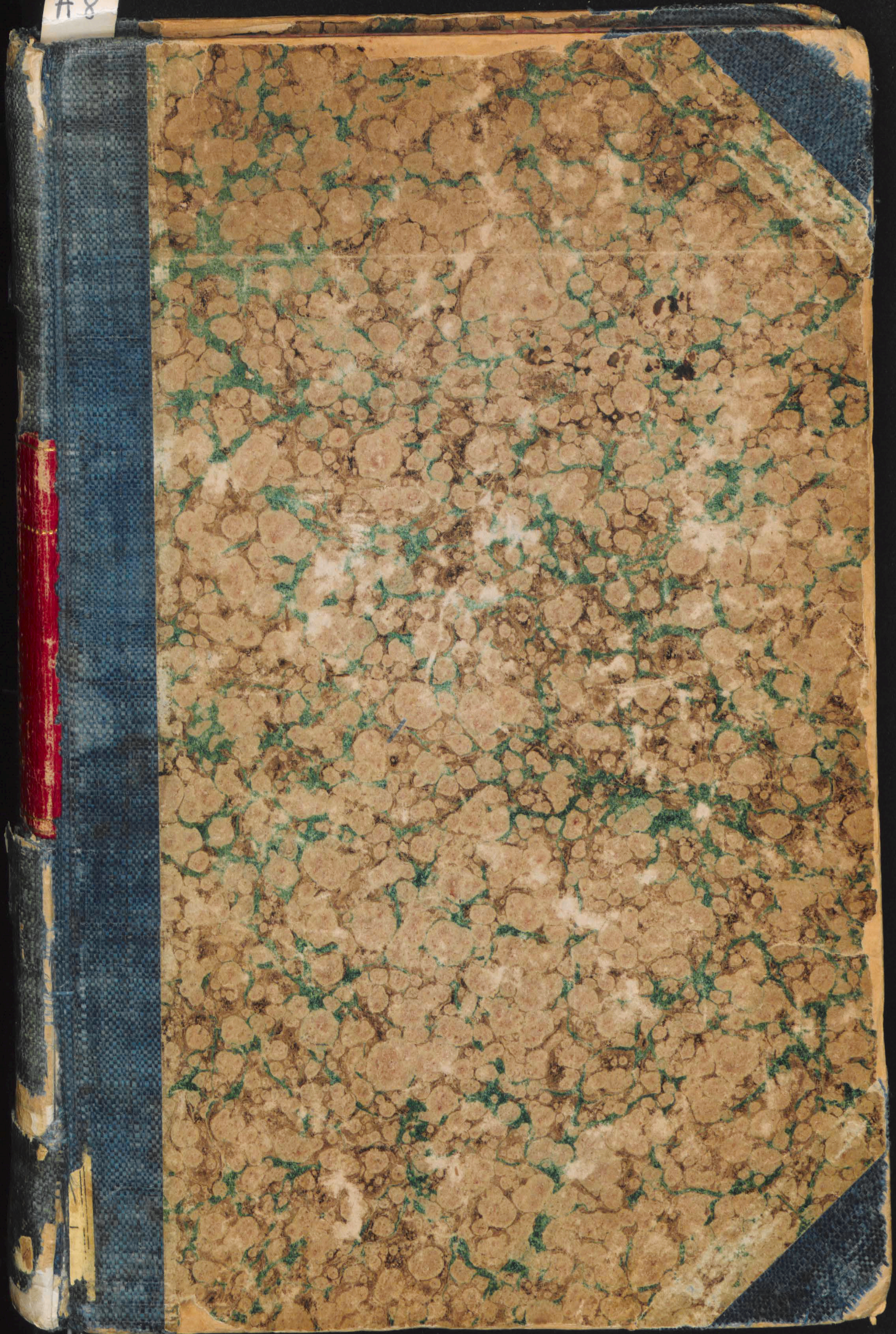


A 8





A8

A bord du navire anglais *Raven of the Devon* dans le Canal
Uraga Channel 4 juillet 1865. Je mis hier matin mes effets
 à bord et ayant pris par l'entremise de *Mr. Graust* & Co une
 traite de \$800 - sur San Francisco je réglai mon compte avec ces
 derniers en signant une quittance pour la somme de \$1246 - que
 j'avais prise en tout, et tenant compte de ce que les \$800 couvraient
 \$720 mexicains et que j'avais payé \$200 pour mon passage &
 dois avoir dépensé dans le mois que j'ai passé au Japon envi-
 ron \$326. Mais la masse de curiosités que j'ai achetées, les frais
 d'emballage et enfin les \$40 que j'ai dépensés pour obtenir par
 3^{ème} et 2^{ème} main une invitation pour aller visiter Yedo y
 sont pour la moitié dans cette somme. Je fis hier au soir
 une dernière visite aux maisons de thé situées sur une colline
 de 100 pieds de haut à côté de la ville et d'où on jouit d'un mag-
 nifique panorama de la ville avec le Gambeiro, le port avec
 ses nombreux navires à voile, ~~et~~ pyroscaphes de guerre et
 de Kanagawa et les autres villages qui bordent le rivage de
 la mer, le mille rières bordées de bosquets et du volcan *Fus-
 yama* dont la cime couverte de neige éternelle était visible
 d'en au-dessous des nues. J'invitai *Mr. Graust* à dîner avec moi
 à l'hôtel des Colonies et après le dîner il m'accompagna à bord du
 navire. Nous partîmes ce matin (à 8 1/2) avec un vent favorable qui ce-
 pendant n'était pas assez fort pour nous pousser plus de 2 1/2
 noeuds par heure; mais peu à peu notre vitesse augmenta jusqu'à
 4 noeuds. Notre Capitaine *Look* est un homme très affable et il
 fait tout son possible pour rendre à ses passagers le séjour à bord
 agréable. Vers 4 1/2 h. de l'après-midi nous arrivâmes au navire
 des pilotes, où le pilote nous quitta qui nous avait guidés jusqu'à
 là. A bord de ce navire des pilotes se trouvait un écossais du nom
 de *Forbes Maitland*, qui offrit à notre Capitaine \$300 s'il vou-
 lait le prendre avec à San Francisco. Mais celui-ci ne pouvait pas
 y consentir ayant reçu avant son départ de la part du consul
 anglais un avertissement que de ne pas lui accorder un passage
 dans aucun cas, par ce qu'il s'était échappé de Yokohama
 faisant de nombreuses lettres qui s'élevaient au delà de \$2500.
 Comme cet individu sera mis en prison s'il retourne à Yoko-
 hama il tâchera sans doute d'échapper par un autre navire qui
 quitte le port. Nous ne sortîmes du golfe de Yedo qu'à vers
 les 10 h. du soir et entrâmes avec un bon vent dans l'im-
 mense océan. Кроме меня на нашем корабле 3 пассажи-
 ров и именно американец и немец. Микстер, ко-
 торый занимает каюту напротив меня и
 платит мне \$200 за пассажир. Он держит в Yo-
 когаме гостиницу "Майкун" и говорит что он
 платит в один год \$5000. Он человек в высшей
 степени неприятный и необразованный, так что

2 что даже невозможного говорят с ним. Кроме того
также 1 молодой англичанин имени Саттислв, кото-
рый занимается торговлею в Фучау в Китае и ныне
возвратился в Европу; он хотя и человек образован-
ный но совершенно безинтересный ибо, как говорит
франц. Ривен; "что может увидеть он того не простого
трюфля пассажира Французъ Violoncelliste и ксена
^{Александр}
Desvaches уроженца изъ Valenciennes во Франції
Он человек весьма образованный и учредкой, который
обладал почти всею Европою и, еслиб его у нас не было
то я право бы не знал с кем говорить; он дал
концерты в Лондон, Кадикс, на острове Ява,
в Сингапоре, в Hongkong, Шангай и Yokohama и, как
видится он своимъ искусствомъ много наживаетъ, но
ничего не сберегаетъ; онъ какому платилъ только
\$170, но за то онъ долженъ стать в компанію
штудирмановъ

Среда Июля 5. Сегодня в полдень мы были в шир: 34.37
с слабой вѣтрѣ дол: 140.50

Четвергъ Июля 6. Сегодня сильный Сѣвер. вост: вѣтръ
мы были в 12 часовъ в шир: 34.4
вост: дол: 142.40

Пятница Июля 7. С вѣтрами дня хороший Сѣвер. вост: вѣтръ
мы в шир: 33.14
вост: дол: 144.10

Суббота Июля 8. Отличней вѣтръ Сѣвер. вост: до Юго. вост.
широта 33.41
вост: дол: 145.07

Воскресіе Июля 9. Сильный вѣтръ с Юго. вост: до Юго
широта 34.07
вост: дол: 147

Понедѣльникъ Июля 10. Сильный Южный вѣтръ
шир: 36.24
вост: дол: 149.36

Вторникъ Июля 11. Сильный вѣтръ с С.В. до Ю.С.В.
шир: 38.02
вост: дол: 153.26

Среда Июля 12. Сильный вѣтръ с С.В. до Ю.С.В.
шир: 38.52
вост: дол: 157.17

Четвергъ Июля 13. слабый вѣтръ с С.В. до Ю.
шир: 39.12
вост: дол: 159.24

Пятница Июля 14. Сильный вѣтръ с Ю.В. до Ю.С.В.
шир: 38.14; вост: дол: 161.10

Суббота Июля 15. Сильный восточный ветер
шир: $37^{\circ} 57'$

вост: длин: 162.4

Воскресенье Июля 16. Сильный восточный ветер
шир: $39^{\circ} 11'$

вост: длин: 163.3

Понедельник Июля 17 сильный восточный ветер
шир: $38^{\circ} 59'$
вост: длин: 163.49

Отдохнул Июля 18. перешедший ветер с С. Н. в
С. В.
шир: $38^{\circ} 42'$

вост: длин: 164.52

Среда Июля 19. слабый туман; ^{хороший} ветер С. Н.
шир: $38^{\circ} 55'$

вост: длин: 168.00

Четверг Июля 20. слабый туман; слабый ветер
с С. Н. шир: $39^{\circ} 37'$

вост: длин: 170.16

Пятница Июля 21. слабый туман; хороший ветерок
с С. Н. шир: $39^{\circ} 58'$

вост: длин: 173.20

Суббота Июля 22. с утра слабый ветер с С. Н.; по утрам
тишина с сильными дождями так что под кожанку
облито водою, а потом сильный ветер Н. В. в. до Н. В. Н.
шир: $40^{\circ} 19'$

вост: длин: 174.20

Воскресенье Июля 23. слабый ветер Н. Н. в. до Н.
шир: $40^{\circ} 40'$

вост: длин: 176.13

Понедельник Июля 24. ветер слаб. Н. Н. в. до С. Н.
шир: $40^{\circ} 49'$

вост: длин: 177.26.

« Во жизни нашей огромное разнообразие и странная
монотония, так что вид широкой или акулы
составляется приключением. Во негнущую пачку
столь мало что увидишь почти невозможно, в особен-
ности же в дурную погоду или при сильном ветре.
температура от 56 до 58° Фаренгейта, но я купаюсь
каждое утро 5 вершков воды, которая я сам себя
тащущ из моря и с коими я себя обливаю, а
после купания я в одном лишь пальто и без
брюк или башмаков гуляю час или 2 часа
на мокрой пачке. Мне безпрестанно окружают
разная рода птицы как то маленькие птички

в рознь пасторекъ называемыми: Stormy Petrels.
другими птицами величинаю какъ ~~то~~ голубей
называемыми: aequatorial birds и большими пти-
цами, величинаю болѣе гуси, называемыми: Molly
Naucks. Канниръ и французъ до сихъ поръ тѣло
старались ловить одну съ сими послѣдними посред-
ствомъ шкуркою съ крючкомъ на которомъ прикрѣпленъ
кусочекъ жира. Сегодня канниръ нашъ Henry Bedford
Looke стрѣлилъ одну съ нихъ но не убилъ ее совер-
шенно и франкъ Бѣло смотритъ на ея агонію, на-
де по немилости шлюпки на возъ невозможно бытъ
вытащить ее. Въ видѣ птицъ или безпрестанно
плавающихъ на верхушкѣ воды зеленыхъ животнохъ
величинаю рака которыхъ называютъ: blobber-fish
она вооружены страшными ядовитыми жалами
матросы боятся ихъ когда тащутъ воду изъ
моря ибо если это животное ихъ ужалитъ въ руку
сидя послѣдняя неминуемо пухнетъ и долго не можетъ
ея работатъ. Этотъ blobber-fish называютъ еще
"portuguese men of war" & въроятно дали ему это
название изъ некачествъ въ то время когда пор-
тугальцы имѣли первенство на моряхъ.

Thes day 25 July. Had since midnight a strong N.E. wind
which changed this morning to the N. but gradually di-
minished towards evening so that there is no wind at all
by 8 o'clock in the evening whilst I write this. It was
to day at noon long: East: 178.40
Lat 40.10

Already since the beginning of our voyage we see conti-
nually in the ocean long blood red stripes which often
have a breadth of many feet. The Captain always told
us that it was the spawn of fish, but this appeared to me
impossible on acct of the immense quantity of the red
matter. As the latter appeared to be quite close to the
surface of the water I waited myself of the opportunity
when the calm yesterday evening to try to drag up some
of it by a bucket attached to a rope and I was fortu-
nate enough to get up a quantity of it and what was
my astonishment when I saw that it consisted of
small insects in form of fish but hardly as large as
flax. I intended to try to take a quantity of them to
Europe alive but although I had sent them with a quantity

of sea water into a large cup they were this morning nearly all dead and all the dead had nearly lost their red color. I therefore took them out and dried them on a sheet of paper in the kitchen and put them into the 3^d volume of the Arabian nights and into the Arabian universal history, whilst I lay the blubber-fish into Bradshaw's guidebook together with a quantity of fishes which I had drawn up together with the insects. I have also dried some of those fishes on the piece of paper above referred to. But I doubt very much after all that the matter consists of fishes, because it looks like the froggy which we find in the early spring in the ponds and one sees in the small "gallertartige Thier" only a shapeless blue or black object. The red insects are something wonderful indeed, because we see of them continually enormous numbers.

We saw today 2 black-whales, which came every now and then to the surface to breathe, which they did with a great noise.

Wednesday 26 July Had since midnight a gentle breeze from the South, which however was not strong enough to make us go more than 2 knots an hour. We passed today at noon in latitude $40^{\circ} 37'$ the Antipodes of Greenwich, viz longitude 180° , in consequence of which we ~~lose~~ gain one day and have tomorrow again Wednesday 26 July. Continual thick fog.

Wednesday 26 July. Had since abt midnight a fine breeze from the S. and S.W. and are advancing at the rate of abt 6 knots an hour. We were today at noon in Latitude $41^{\circ} 18'$ & Long: $177^{\circ} 51'$ West. Continual thick fog, which makes the deck so wet that one cannot walk.

Thursday 27 July Had all night and today until 4 p.m. a fine breeze from the S. & S.W. so that we went at the rate of 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour. At 4 p.m. the wind began to slacken and became in the evening so calm that we hardly moved at the rate of 1 to 2 knots. All the day a dense fog so that we got no observation. We caught this evening with a basket attached to a string a quantity of portuguese men of war, & a small "gallertartige" sea animal, with a great many feet or sort of stings which hang down and probably serve to keep up the equilibrium, it is for the rest formed in the shape of a miniature-raft with a skin stretched out in form of a sail with which the animal steers its course. I dried 4 of them and put them into my Davis history of China.

Friday 28th July. Had since 3 a.m. a fine breeze from the S.W. which turned in the afternoon quite to the S. Went all the day from 4 to 6 knots. Weather foggy and no observation obtainable. пища у нас приквирная и как в первом так и во втором завтраке - в оба дня было селеный жир, спрессованная селенная со-владина, это селен или лососина; кроме того поше-дают свежую курицу, но по случаю северной погоды курицы у нас в калашах заваривают и потому мы противно их кушаем. Ни во - портить дадут скоти-но угодно но, или эти наметки у нас худого со-та или же предосторож-ной их по случаю недоедания, двукратное варить не можешь, себе я хотю еще и ку-мало кушаю, но губительную что они нам нездоровы. Кофе и чай кушаю я с высушенными - молоко ку-малышам много в Токогане. Хлеб у нас сжигается нехотю и потому у нас всегда свежий хлеб. На-море дадут всегда на стол в лундире, но я ед мало кушаю и предположительно рист. Спрашно то что крош француз и не ед никто рист не ку-шает. француз весьма грязный и безпорядочный у него, как видите, только одна шерстяная фуфайка, которую он теперь уже 19 дней носил и при том он вовсе не купается. Но при всем том он прескромный и заставлен не мочь ко скарбонед. так на приморь говорят они всегда: avec cette elegance qui nous caracterise et avec il ne faut pas plaisanter avec les choses serieuses. или que chacun fasse son metier et la vache sera bien gardée.

Saturday 29th July. We had all the day an excellent breeze from the S.W. and went since midnight at the rate of from 6 to 8 1/2 knots an hour, so that we must have passed half-way this morning. It was all the day cloudy and at times raining so that we could not get an observation.

Sunday 30th July. Had all day S.W. wind but not strong enough to make us go more than 4 to 4 1/2 knots per hour and it slackened in the afternoon so that since 3 p.m. we went only 3, 2 and sometimes even 1 knot. See continually thousands of por-тугuese men of war; saw also today again a shark and a small whale of 25 to 30 fathoms. Seabirds (called Taylors on account of their tails in

form of scissars) of the size of pigeons, were sitting today for hours on tops of our masts.

It was today again too cloudy to get an observation. Monday 31st July. The calm continued since yesterday afternoon until today 7 p.m. and we hardly averaged since 1 knot en route. The wind increased thence and we went at the rate of 2 knots until 10 p.m. We were to day at noon Latitude $42^{\circ} 44'$ Long W. $165^{\circ} 20'$

We caught with fishhooks 2 molly-mauks which were killed to serve us for food. I took the head of one & the wings of both of them. We saw to day many ab-30 ft long black fish (sort of whales) as also a shark and a Sun-fish.

Tuesday 1st Augst. Had all night a fine breeze from the S. S. W. and went this morning 4 to 5 and afterwards 6 to 7 knots. Saw many whales were at noon Latitude $42^{\circ} 44'$ Long W. $163^{\circ} 3'$

Our Captain gets as freight from Yokohama to S. Fr. 9 p.m. for Ton of 40 cubic feet equal to about 800^{lb} gross in Tea. He has on board 300 ^{Tea, mushrooms, rice & some paper} tons.

Wednesday 2nd Augst. We had all the day a complete calm; were at noon Lat: $43^{\circ} 9'$ Long W. $160^{\circ} 20'$ Saw a monster-shark. Already for a week past we see no more red insects in the water.

Thursday 3rd Augst. There is today a feeble wind from the N. E. so that we can again make no progress. But still we made something early this morning & were today at noon Lat $42^{\circ} 50'$ Long W. $159^{\circ} 20'$.

Two more molly-mauks were caught with fishhooks of which I took the jaws to make tobacco-pouches. It is nearly always cold, rainy, foggy weather. Temperature 55° both in the water & in the air.

I take my morning-baths regularly, though they are highly disagreeable. Sun-fish are merely sort of blobber but very large. We see continually whales & black-fish, that come to the surface to squirt out water that accumulated in their lungs.

Saw again a tremendous shark.

Friday 4th Augst. I read today with great delight in the Bible Ecclesiastes ~~XII~~; Luke ~~XV~~.

St John ~~XIV~~. St Pauls 1st epistle to the Corinthians 15th chapter; St Matthew 6th chapter & particularly.

verse 24. St Luke Chapter 23.

We were today Latitude 43° Long W 158° . Had fine breezes all day.

Saturday 5 Aug. Were today Lat: $43^{\circ} 19'$ Long W 155° ;

had all day fine breeze from S.W. & S. Have continually a dense fog, which makes everything wet on board. The French musician told the following story:

2 workmen quarrelled together in the street and after having abused each other with all sorts of bad words the one said to the other: 'you are a photographer', whereupon he to whom this epithet was given got so much in scorn that he knocked his opponent down and beat him in a frightful way.

A policeman took him into custody and being brought before the judge and asked why he had beaten his antagonist he declared that as long as the other had only called him a scoundrel, a murderer etc he had not lost his sangfroid but as soon as he called him a photographer he could not stand it any longer and had punished him. Being asked what photographer meant he said he did not know it.

Sunday 6 Aug. Had today latitude $43^{\circ} 16'$ Long $152^{\circ} 30'$ Continual dense fog, which now wears as already for 3 weeks. Today for the first time I felt weary the deck being too wet to go out of the stinky cabin. Victuals become worse and I eat almost nothing but rice.

