres
y por eso tiene una aumentación de 2 a 2 1/2% ^{salvo epi. demia} al año.

James Drake de Londres, que vive ahora en París,
tiene aquí un ingenio en el cual, desde 15 años, el número
de los esclavos ha continuamente aumentado.

Dice que el ingenio de la Columna irá bien si Odo-
ardo recibe ayuda.

Su sobrina (de Aldama) está casada al buca de Prios.

104
102
que es ahora embajador en Firenze
Desea recibir estadísticas de la exportación de
Coolis de la Costa de Malabar.

Los Chinos trabajan aquí 10 horas el día.
Aldama dice que se fue en 1835 en Inglaterra
y se quedó allí un año. En 1836 fue a París y en
1837 a Berlín, donde conocía bien el Barón Martin
y Sumner de Poston - entonces secretario de la emba-
jada - y por ellos fue introducido en casa de Alex-
ander Humboldt y frecuentemente convidado por él.

Todas las acciones del f.c. de la Habana están
tenidos por 60 ó 65 accionistas.

Aldama tiene en sus 6 ingenios 540 caballerías
ó 17820 acres, que $\frac{2}{3}$ están cultivados.

En España el ejército consiste de voluntarios; en
Cuba hay un ejército de 20,000 hombres.

Cuba ha sido poblada de una raza mansa de aborige-
nas, que no cultivaban que maíz y yuca, pero en 50
años después de la conquista todos eran extinguidos.

En vez de colchón hay en mi cama solamente una
toalla. Hay en Santa Rosa muchos pavos reales.

Esta mañana Aldama me hizo conducir en coche
al paradero de la Unión; se fue conmigo el Doctor Ingen-
iero Agustín de Quesada, como también el doctor Deonando
del Monte y José María Villegas, el contador de la
hacienda, que habían acompañado ayer la familia.

Encontré en el coche del f.c. también al doctor
Luis Lacaille y al marqués de San Miguel, con
quien había viajado ayer.

Me siento malo hoy à noche, dolor de cabeza
y dolores en la rodilla izquierda y en los dedos de
la mano derecha; además gran fatiga. Tengo miedo
de la fiebre.

Veo ahora que no todos son conservadores aquí.
Un grano tiene 5 centígrados.

Hay en Jamaica 441264 habitantes y entre ellos: 105
 13816 blancos

430448 gente de color { 84.065 mulatos
 346.383 morenos

Domingo Aldama es de P. scaya.

Habana 25 Dic: Hice ayer el conocimiento del Sr. Edm. Doire' de Edm. Doire' s. lo, para quien yo tenia una carta de Sr. Julian Lemus su primo. El Sr. Doire' que es capitán de bastimento, ha viajado mucho en el oceano indio y ha estado 12 veces en mauricio y quiza otras tantas en Bourbon. Dice que cuando en 1839 los ingleses abolicieron la esclavitud en mauricio, importaron allí lascars de la costa de malabar, Chinos y aun mugeres chinas, malayos de malacca y malgaches de madagascar y que particularmente se distinguian los malayos y los lascars, dice que estos ultimos han organizado allí el trabajo de los morenos y los pinta como dociles, dulces de caracter, dueros al trabajo, poco vendicativos y non susceptibles de enfermedad. Dice que se acuerda solamente que los malgaches han sido empeñados por contrato de trabajar 15 años pero no se acuerda del plazo de los otros. Dice que los franceses han seguido en su isla el ejemplo de los ingleses. He comunicado todo eso a Miguel Aldama ofreciendole que tomara yo la mitad de un cargamento por mi cuenta y conviniendolo de hallarse el Sabado a medio dia en el Banco del Comercio porque le queria introducirlo al Sr. Doire'. Estaba yo ayer por la noche convidado al arbol de Pascua en casa de Sr. Fyfer en el Cerro. El arbol era especie de olivos, ^{o laureles de las Indias} que crecen aqui pero no dan fruta. Era iluminado por faroles de papel pintados y sobrecargado de paquetes carisimos y lindisimos de Francia, tambien de confituras. Sr. Fyfer quemo algunas pequeñas roquitas que por falta de que hubieran quemado a los tapices. Habia muchos convidados y entre los otros Jose Silverio Jorren, antiguo abogado y hacendado. Dice que tiene una finca grande donde se trabaja

casi exclusivamente con colonos y Adelanta muy bien. Parece ser hombre muy inteligente.

La Ed. Pijon es de padre francés y de madre americana y parece ser bien educada; conoce muy bien a Jansen.

Fui con Ed. Pijon y su socio S. Saldo al baile al Club alemán. Había gran concurrencia y había un calor inmenso. Había por árbol de "pascua", que así se llama aquí el nacimiento del Cristo un laurel de India. Cada uno de los miembros del Club había dado algunas objetos que, mediante un real por billete fueron jugados por lotería. Estuve enteramente enamorado de las lindas criollas; no he nunca visto mujeres tan bonitas. Todas tienen el mismo tipo. Están vestidas con lujo pero no demasiado; su traje daba todavía más realce a su hermosura. Estuve particularmente enamorado de la mujer de Plácido ^{calle de} Domínguez 48, Neptuno, que me convidó a ver sus hijos Alberto y Georgio.

Hoy quise hacer una visita a Odoardo y a Santa Anna, al monte quinta Peoli, pero no los hallé, siendo el primero partido y el segundo siendo dormiendo.

Habana 26 Diciembre. Me levante hoy a las 4 1/2 a. m. y me fui a las 6 1/4 por el f.c. del Oeste a Str. temisa en la Vuelta a Bajo. Andando al f.c. vi el cielo cubierto de estrellas y entre ellas la Cruz del Sur. Había poquitos pasajeros; también el camino no es bueno y tiene una deuda hipotecada de \$300.000. Estaba asentado conmigo en el coche S. F. P. Coimbra, hombre muy inteligente, que vive aquí en el Cerro. El me recomienda de ver al Conde de Pozos Dulces, Redención del S. glo, cerca de la iglesia de Sta. Clara, calle de Cuba, sobre la importación de los Lascars.