From 4 a.m. until 3 p.m. almost complete calm and not going 1 knot an hour. Later a little wind came up & the sails being wet we made from 3 to 6 knots.

Monday 7 Aug. We had again all day until 3 p.m. dense fog and had now 27 days of foggy weather since we sailed from Yokohama. Had good S.W. breeze until 2 p.m. Were at noon in Latitude $43^{\circ} 9'$ and Long at 4 p.m. in Long: W $149^{\circ} 53'$ whereas the antipodes of St Petersburg are under Long W $149^{\circ} 42.27'$ and thus I am this evening just under the feet or on the head of my hearings at home. We passed today several very large whales abt 60 f' long. The great violoncellist Desvacher told me today a gentleman in Paris had offered him his daughter in marriage with a dowry of 20,000 fr and he had replied: avec ce que j'ai cela me

perit 10/12. Being asked how that was possible he said
 I have 10/12 ft. Felts. He told afterwards the story of
 a man who had in his room a monkey and a parrot
 both of which he particularly recommended to the care
 of his servant when he went a travelling. But by the
 negligence of the servant the monkey ran away and the
 parrot flew away. When the man came home and en-
 quired after his animals the servant said: the monkey
 has eaten the parrot which gave him such an indigestion
 that he died from it. *Mais encore, j'ai vu je fus sur
 le point de me jeter dans la Seine pour me suicider et ten-
 lement la réflexion m'a sauvé, guère ne savais pas manger.*

Tuesday 9th Augst. Splendid weather but almost
 no wind. Here today Lat: $43^{\circ} 3'$; Long $W. 148^{\circ} 23'$

Saw today masses of whales, which come conti-
 nually to the surface to "gringe" out their water.

Wednesday 10th Augst. Again beautiful weather but
 little wind from the N. W. Here today Lat 43°

Long $W. 146^{\circ} 53'$. Saw again many whales and por-
 poises.

Thursday 10th Augst. Today fine breeze with splendid weather
 Wind S. W. going from 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ knots. Here today Lat: $42^{\circ} 34'$
 Long $W. 144^{\circ} 40'$

Friday 11th Augst. Had since yesterday fine N. breeze and
 are going from 4 to 6 knots. Here today Lat: 42°
 Long $W. 142^{\circ} 50'$

Saturday 12th Augst. Very light N. wind. Were going
 2 to 3 knots. Lat $40^{\circ} 27'$; Long $140^{\circ} 38' W.$

Sunday 13th Augst. Almost no wind going $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 knots
 Lat $41^{\circ} 11'$; Long $139^{\circ} 16' W.$

Monday 14th Augst. Nearly calm making only 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ kn
 are today in Lat $40^{\circ} 55'$; Long $138^{\circ} W.$

There being to day a talk of marriage in ~~the other~~ Hea-
 ven the Captain said that marriage is impossible there
 since no priest ever comes there who could perform the cere-
 mony.

Tuesday 15th Aug. Good breeze from the N.; going 2 to 4 kn
 were at noon Lat $40^{\circ} 42'$; Long $136^{\circ} 42'$

Wednesday 16th Aug. all day and night good breeze N.
 and going 3 to 5 knots; very rainy & misty weather.
 Long $135^{\circ} 8'$; Lat $40^{\circ} 25'$

Thursday 17th Augst. We saw this morning at $5\frac{1}{2}$
 for the first time a ship, a schooner bound N. W. &
 thus probably for the Russian prisoners in America.
 fine breeze. Long $133.9'$; Lat $39^{\circ} 41'$

Friday 18th Aug. Since yesterday spent in North
wind, are going 4 to 5 knots; Lat 39° 7'; Long 131° 4'.

Saturday 19th Aug. The strong N. wind continued
made last night 7 & 8 knots; all day 5 & 6 knots; to
night again 8 knots; were at noon in Lat 38° 51'; Long
128° 7' W. The sea had to lay a lighter color, which shows
that we are not any more on the immeasurable depth &
that the water is less than 400 ft deep.

Sunday 20th Aug. I dreamt last night I arrived in
St. Petersburg and went up to my lodging but did not re-
cognize it. the staircase appeared ornamented in a princely
style and lighted with gas and in a like manner was a
door to the first room I entered into & in which on a richly
ornamented bed I found my beloved son Pereja asleep. While
I stood wondering at that change I awoke.

We had all night a strong N. breeze which was blowing
like a gale and the vessel was leaning over so much that
I could hardly lie in bed. We went all night 8 knots
this morning 6 afterwards 5 & 4 and gradually the
wind died away entirely and we had perfect calm un-
til late at night. We were at noon Long 125° 28'
Lat 38° 30'. The color of the water

Monday 21st Aug. All night perfect calm and so this
morning. Fine beautiful weather. The 2nd mate ^{Captain} ^{one} ^{female}
of the sailors caught last night with a harpoon a porpoise
whose womb was much like that of a woman. It has all
around the body and particularly on the head a great deal
of blubber, which was cut off this morning to make oil
of it. We found in the stomach a great many pieces of
small fish and particularly of squirts. The ^{kidney} ^{liver} ^{pancreas}
preparations for our breakfast. The captain ordered the long
deep-sea line to be thrown which is 85 fathoms long
but found no bottom. The Captain recommends me to
go and see Lord Rosses monster telescope which is in
Ireland in the County of Meath, near Dublin and every
body is admitted to see it.

25th Augst on board the steamer from San Francisco to Stock-
 ton. Mr Satchell and I we left San Jose this morning at
 7¹/₂ and arrived at 9³/₄ at the station at San Francisco. 71
 where we went in a railway car drawn by horses to the ho-
 tel. There were perhaps 12 stations from S. J. to S. F. &
 at each of them is stuck up a plank on which is written
 in large letters: so many miles to Houston Hastings & Co's
 fashionable clothes at San Francisco; this same name
 I saw also in many places going yesterday up to New
 Almaden and it is said that one finds it every where all
 over the country. I took this morning \$200 from the
 Bank Commercial Bank corporation and paid afterwards
 a visit to Mr Lloyd Tevis, who was but a poor man
 in 1851 in Sacramento and is now one of the richest
 men in California. He particularly recommends me to
 buy shares of the San Francisco waterworks, which can
 be had at 50 or 55 per cent, above San Francisco city bonds
 which are worth 70 and State bonds worth 80 per cent. He
 showed me that he holds more than 1/2 million of dol-
 lars in that water company. Showed me further amongst
 many other notes one of 70⁰⁰ \$ bearing interest at
 3 per cent per month. The Russian Consul Mr M. Alinkofskien
 came to see me by 3 p.m. I left at 3¹/₂ p.m. by the
 railway car in company of Mr Satchell for Provi-
 dence wharf, where we went on board the Stockton
 steamer, which left by 4 p.m. together with the Sacra-
 mento boat; both of them are enormous steamers
 4 or 5 stories high and splendidly fitted out; we paid
 6¢ for ticket & bet. each steamer have 2 funnels
 We passed the splendid Bay of S. Francisco, then that
 of S. Pablo afterwards the straits of Caguenas in the
 city of Benicia, where 3 ocean steamers were repair-
 ing. Benicia has become a fine little place
 of abt 4000 inhabitants; there are many
 government buildings and barracks with
 2000 troops. Opposite Benicia is the small
 city Martinez. The scenery is beautiful
 and the sky - particularly in the evening -
 magnificent.
 We have on board 4 insane women, who

who are being transported to the lunatic asylum at
12 Stockton. One of them, a young lady, is continually
surrounded by a host of passengers to whom she is tel-
ling her stories and singing songs. All the Americans
whom I hitherto saw in California are very nice
talkative and highly educated people and I enjoy
very much their company. Having passed Benicia
we entered again a large bay (which is also part
of the Gulf of San Francisco and into which flow
both the Sacramento and the Joaquin rivers the latter
of which is a mile broad).
Mariposa 27 August. We arrived yesterday morning
by 3 o'clock at Stockton and started (Mr. Hatchell and
I) at 6 a.m. by the stage for Mariposa; fare 10¢
each. Stockton is a nice little city and contains ab-
out 4000 inhabitants. The houses are for the most part of
timber, but there are a great many solid brick houses
with iron shutters. We took breakfast at a french ordi-
nary; cost 1/2¢ each. We proceeded in the stage but very
slowly the road being bad though the territory was pretty
even. We passed the rivers Joaquin, Stanislaw and
Tuolumne and counties of the same names in the same
succession. Of the country on both sides the road but
little is cultivated. every now and then the traveller
thinks to see lakes in the immediate vicinity but it
is merely an illusion the sight of the water being pro-
duced by species of white herb. The country showed every
where the effect of the long continued drought, for it
rains here only in the winter months and even then
rain is sometimes very scarce and sometimes so much
so that the hay crop proves a failure ~~and~~, such was
the case in the winter from 1853 to 54 and hundreds of
thousands of cattle had to starve and many farmers were
ruined. Last winter there was rain enough and therefore
plenty of hay this summer. One farmer at halfway
betwixt Stockton and Hornitos is said to have gathered
this spring 1000 tons of hay and to have sold it at the
enormous price of 60¢ per ton. The heat was yesterday
enormous in the plains and the thermometer showed
all day 104° in the shade. Toward 3 in the afternoon
we came into the hilly territory and saw all along
the road and in every creek in its vicinity long aban-
doned diggings. The road is infested by robbers who
very frequently stop the travellers and are some times
even bold enough to stop the stages. We arrived by

8 1/2 p. m. at Hornidos where we got a bad supper and still worse beer. I wrote thence to Messrs J. H. Schröder & Co of London requesting them to sell 9800£ Sabanilla matancas Bonds at 96 and even at 95 per cent exclusive of interest and to open for me with Messrs J. H. Schmidt & Co of New York a credit for 2500£ in drafts at 60 days sight for American funds which I might feel induced to purchase at N.Y.

We started this morning at 5 from Hornidos. The night was so hot that it was difficult to sleep. We passed today continually lignings, some of which appeared to be but quite new; sometimes they had been digging even on the very road the grounds was everywhere excavated like the cemetery of ancient Memphis. For want of water all those lignings can be worked in the rainy season, now there is no water anywhere. As we advanced the territory became always more and more mountainous and we proceeded but very slowly.

We saw some indians, men and squaws dressed in European costume, they wear long black hair and are very tawny. We stopt at Pearvalley city for breakfast, which was but very poor. This is a small city of a few hundred inhabitants. There are everywhere in the country many chinamen and all the servants in the interior are Chinese. At noon today we arrived in Mariposa city and stopt at Mariposa Hotel, which is kept by a German ^{Chapman} ~~grand~~ ^{father} ~~father~~. This valley is at least 2800 feet above the level of the sea but nevertheless the heat is tremendous and the thermometer shows in very cool places 100 and in warmer places 104° in the shade. Mr. Hatchel and I we went to Mr. John Burnett director of the Mariposa Mining Company in order to see their works. Said gentleman was kind enough to accompany us to the quartz mine, which is ^{just on the edge} ~~in~~ ^{confines of the} ~~city~~. We entered it by an horizontal tunnel. The gold bearing quartz veins are on an average 5 ft broad and ~~run~~ of from 8 to 20 ft deep thick. They run east and west under an angle of 45° and extend over a ground of 1 to 2 miles long; they appear to go down in the earth for thousands of feet. The Company has as yet been working only as deep as 400 ft. The quartz contains both silver and gold in an almost equal proportion. The veins of quartz are closed up by solid ^{rock} which is not, as one would suppose, joint with them, but perfectly separate so that the openings in the rock whence the quartz has been taken out, look like immense climber chimneys. In the horizontal tunnel

is a railway on which the quartz is brought from the main shaft into the mill below in the valley. The quartz is brought, from the various veins that are worked, to the main shaft and lifted thence by a huge metal bucket. Mr John Burnett took us down abt 300 ft to show us how the quartz is cut out with pickaxes or blasted with gunpowder. The quartz veins from which the quartz has been taken out are supported by timber in order to prevent their smashing together. On the top of the rock in which the veins are is a steam engine for pumping out the water from the mine and for drag. We went up and down in the mine by means of stairs. Next afterwards to the quartz mill, where the quartz is first crushed into small pieces and afterwards crushed by 50 stamps, driven by 2 engines, each of 50 horse power; the crush 100 tons a day; the crushed quartz goes from under the stamps into a trough, into every 2 hours is put a certain quantity of quicksilver which eats the gold and amalgamates with it; the quartz dust is thence driven through small perpendicular sieves upon slanty copper plates, which are every morning cleaned with acid and covered with quicksilver, which latter attract the particles of gold that may have escaped amalgamation in the trough; thence the dust is conducted through ~~20~~ 20 ft long pipes on revolving pans of Copper which are every morning cleaned with acid and afterwards covered with quicksilver, which latter is destined to catch what small particles may have escaped the 2 former processes of amalgamation. The metal thus obtained by ~~contains 1/2 s. lver and 1/2 gold~~ ^{quicksilver} is retorted in iron retorts and the s. lver evaporates and leaves the pure gold behind. But the s. lver vapor is collected separately and recombined into s. lver. The governor of California under the mexican government of the name of ~~Old~~ ^{Barro} had obtained from the latter a floating grant for 9 leguas of land in California and this grant bought from him Col Fremont in 1848 when gold had been discovered here. He then at the suggestion of an able german of the name of ^{Preuss} ~~Preuss~~, whom he had with him, chose Mariposa valley and by means of his father in law Peter, who was at that time in ^{Senate} Congress, he ~~could~~ got confirmed his grant on Mariposa valley and began to work there with great success. But by

by building too many quartz mills and by loaning money at high interest he got so much involved that his creditor Parks of S^o Francisco has been working the quartz mills by means of an attachment for several years in order to make himself paid. But now a year since Col Fremont has sold his whole Mariposa grant with all improvements thereon to a New York Company for 6 millions \$, so that Parks & Co are paid. But scarcely had the company begun to work when by bad administration Mariposa valley became again involved; so for instance to a S^o Francisco for goods delivered 90% etc and several attachments are now again on it, so that all mills are stop except the large one; but for want of funds there are but few laborers and even these are not paid but continue to work in hopes of being paid later on, some of them are said to have due already several thousand dollars. For this reason trade is very dull here just now but it is bound to increase when the Company begins to work with large means. Col Fremont has disposed of to the Company the whole of his 9 square leagues except the ground on which the small city of Mariposa stands, which he had long since made a present of to his former secretary Janssen.

Having written so far I heard that the above Company is bankrupt, the shares having been taken by speculators who subsequently sold them out with a large premium and afterwards - by all sorts of manoeuvres - contrived to run the concern deeply into debt and to get attachments on it by its creditors, so that the mill is now worked merely by the creditors, who first of all pay themselves. For this reason the work is ill managed and the trade in the city of Mariposa has to suffer for it.

28th Augst. at Clark's house in a valley in the first range of the Sierra Nevada mountains. I had made yesterday with the livery stable of Messrs Bruce & Bigler an agreement that they would let me have a guide and 2 horses to go some valley and thence to Coulterville - in all for 7 days - for 50\$ and Mr Bruce and myself we set out this morning at 3¹/₄ with splendid starlight. We had 1 m. to ride to get out of the valley and afterwards the road became a mere footpath which led us through a hilly territory covered with stunted oaks and nutpines. We stop at a sawmill - some 12¹/₂ miles from Mariposa - for breakfast, but all we could get was some miserable corned beef and black beans. We come thence into the first range of the Sierra Nevada mountains

and had to go continually up and down huge mountains covered with a variety of splendid pine trees, whose size seemed to increase as we advanced, besides ~~the~~ oak trees of different sorts. All the pine-trees are from the ground to the top of the stem full of ~~the~~ circular-holes - some of them were empty, others filled with acorns - which the bird called woodpecker cuts with his beak to lay up his winter store of acorns, of which the squirrel freely partakes. The forest abounded besides with Mansinetta, a shrub that grows 6 to 8 ft high and bears a red berry, which has the virtue to strain the stomach and to stop diarrhea or dysentery instantaneously. Mr Bruce recommended it in particular to me and it assisted me immediately. Fires appear to be of frequent occurrence in the mountains, because nearly every tree bears the mark thereof; thousands have lost their vitality by it and have died; thousands of others stand or lie half consumed by fire on the ground; but thousands of others - though severely injured - are still green and seem entirely to have overcome the hardships sustained. Since not a drop of rain falls here in 9 or 10 months in the year the earth becomes completely burned by the sun and the pine-needles with which the ground is covered become so dry that they are said to ignite frequently by the mere action of the sun. Such fires are said to spread with frightful rapidity and all the inhabitants in the ranchos in the valleys or on the borders of the forest have then to make haste to escape the destructive element. Instead of the beautiful orchids, as in Singapore and Java, the large pine trees are here frequently covered with a sort of long green moss. The mountains abound with small rivulets of cool and delicious water. After having wandered among mountains and hills up and down we arrived to day by $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.m. at the ranch of Mr Gale Clark and having taken some refreshment we went on again to visit the so called Mariposa groves of mammoth-trees. It was a rather hard work for our horses but I could economize a day in going forthwith to see them. We had to ~~ascend~~ pass some side hills and to ascend to the summit of a mountain not less than 3/4 m ft high, then to descend again to mount ^{another} ~~another~~ ^{smaller} mountain and to descend until on its declivity we came to the first grove of trees. The mountain and the hills are well timbered with firs and pines, many of which have a stem up to ~~8~~ 8 ft in diameter and 200 to 250 ft high. The moaning sweep of the pines and the low whispering swell of the fir is always very agreeable to the traveller. The trail was well worn and good but owing to the steepness of the mountains we could make but slow progress and it took us $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours to reach the first grove of mammoth-trees, which are 250

to 260 ft high and some of them measure even 300 ft. Since these mammoth trees much resemble the *Sequoia sempervirens*, which abounds in the forests of the coast range so they call the former *Sequoia Gigantaea*. The first tree I measured had some 2 ft above the roots 61 ft 7 inches in circumference; the 2^d had — 57 " 2 "
 " 3 " — 55 " 6 "
 temperature " 4 " — 93 " 4 "
 at Clark's rancho " 5 " — 94 " 10 "
 86° in the shade " 6 " — 85 " —

All these gigantic trees are more or less injured by fire some are hollowed out to a considerable distance up and some stand as if it were on 3 or 4 legs, but such is their vitality that in spite of the injury sustained they are still alive and gradually though slowly endeavor to repair the damage done. Some trees appear to be burnt out inside for 60 or 100 feet and still they are green; through the stem of others Mr Bruce and myself we could ride abreast. The inner part of the trees seems to be dryer and thus to ignite quicker & this the reason of the trees being burnt out inside while the exterior sides, which contain more ^{brown and} moisture, remained unburnt. The bark of the trees is ^{12 (twelve)} inches thick and resembles to wood, so that at first one thinks at first that the trees have the bark has been scaled off and that the trees have none at all. The branches, which have the thick-ness of common european pines, begin only at a height of 100 and sometimes at 200 ft from the base. The leaves or needles are like those of the Lebanon cedars, but the fruit is smaller and resembles that of the common abies. In the first grove are 183 or 184 in the second grove 430 mammoth trees. One tree many mammoth trees lay prostrate and appear to have been for ages in this position; the mightiest of them is charred and time has stripped it of its bark and yet (25 ft from the root measures 27 ft in diameter or 94 1/2 ft in circumference) across its butt it measures 34 ft in diameter or 119 ft in circumference and thus there is no doubt that in its former vigor — with its bark on — it measured ¹⁴⁰ 140 ft in diameter or ²² 22 ft in circumference; the present remnant of the trunk is only 150 ft long, yet the cavity where it fell is still a large hollow beyond the portion that remains and on measuring it from the root to the end of the cavity — 120 yards — and allowing 40 ft for the branches this tree must have been 400 ft high. Another large tree hollowed out by fire lay prostrate on the ground; it was cut ^{or broken} asunder 60 ft from the root and again at 90 ft from the root yet it was even this second portion was so big that we could ride through it most commodiously on horseback. There is 1st grove of trees is 2459 ft above Clark's rancho, which latter is 4143 ft above the level

of the sea. The mammoth-trees are of imposing grandeur. Names have been given to nearly all the largest mammoth-trees; thus 2 which stand together are called the "Twins", another is called "Saturn's Spear", another the "Grizzly Giant", another whose hollow trunk is said to have served as dwelling to a Grizzly Bear is called by that name. Mr Clark told me that counting by the circles or grains, of which 24 go on an average on the inch, the biggest of these trees must have an age of upwards of 3000 years. These mammoth-trees have leaves in the form of needles but are in the bark & the timber resembling the *Sequoia sempervirens*, whose leaves are of a perfectly different form. But, besides the mammoth-trees, there are many other sorts of most beautiful trees in those mountain-forests; so for instance the *Ponderosa Lambertiana* with very long needles and small fruit and a species of fir tree which form splendid cones and bear fruit which measures 1 ft long; besides the *Libra Cedras*, the Shunked oaks and the nut pine etc are very common trees. It was past 6 when we had finished visiting the 2^d grove of trees and wished to return by the upper trail but being unable to find it we returned by the trail we had come and lost a good deal of time by it so that darkness overtook us and several times we lost the trail and had little hope ever to find it again but at last we succeeded by great fatigue to get back to Mr Galen Clark's rancho, where we stopped the night. The latter with his long hair and rough & dirty clothes looks meaner than the last of our arctic white men. But still he is a very nice and learned man, although he was but a teamster at New York City. Close to Mr Clark's rancho is the Southfork of the Merced-river, which abt 20 m. below the Yo-semite valley into the middle or main fork and I took a bath in the river. 29th August in Yo-semite valley at the Hotel of Mr James W. Hutchings. We started this morning at 8 from Mr Clark's and having crossed the Southfork of the Merced-river we immediately commenced ascending and descending the huge mountains of the second range of the Sierra-Nevada which is covered with all the afore mentioned and many other sorts of trees except the *Sequoia gigantea*. The panorama was really wonderful when, after having reached with much trouble the summit of a huge mountain, we looked backward & forward on the well timbered valley below our feet

and on the succeeding mountain equally covered with splendid pine and fir-trees. The farther we went the more magnificent became the scenery and in nearly every valley was a splendid meadow. It appeared as if nature wanted to ^{large and} ~~prepare~~ ^{prepare} my eyes by always more and more beautiful sights gradually for the wonders of Yo. Semite valley. After a very fatiguing ride of 8 hours we came to the summit of the last mountain which precedes the wonderful Yo. Semite valley and which is 7460 ft above the level of the sea. The view there was beautiful in the extreme, for we saw the eternal snow in the 3rd ridge of the Sierra Nevada and all the wonderfully shaped rocks that overhang the valley, viz El Capitan which is 3089 ft ~~above the valley~~ high and perpendicularly looking down on the valley. This mountain is 2000 ft broad, the 2 Pedernals 2500 ft high and like two immense towers, the 3 brothers abt 4300 ft high, the North-Dome and the South-Dome ^{6000 ft} ~~both at~~ ^{3725 ft} above the valley. The descent into the valley was very rapid and not without some danger on horseback. In fact mules should be adopted for this trip. In going down we came to a ~~rock~~ overhanging rock called Inspiration-point, whence one can overlook the valley to great advantage. This Inspiration-point is abt 2500 ft above the valley. We did not reach the bottom of the valley before 5 p.m. The view was now still more imposing than before, because the valley is but of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile broad and on all sides enclosed by thousands of feet high and almost perpendicular rocks, so that the valley looks exceedingly narrow. It contains an almost continual forest of the aforementioned trees only interrupted by huge masses of large pieces of rock that in the course of ages have been loosened by the winter rains and fallen down from the overhanging rocks, here and there is a fine meadow on the banks of the beautiful Main- or middle Merced river, which runs in the middle enters the valley by stupendous falls and runs through it from S.W. to N.E. The valley has a length of 8 m. The first object which struck my attention ^{on the steeping mountain} ^{1600 ft above the valley} was an hermitage in a hollow tree, occupied by a Mr Willmer, who was making shakes (split boards) of sugar pine. His habitation is 8 ft long and 6 broad. In riding along the valley in a S.W. direction we passed the Bridal-Veil-waterfalls, which pour down perpendicularly 940 ft into the valley and join in same the Main Merced. We had to ride 7 m. ere we came to the Hotel of Mr James M. Hutchings, where I found very nice and amiable people and good victuals. The Hotel is a 2 storied frame-building. Directly opposite of it is the Yo-Semite-waterfall which is pouring down its waters 2634 feet high into the valley and forms a perpendicular fall of 1600 feet then 434 ft long rapids which fall under an angle of 30° and then a third fall perpendicular of 600 ft. The splendid scenery of this valley and in fact the beauty of all scenery in California is increased by the splendid sky, which is always

clear and transparent throughout ^{the} months of the year.
The climate is delicious the temperature now in daytime
is 82° and 60° in the night.

Yo-semite Valley 30th August. I slept last night deli-
ciously with the window open; went this morning at 6 a.m.
to the river and took a bath. Took then breakfast and left
at 9 a.m. with Mr Bruce in a S.W. direction to see the
great "Pi. Wy. Ack- (or Vernal-) falls. We had to stop $2\frac{1}{2}$
m. distant in the forest, because the horses could not go
any farther. Mr B. remained with them, for owing to his
rheumatism he could not stand the fatigue to go ascend
to the falls. This valley is to a frightful degree infected
by musquitos, but these trouble one only by daytime and
most extraordinary to say: they do not trouble man at
all in the evening or during the night. I ascended from
the halting place by the trail that leads to the falls, had
to sail over large hills formed by huge boulders of granite
that had been loosened by the winter rains from the surround-
ing rocks; had to cross 2 streams ^{beams that} on had been laid
across and furnished with a hand rail. every where between
the boulders maples, firs Sequoia-temperans, alders
pines, cedars etc; every where on the bigger trees and on
the larger stones and on the rocks numbers of inscrip-
tions, of which one struck my attention:

They beauties dear Yo-semite!

I shall never be forgot,

By such a poor old fool as me,

Yours respectfully J. R. Scott.

The scenery was everywhere most splendid. Like distant
thunder I heard from afar the rooring of the falls; toiled
on always ascending huge masses of boulders until at last
near the Pi. Wy. Ack-falls I had to ascend a high
and exceedingly steep hill of alluvial soil, which was
now dry but which is very slippery and wet from the
spray of the falls in winter and in spring when the
falls are larger; had then to walk along the smooth
rock on a small path hardly 1 foot broad the rock going
down 100 ft below me under an angle of 80° ; same rock
went up above me 4000 ft. came at last close to the
Pi. Wy. Ack-falls and had a full and splendid view of
them; they are now only 45 to 50 ft, but in winter and
spring 82 ft broad; the mass of water falls perpendicu-
larly roaring and foaming 300 ft down on the boulders below
and its spray which extends more than 1000 ft presents in
the sun 2 magnificent rainbows; nothing exceeds the
beauty of these falls with the tremendous rocks towering
thousands of feet high on either side. I then went on to the
ladders by which one ascends to the top of the Pi. Wy. Ack
falls; to the right of them is a spacious cavern in former

of a vast lodge formed by the overhanging rock; this cavern 24
 is 60 ft deep, 100 ft broad and 50 ft high; in the midst of it
 stands a tree. There are 2 ladders, the first of which is 60 the
 2^d 73 ft high and provided with hand-rails. In reaching the top
 I saw before me a sort of a kettle, 50 ft deep, formed by the
 rocks; the stream is rushing through this kettle down the
 falls; in the crevices of the rocks and whenever there is a patch
 of alluvial soil grow pine and fir-trees in magnificent
 abundance; the surface of the rocky ground of this little valley
 shows everywhere the effects of the waters; on the left of the
 falls is on the edge of the rock, abt breast high, a natural
 wall of granite, which appears to have been constructed
 by nature expressly for the convenience of those who wish
 to look down over the precipice into the deep chasm below
 the sight from there is extraordinarily beautiful on the falls,
 the boulders & the pine trees below and on the surrounding
 huge rocks; I saw thence in all their grandeur the South-
 and the North-dome. I went on in a S. W. direction bet-
 ween large boulders of granite along the stream, which forms
 small rapids; then follows a 200 ft long basin 8 ft deep
 which appears to have been hollowed out gradually by the
 stream; then beautiful rapids abt 450 ft long on a smooth
 rocky inclined plane; then a splendid perpendicular fall
 50 ft high; afterwards I saw the stream toiling its way
 through huge pieces of granite, in the same way had I to
 last very hard to get over the immense boulders to the
Up-wi-ye falls, to the right and left of which are fine
 groves of pines and firs. These Up-wi-ye falls dash their
 waters down from an overhanging rock 800 ft deep on the
 boulders below; $\frac{4}{5}$ or 640 ft perpendicularly; then the falls
 strike the smooth rock situated under an angle of 80° and
 whereas they were until then only abt 50 ft broad, they
 spread on dashing on that rock 130 ft and form a vast
 silversheet of foaming and roaring waters which pour
 with thundering on the boulders below. The scenery of these
 800 ft high falls with its 2 rainbows, the tremendous
 boulders all around, the 6000 ft (above the valley) South dome
 to the left and to the right the 1000 ft high smooth rocks
 which rise under an angle of 75° ; in front the groves of
 trees, from behind which were seen towering 4000 and
 4500 ft high almost perpendicular rocks. was indes-
 cribably beautiful and for an hour I stood gazing on
 it with admiration. I then laboured my way back to the
Pi-Wy-Ack-falls and took a bath in a natural rock basin
 near the close to them. Lost in admiration I stood still
^{the water was only 55°}
 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour leaning on the natural granite wall and gazing

20 on the wanders around me; in fact ^{before me} the huge stupen-
dous falls, the masses of boulders that were lying below
in chaotic confusion, the groves of pines and firs, the
scarcely 900 ft broad valley encompassed by thousands
of feet high almost perpendicular rocks and behind me
the upper valley ^{300 ft broad & 1/2 m long} covered with boulders of granite and
splendid trees, the 800 ft broad and 1/2 m long with
the high Yo-wi-ye-falls in the background and the
magnificent river which dashes through the valley
— all this constitutes a panorama which far exceeds
in beauty anything I ever saw in any part of the world.
In going down I killed on the hill of alluvial soil
a brown snake. I once lost my trail between the
boulders and did not reach the place where Mr Bruce
waited for me with the horses before 3 1/2 p.m. We went
at a quick rate home and arrived at Mr. Huthings
by 4 p.m. I went out to night and enjoyed the
splendid scenery of the valley and the colossal rocks
by moon-light.

Yo-Semite Valley 31 Aug^r 1865. This morning
at 6 1/2 its is but 45° in the air and 50° in the water
I took a ~~cold~~ bath in the river and started after breakfast, at
7 1/2 a.m. with Mr Bruce to visit the lake Th-Wi-Yah
to me rode along through the valley the sight imposingly
beautiful; the high herbs and grass of the meadows, the beau-
tiful groves of trees and the thousands of feet high natural
walls and peaks that encompass the valley and that gild
by the morning sun, whilst the valley was still in deep shadow.
The highest monuments of the old world — the pyramid of
Cheops and the spire of the Cathedral of Strasbourg would be a
mere nothing if they stood along side these mighty rocks. We
went to the East corner of the valley close to the perpen-
dicular walls of the magnificent rocks; we sailed up
a hill formed by huge boulders and came first to a small
pond and afterwards to the above Lake, which is 1/4 m. long
and 1/8 broad. it is surrounded by a splendid grove of trees
and encompassed by on 3 sides by thousands of feet high per-
pendicular rocks; on the S. side is the 6000 ft high South
Dome, on the N. side the North Dome 3825 ft high. On
the lake were 8 wild ducks and other wild fowls. We met there
the photographer ^{who was taking the photograph of the lake} Watkins from San Francisco. We went thence
to the Yosemite-falls, which are opposite the hotel 2634
ft high, of which 1600 ft in a perpendicular direction,
434 ft in rapids under 30° again 600 ft perpendicularly
These falls, which are the largest and most imposing in

winter and spring, bring now hardly down water enough for a showerbath. I approached them with some danger on account of the masses of large stones and boulders that lay before it. We went thence along the valley to the "Pohono" or "Bridal Veil-Fall". We went slowly to admire the more the beauty of the scenery; though the valley is ~~only~~ in many places a mile long, yet such is the height of its walls that in walking in the midst of it, it looks like a large saloon. Everything contributes here to the beauty of the scenery - the main Merced stream, the splendid meadows covered with long grass and herbs, the huge boulders, the magnificent groves of many different sorts of pines, firs and Sequoias, the immense smooth and perpendicular walls and the pine and fir that grow in every crevice on the protruding points and on the tops of them. Moving on between the colossal rocky walls, we passed on the left the tower-like rock called the "sentinel" on which the Indians used to kindle a fire to inform their friends in and outside the valley of impending danger. Inspiring the imagination a little one sees on the top of this rock the figure of a sentinel with his musket; on the top of this rock are put up 3 flags of the U. S., it is 3270 ft high. After the Sentinel we passed on the left the Cathedral-rocks consisting of two spires of about equal height with a piece of rock attached in form of a Cathedral; the spires are more than 3000 ft high. Then we passed on the left three immense peaks called "The Three Brothers" which are 3437 ft high and on the right the tremendous rock called Tatakanola ^{Yu-rook-lah-nuz-lah} which is about 4000 ft high and nearly 1 m. broad; on the perpendicular side of this rock is the protruding figure of a monk with cap gown & whiskers in praying attitude; close to this rock is a large waterfall which dashes its contents abt 2000 ft perpendicularly and forms the last 8000 feet in rapids under an angle of 75° . We met in the valley Mr. Stephen Cunningham who kindly accompanied us to the Bridal-Veil-falls, he is an old pioneer of California and gave me good information respecting this beautiful Yo-Semite-valley. He said that it is called so by the name of the valiant Indian chief Yo-Semite, who never surrendered to the Americans. He thinks that there was here ages ago an enormously deep crevice, which was gradually filled with the boulders falling from the rocks and with alluvial earth, he is strengthened in his belief having sunk a shaft 30 ft deep and only found large boulders. He says that the Indians - whose language he speaks fluently - employ against the bite of the rattlesnakes, which abound here, the decoction of an herb, but that the Americans administer as sole medicine, to a person bitten by this reptile whiskey and brandy, of which he has to drink in walking continually, until he is drunk. He recommends Tanic-Acid against diarrhea. I offered him a dollar for his

information, but he would not accept of it.

Our trail lead us through among giant pines and Sequoia sempervirens and under the refreshing shade of fine oaks across the Merced river to abt. 300 yards of the Bridal Veil or Pohono fall, where enormous boulders compelled us to leave the horses. We approached the fall to a place where we enjoyed a full view of it. This fall measures 940 ft but though it falls from an overhanging rock in a stream 40 ft broad it is so much supported by a strong current-air that it is swept away sometimes under an angle of 10, 15 or 20°, at others under one of 25, 30 or 45°, 60 70 and every now and then it falls even perpendicularly and now it is swept to the right, now to the left, but by its tremendous spray it forms always a large veil which goes down in gracefully undulating & wavy sheets of spray, which similar to veils of white pearls - now contracting themselves, now again extending themselves sink slowly to the chaotic masses of boulders below and present under the bright sun several rainbows.

This Yosemite-valley (called in indian "Owance"), was discovered in 1850. It was then densely settled by indians, who lived upon the acorns of its oaks and upon the produce of their fields, but who have since entirely disappeared from here. Wherever the indians come into contact with the white man they die out very fast.

We went slowly home to Mr Hutchings's, who prepared us an oyster soup, roasted mutton, splendid potatoes and pudding, to which we drank Los Angeles. Sherry, which is of excellent taste and is a fair match to the best wine of Jersek; we took besides a bottle of porter.

I went out this evening at 8 and took another long walk to see the valley by moonlight; the panorama was - if possible - still more beautiful than by day time; the cloudy sky was covered with billions of bright stars and the moon which was scarcely visible beyond the eastern wall illuminated the W. wall with its gigantic peaks and domes.

When I returned to the hotel Mrs Hutchings and her sister Miss Lucy Sproat made me a great many questions about the places I have visited in my travels and particularly regarding Egypt, Arabia-petrea, Palestine & Greece and all their questions proved to me that they had read a great deal and that they take a deep interest in scientific pursuits so far instance they would ask me of what stone the pyramids in Egypt are built and whence same has been taken? from what quarries the stones were taken for the building of ancient Thebes in Upper Egypt etc It struck me what a strange play of nature it is that such accomplished females who interest themselves

so much for antiquities and would give One half of their lives to be
 able to travel and to see the world's wonders are doomed to pass their
 lives in poverty and obscurity, whilst others who have husbands ²⁵
 would not be too happy to ~~show them~~ travel with them through the
 whole world have no taste whatever for travelling or antiquities.
Mr Blacks - rancho on Bull-Creek in Mariposa County 1 Sep
 This morning I took my bath at 5 1/2 in the river and having break-
 fasted and settled my gear which amounted to 18 1/4 \$ I took leave
 from Mr Hutchings and the good ladies, who requested me to send
 to them from St Petersburg a newspaper addressed: J. M. Hutchings
 Esq - Fernite - Valley, Coulterville P.O. Mariposa Co California
 We passed a rancho, now occupied by the photographer Mr Watkins
 from San Francisco, where a man encashed from me 75¢ for having
 ascended the ladders and passed the bridges to visit the falls. I saw
 there a dog, which had a few days ago been bitten by a rattlesnake
 but had been cured by an indian squaw with a decoct of a certain
 herb; he was still badly swollen but had got over the danger.
 Soon afterwards we passed three large baskets made of bushes
 and placed on posts and surrounded by a fence ^{of brush}; in which the
 indians preserve their acorns; they had stuck up white rags to fright-
 en the birds; the indians live now outside the valley, but their
 squaws come here to collect the acorns. I could not leave without
 regret this beautiful valley, in which I had spent 2 1/2 days so
 delightfully and with enthusiasm. Did I twenty and fifty times
 turn round to see again & again the N. dome & the S. dome and
 with joy mixed with sorrow contemplated the splendid rocks
 as we passed them; all of them seemed to increase in grandeur &
 beauty since I had to bid them a last farewell. On a projec-
 ting piece of rock in the midst of the perpendicular wall of the
 Tu-toch-ab-na-lah saw I a splendid pine at least 200 ft high.
 We passed along the beautiful Cathedral-rocks, the 3 Brothers,
 the Bridal veil-fall and soon entered we the back part of the valley
 and lost sight of its beauties. We saw there some indian huts
 abt 5 ft high, made of bark. In winter and spring when all
 the falls are in full play the grandeur of the scenery must be
 overwhelming; nearly the whole valley is then flooded. We went
 up the steep rocks on a trail that was hardly a foot broad and
 not without danger, because we often had on our left for a con-
 siderable distance abysses 1000 and 2000 ft deep; after 2 hours
 riding we reached the top of the rock, whence I got a last view of
 the splendid walls with all its peaks, that encompass the valley
 and I bid them a hearty farewell. All the day we rode in
 the mountain forest mountain up and mountain down on a
 small and often very dangerous trail. The pines, firs and Sequoias
 sempervirentes were everywhere beautiful and we often passed
 pines 250 ft high and 10 ft in diameter; now and then a meadow
 with luxuriant grass. We passed a high rock, which consisted
 of rich quicksilver ore (Pinnabar or Cinabar). We saw

29
a wild cat which was as large as a dog and thousands of quails, and only one indian in european clothes. We passed also an extensive mountain-fire, which is here of frightful frequency, the pine-needles were burning on a large space and several trees were on fire. I am told that the pine needles ignite when one throws merely a burning segar on the ground. It lasts at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. m. we reached Mr Black's rancho, where we put up for the night. He is married to an irishwoman and the house is kept very clean. Mr Black is said to have killed two men, with a bowie knife; they were gambling together, began quarrelling and drew pistols at him; he has been acquitted.