Aunque los terrenos a ambos lados del f.c. sean menos fértiles, sin embargo hay a todas partes una lujosa vegetación y pocos montes; mucha caña pero bastante delgada no siendo el suelo bastante graso; hay también

mucho millo, caña inmensa de 10 à 18 pies de alto con semilla buena para las pollinas y las palomas. mucha yuca, de cuya raíz se hace una pasta, que se llama Casabe y sirve como el pan; se hace de ella almidon y se la come cocida como patata; muchos pequeños capitales pero bastante descuidados. mucho ñame, cuya raíz es muy farinosa y sumamente alimenticia. Pasamos muchos bohios ó chozas, habitados por morenos ó blancos; sus paredes consisten de yaques y el techo de huano (hojas de la pluma real). Están las acciones de este f.c. con un descuento de 95%. Pasamos las pequeñas ciudades Santiago de Jucal, S. Antonio, Guanajay y llegamos à las 9¼ à Artemisa haciendo así 6 m. por hora. Despues del almuerzo fué con un moreno de la posada ver algunas plantaciones de tabacos, pero eran pequeñas y malas habiendo el sol quemado la planta. Alquilé pues 2 caballos con una guia y fuí à visitar unas plantaciones mas grandes en las haciendas de Amaro y de D. Damaro del Campo. Los hacendados de Tabacos no siembran la semilla, pero compran las pasturas ó plantas de morenos que ^{riegan} siembran la semilla en unos campos recién trabajados y fertilizados todavia por las cenizas del hogarasco. Compran las pasturas por 8 à 12 reales el mil y las plantan en el campo bien abonado por estiercol, en surcos, con una vara de distancia de surco à surco y en la proporción de 3 pasturas por vara. Cuando las pasturas tienen cerca de 2 pies de alto y despues que los botones han sido cogidos para hacer crecer las hojas mas anchas, se corta la planta en 4 pederos, de modo que à cada uno haya 2 hojas, por la mañana cuando el sol es ardiente y se las expone inmediatamente sobre un cuje al sol y se las deja así hasta el ponerse del sol y por la noche se las pone sobre cujes en la casa, en la sombra, hasta que se seque la vena gorda y cuando hace fresco y cuando las hojas son suaves por el aire humido de una lluvia se amarra cuje por cuje con una majagua y despues se pone los matules juntos en un pilon en la casa y se pone basura abajo para que no se pueda se la deya así 30 dias y despues se hace gavilla y se cubre el bitun regandolo con una esponja. Este bitun se

hace del palo puesto en el agua que se pone prieta
(putrida - color de vino). Despues se hace un mango
Despues se coge una majagua y se lo maneja y se
coge una caja grande y se pone el tabaco dentro bien
oprimido y bien apretado para que pase la calentura
y despues de 40 dias ya se lo fuma.

Aqui hay tierra roja en la que crece el tabaco mas
fino. las chicas hojas usas dentro, las grandes fuera
de los tabacos. Damasco del Campo tiene ^{mucho} de yuca
tabaco; tambien una fabrica de Almidon y un
cafetal. Trabaja solamente con esclavos.

Hoy hay fiesta y sus ^{morenos} en vestidos de gala
Enlalan en el patio. En todas partes hoy veo las
morenas vestidas con mucho lujo, traendo las colas
de sus largas ropas en el polvo como muestras patri-
sanas las suyas en el jardin moribille. Todas llevan
hermosos moños y exhiben gran elegancia.

No puedo describir la lindera de la vegetacion, mudo
de admiracion contemplaba en todas partes los hermosos
bosquecillos de palmas reales, los mangos, los arboles
del pan cuyas robustas ramas llevaban frutas como
calabazas, laureles de india; naranjos, cocos etc
Mientras que escribo este la musica militar toca
en el paseo de bajo mis ventanas.

a bordo del vapor Morro - Castle 29 Dic.

El 27 cor: por la mañana despues del almuerzo me fui
al cimiterio de San Lorenzo, que consiste de ⁷ ^{nueve} ^{hucos} ^{muros}
sus patios circundados de edificios, especie de muros,
de 20 pies de alto, provistos con nichos, que se venden
por \$100 para 10 años y despues de cumplido este
tiempo echan los huesos fuera y los entierran; hay
alli 6 nichos, el uno arriba del otro, en todo mas de
12.000 nichos. Para los pobres hacen en los patios
unas saenzas profundas de 18 pies, y en las cuales desin-
sen unos como 16 calaveras poniendo el uno sobre el
otro y cubriendo cada uno con preciosa tierra;

todas aquellas que mueren en los hospitales son llevados allí en una especie de atud o feretro ornado de cendal negro y el muerto es, segun el parecer, bien vestido pero cuando llega a la sanga lo toman fuera del atud le quitan los vestidos, que son el provecho del hospital y se lo entierra desnudo. Asistia a un sermante en vietas y tuve una conversacion con dos comisionados del hospital que asistieron igualmente a esa operacion. Ellos me dijeron que el hombre acabó de morir de Congestion cerebral y que muchos mueren de esta enfermedad; que hay todavia siempre aqui fe un poco de fiebre amarilla y mucha colera y que la mortalidad es 100 al dia, contra 25 en tiempos normales. Dican que en el verano y el otoño la mortalidad de fiebre amarilla alcanza a 200 al dia, aunque tod solamente los extranjeros padescan de esta enfermedad. De 100 casos - 50 se desgracia.

V. Despues Fr. Pesser que ya habia vuelto de Santa Rosa y dice que Albama no piensa que mi plan de introducir las carcas merezca atencion, porque no lo permitirian el gobierno ingles. Me enfadé de esta loca respuesta a mi carta y luego me decidí de partir ayer por el Morro-Castle.

Me trajo ayer por la mañana Ed. Pesser (de Galbo y Pesser, varias cartas para sus parientes en N.Y. D. se que la sola compania, La Alianza, ha ganado el año pasado \$400,000 sobre importacion de China.

Me embarqué a las 11 1/2 a.m. habiendo contratado con un domestico interprete, de nombre Dos, que me llevase con mi equipaje por 2 \$ al vapor.

El Morro Castle es vapor magnifico y, como hay pocos pasajeros, tengo un camarote para mi solo.

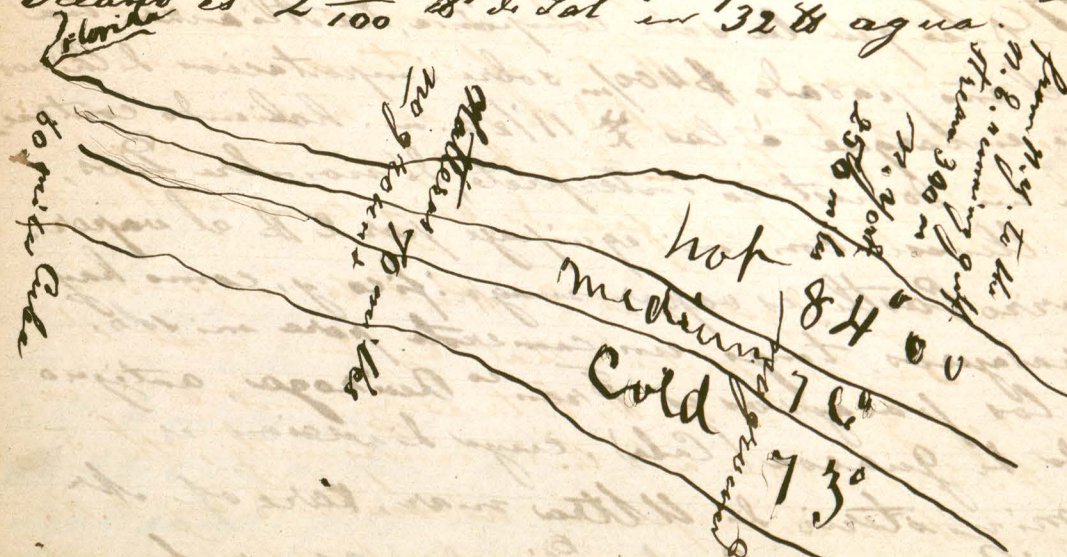
Uno de los pasajeros es Fran. Quirago, antiguo alcalde de Guacoe (Cala), cuyo direccion es en el ministerio de Ultramar, care of Mr. Jose Nacarino Ochoa Director general

El me dice que por que toca a la importacion de los
 Lascars, el Capitan general de Cuba no tiene facul-
 tades ningunas que hacer respetar las leyes de Madrid
 y pues se necesita solicitar del gobierno de Madrid
 el permiso y se debe dirigirse al Presidente del con-
 sejo de ministros o al ministerio Ultramar
 que tienen de conceder o no. Para conseguirlo es
 menester 4 meses y todavia quiza rehusaran. Si
 mando, sin permiso, un cargamento a la Habana, co-
 gerian a todos y los harian trabajar en las calles
 para el gobierno y ademas me formarian causa como
 negro o contrabandista

A bordo del vapor Morro. Castle 1 Enero 1868

Hemos tenido un tiempo horroroso desde 3 dias tempo-
 rales continuos y el caberreo y el balanceo era tan
 fuerte que casi todos los pasajeros, y yo en el numero,
 eran sofocados de la mar. Balancean los vapores ame-
 ricanos mas que los europeos por tener gran parte de
 la maquina sobre el puente.

Hay entre los pasajeros J. F. Blanchard of the
 U. S. Navy, of Port Blanchard Pennsylvania que me
 recomienda mucho de comprar acciones del Lehigh
 Valley R.R. El dice que la proporcion del Sal en el
 oceano es $2 \frac{40}{100}$ lb de Sal en 32 lb agua.



En 1805 habia en Cuba cerca de 200,000 habitantes
 " 1817 ya habia 239.230 blancos; 114.058 libres more-
 nos y 199.145 esclavos.

Hay a bordo de nuestro vapor una joven de 22 años
 muy linda y que no parece tener mas de 16. Ha estado
 casada y divorciada y habiendo venido a N. Y. una
 senora que ha anunciado en los periodicos que ella era
 una senora rica y distinguida y busca a dos Señori-
 tas de Compañia, ella se hizo empeñar como tambien le
 hizo una otra joven linda de parientes honestos.

Habiendo los parientes de la primera entendido que la
 Señora tiene casa de putas encargaron al Contador del
 vapor de llevar su hija consigo por fuerza si no quiere
 venir voluntariamente. Pero la otra se ha querido

New York 3 January 1868. We arrived yesterday by 2
 p.m. The customhouse officers treated me very kindly.

There is a great deal of snow and mud in the streets.
 I stopped again at the Astorhouse, where I got a nice room
 N. 16. Called last night on Dr. Theo. St. Fellkamp, 142
 West 4th St and went with him to the french theater, where
 Mme Ristori & her troop were representing Marie Antoinette.
 The theater was crowded and the play so touching & beauti-
 ful that I could not help weeping many times.
 After the play we took 2 brandy drinks, price 80^c.

Went home in the street-car, where I met an Irishman, who
 told me that he was a collector of internal revenue and
 explained, without being asked to do so, how, in considera-
 tion of \$100 paid to him and of \$50 paid to each of his
 two assistants, he allowed frauds being committed in the
 distilleries.

To day I got up at 8. Went to Janßen Schmidt
 & Rupertis. Janßen pretends that by June next the
 whole amt of gold in the U. S. treasury can't be in ex-
 cess of \$35,000,000— and that, consequently, the 5/20
 Bonds must recede in price; advocates to buy R. R.
 Bonds. I wrote to Mr Diego & to Mr Aldamas doctor
 that, by Dr Fellkamp's advice, the Chinese ulcers ought

merely to be treated externally with Carbolic Acid -
that nothing ought to be given internally.

Called with Waldo Puffer & Co's letter on Moses Taylor
& Co. found the 3 cartons highly intelligent people
they do not think Laskers could be imported. Slavery
as Cuba ought to be abolished gradually otherwise
entire ruin; believe in a speedy resumption of specie
payment; hold themselves considerably of U. S. 5/20
Bonds or think them as safe as 10/40. Any body in the
U. S. participating directly or indirectly in Slave trade
is condemned to death; they know of a case where a
highly respectable party of N. Y. was condemned to death
on that acct, but mitigating circumstances having
been admitted in his favor he was after several
years' confinement, set in liberty.

I then called, equally with a letter of the same party,
on Peter King & Co, who pretend that the produce of
Gold in the U. S. is \$80,000,000 annually, whilst
the exportation from N. Y. has only been 49,000,000
in 1867.

New York 4 Jan'y 68. I went last night to the
lectures of Charles Dickens in 14th str; got a seat
for 3rd. The immense hall was crowded as well as the
galleries. He appeared to be abt 50 years old but well
fed & preserved. He had a book before him which he
never used, because he knew it by heart, and, strange
to say, he, without looking on it, always turned over
the pages as he came to the end of one, so well he was
acquainted with every word as it stood on the page.

He read a Christmas-carol - a composition of
gusto and humor - but still by the manner he
delivered it and by his gestures it pleased every one.