Last 6 or 7 m. a wash creek called *Yuba* in which very profitable mining has been going on for many years, but now only one or two small placer claims are left. The washings are now pretty much exhausted all over the

Copelterville (Tuolumne County) 2 Sept 1865. At Black's rancho the lodging was very good but the victuals but very poor. We started this morning at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$. Black's rancho is 3486 ft above the level of the sea. We soon missed the road and went on most dangerous trails on the brink of abysses where one false step of the horse would have thrown us 500 and 1000 ft deep. We passed several abandoned quartzmills and often for a great distance along large creeks, where placer mining had been carried on and which had been worked over and over again. So we came to a quartz-mill worked by a 45 ft high waterwheel, in which we met the Director Mr Adolph Ginning of Hamburg a joiner and Cabinetmaker by profession who has been 15 years in this State but not made any money for the reason that he did not attend to his business to which he had been brought up and, like thousands of others, pursued always at once several branches of trade in which he had no control. This mill, which now stands still, on acct of an attachment being laid on it, lies on the northfork of the Merced-river close to the marble spring. We went thence by every steep and dangerous trail to the Powder-Cave, of which Louis Pichart of Bourgogne Dep^t de la marne près de Reims en Champagne is the proprietor. This gentleman accompanied me to the cave which is in a sloping rock of limestone. It is so lead down to the bottom of the cave, in which is a pond 40 ft deep, the depth of the cave is 110 ft to the surface of the water its breadth 140 ft and its length 80 ft. There grow in the cave 4 maple trees, which extend their branches outside the opening of the cave so that one can easily climb out and in by them. In the cave which consists altogether

of li^{me} stone (pierre de chaux), there are some small caves
 alongside and behind the pond, and one large cave with several
 smaller ones above; a separate staircase leads to them. In
 one place the limestone forms a complete church-organ. There
 are in the cave many inscriptions made by fools who wanted
 to perpetuate their names. I found there also the name of
 Lady Franklin. In the Chapel of St. Pichart was sitting a
 young man, Mr. Field, nephew to the great Field of Telegra-
 phic fame, who is surveyor of land and is severely suffering
 in the leg having merely gone over a shrub of poisonous
 oak, of which the mountains abound. This poisonous oak
 called in french (yeide) has a serious effect on persons of
 light complexion. He went thence by the main road and
 passed through several fine valleys converted into farms.
 we passed also 2 saw-mills and 1 more quartermill. After
 a tedious ride of $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours, we arrived at $4\frac{3}{4}$ h. p. m.
 at Coulterville, where I slept at Mr. Coulter's hotel, from
 whom the City derives its name. Here I paid my guide Mr.
 J. B. Bruce the last 30¢. 20¢. I had already paid him
 in Yosemite valley and I give him with good conscience
 the testimony that he is as fine and nice and honest
 a gentleman as I ever met with in any part of the
 world; his direction in Mariposa is: J. B. Bruce in
 Mariposa, Mariposa Co. Cal. He told me that he had a
 very clever aunt, a goldrefs, who has written beautiful
 verses in praise of the Yosemite and told me that I could
 get same by calling at San Francisco at the Sunday
 mercury for Poem on Yosemite by Miss Jean L.
 Bruce of Mariposa. I invited him to dine with me
 and he introduced to me at dinner R. M. Caffrey
 of Mariposa, Attorney at Law, and we had 1 bottle
 Ale and 2 bottles white Californian wine, which
 pleased me very well indeed; but said lawyer appears
 to me to be of no account; he is running for office.
 Near this City are a great many Quartermills.
Sonora (Tuolumne County) 3 Septbr 1865. By what the
 above lawyer Caffrey mentioned to me and by Mr. Bruce's
 own statement that the mosquitoes do not trouble him I
 am induced to think that he has had a secondary venereal
 disease and that he is now suffering from mercurial rheu-
 matism. I sincerely regret him for he is a brave man.
 I started this morning at $12\frac{1}{2}$ a. m. by the stage, which
 was a very light but still very strong vehicle, for it
 withstood admirably well the tremendous blows it received

continually received by the mass of stones and the holes in the road; we went always mountain up and down and the shaking of the carriage was so frightful that I was thrown continually backward & forward in the carriage. ~~Then~~ The moon shone so bright ~~then~~ on the cloudy sky that I could see a considerable distance; every creek which we passed had evidently been excavated and several times reexcavated in search of gold and in several places ^{where there was water enough} placer-diggings seemed to on every where I saw aqueducts of planks ^{and} posts by means of which the water had often been conducted for many miles, and frequently 35 and 40 ft high through valleys, to provide the quartzmills, whose stamping could continually be heard from far and from near.

The presence of gold had called everywhere villages and cities into existence in places where but a few years ago was complete wilderness. The first city we passed was Chinese-Camp, afterwards Montecuma and James town in all of them dwell a great many China-men and particularly so in Chinese-camp; their houses can be distinguished from a far by their small size, the absence of chimneys or windows, their extreme dirt as well as by the dirt accumulated before the houses and finally by the splendid gardens attached to them, for even a Chinese vegetable garden looks as a masterpiece of workmanship when compared to that of other nations. All the Chinese here are from Canton and ^{live} emaciated features show with all of them the ravages of Opium. In the interior of the country nearly all the servants are Chinamen. They have but very few of their women here.

We passed a few Indians, women, children and men - all in European clothes but exceedingly dirty and particularly the squaws were so ugly that it was impossible to look at them without deep disgust. The humbug firm Houston Hastings & Co is to be seen painted everywhere throughout the country on the side of the roads as old houses, stones and enclosures. We passed for some hours continually in the immense creek called Woodes Creek which has been 10 or 12 times worked over and over again. Here as well as everywhere throughout America the servant thinks himself perfectly as good as his master and sits down with him at table and eats with him just as with his equal.

We arrived at 10 1/2 a. m. in this beautiful little city of Sonora, which has splendid orchards and

a great many perfectly fireproof houses. I went this morning to the Presbyterian church and was exceedingly well pleased as well with the singing as with the sermon, whose topic was: be kind and polite towards every body and do so towards others as thou wouldst that others should do towards thee. One passes here in the mountains frequently teams with 10, 12 or 14 mules - all attached 2 by 2 in one line and governed by only one driver.

At the Big Trees Calaveras County 4th Sept. I started this morning at 7 by the stage from Sonora for Murphys. The road led us for many many miles through a vast creek covered with stones and huge boulders, which has been worked over many times by many thousands of men and many millions of dollars worth of gold have been taken out here, but though the creek is now exhausted still I saw there still some Chinamen and here and there even a white man at work, in this creek is situated the small town of Springfield and a few miles farther, in a splendid valley, surrounded by once very rich and now exhausted diggings the beautiful little town of Columbia with 2000 or 3000 inhabitants, fires are very frequent here and 2 had only very recently happened. Owing to the frequent frequency of fires nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the buildings consist of fireproof brickhouses with thick iron shutters, the soil is there pregnant with gold and immense treasures must be hidden under the city of Columbia; in fact I saw by means of my magnifying glass particles of Gold in the very bricks of the houses. The streets in Columbia are very clean and broad but of course not paved. Thence we ascended by a new stage-road in continual zigzag a very high mountain and descended it in the same manner to the Stanislaw river which we passed in a ferry boat; this river divides Tuolumne County from Calaveras County into which we now entered. On this river too have been very rich placer-mines now long since exhausted. We ascended again a high mountain and reached by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a.m. the nice little town of Vallecita, which - like Sonora, Springfield and Columbia - is surrounded by splendid gardens filled with peach, apple and pear-trees overlaid with fruit. Before reaching Vallecita we passed the Kiota-creek, in which on the so called natural-bridges consisting of rocks through which the water has made a canal. In Vallecita I took another stage and went to the city of Murphys, which is likewise surrounded by places digging that were once very rich and are now pretty much exhausted. In the tract of land between Sonora and Murphys are a great many well paying quartz mills and one sees in every direction vast aqueducts. I stopped at Murphys at Messrs Sperry & Perry's Hotel, where I took dinner and started at 1 p.m. with Mr Perry in a small stage for the Big Trees, where the same firm has an elegant Hotel called: "The Big Trees Hotel". Thus the journey from Sonora to this place costs me only \$5 $\frac{1}{2}$, whereas one livery stable at Sonora asked \$28 $\frac{1}{2}$ and another

\$22 1/2 to convey me to either in a buggy. The distance from Murphys
 is 15 or 16 (just as much as from Sonora to Murphys). We passed
 continually through a beautiful forest of sugar pine, oak etc
 and had to ascend 2500 ft. At the entrance to the Hotel-course
 yard stand 2 of those mammoth-trees which are called
 the sentinels; a little farther to the right lies an enormous trunk
 on which the used to have a bowling-alley, then follows a
 vast pavilion built over the ^{called the original} stem of a tree which has been sawed
 off at 6 ft from the ground and has 27 ft in diameter; 120 per-
 sons can conveniently stand on it; lately 16 gentlemen x 16 la-
 dies with crinolines had a ball with music on it and there were
 as many spectators and all had plenty of room for their evolutions.
 Messrs Perry & Perry have felled in all the other trees of the
 grove and good roads footpaths lead through it. On each big
 tree is put up its name. I went through the grove until
 night overtook me. Whilst I write this I hear around me
 the delightful moaning of the forest.

This beautiful country has the climate of Italy; the soil
 of Egypt, the silver of Peru and a population as energetic as
 that of New England. I am sure that Olive-trees would
 grow admirably well all over the country and particularly
 on the hill-sides.

Murphys 5 Sept^r. This morning after breakfast I went with
 Mr Perry to see again the Big trees; there are in all 93 trees; of

which are;						
Vital Quercus	258	ft high;	circumference	at 6 ft from the ground	31 ft	1 foot above the ground 68
Pride of the Forest	260	"	"	"	"	50 -
Andrew Janson	273	"	"	"	"	32
Bay State	280	"	"	"	"	48
Edw Everett	265	"	"	"	"	46
Hy W. Beecher	291	"	"	"	"	45
W. C. Bryant	305	"	"	"	"	49
H. Lincoln	281	"	"	"	"	44
Mother of the Forest	305	"	"	"	"	61 1/2
of this tree the bark is stripped up to 121 ft						85
Dani Webster	270	"	"	"	"	49
Gen Jackson	320	"	"	"	"	42
Gen Scott	327	"	"	"	"	45
Georg Washington	284	"	"	"	"	52
Beauty of the Forest	258	"	"	"	"	
Sentinels	315	"	"	"	"	
Hy Clay	241	"	"	"	"	44
Empire State	275	"	"	"	"	59
Vermonot	259	"	"	"	"	41
Granite State	286	"	"	"	"	50
Old Kentucky	277	"	"	"	"	45
Mother Sam	269	"	"	"	"	64
Star King	366	"	"	"	"	50
John Torrey	259	"	"	"	"	35
Trinity	308	"	"	"	"	48
Salem Witch	310	"	"	"	"	

I measured besides the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and found it one foot above the ground 88 ft 6 inch. The tree which has been bored off 6 ft from the ground and on whose stump a pavilion has been built was 302 ft high and had ¹¹² ft. in circumference at the roots. At 6 ft above the ground its diameter is still 27 ft. Of this tree for piece 4 ft ^{from the ground} ~~thick~~ has been cut off & sent to ^{the} Natural or London for exhibition. ^{Before it came here} This tree is called the Original; it was bored down by bores 12 ft to 15 ft long and 4 inches thick. 5 men were for 5 days employed in bringing it down; they did not succeed in doing so by wedges and, not finding other means they knocked down other enormous pines so that they had to fall against the Original until at last it gave way.

Having heard from many that these Pigs Trees were 4000 years old and by no one that they had less than 3000 years, I went to the trouble to count the circles or grains of the Original and found it to be 1250 years old.

The first 100 grains measured 1 ft 4 inch

" second "	do	"	1 " 4 "
" third "	do	"	1 " 4 "
" fourths "	do	"	1 " 5 ¹ / ₄ "
" fifths "	do	"	1 " 6 "
" sixths "	do	"	8 ¹ / ₄ "
" sevenths "	do	"	11 ¹ / ₂ "
" eighths "	do	"	10 ¹ / ₂ "
" ninths "	do	"	8 "
" tenths "	do	"	8 "
" elevenths "	do	"	12 ³ / ₄ "
" twelfths "	do	"	8 ³ / ₄ "
and the last 50	do	"	4 "

The Father of the Forest is a giant tree which seems to have been lying prostrate for more than 100 years, for large trees have grown up in the furrow it made in falling; it measures 32 ft in diameter or 112 ft in circumference at the roots, its estimated length is 450 ft; at 87 ft from the roots I measured its thickness 12 ft; this tree having been burnt out in the center I found no means to examine its age accurately; but I found that counting from the bark the first 100 grains measured ^{3 ¹/₄} inch and 3 ft from it 100 grains made 5 inches; thus supposing that on an average this tree at 87 ft from the roots measured 4 ¹/₄ inches the 100 circles and calculating that it required 50 years to reach the height of 87 ft, its age is 1750 years and thus it would be a contemporary of the emperor Hadrian.

I measured still the Pioneers-Cabin and found it at 1 ft from the ground 84 ft 8 inches in circumference.

The bark of the trees is from 1 to 2 feet thick. There is one stump from which 3 trees have grown. The colossal tree Hercules measuring 325 ft in length and 30 ft in thickness at the roots has fallen but 3 years since in wet weather and is consequently deeply embedded in the ground. The Siamese Twins are two magnificent trees grown from one stump.

All the names are given to the trees by visitors who

who sent up from San Francisco marble tablets, with the name nicely engraved, to be nailed on the tree they were to baptize. This Calaveras grove is much better preserved than the other riposa groves.

The Days are very hot here but the nights cool and the thermometer showed this morning at 6 but 58°. Having taken some cones, branches and wood of the trees I started with Perry this afternoon at 2 1/4 and we reached Murphy's at 6.

It is estimated that the mammoth-tree "Mother of the forest" contains 537 m. cubic feet of sound timber and therefore, if we reckon that a proprietor of a house in St. Petersburg requires annually 10 m. cubic feet of firewood, the wood of this tree would supply his wants for a period of 107 years 5 months.

Having taken with me some specimens of the bark and the wood of the Big trees, I started this morning the 6th Sept^r at 8 1/2 o'clock from Murphy's by a buggy with 2 horses, for which I had to pay 2 \$ 75 to Vallecito. I took there the stage at 11 a.m. for Mokolumne Hill (fare \$4 -). we passed first through Angels-Camp, where I saw the barkeeper Mr. Coons, with whom I had travelled from Sonora to Vallecito. we passed afterwards San-Andreas, a fine little town with many fire-proof houses; then Chile-gulch and reached by 5 1/2 p.m. Mokolumne Hill. The road was every where exceedingly bad and I was flung continually from one side to another. We descended almost constantly. One sees continually alongside the road extensive placer diggings, which have been long since abandoned, only now and then one sees some Chinamen who work the old mines over again. To day is election-day and great excitement prevailing everywhere. Mokolumne Hill is a nice little place of 2000 inhabitants; on acct of the frequent fires nearly all houses are fire-proof. But incendiarism seems to be carried on to a fearful extent, for but recently a fire broke out in a fireproof hotel and west insured and ~~some~~ a vast deal of property was destroyed.

Sacramento 7th Sept^r. I started this morning at 4 1/2 by the stage from Mokolumne Hill and we reached by 6 Jackson in Sonora County and by 7 1/2 Sutter-Creek. I saw continually on both sides of the roads placermines, some of which are still worked over again by a few men; in the mountains of Sutter-Creek are very rich quartzmines and many quartzmills, the

quartz yielding of from 8 to 20 \$ per ton. We arrived by
 8 1/2 at Amador-city, by 10 at Drytown and by 11 1/2
 at Latrebe, where we went by railway to Sacramento
 where we arrived at 12 3/4. After all the hardship on the
 bad roads in stages it was a very great comfort to tra-
 vel by rail. Between Latrebe & Sacramento we passed
 through Willow Springs and Fulson, in both of which
 places are extensive placer mines. The cars stop on
 Front street near H. street and I went immediately
 to the Orleans hotel in 2^d street. It is impossible to
 recognize that I am here in Sacramento, not one single
 house seems to stand of those which were here 14 years ago.
 Nearly all houses are now of brick with iron shutters.
 On the place where my poor brother's 2 storied hotel stood
 stands now a fireproof building of the same shape, which
 like all the adjoining buildings, serves as house of
 ill fame. They commence now raising the city and the
 house corner of J. & front, where I used to keep my bank,
 and which seems to be still the same, has already been
 raised 9 feet and in a similar way have been raised
 many other houses; they raise the houses with screws.
 In all streets except in J. street have since my departure
 been planted trees most of which are now 35 to 50
 ft high and 18 to 24 inches thick. an immense number
 of private houses with nice gardens have sprung up
 and also the number of bus-upt. houses has considerably
 increased and there are many fine stores on J. street.
 All around the town are now small farms and with
 difficulty I found in one of them the small old cemetery
 in which my poor brother was buried. Which has been
 converted into a corn field; still I found there the
 monument I erected to his memory in 1851 but it was
 broken and lying horizontally on the ground. At my
 request Mr Bennet, the present undertaker, dug open
 the grave because I was anxious to carry the bones of
 my beloved brother to Detroit but what was my dis-
 appointment when I saw that I had not put the monu-
 ment on the right grave, because the crane which Mr
 Bennet dug out that beautiful tomb, whereas poor
 Louis had none, thus it could not belong to him.
 I therefore abandoned all hope to recover his mortal
 remains. The new cemetery, opposite the old, is very beau-
 tiful and there are many splendid monuments.
 Hardly one appears to be here now of those who were
 here 14 years ago.

29
34 Sacramento 8th Sept^r. The night was cool and refreshing
I left the windows open and in spite of the myriads of mos-
quitos I slept like a top all night. From my windows
I see the place where my poor brother used to keep his ho-
tel, on 2^d str. between H. & L.; the lot is occupied by a
brick building with iron shutters, which serves as house
of ill fame. I went again to the large Cemetery, which is
now fenced in and kept in beautiful order; there are
thousands of fine marble monuments. It is populated
more than the city of the living, but for the most part
the inmates are children amongst whom the ^{bad} climate
seems to make a terrible havoc. The only name familiar
to me which I found there engraved on a nice marble
tombstone was that of Ellen Louisa Gay who died 1st Feby
1852 aged 17. There is a reservoir on the cemetery from
which all the graves are irrigated for which a trifling amount
I went thence to Mr Bennett's small farm to bid a
last farewell to the old cemetery, now converted into a
cornfield, in which the remains of my dear Louis are
entured; I could not help weeping bitterly when loo-
king on it; unfortunately there are no means to ascertain
where he is buried. I then went back by 12th street to the
city; the roads are exceedingly dusty in and outside the
city. There are now numbers of substantial brick church-
es and by far too many eating houses and hotels and pri-
vate buildings; rents are now hardly 1/8 of what they
were 14 years ago. a good room was then difficult to obtain
at 50¢ whereas it is now only 5 or 6¢ and the storeroom for
which I paid 250¢ monthly brings now hardly 30 to 35¢
a month. I saw Mr J. J. J. of the Lady Adams Company
now under the firm of Fogus & Coghill or St. J. Coghill
successors to Lady Adams & Co, who gave me a great deal
of valuable information regarding the changes that have
taken place since my departure. His former partner Portel
was burned on the steamer Austria in returning from
Hamburg. Pollitt is a wealthy man in Melbourne Aus-
tralia after having failed 3 or 4 times; the partner of the
latter St. Rose has retired with fortune to Berlin where
he resides 119 Potsdamer Strasse. The Lady Adams Co
has been obliged to suspend some years ago by the guilt of
the San Francisco partner Stockliet who had involved
himself into wild speculations and killed himself.
My former clerk H. K. Grim is partner to D. F. Hastings
& Co in Virginia City Nevada State; he is said to gamble
and to be too fond of the fair sex although he is married
and has many children.
I left Sacramento at 3 o'clock p.m. by the steamer

yo. Semite for San Francisco. The Sacramento river - 14 years ago so deep, broad and beautiful has now become much more narrow and shallow on acct of the masses of gravel and sand which is washed into it in the mines; in fact the steamers are now compelled to stop 1 m. from the city and if the river is left to itself, it will in a few years more fill up so much that it will no longer be navigable. They are now building a dike in the river in order to be able to dig a deep canal enabling the steamers to come up. I was fortunate enough to meet on board the steamer *Wm. G. English*, who used to keep 14 years ago a store on J. street corner of 6th st. Sacramento, who gave me information regarding all those of the former inmates of Sacramento whom I had known; many were dead, the others were scattered about the country; a few had returned home and but a very small number had become rich. Mr. English is real estate and insurance agent; he is a fine man.

The steamer *Yosemite* 5 stories high. I slept on board. San Francisco 9th Sept. Since I was asked to convey my small trunk to the Russ-house I carried it there myself and got room N. 142. I went this morning to the office of Messrs. Rinkofström & Walker to refund them the 150¢ they had paid for my ticket via Nicaragua to New York. Mr. Walker is as fine a gentleman as he appears to be, able and honest business man; he is married to an American lady and lost his only son recently from bronchitis.