This morning I called on Janssen's, wrote them a letter
to Mr. F. Hohne and had then a talk with him about
the finances of this country. He pretends that the pro-
duction of Gold in the U. S. is overestimated with

the alleged annual amount of \$80,000,000-
and that in reality it only amounts to \$60,000,000
of this remains in the gold countries \$9,000,000 - (much exaggerated)
to China are annually shipped

To N.Y. come abt \$2,600,000-
in silver \$30,000,000-

the exports of gold to Europe are \$49,000,000-
in 1867 \$60,000,000-
in 1866

(are reckoned to be)
The imports ~~of~~ in gold is \$230,000,000-

" export \$182,000,000-
Do \$182,000,000-
off premium $\frac{1}{3}$ \$60,000,000-
\$122,000,000-

the above export of gold \$49,000,000-
\$171,000,000-
\$171,000,000-
short (minus) \$59,000,000-

interest on at least \$600,000,000 - Bonds and
\$250,000,000 RR held in Europe at least, 51,000,000-
and thus in all short \$110,000,000-

and this amount has consequently to be covered in Govt Bonds.
All the Govt loans placed in Europe during the war were
made at 40 to 50 pct and if we reckon that the annual
interest of 6 pct in gold on the nominal value of 100 makes
14 pct on the proceeds, we find that, if now after 4 years,
the full capital had to be returned the U.S. would have
had to pay paid for each \$45 received \$130 - or
abt 290% for the use of the money.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, by the sale of the war-
material, frigates monitors etc been ~~allied~~ enabled to
reduce the national debt considerably; but it would
have been better for the country not to reduce it.

At the close of the war the circulating amt of paper was
\$300,000,000 - compound inter: now reduced to \$15,000,000 -
\$450,000,000 - greenbacks; now reduced to \$380,000,000 -
\$300,000,000 - national Bank notes
Thus there remain in all still abt \$700,000,000 -
Before the war there were in circulation \$200,000,000 -

114 in Bank-currency and at least in gold \$150,000,000.
Thus it is much like a bottle of Brandy, which,
if diluted with 2 bottles water, will make 3 bottles
Brandy and water having the value of only 1 bottle
Brandy. All the fabrics want to be protected ^(by high import-duties) and the con-
sumption must pay this protection. There are perhaps
200,000 manufactures in the country and all want
to be protected by high import-duties. They make in the
first years a splendid business, but to the prejudice of the
30,000,000 consumers. Every thing being consequently ex-
cessively dear the workmen want ^{promised} higher wages for other-
wise they can't live. Most fabrics have already shut
up and the rest have curtailed their manufacture be-
cause they cannot afford to pay the high wages, neither
the immense taxes that now weigh on every nail, plank
& implement. Thus also shipbuilding is falling off ra-
pidly. The inexhaustibly rich Lead-mines of Gallena,
which formerly exported largely to Europe are now al-
together abandoned for they cannot be worked with the
present high wages. Every match-box is taxed.

In my opinion there must either come a smashing
Crisis or the Gladstone system of taxing only a few
articles, and declaring all others duty free, should be
adopted. In fact I am sure that if the tax on the
annual consumption of 100,000,000 gallons Whisky
making at 2 \$ per gallon — \$200,000,000 —
and that on Tobacco of at least \$150,000,000 —
could be forced in regularly this would be sufficient
to cover all the expenses of the Govt, incl: interest,
and if they put besides an income-tax on ^{Sugar} luxuries
and wine that is all and more than what is wanted.
Every thing necessary for the sustenance of life is the
would then at once come back to its former normal

value and wages would at once go back to their former standard. But I think that the monstrous taxes on Whiskey and Tobacco can never be properly collected unless very severe penalties, confinement for a number of years etc be inflicted on defaulters. Perhaps something like the Chinese denunciation-system - the denunciator getting 5 per cent of the value of the confiscated property - might be introduced here with success. At all events the collection of Customs can be much more easily attended to if 2 articles are taxed instead of thousands. It is true that on acct of this country's immense coast, which extends for thousands of miles it and the circumstance that the Custom collectors are only elected for a limited number of years, it is here more difficult than any where else to counteract fraud; but still, by a well organized system it can be counteracted.

The working of Coal- and Iron-mines, though the richest in the world, has been considerably curtailed or stopped altogether because they can't pay the heavy wages of 5 to 7 \$ a day. In the West the wages are 2 or 3 \$ daily against 70^c or 80^c before the war.

Tanfsen says that in the South 1 bale Cotton bought formerly 3 barrels Pork, whereas now 3 bales buy only 2 barrels Pork. But it depends at what time 1 bale Cotton could buy 3 barrels Pork, because we have seen the Cotton-prices even after the war at upwards of 60^c.

New York 5 Jan'y, 1868. To day is Christmas eve in St. Petersburg and the watch in hand and adding to the N.Y. time 6 hours 50 minutes, I always reckon what o'clock it is there and with heart and soul I am continually with my little darlings Cyprien, Harmaua & Hager, thinking how they are rejoicing at their Christmas-tree and shedding better tears that I cannot witness their joy and that I cannot contribute to their cheerfulness by my presents. \$100,000 I would give if I could spend this evening with them. Indeed much more philosophy and fortitude

than I have are required to pass this day without being bathed in tears.

Washington 7 January. I started from N.Y. on the 5th, not at 7 o'clock p.m. Stayed to the boat 50 ticket for Washington \$8.50. ^{Sleeping Cars 1.00} Arrived here yesterday morning at 5 1/2. Stopped again at Willards Hotel.

I called first in the Treasury department on Leroy Tuttle; then on General Grant in the War department but did not find him. I then called on the President Andrew Johnson and succeeded at last to see him.

He is a quite, plain man of abt 55; told him that I had merely called to present my respects to him that I had been much pleased with his recent message to Congress, which was received on Cuba, who let I was there, with wild enthusiasm & that 7 out of 8 there were in favor of the annexation. Yes he said, Cuba is tending towards the U. S. and the time will come when it will be absorbed by them.

I then called on Alex Delmar, the Director of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury department. He is 31 y. old & looks much like a spaniard. Received me very cordially and appeared happy to explain everything to me. Whiskey. The produce of this country is 200 millions gallons, of which gallons are exported. 2 1/2 gallons are 1 dozen bottles. When in 1861 to 1863 the duty on Whiskey was 50 Cts per gallon \$47,000,000 - revenue was collected, whilst now ~~it~~ at 2 pp per gallon they collect only \$27,000,000.

The depreciated English debt at the end of last & beginning of this century called Omnium. David Goldsmith got his wealth by buying up of it as much as he could.

The workmen in the iron mines and glass huts get enormous wages; the puddlers get even as much as 11 pp per day.

A 11
Mr A. Delmon is the author of many books on Statistics and made me a present of some of them. He has also published: "Debt & Resource", which I shall try to procure. The production of Gold has been continually increasing. There were produced on the Pacific coast:

in 1858 — \$47,500,000—
" 1860 — " 42,400,000—
" 1863 — " 61,000,000—
" 1866 — " 76,000,000—
" 1867 — " 75,000,000—

Thus, certainly the amount of gold in circulation in the U.S. must be now larger than ever before.