He went with me on board the steamer *America* (Nicaragua line) and on board the *Colorado* (Panama line); the latter appears 3 times larger than the former and has splendid accommodations. I visited this morning the exhibition (called here fair) of Californian produce and manufactures and was very much amazed at the immense progress this country has made in a few years both in agriculture and industry. There were: 1 cornstalk (Turk's Turkey Raisin) 16 ft high; 1 bunch of grapes weighing 9 lb; a cluster of pears weighing 19 lb; 1 watermelon (apogon) of 109 lb; 1 pumpkin or squash of 117 lb, another of 106 a third of 105 lb; potatoes of 10 lb each. Warren, formerly miserably poor storekeeper in Sacramento, who used to pay me 6 pch interest per month, resides now here, styles himself Colonel and is editor of "the Californian farmer"; he has there a great deal of mountain fruit on exhibition; there are tables full of monster pears and apples, tomatoes etc; there is a slab of Californian marble from a quarry near Drytown in Amador Co, splendid specimens of gold, silver & copper ore, also specimens of the mountain leather ~~from~~

which is of the "Xofezos" family and perfectly resembles white leather; galleries of photographs, carriages, porcelain, furniture, hundreds of other Californian manufacture. There is a vast manufacture of matches, which appear to be the best in the world; they are said not to be affected by ~~the~~ moisture. In the midst of the vast hall of the fair is the statue of Mr. Lincoln, whose portrait is seen everywhere together with that of Washington. There are also exhibited large specimens of the Californian coalmines so far as one piece weighing 5225 lb. the quality of the coal is very superior. I paid this afternoon a visit to the Russian consul Mr. Hlinkofström Southpark St. 29; he was suffering from fever, his wife is born in Petropavlovsk, Kamshatka; they have five daughters and I was particularly pleased with Ebrekiero Koffinob. now who is very pretty and plays beautifully on the piano. This evening I went to the Eureka-theater opposite the Ruyhouse, where Del Demonio was played; the piece is beautiful but it was badly represented and the comedians did not know their parts well. ~~I saw today~~ There are only 2 boxes at 5\$ each, the galleries - called Dress circle - costs 1\$ the parterre 50 and 25.

I met today at Messrs Hlinkofström's store a certain Hillmann, a native of Riga, who has come here from Shanghai where he made baranpuy, without a cent; he wants a situation as clerk without having the capacities to fill it up. I told him I would in his place work in the streets 1000 times better than to remain idle.

San Francisco 10th Sept 1865. I got up this morning at 5 1/2 and went to the sea bath on north beach which is 2 miles distant; it was ebb and the water was very shallow and dirty. Double rails are laid in the streets which ~~are~~ are cut through the sand hills and one can go in the cars to the very North beach and back. But I went there & came back on foot. After breakfast I took a walk through the town and by 11 a.m. I went a foot to the reformed cemetery, which is about 3 miles from our hotel; double rails are laid all the way and one goes there for 6 1/4 cts. But I preferred going on foot. The cemetery is on a large hill which over looks the town and the bay; it is a deep sand but nevertheless there are hundreds of splendid little gardens on the graves, which are ornamented for the most part with magnificent marble monuments of Cal.

(Jornian marble). There is also a massive edifice, in
 the form of a chapel, in which the bodies of the deceased
 Chinamen are temporarily deposited, because they are for-
 warded to China as soon as their number accumulates.
 Opposite this cemetery is the Catholic burying ground.
 I returned in the eve, took again a walk through the
 city and went on board the Nicaragua steamer Ame-
 rica. After dinner I paid a visit to Mr. Hlinka.
 Among the Russian consuls and was much amused in
 his family circle. старшая дочь Софья Мартиновна
 была замужем за офицером именовъ Кошкинъ
 въ Санктъ; она овдовѣла, у ней зорка; вторая Ол-
 га 16 лѣтъ; третья Евгенія слабая дворян-
 ка 14 лѣтъ; обѣщана еѣ Сергѣю въ Бракъ. Жена Н.
 почтенная дама и она сама Марья Федоровна
 прекрасный человекъ много путешествовавший
 и китаецъ

San Francisco 12th Sept. I called last night again on Mr. Klineby
Thorn and gave him both Perez's portrait and mine. I go every
morning to the sea bath on North beach, where I enjoy a lively
seabath at the rate of 3 for 25 Cts or 1 bit a piece. The bathkeeper
must get his washing done cheaper than I get mine, because
he gives 2 towels, whose washing would cost to me a bit a piece.
In nearly every street are single or double rails on which immense
cars, dragged by horses, cross the city in all directions; fare 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
only and still they do a splendid business and their shareholders
with a premium of nearly 100 per cent. I bought today one more
ring with a piece of quartz for 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and a trunk for 3\$,
which will hardly last me until I reach home. I went
to night to the Maguire's Academy of music, where the
New York minstrels represented, whose songs & music
was really beautiful and their jokes provoked a great deal
of hilarity; they are white Americans but disguised as
negroes. In Europe people applaud with the hands, whereas
here they express their satisfaction merely by the knocking
with the feet or with sticks on the ground.

the feet or with sticks on the ground.
In the Pacific Ocean on board the steamer America 13th Sep.
I went this morning at 9 in the Hotel Stage (fare 1st) to
the pier of the steamer. There were more than 1000 persons as-
sembled on the bridge to see their friends off and partly
they were perhaps led there by curiosity; each Hotel was
sending its contingent of passengers in its stage to
the steamer and besides came a vast number of

38 persons in private carriages. It appears that man he comes hard-hearted in California, because between the abt 2000 persons who separated there were hardly 2 or 3 who shed tears. The America's accommodations are pretty good but the victuals on board are miserable as compared to those on the P. I. & O. steamers. I have berth 2 in stateroom 6 in the upper cabin and there is only one gentleman besides me in the room. It is fine weather and favorable wind, but nevertheless we go only 8 to 8 1/2

Long 121. Lat 35
14th Sept. Fine weather; rather hot in the sun on the upper deck. We have abt 750 passengers of whom abt 55 first class. I found all with whom I ^{Mr. Hurts} talked very nice and sensible men. The vessel is too much crowded and we are too much jammed together at the meals; the latter have improved since yesterday and we can certainly not complain any more of the table. Porter beer of which I take 1/2 bottle at luncheon and 1/2 bottle as dinner, I have to pay 50^{cs} the 1/2 bottle, also 50^{cs} for the bath which is an enormous price. The cabin which serves as sitting room is very poor and contains only one small little table.

15th Sept. We proceed with splendid weather and favorable breeze; were today at noon Long 119; Lat 32; temperature at noon 75° in the shade. We have pleasant company and good victuals. We had this evening a false fire alarm in order to exercise the sailors; the firebell was rung and in a moment the fire hoses were brought out and pouring volumes of water on the right wheel-house. I had today a conversation with an Irishman in the stateroom who was of opinion that thousands of miners would flock to Siberia if a law were issued declaring the mines property of the empire so that every body has a full right to dig on his neighbor's property and even to mine under his house indemnifying him of course for the damage done to the improvements he may have erected on his land. This wise law exists in the U. S.

Saturday 16 Sept. We are going on splendidly with fine weather; made in 24 hours 250 m, were at noon Long 116.31; Lat 28.40; passed in the afternoon the Cerro islands; temperature 76° in the shade.

17th Sept. Continue with magnificent weather and fine favorable breeze; temperature 78° were surrounded by thousands of flying fish which are of much smaller size than those

in the Indian ocean and in the Chinese sea. We have abt 750 passengers, most of whom are Americans and nice fellows. We had today Divine service; an American minister spoke a beautiful sermon. Passengers are singing this evening in various parts on deck. I heard today that Lola Montez had written in California a book, which I must try to get at New York. Today Long 116.08, Lat 26.58 18th Sept. Amongst the many interesting passengers on board is ~~the~~ ^{75th Regt. U.S. Inf.} W. W. Deshler, who has fought bravely for his country and participated in the course of 22 months in 27 battles; he has never been wounded though once he has received shot in the brim of his hat and once or twice he was knocked down by the concussion of the Canon balls. We had all the day the coast of Lower California in sight, which is now rocky now sandy. Today great heat and the thermometer shows 88° in the shade. We were today at noon under Lat 24.03 Long 111.25. The Captain of the America Mr. Merry is a fine and highly educated gentleman and I enjoy very much his interesting conversation. He told me a great deal of Peru, Mexico, Paraguay & the U.S. also that Gen. Pearson, formerly of the Oregon and the Panama, was now retired and is in S.F. & worth 3 to 400,000\$. On board is the Rev. Reese, late of Victoria in Columbia, who returns to England with his family; he as well as his wife are very interesting.

19 Sept. We passed this morning early Cape Lucas on the N. side of the gulf of California. It is today 92° on deck in the shade. There is a high swell in the sea and the steamer is rolling much. She draws only 13 feet. Our drinkwater is so warm that it is not potable. They sell ice on board at 25^{cts} a pound. The nights are so hot that I - although only in a woollen shirt - am lying in constant perspiration. Long 108.54, Lat 22.02.

20 Sept. Temperature 91° in the shade. much rolling. We are still passing the gulf of California. Passed last night steamer Sacramento of the Mail line. Temperature of the water 84°; Long 106.52, Lat 20.02.

21 Sept^r on board the Steamer "America" bound for Nicaragua
The heat was today almost insupportable; we had 86° in the
water and 93° in the shade. Were at noon in Lat: 18° 33'. Long
104° 07'. We passed all the morning along the coast of Mexico
at a distance of from 4 to 6 miles; the coast is mountain-
ous and covered with a luxuriant vegetation.

Today and tomorrow - 21st & 22nd Sept^r - is the New Year
of the Jews, and thus I have in the present year celebrated
6 Newyears, according to the Jewish chronology is is the
5626th year. Among the passengers is Doctor O. H. Brockbank
from New Orleans, great secessionist and adversary of
the Union-government, who always speaks as a red fanatic
unable to master his feelings whenever he begins to talk
of the Southern States. His impromptu remarks and answers
are always wonderfully correct and at their place. He
does not call the negroes otherwise than citizens of the
U. S. of African descent. I was sitting last night on
the bench on deck between him and a mechanic from
Illinois, who is also a great democrat and thus opposed
to the government; around us were sitting numbers of
Unionists. It was highly interesting to me to listen
to those men's conversation and particularly to the
mechanic's most able explanations regarding the imme-
diate causes and natural consequences of the late
civil war; he spoke so ably that every word he said
could have been printed and I could not help won-
dering at his enormous talents. His relation became
particularly interesting when he began to say that
everything what is done and man's every step and ac-
tion is made in pursuit of happiness. The mechanic's
name is ^{Johnathan} Mr. Gaines of Chicago; Mr. Lincoln
has been his lawyer.

22nd Sept^r. I feel unwell in the stomach this mor-
ning in consequence of the tremendous heat; the
bath was so warm that one could sweat in it.

I took a cocktail this morning, which made me still
worse. We passed this morning the white Petatlan
rocks, which are near the shore and abt 80 ft high.
Passed this morning herds of thousands of
porpoises, some of which sometimes jumped
10 & 11 ft in the air. Lat 17° 08'. Long 106° 59'.
This evening by 8 1/4 o'clock we passed Acapulco.

23rd Sept^r The heat is continually off from 91 to 93° in the shade on deck and this is much more than I can stand. I am continually tormented by a terrible thirst-fever, and do not find means to quench the thirst, because the drinking water has more than 90°. I eat very little and hope to get through. We were today Long 97° 54'; Lat 15° 55'. The passengers got up to day a card of commendation in favor of our Capt^l W. Lawrence Merry to be published in the home papers. We had to pay 87° in the seawater.

We passed today the mouth of the Rio-Dulce and afterwards the hills of Morro-Hermoso. By the cloudy sky over terra firma it appears that it rains there continually. We had today again a false fire-alarm on board. G^{ts} Cherry recommends me very much to become a freemason. He gave me some Californian Port-wine to taste as also some Californian Rhine-wine; both sorts are delicious and no possibility to distinguish them from European Porto & Rhine-wine; the former sort will be particularly beautiful when it is old a few years.

I now remain every morning more than 20 minutes in the bath.

24th Sept. We were today Lat $15^{\circ} 23'$, Long $94^{\circ} 42'$. Temperature of the water was today only 83° , heavy rains and thunderstorms having cooled the air somewhat. But still we had today again 91 on deck. Today, Sunday, Mr. Reeve has

25th Sept^r engl clergymen gave us a sermon and pray
ed for the Queen of England, without mentioning
the president of the U. S. The 3 american clergymen
on board are ~~of~~ Universalists. ^{W. president to day the gulf}
of Tehuantepec

25th Sept^r. Temperature much the same. Here at noon in Long 91° 27'; Lat 13° 55'. To day all our heavy trunks were checked and we had to pay 10^c for ~~it~~ for everything above 50^{lb}. W. had today to wear severe rain and particularly this evening. The rain is pouring down in torrents; victuals are very bad and table cloth & knives exceedingly dirty. We pass continually along the beautiful coast of which however we see but little ^{distinctly} because it is the rainy season and too hazy. We passed today many old volcanoes which gave variation to the scenery. Our Capt W. Lawrence Merry showed me a certificate that he has been nominated pilote of the San Francisco harbor and that of Benicia. He is a native of Staten island. I ate some Oregon apples with him, which are of splendid taste.

The government of California charges 2¢ per lb.

for storage. passengers and 3¢ per head for cabin-
passengers for carrying into the country and about as
much for leaving it. To the Chinamen they charge
10¢ for coming into the country and besides a tax
of 2¢ per annum and 4¢ per month for mining
which is most enormous.

26 Septiembre. Hoy estavimos en Latit. 12.43 y Long.
91.14. Llovía casi todo el día y particularmente espe-
cialmente la noche la lluvia caía en torrentes (arroyos)
como si todas las esclusas del cielo fuesen abiertas.
Segun mi costumbre tome un baño, que el barbero apareja
en una tina.

27 Septiembre. Hoy llueve tambien todo el día de suerte
que apenas podíamos distinguir (discerner) los objetos
sobre la orilla apesar de que (aunque) estabamos muy cerca.
Esta noche tuvimos un horrendo (horrible) temporal
y lluvia; varias veces se abrieron la puerta y la ventana
y estuve obligado de levantarme, mudo como era, para
cerrarlas y así me refrie, tengo la toz y dificultad
de hablar y mi refrio no hacia que acrecentar (aumentar)
porque tenia todo el día los pies mojados. La aparien-
cia (vista) de la orilla de Nicaragua tiene mucha
semejanza con aquella del Japon; si veen aqui la
misma costa montañosa de 400 hasta 800 pies de alto
cubierta con una vegetacion lujosa. La noche pasada
era tan oscura que era preciso proceder con mucho cuidado
y parar dos veces el vapor, de suerte que llegamos
solamente a medianoche en la bahia de San Juan del Sur
y echamos la ancla (ancora). no merec nombre de ciu-
dad estando aqui solamente ~~de~~ una docena de casita-
sucias en cuyo numero algunas fombas. El capitán
hizo desembarcar hoy despues de medio día todo el bagaje
en un bote (una lancha) muy grande. apesar de la
lluvia que continuaba de caer, hizo desembarcar tam-
bien todos los pasajeros de tercera clase, que si pusie-
ron inmediatamente en caminos sobre mulas para
atravesar el país hasta Virgen-bay. Vinieron a bordo
algunos oficiales del gobierno de Nicaragua.

28 Septiembre. Yo me sentia ayer muy malo, tanto
mas que tenia los zapatos, o para mejor decir botines,
medias (escarpines) y camisa de lana mojados y por eso
me acosté a las 6 de sera y de todas estas cosas al
criado para secarlas. sudaba terriblemente toda la
noche y me espante mucha quando a las 4 1/2 por la
manana fuimos despertados por el ruido (sonido)
del guno, porque habia entonces una lluvia

horrenda. Era muy oscuro y sudando como era, sali-
nudo y me puse bajo el techo de la camara superior
para tomar asi un baño. Tomé despues todavia otro
baño en la tina del barbero. Habia antes de ayer un acon-
tecimiento muy comico sobre el buque, hay a bordo entre

los pasajeros un sacerdote ^{de nombre Mr Adams} americano con su mujer que es
muy joven y parece flaca y debil; hay tambien otra seño-
rita americana ^{de nombre Mrs Bailey} que parece tener unos como treinta años y
tiene semblante de estar muy atolondrada y enamorada.
Hay tambien dos señoras de edad mas adelantada, que
vieron con sorpresa que la mujer del sacerdote y la señorita
entraron en la camara del contador del buque ^{que corrigen} y se detu-
vieron allí unos como tres cuartos de horas. Lo contaron
como grande secreto a varios otros pasajeros de suerte que el
marido no tardó de entender el cuento y se puso furioso
y se acercó de las dos señoras viejas y las dijo que eran putanas
y dirigió a ellas otros muchos insultos. Pero una de las dos
señoras insultadas era suegra del maquinista del vapor
que naturalmente tomó su parte y dijo al sacerdote que
arreglarían la cuenta en el día siguiente en la orilla
del mar; quise decir que lo pegaría. Pero habiendo oído
el capitán de este asunto convidó a su quarto el uno y otro
de los disputantes y los reconcilió y pidió el sacerdote per-
don al maquinista y este al sacerdote. Estuve tan espanta-
do de la lluvia continua que entregué otros diez pesos
al maestro del bagage para que preservase mi bagage seco
y tenia la feliz idea de empacar mis tres baules
— los en papel aceitado y uno en tela cerada con salame-
ya habia pagado ademas al Mr Perford \$8 para el pe-
queño bagage y \$5.50 para el grande baul a la compañía.
Ayer el embarco de los muchos pasajeros fue causa de
mucho regocijo — gozo — placer, porque las olas eran muy
grandes y hacian el embarco muy difícil; algunos
recibieron graves golpes a la escalera. Las diversas pe-
ripicias excitaron mucha risa.

Esta mañana hacia las siete la lluvia disminuyó. Des-
embarqué en un bote pequeño pagando 50 ¢ y hice bien
de que me atendia — esperaba el desembarco en la
grande lancha porque habia sido detenido algunas
horas mas. A la orilla del mar mas de 150 mulas
y algunos caballos estaban aparcados, dispuestos con
sillas malas y frenas legadas al pescuero de las bestias.
Habiendo exhibido mi billete al agente de la compañía
me dio otro para el cual me dieron una mala mula
me aparté — alejé tan presto que podia o queria

44
correr mi mula, pero por mas que yo la pegaba
no podia que raramente empujarla de ir de
otro modo que al paso. Preferia yo de montar y
siendo mucho mas ~~mas~~ enfadoso y fastidioso que de
ir en carruaje, porque estabon ^{de todos lados} algunos con
bueyes, van muy lentamente y son abiertos ^{de guerra}
que la lluvia moja los que son asentados dentro.
Estan en San Juan unos como 300 habitantes. Están
inmediatamente en una selva densa y casi im-
penetrable, por la cual conducia un camino de 14 a
18 pies de ancho, que es una especie de Chaussée, ma
a tal punto mojado y arruinado por la lluvia que los
carruages o carros que llevaban el bagage de los pasa-
jeros casi no podian pasar. Encontré ~~muchos~~ muchos
de ellos todavia cerca de San Juan del Norte mien-
tras los primeros no habian ~~alcanzado~~ todavia
medio camino. Se encuentra frecuentemente en el
camino casas isoladas donde se vendia limonada
compuesta con trueno de limon, pasé una infini-
dad de arroyos crecidos por la lluvia sobre los cuales
conducian puentes de "mahogany" siendo eso leno el
mas abundante en este pais. Se veia todavia en la selva
una grande abundancia de leno de tintura como por
ejemplo leno amarillo etc, tambien muchos limoneros.
Al llegar a medio camino empezó a llover como
si el agua fuese echado con baldes del cielo, apé-
tome un poco de aguardiente con agua y continué
mi viaje estendiendo mi paraguas, alcanté Vir-
gen Day hacia (las 12 horas) mediodia, es situada
suel Lago de Nicaragua y consiste tambien de
pequitas casas consistentes casi todas en fondros
que son sin excepcion muy malas, hay aqui apenas
100 habitantes. Compré aqui un baston hecho de
leno llamado "grenadier" o grenadir que es rojo y muy
hermoso. Como particular favor obtuve a la recomenda-
cion del maestro del bagage que me tomaron con mi equipage
a bordo de un vapor que debia salir a las 7 de la noche
con los pasajeros de tercera clase y el equipage que lle-
garia hasta entones, a San Carlos. Se llega al vapor
por un puente o suerte de "wharf" de 300 pies de largo.
Llegaron tres o cuatro carros con equipage de que mucha
estaba mojado y un agente de la compania quien
tenia en pie sobre el carro levantaba siem-

para el bagaje y mostrándolo a los pasajeros que estaban al contorno del carro y preguntándolos a quien ~~era~~ pertenecía, echaba siempre los objetos a aquellos que habían afirmado que ~~la~~ era su propiedad. Sin duda de esta manera se hace mucho abuso. ~~En~~ Varios carros se han volteado hoy en el malo camino y impedían y embarrataban los carros siguientes de pasar. muchos caules fueron de este modo rompidos y el continente mojado o robado.

El grande Lago de Nicaragua se halla a 120 pies ~~sob~~ arriba el nivel del mar y tiene 110 millas de largo y 60 de ancho; tiene una profundidad de 7 a 27 brazos. ~~En~~ esta lleno de hermosas islas sobre las cuales se ven las fundamentos y otras ruinas y destrozos de palacios y otros edificios antiguos. 2.° Las son inmensos volcanes aislados de cuyo el uno llamado Ometapa tiene 5642 pies de alto y el otro llamado Maderas tiene 4700 pies. se dice que ambos estaban en erupción cuando los españoles conquistaron a este país. A pesar de que la compañía hubiese publicado que los pasajeros serian nutridos (ten-
drían el cibo) sobre el istmo por cuenta de ella debimos pagar a Virgen. Pay nosotros mismos para la comida y nos cargaron 18 y 50 para media botella de cerveza.

Teníamos a bordo del vapor unas acomodaciones muy malas estando obligados de acostarnos en "bunks" sucios. pero el vapor atravesó el lago con prestera (prisa) haciendo 12 nodos por hora, de suerte que llegamos a las 4 por la mañana a la extremidad del lago a la pequeña ciudad de San Carlos de donde se echa el grande río San Juan hacia el mar. A pesar de que el agua sea dulce en el lago, el es lleno de liburones que son igualmente numerosos en el río. hay también una inmensa cantidad de Lagartos. Tras bordamos a S. Carlos sobre otro vapor chiquito y muy malo; fueron colocados los pasajeros de tercera clase abajo y los de primera y segunda arriba; habia arriba una debil balaustre para protegernos de no caer en el agua y abajo solamente unas a intervalos de 6 o 7 pies unas palos de 1 1/2 pulgada de ancho y de 3 de espesura; uno de estos palos (o reanes) de madera se habia destacado abajo y uno de los pasajeros de nombre W. J. Walker del estado de Missouri, que se habia apoyado contra el cayo con el en el agua y todos gritaron de una voz: un hombre es caído en el agua parem vñs la maquina; gritaron al mismo tiempo al hombre, los unos que se agarráse al chiquito palo, los otros que nadáse a la orilla que estaba muy cerca, todavía otros que siguiése el vapor. Segun todo parecer el hombre sabia nadar, pero su horror y espanto eran tales que no sabia que hacer; nadó al principio hacia la orilla, despues ~~vuelto~~ contra el corriente del río, despues

se agarró al dicho bastón, pero sintiendo que no podía llevarlo, puso-se sobre las espaldas para descansar hasta que llegase el socorro; pero sea que fuera domado apoderado del espanto de anegarse y ahogarse, o de ser mordido por los lagartos, sea que efectivamente un lagarto lo trajo abajo o que sus vestidos mojados y pesados lo trayeron abajo y — en todos casos sumergió en un cerrar de ojos hasta ~~el~~ la nariz, ~~pero~~ en otro hasta el frente y en tercero desapareció enteramente y no vino mas a la superficie del agua. Ya había desaparecido dos minutos cuando el bote (lancha) del vapor llegó al lugar (parage) del desastre, pero non se dieron siquiera — aun la pena de buscarlo con los remos y habiendo tomado su sombrero que flotaba sobre el agua volvieron al vapor. Tiene el anegado un hermano y un primo a bordo quienes lloran su perdida. No duró mas que 2 minutos de la caída del hombre hasta su desaparición. El vapor iba (anduvo) muy lentamente y no hacia mas que 3 o quatro nodos por hora, una parece que la corriente hacia otras tantas de manera que hacia mas circa 7 nodos a pesar de la lentitud del vapor.

Pero fuimos bastante intermitidos por la magestuosa vista que se ofrecia sobre el esplendido rio, que no tiene menos que 500 a 700 pies de ancho, y sobre las dos orillas cubiertas con una suntuosa vegetacion tropica, que forma una selva impenetrable de arboles de mil generos diferentes juntos por el hermoso Behuco que se enrieda sobre y sube sobre los arboles hasta la cima, descendiendo de nuevo hasta la tierra, hace de nuevo raices y se enrieda de nuevo sobre el mismo o otro arbol; es este Behuco estendido como las cuerdas de un buque y tiene una espesura de una pulgada; se cree siempre ver una infinitad de cuerdas en las selvas. a cada momento se ven & pequeños bosques de arboles que por el mucho Behuco han tomado la forma de pavillones de un aspecto admirable. Se llama este Behuco en ingles: "vines". Donde las orillas del rio estaban eran paludosas se veian cantidades sin numero de palmas con troncos de 2, 6 y no mas de 12 pies de alto pero con hojas de 20 a 30 pies de largo; producen estas palmas unas chiquitas nueces, hay pocas palmas de coco, pero muchisimas "Cabbag palms" (palmas de repoyo) que son semejantes a las palmas de Betel (areca) pero llevan una fruta semejante al asparagus con gusto de repoyo (cabbag); ademas muchisimas indian rubber trees, muchisimas

mos otros arboles con corteza blanca llamados palobos, mucho gusto me daban los orchydes de una infinitud de suertes diferentes que se veían sobre los arboles. Los rayos del sol no pueden jamas penetrar las cubiertas verdes de las selvas, que son animadas por los gritos de los monos y por los cantos o los gritos de loros y de una infinitud de otras pajaros, mientras que el rio abundaba de lagartos, tiburones y otros pescados y tal era la abundancia de esos últimos que una multitud de ellos se arrojaban siempre sobre los pedacitos de pan (corteza o miga) que echábamos en el agua.

El pais al norte del rio pertenece a Nicaragua, al sur al Sur a Costa Rica, fuera de — a excepcion de un campo estrecho que se extiende de San Carlos hasta Castillo, donde llegamos a poco mas o menos de los once. Allí hay en el rio Cascagales (rapido) y por eso el vapor se paro unos 150 pasos delante de ellos y los pasajeros anduvieron a pie hasta el otro vapor abajo de los Cascagales, mientras el equipage fui llevado allí sobre carros puestos sobre carriles y sacados por hombres o por mulas. Era el nuevo vapor todavía mas pequeño sucio y abominable que el segundo, no había allí ni sillas ni bancos bastantes, ni espacio para moverse; todo era desorden y confusion y lodo; sobre eso vapor como también sobre los otros dos, nos daban por la mañana y por la tarde, en vez de comidas, pan viejo con carne de puerco rancio y muy salada y café negro con azúcar ~~que~~ cas. negro y en vez de atravesar el istmo en 22 horas, como lo había anunciado la compañía, cesábamos 3 dias. y solamente ahora por la mucha lluvia, es posible de hacer el viaje en 3 dias, en las otras estaciones no hay bastante agua en el rio; los vapores son detenidos en muchos lugares y frecuentemente se usa una semana solamente para ~~subir~~ ^{descender} el rio hasta San Carlos y siempre mas para subir. En varios lugares en el rio se ven los destreros de vapores perdidos. Castillo es una chiquita ciudad de 10 o 12 casas de teño con techos de ~~yerba~~ ^{caña} que sirven de fondas para comer y beber y de almacenes; comí allí 3 ^{pan} nuevos y bevé 2 medias botellas de cervezas para no tener necesidad de la execrable comida sobre el vapor. La mayor parte de los habitantes son una mezcla de ~~españoles~~ ^{españoles} y indios nativos del pais y de los descendientes de estos los raros con negros de la Jamaica y hasta ahora no he visto todavía cara hermosa; hay aquí mucha enfermedad venerea.

Varias veces nos paraban hoy para cargar

leño para quemar y se veía en este leño siempre una cantidad de Logwood, Tustie, Mahogany etc. El temperamento era hoy de 84° a 86° en la sombra.

Partimos a medio día de San Carlos Castillo, que tiene su nombre del antiguo castillo español que se halla allí. Esta fortaleza ha sido tomada por el Almirante Nelson y también por el Filibustiero Walker y es muy surtida de cañones. Los muros y parapetos son cubiertos de vegetación. A medida o a proporción que descendíamos el río el aspecto de la selva y del río se hacía siempre más magestuoso. Pasamos el Río de San Carlos que viniendo de Costa Rica se junta con el San Juan. San Juan del Norte 1^{er} Octubre. Tenemos hoy hasta 94° en la sombra.

Llegamos aquí ayer una media hora después de media noche y me alojé en una fondita cuya dueña es nativa de Nueva Granada con mezcla de sangre negro. Después de haber cenado me acosté y dormí muy bien, a pesar de los muchos mosquitos, bajo una mosquitera. A pesar de que la compañía da gratuitamente el cibo a los pasajeros prefiero pagar para el cibo en la fondita porque es aquí más limpio y mejor. San Juan del Norte o Grey Town es pequeña ciudad de no más de 300 habitantes, pero el pueblo es estendido sobre un espacio muy largo en la orilla del río. Las casas son de madera. El río como también el pequeño Arroyo vecino son tan llenos de lagartos que ~~no~~ ^{a los blancos} no es posible de bañarse, porque han sido frecuentísimos casos que ellos han sido comidos por las bestias. Ve aquí cada día un señor quien, bañándose en el río, fue mordido ~~en la~~ ^{en la} en la cadera en la cadera del tobillo de la pierna por un lagarto, que lo trajo consigo por una distancia de $1\frac{1}{2}$ millas para comerlo en el agua profunda, pero por su dicha estaba en el río ~~para~~ ^{cerca} cerca de la ciudad a penas 20 pies de agua y por eso el Sr. acertaba de tener la cabeza siempre fuera del agua y a sus espantosos gritos acorrieron algunos quienes saltando en una lancha pegaron el lagarto que dejó el hombre que desde aquel tiempo se ha quedado un poco estropeado y rencoso. Muchos de nuestros pasajeros están pescando tiburones del buco colocado a la extremidad del hueco, hay allí una copia — abundancia tan grande que, cuando uno pone un pedazo de carne o larbo de tocino a un anqueto o arponcillo y lo arroja en el mar varios tiburones se disputan la carne, uno acierta de tragárselo con el anqueto entonces se apresuran de traerlo fuera del agua, pero

tan grande es la fuerza de la bestia que quiebra quasi siempre el anzuelo y huye. sin embargo acertaron ayer de sacar un tiburón fuera del agua y de matarlo. Lo he visto; es un monstruo grande con aletas formidables; son las aletas un conjunto de espinas colocadas en fila y unidas con una membrana con la cuales se ayudan para nadar.

Anduve hoy por la tarde para ver mi grande baul, que han dejado sobre el vapor que lo ha traído ^{por} aquí, y a mi grande regocijo vi que la cubierta en que lo había empacquetado era seca y por eso no tengo duda que el continente es tambien seco. Pase los dos edificios en los cuales se distribuye la cibo a los pasajeros por cuenta de la compañía; se parecen a unas callerías y los pasajeros deben aguardar en pie y esperar como mendicantes para conseguir un pedazo de tocino jamon o carne de buey cocido, pan con manteca y café negro. Habia tomado el paraguas conmigo para protegerme contra los rayos del sol y quando estaba ya lejos empecé a llover de modo que podía defenderme tambien contra la lluvia. Hay aqui muchas arboles de fruta de pan, la cual es grande como la auyama (pumpkin) y mas pesantes y por eso se puede hacerse una ilca de la fuerza de las ramas. Crece aqui tambien mucha vanille, sarsaparilla y el amarillo, carnosos, muy fragrant y sabroso fruto llamado Ananas, que tiene la forma de una pina.

2 Octubre. Los dias son aqui muy calientes y hoy siempre de 90 a 94° en los quartos; pero las noches son ~~tan~~ frescas y esta mañana a las 4 no habia mas de 80°; en Pietroburgo hallariamos esta temperatura todavía demasiado caliente, pero para aqui ella es demasiado baja y siendo acostado nudo sobre la cama tengo frio. Las señoras de las tres clases de pasajeros son alojadas ^{y nutridas} sin distincion en las fondas por cuenta de la compañía, pero los hombres que les acompañan pagan para se mismos 2 1/2 \$ diariamente cada uno.

Anduve esta tarde a las 5 con 4 otros pasajeros ^{en un bote} a la barra en la boca del rio San Juan y nos paramos a la península que pertenece a Costa Rica. anduvimos de ahí al lado opuesto a la orilla del mar. habiamos traído con nosotros un anzuelo de hierro espeso ligado — atado a una cuerda larga; pusimos al anzuelo un grande pedazo de carne y lo ligamos todavía con mecate; lo arrojamos despues en el mar. Dejé los compañeros para tomar un baño en el mar, pero apenas empecé a desnudarme vi a algunos pasos de mí un formidable tiburón. non obstante continué a desnudarme acostado tome el baño pero con la mayor cautela y precaucion acostandome sulla orilla donde estaba muy poca agua de modo que apenas las olas me cubrieron enteramente y que los tiburones no me pudiesen alcanzar, me bañé pues sin miedo a pesar de que vi algunas veces hasta 20 tiburones.

a pocos pasos de mí; tenían los unos la aleta u la cola fuera
50 mientras que los otros indicaban su presencia por el movi-
miento que hacían en el agua. Se hallaban sobre la orilla
8 grandes tiburones en estado de putrefacción, que sin duda
habían sido pescados por otros pasajeros. Dos o tres veces
se acercó un tiburón al anzuelo y comió la carne del
anzuelo sin dejarse coger; pero por fin vino uno que trago
el anzuelo con la carne y se dispuso a huir con la to-
cuerda; entonces nosotros 5 cogimos la cuerda y la
tiramos con fuerza; sacamos así el tiburón fuera del
agua sobre la arena donde lo matamos casi ^{desgraciado} con
palos de madera formidables golpes sobre la cabeza.
Le pusimos después un pedazo de madera en la boca y
cortamos fuera el anzuelo que salido del estomago se
había colocado en la carne de la boca de modo que la punta
estaba fuera. trajeron 2 de nosotros después al tiburón hasta
el barco y lo ataron a la popa y volvimos después a la
ciudad. El uno de los pasajeros se dejó cocer el tiburón
para hacerse de los huesos de las espaldas un bastón.
3 Octubre a San Juan del Norte. Hice hoy el conoci-
miento del Doctor del pueblo Dr. Fr. Jul. Dietzmann
de nacimiento alemán (de Saxonia), cuyo hermano es
el Doctor Aug. Dietzmann en Leipzig; vino aquí de la
Nueva Orleans ^{hace} 15 años; está aquí satisfecho de su suerte
y piensa terminar aquí su vida; tuvo la bondad de salir
conmigo en la selva donde llamó mi atención sobre las
plantas de Vanilla, que son una especie de Runkang.
viví y crecen aquí en todas partes en estado selvaje; ellas
producen aquí sin que sean fructificadas artificialmente
como lo hacen en las plantaciones de la isla de Java; me
mostró también la planta de la Sarsaparilla, cuya
raíces se extienden a 2 y 3 pies al rededor de la planta
y son escarbadas - cavadas con la azada. También me
indica el árbol cuyo succo ^{Ficus elastica} proporciona el Indian Rubber
se hacen en estos árboles unas incisiones, de que cola una
leche blanca, que se coge en vasos; al mismo tiempo se
muele (karumutud mru) una especie de chumo y ^{haciendo} y habiendo
puesto en agua se toma de esta última una cierta parte
y la mezcla con cierta porción de la leche; entonces se
produce un queso que se comprime para sacar fuera el agua
y este es el Indian Rubber. Están aquí muchísimas
plantas Sensibles, que cuyas hojas se comprimen
al instante quando uno les toca como si fuesen marchi-
tadas. Se forma ahora una compañía inglesa para con-
struir un ferro. carril de Monkey-Paint (bomillas

de aquí) por una distancia de 40 millas al Lago de Nicaragua y lo arreglar una línea de vapores de ahí a Grenada. Des-
pués un ferrocarril a la capital Managua y de ahí a Leon o a Realajo, porque quieren los ingleses a todo 51
precio tener un ferrocarril al traves de la América cen-
tral como posición estratégica.

He visto aquí algunos Musquito-Indians, quienes parecen mucho a los españoles, pero tienen algo de selva-
je en el rostro; tienen cabellos largos y negros, ojos grandes
y son muy morenos; se pintan frecuentemente el cuerpo
con colores negros y rojos, lo que les da un parecer muy feo.

4 Octubre. Salimos esta mañana a las 4 1/2 otros 5 pa-
sajeros y yo para pescar tiburones sulla barra del mar
y mientras que los otros pescaban yo, habiendo tomado un
baño, fui a ver a los Musquito-Indians que veia a
poca distancia; los unos eran acostados en una especie
de cabaña o casilla, los otros estaban ocupados a asar
bananas sobre un fuego que habian pegado sobre la arena
parecen tener unas costumbres sencillas y modestas; son
vestidos decentemente; vi de 8 a 10 sobre la península.
Se ven aquí muchísimos que provienen de una mezcla
de estos Indios y negros o españoles y toa esta ultima
mezcla es particularmente hermosa y fuerte; una buena
muestra de esta mezcla era el joven que nos remó esta
mañana a la barra del mar; tenia los ojos tan grandes
como non he visto jamas; la nariz aguileña; hermoso
pelo negro y era hombre muy fuerte.

5th Oct on board the steamer Ericson. yesterday evening
by 7 1/2 o'clock we heard a cannon shot, but it appeared to be fired
at such a great distance that it was like a feeble and distant
thunder; it was fired by the Ericson when abt 8 miles off
in order that the river steamers might be got ready to bring
on board the baggage for New York and to take off the pas-
sengers for Verger Bay. The Ericson cast anchor by abt 8 1/2.

This morning I packed up my luggage and went then to
the company's office presenting my tickets and a bill of
Mrs Quirago stating that I had paid her \$15 for 6 days
board and lodging at the rate of 2 1/2 \$ p' diem, on which
they refunded me \$9 on application having been
made by the 1st class passengers that 1 1/2 \$ p' day should
be refunded the victuals and lodgings given by the Com-
pany being too miserable, so that every one was ob-
liged to board & lodge on his own acct, it was fur-

she alleged that the woman, the man and the 2 children
who I: I here, were brought to their death by the bad
victuals and accommodations afforded by the Company.
It was today again very sultry and one could hardly
endure it in any other position than in a horizontal
one. The victuals at Mrs Quitrogo's were good enough
she gave us today turtle soup and turtle steak and fine
fried bananas and breadfruit. She is an excellent
woman and educates her children very nicely; she has
7 children, of whom the 2 lastborn trouble us a good
deal by their cries. Towards 4 p.m. I bought 2 Dore
pint bottles ale & porter at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. Dore also a
Dore good lemons and went at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m. with
2 musquito-indians who carried my baggage, to the
wharf of the steamer. Since it was threatening to
rain and the wharf was crowded with passen-
gers eager to start by the small steamer to the Brice-
son, I went with Mr Friedlander and another
young man in a small boat to the Brice-son
and we ~~lit~~ ^{went} right, because I had a good deal
of baggage and the rush for the steamer was so great
that probably I would not have got away before
10 p.m. had I remained there waiting. The
baggage was all put into the large saloon in pro-
miscuous profusion and owing to the rain out-
side the saloon was ^{soon} jammed full of passengers
and the heat insupportable, so that the reservoir
of sweet water in the saloon was soon emptied
and no more water to be got. Only when all
the passengers were on board the purser allotted down
the staterooms: I got N. 2 in stateroom N. 6
and we were 3 in one room, this steamer being
fitted out for transatlantic voyages the staterooms
are ~~far~~ below, provided with Bull-eye ~~lamps~~
and very uncomfortable; but since my room-
mate Mr Friedlander does not sleep on his side
we are only 2 occupants and make the best

of it. The deck is always crowded to excess by passengers of all 3 classes, though the steerage passengers are not allowed to come there, and it is often difficult to get a seat there on the benches.

16th Oct^r on board the Erics^{on}. This steamer was originally fitted out by the government of the United States to try out the Erics^{on}'s iron for the purpose to try the invention of Mr. Erics^{on} to propel with hot air and since the experiment proved to be unsuccessful she was provided with other machinery and fitted up as common ocean-steamer with wheels. But since the engines are not powerful enough she goes very slow and not more than 6 to 7 knots an hour, whereas it is 2000 miles from Greyhoun to New York. The steamer is still possessed by the same Company, which fitted her out for the experiment of Erics^{on}'s invention and the Capt. Lober is one of the largest shareholders. We saw this morning the Musqui to coast for 6 hours and last afterwards sight of the main land and passed great many fine islands.

17th Oct^r on board the Erics^{on}. We saw this morning continually the Musqui to coast which we pass at a distance of abt 4 miles and which is very beautiful. Among the passengers for whom I feel sympathy is Doctor Frederic Tim 23 Lower Baggat Street Dublin Ireland and Thi Lionicki, a German, who has been hospitalier for as Virginia Nevada and goes to Pennsylvania to be married. We are proceeding exceedingly slowly and hardly making 5 to 6 knots an hour. The arrangements and accommodations on board are most miserable. The water is literally undrinkable and one is hardly able to drink the coffee and tea which is made of it.