Sam: Hooper of Boston has introduced in the Lower house a bill reducing the total taxation, from \$560,000,000, what it is now, to \$300,000,000, so as to balance merely the reduced expenditures. He proposes to lower the taxes of the internal revenue, but to leave those of the tariff as they are. But Mr Delmon thinks that, except the Cotton-tax, no alteration whatever will be made and the Whisky-tax will remain as it is, because the present Chief Judge in the Supreme Court, Chase, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, ~~and the man~~ who was particularly instrumental in founding the National Bank system & who is of the Republican-party, is working hard to become President and his party, in maintaining the present notorious abuses in the income taxes, want to prove later on that Mr Johnsons administration was foul & bad.

The misfortune is here that, whatever a Senator's or a representative's private opinion & conviction may be, he has to act somewhat in harmony with the party he represents, for otherwise they will be down on him & never elect him again. Regarding Shipbuilding he is of opinion that it matters not whether this industry is falling off and if some stop and others curtail their works, for he added, an American is like an Indian rubber-ball, which you can hit anywhere without hurting it.

118 and he told me of a shipbuilder Tatten in Maine worth \$300,000, who ~~had~~ found shipbuilding did not pay, therefore abandoned it and went to housebuilding. He built lots of houses and made very big profits so that man's energy and means are not lost to his country. In the ^{or similar} same way proceed all other shipbuilders, coalminers, copper or iron-miners and thus the lack of prosperity in one branch of industry is here always compensated in another.

In fact the prosperity of the country is such that 8 Railroads which cross the State of Chicago Illinois from Chicago eastward carried in the one fiscal year ending 31 March last a freight value of \$235,000,000 and westward \$412,000,000 - thus in all \$647,000,000 -

The receipts for Internal Taxes in Currency were in 1867 \$266,000,000 -
The tariff-taxes in gold " 176,500,000 -
This latter item will be this year \$180,000,000 -

Coalmining is not falling off, but the misfortune is that last year 2^c as much ~~was~~ usually was prepared.

On 1 Novbr last were in the Treasury \$111,500,000

The U. S. gold-debt is \$1637,000,000 -
Last year were paid in interest \$143,000,000 -
of which in gold \$84,500,000 -

There were in the Treasury on 1st Jan'y \$80,000,000 -
interest payable this month " 43,000,000 -
\$37,000,000 -

but there come in for Customs

~~internal revenue~~, so that the ~~interest~~

~~off interest~~ in 6 mths " 90,000,000

thus there will be 1 June - \$127,000,000 -
and not \$35,000,000 - as J. Ganssen pretends

Last 1 July were in the Treasury Gold \$108,500,000 -
 & Currency 72,000,000 -
\$180,500,000 -

on 1 Nov 1867 were in gold \$111,500,000 -
 Currency 22,500,000 - 119
\$134,000,000 -

Other statements of J. Janssen's are also erroneous.

The total imports in the U.S. in all ports
 were last year \$412,000,000 -
 the total exports were " " 573,000,000 -

On 1 July last were circulating on the Pacific coast
 \$40,000,000 in gold

There are of 10/40 Bonds in all \$177,000,000 -
 " " 5/20 " " " 1127,000,000 -

Of greenbacks remain \$390,000,000 -

The gain of births in the U.S. is annually $1\frac{38}{100}\%$

Delar describes Chief Judge Chase as very rich, intel-
 ligent, energetic and a great party manager.

President Johnson belongs to the Republican-party.

In 1866 were held in Europe U.S. Bonds \$350,000,000 -

State & County Bonds " 15,000,000

Railway shares & Bonds " 100,000,000 -
\$600,000,000 -

in 1867 were held in Europe U.S. Bonds \$550,000,000 -

State & County Bonds " 50,000,000 -

Railway shares & Bonds " 50,000,000 -
\$650,000,000 -

They have issued many 1000\$ notes because too much
 of small notes would increase prices.

He says that a man can make here 25 per cent annually
 by building houses. The house where he resides costs
 \$4000 to build & he pays \$1000 rent

He says he was 1 year at Horatio S. Samuel's
 133 Fenchurchstreet London. His father in law S. J.
 Joseph of S. J. Joseph & Son New York was married

to Miss Cohen, a niece of Rothschild.

120 I thence went to the Capitol, attended first in the lower House, where a number of questions was agitated and particularly the imprisonment of American citizens, former Irishmen, by the British govt. One speaker said: "hundreds of our citizens are lingering in English" "dungeons and redress must be demanded for these outrages" "on the laws of men." I then went to the Senate, where it was discussed whether the rebel Breckenridge of Kentucky, who wished to return, shall be readmitted.

In the evening I called on Alex Delmar and talked 3 hours with him. He wants to go in an official character to Europe and, if the holders of U.S. Bonds will guaranty to him an income of 10% he will engage to learn in 6 mths French and German and give public lectures in order to raise the value of the Bonds in Europe.

This morning I was by 10 at Waldemar, de Padisco's, 149 West Str: Georgetown, who is Charge d'affaires & 1st secretary of Russia, but found him still in bed. Went then to General Grant but did not find him. Called at Staechel's, the Russian ministers, but found him absent in N.Y. Called on Baron von Gerolt Prussian minister, 423. 15th Str: ~~but~~ with G. Janssen's card but found him a highly disagreeable fellow.

Went thence to the Senate and listened for 4 hours to the able speeches of the Senators regarding the abolition of the Cotton-tax, which was at last - after long debate, suspended for one year. One of them said: the Cotton crop of 1856 brought \$143,000,000 -; that of this year \$132,000,000 - and the letting in force the tax is fostering a weed whose fruit is repudiation.

Washington 8 Jan. I wrote this morning to J. W. L. Sen^r and J. W. L. & Co; went then to the Bureau of Statistics to see Mr Alex Delmar, who told me

that in 1860 were produced 100 ^{million} gallons Whiskey.
 There is no saying ab^o it how much was produced in 1867
 for, some pretend that there were produced 200,000,000
 whilst others assert that it was only 50,000,000 gallon
 The export of Whisky is forbidden. 121

The value of the present 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ piece is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20
 The Coin-interest on Bonds is \$104,000,000 annually
 Mr Delmar does not think that the bill ^{Thermon} enacting that
 the weight with a view to the unification of the world's
 coinage the weight and value of the U.S. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ piece
 shall agree with those of the French coin of 25 fr; other
 size and denominations of U.S. coin to be in proportion
 and all of the fineness of 900/100; the bill act to take
 effect on 1 Jan'y 1869, can pass Congress. He says that
 the welfare of a country always increases annually in
 proportion of the interest on Call multiplied with the
 value of the property in the country; so the U.S. increases
 yearly by 5 per; England by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per; France by 2%
 The repudiators Butler, Stephens and others merely
 advocate currency-payment not only for their politi-
 cal, but also for their financial aims, for they are
 bulls and bears on the N.Y. stock exchange

Except shipbuilding, all & every industry is increasing
 and the iron & woolfactors, who cry out that they
 cannot work, become ruined and must stop, merely
 do so in order to get legislature for higher protective
 duties. After having obtained that they work a year
 with profit, but the ^{high} wages produced by the dearth
 on acct of high tariff get the above worth their &
 they begin again to cry for higher protective duties.