Sunday 8 Oct^r on board the Erics^{on}. I got up this morning at 4 in order to get some sort of a bath while they were washing the decks. The 3rd mate and the sailors were lathering about with the hose and only as they began to play the hose on the deck and so wash it. I then begged the 3rd mate to play the hose upon me for a couple of seconds but he peremptorily re-

fused. I then went up the wheelhouse and begged the Captain A. D. Lowber to order the 3^d mate to play the horn for 2 seconds upon me adding that I wanted it since I am cruelly suffering from prickly heat. But he refused with a curse saying: that he would be damned if he did it.

I avow that I never yet saw in any part of the world such a beast of a Captain as this animal is. In fact; all I hitherto saw and ^{experienced} since my arrival in America is perpetual cursing, roughness, lying, bragging, imposition, humbug, deceit, cheating, robbery, disorder, bad administration and I shudder at the mere idea of living with such a nation of cannibals for any length of time.

Not enough all the hardships and privations attending our long & tedious sea voyage and not enough all the imposition & deceit of the company, it is still our bad luck to have for Capt an animal like Lowber.

I applied afterwards to the steward who waits in my stateroom and who procured me from the washwater barrel of the 3^d class some water to pour over my body. We are today passing the gulf of Honduras and no land is in sight.

Monday 9th Octbr. This morning it was calm, thus not sufficient ventilation and no possibility to work more than 1 boiler; thus I went nearly all the day hardly more than 3 knots. Late in the afternoon sprang up a good breeze and we again went 4 to 5 knots. The great heat continues. I got this morning a good bath from the saltwater destined for the washing of the steerage passengers.

Have taken cold still on board the America on the Pacific in the heavy rain and am coughing frightfully; also the right ear has taken cold.

Tuesday 10th Octbr. Went today some times 3 sometimes 8 knots. It is now getting slightly cooler. I got this morning from the steward a bucket full of seawater for a bath. We saw this afternoon the island of Cuba. We pass through the straits of Florida. The weather continues very fine. We are since yesterday in the Gulf of Mexico having passed yesterday morning the point of Yucatan. Among the passengers is

max: Laurentian, a native of Vienna, who has been for a number of years in Nicaragua, occupying himself with making maps of all the petty republics. He says that Costa Rica has no more than 150,000 inhabitants; Nicaragua 350,000; Salvador 350,000; Honduras 340,000; Guatemala 1 million. There are in Costa Rica on the Rio Frio a tribe of wild Guadalupe Indians who are very hostile. There are besides in Costa Rica the Chiriqui Indians. Heat of the Gulfstream 86°

I had taken cold again this morning on the right ear and took accordingly from the ship's doctor some cartridges according to Professor Trochsch prescription, which gave me instantaneously some relief. Wednesday 11 Octbr. Beautiful weather; very hot. Have pain in the right ear and am syringing with soap-water; have taken cold. This evening the Black-Stewarts took away all the pillows from the passengers who had taken them on deck to sleep. This produced great disturbance in my stateroom 38° heat in the day & 96° in the night. Temperature of the Gulfstream 85°.

Thursday 12th Octbr. The great heat continues and the nights are literally insupportable. When I turn in at night I put on dry night clothes, but scarcely am in bed I am just as wet as if I had been dipped in water; an hour afterwards I change clothes again and again they are wet; and thus, to lie all night in wet clothes is very awkward & unwholesome; to increase my misery my ears are never quite well and my whole body is covered with prickly heat, just as if I had the small pox and it is itching very badly; besides I feel always exceedingly lousy in the hot climate; the water is warm and undrinkable; everything is dirty & miserable & stinky. I am surrounded by a society of adventurers which is anything but attractive or interesting. never water enough to wash, always dirty towels & dirty bed clothes; night & day I hear continually around me the wails of squaw children.

56 and the frivolous talk of the american ladies, who have no common sense & no education but nevertheless imagine themselves the cleverest in the world, they educate their children so that a boy of 7 years is as saucy and speaks to men of age with as much insolence as a perfectly uneducated rascal of twenty. The steamer is full of vermin and besides she is the most disgusting & miserable boat I ever saw. Our victuals are wretched, during the day I am ~~for~~ sweating just as if I were continually in a vapour bath, and all I cannot conceive is how, in spite of all these miseries so well known to me by former experience, I cannot quietly stay at home and enjoy all comforts of life, of which I see no trace in travelling and particularly not in my travels in the tropics. Whilst I am bound to be satisfied here with a ~~small~~ sort of a sweat-bath in an unwholesome, stinky, dirty, wet & narrow stateroom, in which the small disposable space is occupied by 7 or 8 trunks and with a ^{sooty} band of rough uneducated adventurers whose continual curses annoy me in the highest degree I could enjoy life at home in large splendid saloons well aired & well furnished where I have good servants and every thing in my own way. If I should ever learn to curse, my first curse would be on my misfortune to travel in the tropics & particularly in the tropics in America. In fact my sufferings are so great ever since I left San Francisco that even the grand beauties of the luxuriant tropical vegetation in Nicaragua and Costarica make no impression on me and I wished myself thousands of miles more to the north.

I shall always remember the insolence of a saucy boy of 7 years, who insisted today to take away from a German gentleman a stool which ~~did~~ not even belong to him. ^{Temperature of the Gulf Stream} 84° air 188°

We passed to night the lighthouse called: Light of Key West, built on a small island about 8 miles from Florida Long 81. Lat 24.30 We saw today numerous sailing vessels.

Friday 13th Octbr. We are since 2 days in the Gulf Stream and go now 8 to 9 knots; we passed today at 8 a.m. some well timbered islands near the coast of Florida and among others that which has the Light Cavalron; are steering now N.N.W. by S. It was today again exceedingly hot & sultry. In order to pass the time I play chess which affords me a very great amusement though I have not played it in 33 years. To night Dr. Brockelbank of Secessionist principles, who had already before insulted a negro steward and had been near getting a licking, who besides had yesterday insulted a lady, kicked again with the foot the negro who waits at his table, whereupon the latter struck him twice in the face. ~~and then he was~~ Temperature of Gulf Stream 83°; air 88°.

Saturday 13th Octbr. This morning heavy rain. I hear again well with the right ear. At breakfast the Captain rose and read a paper wherein he excused the negro who had struck Brockelbank in self defense and threatened the latter to exclude him from the Cabin if he made again a scandal or to put him immediately under arrest if even that should fail to bring him to reason.

I shall not buy of the U.S. debt because its payment is altogether at the mercy of political parties. Temperature of the water in the Gulf Stream today 82°.

We are proceeding nicely with fine wind & sailing — together with the stream — 10 & 12 knots an hour. Had today several heavy showers of rain.

Sunday 14th Octbr. Last night it was for the first time cool & refreshing & the thermometer ^{this morning} came down to 78° in the air & 81° in the ^{water} Gulf Stream. We have lost the current of the Gulf Stream since some days. We had this afternoon and evening very heavy showers of rain and the

58 wind increased at the same time to a gale from the W. so that we went 11, 12 & even 13 knots an hour.

Monday 15th Octbr. Although the window was shut in our stateroom the thermometer indicated this morning only 70°. The wind abated today gradually but nevertheless we had very rough sea and only made from 5 to 6 1/2 hr. all day. Weather fine but cold. I am in the highest degree disgusted with these amer. steamers as well as with the company on board, among whom are but very few who deserve to be called gentlemen and ladies. We are today 33 days out and I have been able to make a bet that we shall be in New York before Friday 9 a.m. for a bottle of wine. I felt very ill and lazy and ~~despondent~~ in at 7 p.m.

Tuesday 16th Octbr. Dr Brockelbank opened last night our window and thus we had good air.

The thermometer indicated this morning 68°.

Fine Weather. We go 7 knots; passed Cape Hatteras this morning at 4: I feel very feverish and went to bed today at 3 o'clock.

Wednesday 17 Octbr. I passed a terrible night and often suspected I would never see daylight again. I had a frightful fever and it always appeared to me as if my head were cut to pieces; in the beginning heavy chills then again an intolerable heat. I applied to day at the advice of our ~~physician~~ to the Irish doctor Pim to our ship doctor ~~take~~ for a purgative and he gave me a pill assuring that there was no calomel whatever in it. I vomited and purged very much; turned in at 1 p.m. and had to suffer cruelly and particularly in the head.

Thursday 18th Octbr. We were all night near the land & floated this morning close to the shore towards Sandy Hook the entrance to the harbour of New York. Though I was very sick and helpless I enjoyed very much the really magnificent scenery of the coast covered with beautiful farms and groves of trees. The entrance

to the harbour is provided with some 5 or 6 very strong forts. After having passed through the entrance the panorama is exceedingly grand and magnificent to the right is Long island and to the left is Staten island both of which are covered with splendid country seats and gardens. all Staten island is so completely covered with villas that it looks like a large town, the villas are of wood and of stone and ~~some of them~~ the majority of them is magnificent. they gave still a stinky breakfast on board the steamer, of which however I did not partake though I had not eaten anything for several days. From Sandy Hook off we saw the city of New York stopt half-way for the sanitary commission to investigate whether the ship were free from pestilential diseases. Arrived at the dock at 9 a.m. The turning out was as brutal and as great an imposition as the whole voyage was from the beginning to the end, ^{there were} almost perpendicular stairs on which passengers had to descend with their baggage afterwards a band of hackmen who pounce upon the foreigners; I took a carriage by myself but scarcely had I got in when the rogue demanded \$5 to be paid in advance. I was too sick to get out and look for cheaper coaches, therefore paid and drove to the 5th Avenue hotel which is said to be the largest and best in the city. Found it all full but still they managed to accommodate me until a decent room would be vacant. Telegraphed farthwith from the hotel to Janssen Schmick & Ruperty to send my letters to the hotel & also an experienced homoeopathic physician. I had an unquenchable thirst and drunk buckets full of water; took a warm bath, by 2 p.m. Mr Janssen sent me my letters by young Mr Merck son to the late Ernest Merck and sent word that he knew no homoeopathic physician but proposed to send me his physician an allopath, to which I consented being very sick. The doctor came at abt 3 1/2 p.m. and examined me most carefully on the naked body to see whether I was affected in the lungs or in the liver; he found that I had strong bronchitis and gave me a sweet medicine to relieve the cough. At abt 6 p.m. came our old friend Janssen and in spite of my sufferings and of my being in bed I had much interest in his conversation; he has not altered much. He left me at 7 and came back

60 at 10 1/2 when at his remonstrances they gave me the good room No. 121, which is large and well furnished. Janssen insisted I should eat supper; they brought soup, oysters, chicken, tea etc but with difficulty I could swallow one oyster and a little piece of bread & 2 small cups of tea. This supper and most likely the oyster produced a heavy diarrhea which gave me considerable relief & I slept somewhat better until morning.

New York 20th Octbr. I feel to day a great relief but am getting some appetite; had for breakfast oysters, vealsteak, eggs and tomatoes and for dinner fish soup, fish, rice and fruit. I am still too sick to ride or walk out.

Nueva York 26 Octubre. Despues de haber escrito lo que precede he estado muy enfermo durante 6 dias y aun ahora no estoy todavía fuera de peligro. El mismo Viernes 20 corriente por la tarde cayó muy enfermo y amparóse de me una calentura intermitente, 4 o 5 horas tenía un frío como se fuese puesto ~~sobre~~ nudo sobre un pedazo de hielo y no podía calentarme aunque fuese cubierto de una masa de mantas espesas de lana, mientras las 4 o 5 horas siguientes tenía la calentura caliente y sudaba como si estuviese en un baño à vapor. La calentura fría cambiaba continuamente con la calentura caliente y en el uno y en el otro estado estaba siempre atormentado por unos dolores de cabeza que no me permitían levantar la cabeza y por una sed que no podía mitigar por mas agua fría que yo tragaba. Por desgracia no tenía ninguno para darme el agua y debia siempre levantarme para sacarla de la fuente que se halla en un rincón del quarto; no podía comer la mas minima cosa durante 3 dias. Como hasta entonces el doctor no habia creído que tuviese la calentura y como el vino el Sabado muy tarde, como creia que el me descuidaba y como yo algunas veces estaba en el paroxysmo della calentura y muy irritado y excitado yo le dije palabras muy asperas (groserias), que segun mi parecer llenamente merecia. Entonces incho su tratamiento y me administró 3 dias de seguida pildoras de quina. 3 a las 9 de la noche 2 a las 11; 3 a las 7 de la mañana y 2 a las 9 y por consiguiente 10 pild.

ras cada dia) y ademas una polvora, el 4^o dia cansó 61
 pero hoy, el 5^{to} dia, me dió de nuevo 10 paldoras. La ca-
 lentura apacaba - minoraba poco a poco pero los dolores en
 la cabeza continuaban siempre sin disminucion hasta que
 el doctor examinó el Martes 24 corr: mi spleen, mi liver
 y mi hígado y hallandolos hinchados me aconsejó que
 me hiciese poner ^{cupplings} ventositas. por consiguiente hice venir
 un cirujano que me puso 5 ^{cupplings} en la una y 5 en
 la otra parte. **Q**uél mismo dia a las 10 1/2 por la mañana
 tuve el grande honor de recibir la visita de la Sra Ma-
 ria Janssen con sus 2 hermosísimos hijos Frederico y
 Francisco. I felt much better after the cupplings, so
 that on Wednesday 25th Octbr I got up and could walk
 a little in my room. Already on Saturday 21st inst Mr
 Janssen had procured me a servant at the rate of 4^{ff} a
 day, who styled himself nurse and pretended to be of
 english descent though his dialect betrayed him to be
 an irishman, his name was Martin. I got by the
 doctors order yesterday another ^{evening} dose of 5 quinine pills and
 had to take 5 more this morning. I felt today strong enough
 to walk with my servant in the city and to drive in the
 stage down to the english consulate to get a certificate
 for J. Hy I. etc. I have every morning and sometimes also
 in the evening the visit of Mr Janssen.
 Friday 27 Octbr. I got last night my hotel-acct amounting
 in 7 days to more than 76^{ff}. they had charged me 7^{ff} a
 day for board and lodging, besides extra at enormous prices
 everything I had received in my room and finally 2 1/2 ^{ff} a
 day for the board of my servant though the man never
 ate a piece of bread in the hotel; but this latter item
 I succeeded in deducting. I went to day all on foot to
 Mr Janssen Schmidt & Repertis's office but did not find
 Janssen there; went to the office of the Havana Steamers
 and then home. In the evening Mr Janssen came with his
 wife and children to the hotel to convey me to their house
 which is a splendid mansion on 5th Avenue. Below only
 parlour & Dining room, on the 2^d floor 2 large rooms,
 bath, waterclosets etc and 2 small cabinets, on the
 3^d floor again 2 rooms & 2 cabinets, bath, watercloset
 On all floors an opening which leads down to the kitchen
 in the cellar and by which the victuals & plates are drawn
 up; on the 4th floor are equally 2 rooms & 2 cabinets occu-
 pied by the servants; there is also on the same floor water-
 closet & bath. All the rooms of the 1st & 2^d story are
 beautifully furnished and fitted up; there are splen-

62 I'd mirrors with gilded frames, which alone would cost
now 8/m^{ff} and which Mr Janßen on purchasing the house
got for 2/m^{ff}; the walls are covered with magnificent
tapestries, the floors with rich carpets, the windows with
luxuriant silken curtains; all the furniture is equally
rich and beautiful; the walls are ornamented with
a great many splendid oil paintings, among which are
some as dear as 600^{ff}. nearly all are of the Dutch
school. besides copies of bas reliefs of Thorwaldsen etc
Mr Janßen & his wife sleep on the 2^d floor alongside
of their 2 eldest boys Francis & Frederic, each of whom
has a large separate bed; the little Henry, who has
been baptised after me, sleeps with the nurse on the
3^d floor. They have 7 servants and pay to the females
10^{ff} a month. They bought the house in 1856 for 23/m^{ff}
and it is now worth 80/m^{ff}. Every thing has risen
in value at the same rate and the great dearth has par-
ticularly begun since the commencement of the war
All the expenses of the latter having remained in the
country & enriched the nation, there are now immense
amounts of capital in the hands of the people, besides
trade and intercourse flourish now to a never before
known degree and in spite of the ever growing immigra-
tion there is all over the country such a scarcity of hands
that it is not ^{often} easy to get a sufficient number
of labourers even at 3 r. 4^{ff} a day and in consequence
of this working of all the mines in these eastern
States are being or have been shaft. Under these cir-
cumstances every body is amply prepared and most
willing to pay the enormous taxes. Mr Janßen puts
down the country's debt at abt 2500.000000^{ff} and the
interest to be paid at 130 millions annually but I
fancy it is much more.

The 5th Avenue where our hotel is and where Mr
Janßen lives is only inhabited by the money. arist-
ocracy and there live in that street more than 100
millionaires and ^(among them) more than 50 who possess from
30 to 50 millions. Thousands of omnibusses splendidly
fitted up cross the immense city, of 1 million of
inhabitants, from early till late in all directions and
except in Broadway, rails are laid in all streets and
many hundreds of railway cars dragged by horses
join & connect all parts of the city. I see all the
cars and omnibusses continually full although they

are following up one another in an almost uninterrupted line and this testifies more than anything else the immense traffic. In the shops here they have only one price and the shopkeepers and their clerks are so independent that if I offer them a trifle less than they ask they take the goods away saying that they won't even speak to such a man as me.

Saturday 28 Octbr. I went to day with my servant on foot to Mr. Janssens office and took 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ in gold for the journey to Canada. I walked through Wall Street, where more business is done in one day than in all Russia in a year. it is only occupied by Banks and offices of the richest married men. The crowd on the trottoirs in Broad way is as dense as that on the Boulevard in Paris. I dined today again at Mr. Janssens.

New York 29 Octbr. I dined today at 2 1/2 p.m. with Mr. Janssen and we took after dinner ^{in an open carriage} a drive in the vast Central-park, which covers 99 acres and is beautifully laid out at an expense of from 15 to 20 millions $\frac{1}{2}$. Although the ground is rocky several lakes, canals and ponds have been cut out in it and are filled with water. ~~bridges~~ hundreds of bridges lead over them and one of them costs 1 1/2 million $\frac{1}{2}$. When the trees have grown up this park will be one of the finest ^{& richest} in the world. Mrs. Janssen is of an Arabian gelic beauty and one of the kindest and best-hearted ladies I & ever had the good fortune to get acquainted with; she is now again in good hopes and expects her delivery in March next.

Niagara-falls Mont. eagle. Hotel 31 Octbr. 65. Having paid an additional Hotel-bill of abt 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ to my servant I started from New York yesterday morning at 7 1/2 by the cars on the Hudson River Railway, which runs as far as Albany continuously ~~on it~~ along the right bank of the river and often for a distance even through the water. The road is double and built as solid as any in England; there is only one class, and thus one cannot choose one's company and it was my bad luck to have very poor & bad society. passengers sit by 2 on each bench; in the middle of the cars is a passage; the benches are on both sides of same. The cars were always jammed full of passengers that is to say all seats were always taken. In each

car is a stove, a watercloset & drinking water.
It was very cold and we saw a great deal of snow
near the road. The Hudson river is abt $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad
and very beautiful and majestic. its left bank is
formed of an almost continual perpendicular rocky
wall of 100 to 150 ft high. Only ~~just~~ the day be-
fore yesterday a terrific Disaster happened on this
river; the boiler of the steamer "St John" from Albany
exploded and many people of both sexes were scal-
led to death or badly wounded. We crossed at Albany, the
capital of the State of New York, in a ferry boat
and went thence ~~and~~ always on the right bank of the
Mohawk river as far as Utica, where we got ~~at~~
at 5 p.m. a cold dinner, not having had any thing
since 6 a.m. We went thence by way of Syracuse and
Rochester to the Niagara-falls, where we arrived at
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the night. I got a front room, whence I have
a good view of the American-falls and hear most
distinctly the thundering noise of both these and the
Horse-shoe-falls. This morning after breakfast I
crossed on foot ~~the~~ for 25 cts the Niagara-Suspen-
sion bridge, which is 200 ft long, 24 wide & 250 ft
above the river; engaged on the Canadian side a car-
riage with 2 horses the driver an Irishman, promised to
conduct me to the falls and ~~show~~ ^{show} them and to show me
every thing for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{I paid for toll 25 cents}. We went for 2 m. along the bank of
the mighty stream Niagara which dashed its waters for-
ward with immense fury. I saw the spot near the
American-falls where the celebrated acrobat Blondin
went from the Canadian to the American side of the
Niagara a distance of abt 650 ft and abt 250 ft above
the water. The driver stops at the Museum of ~~Plum~~
just opposite the American falls, whence — and par-
ticularly from the observatory in the upper part of
the house — also a splendid view is obtained of the
great Horse-shoe falls, which are conjectured to ~~throw~~
down a volume of water 20 to 21 feet deep and
 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad making 100 millions of tons an hour
the height of the fall is 154 feet. The made me put on
oiled cloth and indian rubber shoes and ~~came~~ guided
by a negro I went on a narrow path below the Ta-
ble Rock and under part of the Horse shoe fall
the view was awfully grand; the curtain of water then

fell 90 ft from above my head to 70 ft below my feet
 was abt 20 ft thick. I was stunned by the deafening roar
 that issued from the misty vortex at my feet. I went
 then back to Barnetts and stood for an hour lost in
 admiration by looking on the wonderful falls, whose
 spray rises in white clouds thousands of feet high.
 The American falls opposite Barnetts are 900 ft wide
 and 163 ft high. they appear to be only 3 ft deep;
 their aspect is hardly less imposing than that of the
 Horseshoe falls. The museum is but small but con-
 tains many interesting objects and particularly the
 mummy of an ancient Egyptian warrior splendidly
 preserved, with long hair and beard, in fact the best I
 ever saw. I went thence to I had to pay to Barnett
 1 1/4 \$ in gold for the walk under the falls and the museum,
 Went thence to the ^{paid again 25 Cents for bath} Turning Spring 2 1/2 m. above the
 Horseshoe falls (entrance 35 Cents); the water is
 charged with sulphuretted hydrogen gas and takes
 fire when a light is applied to it & burns with
 a pale, bluish flame; I could hold my hand in the
 flame without its burning me. Went thence home for
 dinner. had dispute with the driver who demanded 3 \$
 in gold whilst I gave only 2 \$ pretending that he was
 only entitled to 1 \$; wanted to submit the matter to
 police where I accompanied him, but the fellow
 fearing the consequences gave way. Dined at 1 p.m.
 went after dinner on foot on the American shore of
 the Niagara river, saw immense and splendid ~~falls~~
 which are now shut up; engaged a gig for 25 Cts the
 driver promising to show me all Goat- and Luna Island
 Had to pay again 25 Cts bridge toll to Goat Island,
 which is covered with a wild vegetation. there is a
 good road on which we drove to Luna Island. bridge
 the latter island borders the American falls, which are
 seen thence to great advantage together with a splendid
 rainbow; this island appears to tremble. Just above
 the falls are 2 small and 1 somewhat larger island.
 an acrobat, of the name of Farina, wanted to go
 last year on stilts across the river abt 20 ft above
 the falls. but 1 of the stilts broke and he was pre-
 cipitated into the roaring stream; but he fell by
 accident into a deep hole whence he by clasp-
 ing to protruding edges of rock under the water he suc-

66
ceeded in reaching the larger of the small islands, where he had to suffer 2 days and 1 night in a hopeless situation until at last he was rescued.