But those cries ought not to be regarded

The industry of the U.S. is like a
 Every one has his $\square$ for industry &
 if that does not pay him he enters
 upon a fresh field and nothing is lost



to the country

122
On board the Napoleon III 13 January 1868.

Lat 40. 13', long 70. 05'. 0". Distance run 280 m.
Distance to Port 2780 m. I started from
Washington on 8th inst at 7 p.m. and arrived at
N.Y. at 6 in the morning. Put up again at the
Astorhouse, where I got room N 102. Visited that
day Moses Taylor & Co, L. v. Hoffmann & Co, Duncan
Therman & Co, Janzen, Schmidt & Reupke. Went in
the evening to see the negro-minstrels, who
play several instruments, sing and amuse the pu-
blic by their wonderful sallies, as for instance:
what difference is there between an oyster and
a chicken? the other replies: the one is eaten from
the shell and the other not and I much nonsense
like this. They are white people disguised as negroes
and have adopted the manner of speaking of the latter.

On the 10th inst I visited Peligron & Co and
heard that his brother with whom I had, 17 y. ago,
gone by the Oregon to California, is now in Paris &
Paul in Paris knows his whereabouts. Bought 100
sh. more Michigan Central at 108 1/4. Sold 100²/₃ Res-
ling at 92 1/4. gave order for 200 sh. Pacific mail
at 100. Went in the City-car to Central Park and
skated there an hour; the ice however was not first-
rate. Went in the evening again to the French theater
to see ^{more} Ristori *maria Antoinette*.

Embarked on 11th inst at 2 1/2 p.m. on board this
steamer. Temperature abt 8° Fah: or 10 2/3° Ream.
Yesterday and today I took a bath of cold sea-
water. The steamer is fitted out in a princely
style and victuals and wines most excellent

14 Janv^r Le vent qui était pendant les deux premiers jours de l'Ouest se changea aujourd'hui au Nord Ouest et nous continuons ainsi: notre route avec toutes les voiles mises et faisons l'un dans l'autre $10\frac{1}{2}$ nœuds à l'heure. J'ai pris ce matin le nouveau mon bain et riens. J'y rester deux minutes bien qu'il fût très froid. Le bulletin du jour indiquait: Lat: $40.45'$; Long: $64.37'$; distance parcourue 252 m.; distance de Prest 2528 m.

15 Janv^r: Le vent continue dans la même direction et nous faisons $10\frac{1}{2}$ à 11 nœuds à l'heure. J'ai pris le bulletin suspendu aujourd'hui à midi dans le cabi salon supérieur nous fumes à cette heure la Lat: $40.47'$; Long $59.04'$; distance parcourue dans les 24 heures 253 m.; distance de Prest 2275 m.

Il nous grand plaisir il y a parmi les passagers ce même ex-cadete mayor Francisco Quiroga et sa femme, avec lesquels je suis venue de la Havane; ils ont avec eux la fille de M^{lle} Don, Emilia. Il y a aussi à bord le docteur M. Dupierriis de la Havane, qui est depuis plus de 30 ans habitant de Cuba. Il soutient que l'île serait ruinée de fond en comble par l'émancipation et que personne ne pourrait en soutenir le choc. Il a écrit un petit ouvrage sur Cuba et m'a invité d'y aller le demander. chez son fils, le Docteur Dupierriis 75 rue de Luxembourg Paris. C'est le meilleur bateau à vapeur que j'ai jamais vu de ma vie; le service est excellent, la table magnifique. Aujourd'hui nous sommes sur les Paves de Terre Neuve, dans le courant du golfe et la température de l'eau est 14° Cent et celle de l'air 7° . Je pouvais rester ce matin 6 minutes dans le bain.

16 Janvier Lat: 41.41' Long 53.40'. Distance parcourue 251 m; distance de Prest 2024 m:

Nous continuons avec un bon vent du S. Ouest.

17 Janvier. Lat: 42.41'; Long 48.04'. Distance parcourue 256 m; distance de Prest 1768 m. Le vent qui était favorable jusqu'à ce soir, a tourné au nord.

Le docteur Dupierres, auquel j'ai lu ma longue lettre de la Havane à J. H. S., me dit que sur l'île de la Jamaïque il fut proclamé en 1832 que l'esclavage serait aboli en 1837; mais tel était l'effet de cette proclamation que les esclaves se croyant libérés refusaient de travailler, de sorte qu'on fut forcé d'abolir l'esclavage définitivement en 1833. Il maintient en outre qu'à cette époque la population blanche excédait celle des gens de couleur mais que presque tous les blancs se sont sauvés après l'émancipation. Il dit que les esclaves ont été bien traités à la Jamaïque et qu'on les a toujours titulisés "Sir" et que, par conséquent, en cas d'émancipation subite, le sort de Cuba serait encore pire que celui de toute la Jamaïque et que tous les hacendados seraient complètement ruinés. L'émancipation n'est possible sans danger que si on abandonne l'aisée l'esclavage s'éteindra par soi-même. L'île de Bourbon est presque ruinée par un ver qui s'est introduit dans la canne. Il y a un an on y importait encore des himbes de Pondichéry, Madras et Calcutta avec un engagement de 5 ans. Le dit docteur dit que l'importation de chi-nois en 1866 et 1867 n'a pas excédé 7000 par an. Fr. Feser is the perpetual president of the Compy of the Park & the magazines. Les hacendados payent au gouvernement 14% sur leurs produits et non pas 10% comme j'ai écrit à J. H. S. Le Napoléon III est de 5000 tonnes et de 1200 chevaux de force.

18 Jan^{ro}, lat: 44.03', long: 42.58'; Distance parcourue 235 millas; Distance de Brest ^{1534 m.} 1534 m. 125

Estamos siempre sobre la corriente del golfo y hay 15' de vent
calor en el agua y 12 m. en el aire. Ha llovido hoy todo el día
y por eso no he podido pasear me bien. El vapor había car-
gado en N. Y. 1800 toneladas de carbon y se necesita l'a-
riamente 90 toneladas. It masura que el carbon se consume
el bastimento se mueve mas, hasta que ya ahora hay mucho
movimiento. Tuvimos hoy a la corrida alcachofas (artichots)
Hay 65 pasajeros de quienes 36 en primera. En el numero
esta el consul peruano de Havre con su hija y un muchacho
peruano de Lima ^{de 14 años} que quiere educarse primeramente en Havre y
despues en Ginevra.

19 Jan^{ro}, lat: 42.52', long 36.57'; Distance parcourue 279 m; Distance de ^{Brest} 1255 m. Tempête pendant toute la jour-
née, mais la tempête étant du N. O. ou O. N. O. nous faisons
bon progrès.

20 Jan^{ro}, lat: 47.12'; long: 30.57'; Distance parcourue 260 m; Distance de Brest 995 m. Vent contraire

21 Enero, lat: 47.50'; long 25.04'; Distancia percorrida 250 millas; Distancia de Brest 745 m. Entre los pasa-
jeros, que mas me interesan es Gosse Onno Gorter de
natural de Amsterdam, que vive desde 30 años en N. Y.
donde es negociante de tabacos. El m^o J. Harrington,
Capitan militar de los Estados Unidos, hijo del embaja-
dor americano en Suiza. Horatio Rogers de Rhode's.
land, que ha sido coronel en el exercito del norte du-
rante la guerra. E. Mangeot, fabricant de pianos de
Pancy, le seul à bord qui ait le bon goût de pren-
dre des bains trois le matin. Il va se marier.

Todo el día tuvimos un terrible temporal del Oeste
de modo que hasta la noche no era posible ^{hemos} Idestandar
las velas. Sin embargo ^{hemos} progresado bien haciendo
11 y 12 nodos por hora.

Janvr 22 - lat $48^{\circ}22'$; long: $18^{\circ}24'$; distance
parcoursue 270 m; distance de Brest: 475 m.
Entre les passagers il y a le Consul du Perou au Havre
Luis D. Cisneros; aussi Ernst Berger of N.Y.
a native from Aix la Chapelle

Janvr 23. lat: $48^{\circ}23'$; long: $12^{\circ}24'$; distance par-
coursue 258 milles; distance de Brest 217 milles.

Nous eûmes ce matin un fâcheux accident à bord
notre ami Fr. Quiroga, en se promenant sur le pont
glissa et tomba avec une telle force sur son bras gauche
que celui-ci se cassa en deux endroits. ~~Il se~~ Ses do-
leurs qu'il ressentit étaient telles qu'il cria fort et
était presque sans sentiment. On le conduisit dans
sa chambre où le docteur du bord lui mit les bandages.
Il est plaint par tout le monde car il est un char-
mant garçon; le nom de sa belle-fille est Emilia
Lorenzo Mjora.

Le docteur Dupierriis conseille comme moyen effi-
cace contre la constipation: "une tasse de li-
"coction de guimauve (famille des malvacées) avec
une cuillerée à café d'huile de Ricin (Castor oil)
prendre cela pendant 3 matins à jeun l'on ob-
tient la selle le 3^{ème} jour et toujours à la même
heure; il faut s'abstenir sur la selle une demi-
heure jusqu'à ce que tout aille bien

ancien

l'ave
et.

pas

est

mont

grande

lar-

et

l'ave

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Euphorbia corollata (orientalis)
Guttaria thymocoma
Mangifera indica
Saccharum *officinale*
Centrosema *car*
Salvia *per*
Periploca *indica*
Hyptis
Hyptis
Hyptis

an Caucas - Elev 5420 m. Lat 2185 on
 Hasbekt 4677
 Dzigwen 3150

Mont Olan 4815 - glacier 1200 m
 en Dzhirg. il est inhabité jusqu'au col
 Climat extrême

à 47° annuit
 neiges plus souvent 40.51 - 9.8 27.8
 39.54 - 3.2 - 28.1

adaptation à la vie végétale
 sans climat, ventique et aride
 les végétaux à la fois et les fleurs
 un climat différent

agave (maguey)
 Japonica (figue 9' 9' 9')

Ergon
 Cerealia Bismar
 arctique cornu
 Glacia en abîme de glace
 Echium vulgare 9' Europe in Amérique
 Linaria vulgar

Constantia Asiana
 g. thaps inabunt en Europe in Caucas
 Mithra
 muscivora

[illegible]

album
white
castil
con
cast
9th Oct

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 1900

[illegible]

Chrysomelid, male, 1704
collected by J. H. K.

onelli
 grande
 grande
 corpo ligneo

— Corp. Lyman
Captains name in full
9 years in

14. 11. 1881
G. 11. 1881

Region agricole de horticole
180 m. d'élévation } de température

8675
 8460
 30° lat

Je me le rememore les vrayes charmes
 Je me le rememore les vrayes charmes
 Je me le rememore les vrayes charmes

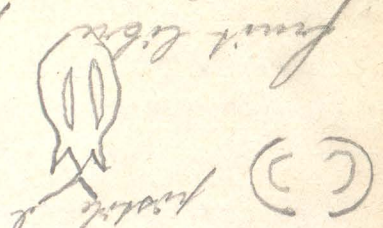
3960 - 3040 S N

3960 - 3040 S N

7 Mai 1841

Grande sont les feuilles comme enroulées
 artichauts comme grans

Le charbonnier de mine
 noyer, pistet, arlier charme
 Capule feu en dehors avec capule
 Les fruits aromatiques - embellissent



fruit libre
 fruit odoré

capule
 charme corall

long porte capule recte

charme
 corall

males - pour
 noyer

symphon

Blanc fleurissant

vert - pour

orang - de

jaune - pour

Blanc fleurissant

rose - pour

rouge - pour

Deviennent/ deviennent les fruits
 grains, enroulés, propres à la graine
 nature du scala

charme graine
 charme graine

ligne de l'arbre

males 9 angles

males 9 angles

offensent

regime, 1/2 par ligne absorbée et.

la durée

aller 14.7

gastond 13

fose 14.4

jam 98

lure 99

à l'air absorbé en plus forte quantité

chaque solution de plus en moins se rapproche

une même proportion de matière résineuse

par toutes sans la même proportion, elles s'éloignent

les matières qui ont le plus de la plante; elles ont

la faculté de se séparer. Toutes les ligures sont résineuses

la est et les plantes les absorbent différemment.

Les plantes peuvent sans la résine et résistent ce qu'il

est pas certain. Chacun de ces deux a sa

plantes onychophagues ont absorbé; les antipathiques

les légumineuses végètent bien sans en avoir

il y a en fin de la section anglaise. La terre par

la exécution des plantes, la rotation se réalise.

En fin de la proportion finale.

Enfin les végétaux sont gelés, carbonisés, etc. même

la terre humide



oppose une plante absorbée et

consistent les uns

la matière est dans l'air et la

la ligne de la terre est

B

amalgamement de ces

racines organes fins et

très fins et très nombreux

comme la terre à une longue

absorption

il faut plusieurs heures pour la faire de l'air

pendre dans l'atmosphère, la racine est organes très

étendus, et la racine en contact avec l'air

est la partie fine; la racine est très

les autres sont les racines dans une diagonale

en passant par la racine principale et les autres

carboneux, les racines principales et les autres

Organes d'absorption les racines principales et les autres

il gas pas des racines principales et les autres

en passant par la racine principale et les autres

à cette pas des racines principales et les autres

il y a une racine principale et les autres

les racines principales et les autres

les racines principales et les autres

les racines principales et les autres

les racines principales et les autres

les racines principales et les autres

les racines principales et les autres

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les racines principales et les autres

les racines principales et les autres

les racines principales et les autres

les racines principales et les autres

racines . spongieuses l'organ central qui introduit
 la lignite . l'extrémité est cossée d'un type pour protéger
 l'extrémité (organ protectif) , exposition de cet organ
 matière gommée ou de cosses . En un point par genre
 la même sorte de grain sur la même place à savoir de
 l'exécution visible

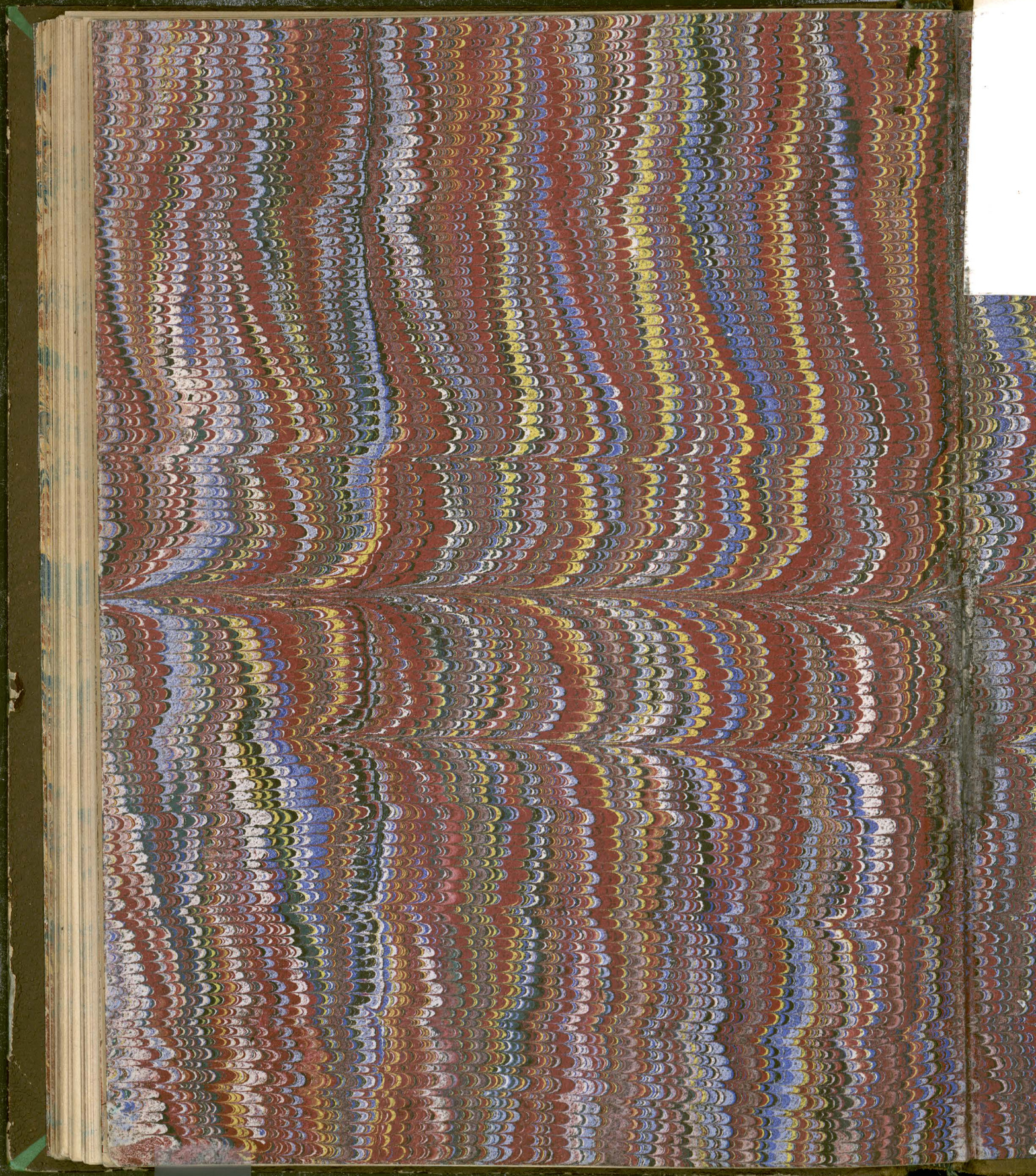
racines du monacothylème . nombre de racines : 1 ou
 deux : pas de mode ; dans la balaine elle se
 prolonge profondément ; en général le centre partitif
 de la partie des types avec lequel la plante est née
 Racine des fibres plus larges ; la doublement plus
 com : visible . la surface n'est pas : même l'humidité
 monacothylème d'Alumine (c) enologie herbacée

corps ligneux ; le centre rempli d'un type premier
 lisse entre la structure du racine ; d'origine de la branche
 la surface : ~~assurée~~ ^{actuelle} , préventive
 à l'extrémité , l'extrémité racine ; l'extrémité
 de la racine . Racine à racines ; l'extrémité de la

châssis : extrémité type vert ; 3 ou 4 cosses
 l'extrémité des plantes
 l'extrémité des racines , venant au temps d'éclore
 l'extrémité des racines au type ; il est du type
 l'extrémité des racines au type ; il est du type

racines adventives , branchées
 de l'éclore ; l'extrémité des racines le type et
 le centre des racines et forme un l'extrémité , l'extrémité
 l'extrémité à l'extrémité ; en l'extrémité qu'on a l'extrémité
 l'extrémité à l'extrémité ; l'extrémité des racines au type et

racines adventives , branchées
 de l'éclore ; l'extrémité des racines le type et
 le centre des racines et forme un l'extrémité , l'extrémité
 l'extrémité à l'extrémité ; en l'extrémité qu'on a l'extrémité
 l'extrémité à l'extrémité ; l'extrémité des racines au type et
 la ligne au type et y met un point certain en l'extrémité
 en l'extrémité le type au type



11