W. drove to the other end of Goat Island, whence I went down to Terrapin Tower, built on a piece of rock on the very brink of the great Horseshoe fall; it is 45 ft high; a bridge leads thither on scattered pieces of rock. The view thence is very magnificent; above the rapids roll towards you in wild tumult; the green water of the immense falls at your feet, below you the roaring caldron of spray and beyond the river with its deep banks; in fact the whole range of the Horseshoe and the American falls themselves. At an additional 1 1/2% I went with the driver back to Barnett's - museum, where I enjoyed for one hour more the beautiful sight of both falls, got a photograph made of the American falls with my portrait on it and bought several fine stereoscopic and other photographic views. I went then home; took with me as far as the Suspension bridge Mr Barnett, who is a very fine and learned man and has travelled a great deal. I had to pay 8 Cts gold toll and 63 Cts paper bridgemaney. The Niagara - river joins Lake Erie with Lake Ontario.

Toronto in Canada 1st Nov^r 1865. I left this morning at 7 1/2 by Rail for Toronto, where I arrived by 11 1/2 a.m. W. passed the Niagara suspension - bridge and I got a last glimpse of both the American and the Horseshoe waterfalls. the road goes almost continually along the shore of Lake Ontario and passes Hamilton, where the proud and clever Janey W. Her lives now with one of her younger sisters, who is married to a merchant there. I am told that Janey is going to establish there a school. In Hamilton we went into the cars of the Grand Trunk. Railway. The land in Canada is but little cultivated as compared to that in the U. S. and the traffic on the Railroads is consequently but small. The quality of the land is excellent and were it not for the long winters the emigration to Canada would be very large. Toronto is laid out on a grand scale

as if it were destined to have one day a million of inhabitants. ^{it has now 60000} the streets are broad and provided with broad trottoirs. There are a great many fine buildings, among which I serve note the Governor's palace and the vast building of the University, which is situated in a park and erected in a gothic style. Mr W. Iden's 3^d daughter is married in Montreal and he as well as his wife died suddenly in spring 1854 leaving large debts. I stopped for dinner at the Revere-house and left in the evening at 6 by the Great Trunk Railway for Montreal. We passed as far as Kingston continually along Lake Ontario. I had taken a ticket for the sleeping-car by paying 50^{cts} extra. Passage from Niagara falls to Toronto 2 1/2\$ in greenbacks and thence to Montreal 9 1/2\$ in gold. They made up a bed for me but I slept very little.

Montreal 2nd Nov^r. I arrived here this morning at 11 and took lodgings at the St Lawrence-Hall, where victuals are most excellent but rooms very poor and bad. Board 3\$ in gold p^r dien. It was today a rainy day and I therefore went in the street-railway cars all over the city in order to see it. Montreal has 100,000 inhabitants though by its vast extent it appears to contain many more. It contains a vast number of magnificent public and private buildings and a great many splendid churches. There is a theater here but - strange to say - they only represent there in summer and not in winter. The type of the people I see here convinces me that I am not any more in the U. S., because I do not see any more the sharp cunning american faces but the solid, steady and pious faces of scotchmen and englishmen. There are a great many frenchmen here, but they have more or less adopted the manners & customs of their scotch & english brethren. I see here a great many beautiful female faces. After luncheon I took a hackney-coach and got myself conducted to the great tubular bridge which has been laid across the St Lawrence river by the engineers Stephenson and Robt. it is 1 3/4 mile long and is laid on 24 pillars of granite. it was erected in 1859 at a cost of \$6300000. It expands 7 feet in the heat of the summer & when the heavy loaded cars pass it shows on each 250 feet a pressure of 1/4 inch. The river is but shallow except in the channel, which is 350 to 400 ft broad by 24 ft deep.

The french here speak a dialect mixed with english,

which it is not altogether easy to understand.

I drove from the bridge in the same hackney coach - fare in all $2\frac{1}{2}$ £ in gold - to the steeple-races, which took place to lay a good distance out of town; I had to pay $1\frac{1}{4}$ £ for entry. It did not interest me much because it was cold and rainy; there were hardly more than 50 spectators, among whom very high bets were made. I do not well understand this mania for betting. In the evening after dinner I drove to Mr James Ferrier 100 Alexander street with whom & with whose family I had travelled in ¹⁸⁵² 1859 in Egypt & to Jerusalem. He & his wife, both of whom look now much younger than they did 7 years ago, highly rejoiced to see their old friend and insisted I should stay with them a couple of days, which however I most presumptuously declined. Then they insisted I should at least come back at 9 in the evening to supper since their daughter Mary, now married to Mr James Torrens, would always regret not having seen me. He gave me his & his wife's portraits as well as that of his son, who was with them in Egypt and who is now clergyman. He also made me a present of his biography, from which I see with astonishment what a wonderful man he is; he only carried here on a grocer's business for 12 years and then retired, 35 years old, in 1835, with a fortune of 120,000 £ and ever since that time he only works for others being continually elected to places of honor as Director of Colleges, asylums, as ~~member~~ senator for parliament since 1847 as Director of the Great Trunk Railway and by his great deal of energy and sound reason he gives every where the fullest satisfaction and for instance the Great Trunk Railway, which was bankrupt and hardly paid 50,000 £ weekly when he became its Director in 1850 gives now already 150,000 £ weekly. I came back at 9 p.m. when I saw the whole family; his daughter Mary pleased me as much as ever before as also her husband Mr Torrens who has black hair and is a very handsome man; these latter have 2 boys, the one called James Ferrier Torrens and the other James Torrens Torrens. Mrs Ferrier is suffering from deafness. The elder daughter is married to a former clerk of Mr Ferrier of the name of Mr Fortune

Mr Furlane. They are very nice & goodhearted people and I separated from them with sincere regret; but I love them so much that I thought the sooner we separate the better it would be for me. Their house is 2 stories high ^{granite} surrounded by a garden with a hot house annexed.

Boston in Massachusetts 4th Novbr 1865. I left Montreal yesterday morning at 8 1/2. we passed at a rate of 15 m an hour the great Tubular bridge. We went by way of St John's into the State of Vermont, passed Albans, Burlington, Morpellier, Concord in New Hampshire Dowell in Massachusetts and arrived at 11 p.m. at Boston where I stay at Parker's House, a fine but awfully dear hotel, where I have to pay 60¢ for a roast-beef, 20¢ for soup, 60¢ for oysters etc 50¢ for a pint of ale etc. I drove this morning in the street railcars all through the city, which contains 160,000 inhabitants and splendid buildings. I visited also the museum

el cual contiene muchas bellas cosas y entre otras un animal de dos pies de largo, cuyo ^{mitad} parte inferior es pescado y la mitad superior es hombre con cabeza cubierta de cabellos, orejas, dientes muy fuertes y semejantes a las del perro, manos con cinco dedos provistos de uñas de hombre; dice una inscripcion que este monstruo ha sido comprado por un capitán de buque sobre la costa de Japon y exhibido por el en Londra. Hay todo genero de curiosidades como tambien hermosa coleccion de figuras de cera y muchos cuadros de mas o menos valor. Llovia todo el dia sin ^{la} interrupcion y por eso no podia marchar a pie y debia limitarme a pasearme en los carruages de los ferro-carretillos. En uno de aquellos carruages atravesé el rio a la parte de la ciudad llamada East Boston. Partí de Boston a las 8 1/2 de la tarde con direccion a Nueva York; tome cama en el carruaje para dormir, pero por el mucho ruido no pude acertar a dormir. Llegamos a las 6 por la mañana y acerté de alquilar un coche para 1\$ para conducirme a la fonda de la 5^a avenida, donde me dieron un quarto al 4^{to} alto para \$7 diarios.

Nueva York 8 Noviembre. Ayer escribí casi todo el dia; por la tarde vino a me el amigo Jansen con quien fui a su casa para beber el the con su familia. Hoy fui al fotografo Johnston para hacer me hacer fotografias y fui despues al escritorio de Jansen Schmitt.

29 y Rupert, donde recibí con alegría una carta de mi querido hijo Sergio. Fui por la tarde a las 5 al baño ruso, que es arreglado según diversamente lo loquieren Rusia. Debía acostarme en el cuarto del vapor sobre una tavola colocada bajo el cielo raso y después de haber transpirado allí una hora debía ponerme bajo una lluvia de agua fría, después transpirar de nuevo media hora y entonces baño en agua de 50° en una grande cuba; he olvidado de decir que después de haber transpirado la primera vez y antes de ponerme bajo la lluvia el criado me acepilló todo el cuerpo con un cepillo grueso. No me sentia bene después del baño y no podía dormir la noche; la orina era casi como leche.

Nueva York 7 Nov. He compensado mi pasaje sobre el vapor Vera Cruz que saldrá mañana a las 3 de la tarde para la Habana; el precio es \$50 en oro. Hoy a las 3 1/4 por la tarde vino a la fonda la Señora & Maria Janssen con su carruaje para mostrarme los almacenes los & mas ricos y importantes; mostrárame primeramente el almacén de menudeo (en détail) de los Sres. A. J. Stewart & Co, en el cual hay 500 dependientes y jornaleros para la confección y la venta de todo género de vestidas de mujer y de hombre; el almacén comprende 5 altos; visitamos después el almacén chino, en el cual hay todo género de curiosidades chinas y japonesas pero a precios altísimos; por ejemplo una caja de marfil la cual compré en Canton para \$17 cuesta aquí \$120 — y todo en esta proporción.

Visitamos después el vasto almacén de joyería de Oall, Black & Co, & el cual es verdaderamente riquísimo y hermosísimo; hay allí obras exquisitas del arte francés en bronce, oro y plata; relojes, cuadras, lampas a precios altísimos; mostraron a nosotros los dependientes un vaso de bronce, trabajado con arte exquisito, que una Señora americana habia comprado, para servirle de escupidero, para \$350 —. Estaba expuesto allí un memorial de plata dorada de un valor de \$400 destinado como ~~para~~ regalo al Sr. Cunard & el contrator del ferrocarril Atlantic & Great Western.

Fuimos despues al inmenso almacen de A. T. Stewart & Co donde se vende solamente en grueso; comprende 5 ~~piso~~ ^{etage} altos llenos de todo genero de manufacturas extranjeras y ^{manufactures} ~~del pais~~; hay alli forros de pieles y telas, botones ^{boutons} y hebillas paños y sedas. Estan empleados en este almacen 400 dependientes en cuyo numero figuran 40 empleados en el escritorio del almacen. Se vende en este almacen para 37 millones pesos en el año. Uno de los gefes del almacen me dejo conducir por un dependiente por todos los altos; subimos por una especie de ferro-carriel en pocos momentos hasta el quinto alto y bajamos despues sobre las escaleras ordinarios de un alto al otro; el almacen de las telas esta en la cueva o bodega. El nombre de aquel gefe de almacen es Anson. G. Brown. Al tercero alto hay un pequeño escritorio privado en to el cual vi di el Sr. Stewart propietario de una fortuna de \$40 millones; esta en edad de 65 o 67 años y parece muy flaco y debil por to el mucho trabajo en ademan o postura asentado. No tiene ni hijos ni parientes y su inmensa fortuna lo dejara pobre. Oclermente a los pobres o al estado. Es venido a Nueva York como maestro de escuela en 1821 y en el año siguiente ha emprendido un pequenísimo almacen sobre Broadway sin tener una idea del comercio. Ocupa su casa casi un cuartel entero. Fuimos despues al oficio de Janßen, Schmidt & Ruperti y tomamos Janßen con nosotros quien me mostro Wallstreet donde me mostro el interior de varios Bancos arreglados con mucha orden, cuyos botigas con los metales y papeles de valor estan colocados bajo la colle y de tal modo que pueden ser llenados de agua en pocos momentos en caso de rebellion. Mostróme tambien el Settling-Office en el cual los Bancos arreglan cada dia por tarde sus cuentas y el trafico es tan inmenso que la suma del arreglamiento diario monta a 100 millones \$. Mostróme tambien la Aduana, en la cual el cobro o la cobranza diaria monta a medio millon de pesos ^{en oro} quando hace buen tiempo y a cerca 125 millones en el año. Como todos los derechos deben ser pagados en oro la demanda porra este metal y su alto premio proviene principalmente de los derechos. Los emprerstitos o deudas de los Estados Unidos (inclusivamente del papel moneda de que hay cerca 650 millones \$) montan a cerca de 2700 millones y los intereses a 139 millones, mientras que la renta del pais de derechos, impuestos etc monta a 500 millones \$. Terminan en Wall Street 2 o 3 calles en las cuales no hay que corredores de fondos publicos

Alcoba de Wallstreet y en los contornos del puerto no hay que
inmensos almacenes de generos coloniales (groceries) donde
se vende en grueso. Janssen me mostró allí el almacén
de Sturges, Bennett & Co quienes importan o compran y ven-
den cada año cerca 300,000 sacos de Café. El puerto se
extiende 3 millas y está lleno de buques y vapores con
destinacion a todas partes del mundo. Hay aquí Bolsas
separadas para los granos, el Aceite de Piedra, los Cafés,
los Fondos, los Cambios etc. Del otro lado de Broad-
way no hay sino almacenes de manufacturas y se dis-
tingue entre los otros el inmenso almacén de
Claplin, Mellen & Co, quienes no tienen sino manu-
facturas fabricadas en el país y han vendido el año pa-
sado por 42 millones de pesos; ocupa su casa un cuar-
tel entero. Fácil se sabe exactamente la suma del tráfico
de cada uno por los derechos o impuestos que pagan
sobre las ventas. Es aquí muy caro el alquiler y se paga
a Broadway por una casa de 3 o 4 altos y de 25 pies de
frente 25/m\$, o 1000\$ por pie, de alquiler.

Volví con Janssen y su mujer a su casa, comimos
puntas y J. acompañóme después a mi fonda.

A bordo del vapor Vera Cruz 10 Noviembre 1865.

Antes de ayer por la mañana hice remendar mi baúl
(cuesta 2 1/2\$) y empaqueté después mis efectos y fui
a las 11 1/4 al vapor para embarcar mi equipaje. Almorzé
después para 2\$20 y fue al escritorio de Janssen, quien
me acompañó al vapor. Precisamente a las 3 sa-
limos del hermosísimo puerto de N.Y., pasamos de
nuevo entre Staten Island y Long Island y las fortalezas
de Sandy Hook y entramos en el mar. No había que
45° de calor y teníamos muy frío paseándonos sobre
el puente. Hay a bordo pocos pasajeros y estamos bien
acomodados; estoy junto en el mismo camarote con
el Capitan Jeffray Iceales, hombre de bien y viejo viajero
con quien fui el año pasado de Suva a Calcutta y quien
está empleado de los aseguradores Lloyd de Londres.

Hay además algunos cubanos, muchos alemanes
y algunos americanos. Ya subió ayer la temperatura
a 60 y hoy tenemos 70° en la sombra. Tenemos un
tiempo hermosísimo; la temperatura del agua es 70°; to-
mó hoy un baño por lo que el barbero toma 50 en oro.
11 Novbre. ya ayer por la noche se levantó un temporal

A 8
espantoso que duraba toda la noche y todo el día de hoy ¹⁷³
haciendo balancear el vapor de modo que a menudo las olas
lavan el puente y hacen imposible de pasearse allí. Tenemos
también muchos enfermos ^{de la marea}. Por dicha tenemos el temporal por
ahor de modo que hacemos 10 nodos p^a hora. He tomado
mi baño a mediodía, era la temperatura del agua 75°.
Lo que indica que estamos en la corriente del golfo de Me-
jico.

12 noviembre. (Sábado) El temporal continúa y según
toda apariencia va creciendo. Lo pero por dicha viene
del norte de modo que nos ayuda y vamos 10 nodos por
hora. La noche pasada uno de los ocho caballos machos
que tenemos a bordo saltó se desató ('destaco') y saltó en
el mar donde naturalmente se ahogó inmediatamente.
A pesar de los temporales me siento bastante ~~destado~~ aquí a bordo
como un príncipe. Después de todas las miserias que he
padecido viniendo de la California. Las toallas para en-
jugarse las manos, las servilletas, los platillos todo
es limpio a bordo y no podemos ~~lamentar~~ tan quejarnos
tampoco de los alimentos ('del manjar'). Tenemos excelente
salmon, atún, patatas, tomates, sopas (menestras), cordero,
cordero asado, uva etc.

13 Nov. El temporal continúa con furia; se ha mudado
hoy al oeste y hace balancear el vapor mucho de modo
que muchos pasajeros se han mareado. Además hay lluvia
de modo que no se puede quedarse o asentarse sobre el
puente. Hoy no he podido tomar baño porque no hay agua
en la caja. El buque baila mucho.

14 Nov. Hoy es un tiempo claro y sereno pero
hay todavía mucho viento y bailamos todavía mucho.
Estamos tan cerca de la costa y el mar es tan poco
profundo que podemos continuamente medir la profun-
didad del mar. Vemos siempre la costa de Florida y
sobre ella 2 grandes buques naufragados. Pasamos tam-
bien el farol de Sombreros. Tome un baño.

La Habana 15 Nov. Cuando me levante esta mañana a
las 5 1/2 ya estuvimos en vista de la hermosísima isla de Cuba
y a las 6 ya pudimos descubrir de lejos la ciudad de la Habana
que crecía a la vista según que nos acercábamos de ella. En
fin a las 7 ^{pasamos} el grande castillo que es muy surtido
de cañones y tiene ^{grandes} galeras subterráneas y a las 7 1/4 echamos
la ancla o ancora en el puerto, en el cual hay gran
numero de buques mercantiles y muchísimos vapores, tam-
bien 6 grandes fragatas españolas. La ciudad cuyas casas
son en gran numero pintadas de diferentes colores y acá y

acullá interplantadas de cocos y de aquellas magnificas
palmas que parecen a las palmas de Arica o Perú (pero
buenos troncos altos y gruesos ^{que} son abajo de un grosor
de 10 pulgadas aumentando el grosor en el medio del tronco
hasta 2 y 3 pies y disminuyendo de nuevo hasta que verso
la cima no tienen mas grosor que abajo) presenta un
aspecto muy hermoso. Llovía continuamente de las
7 hasta las 9 de modo que mi gran baul, que estaba
depositado en la proa del buque y que, siendo inscrito
solamente hasta la Habana y por consiguiente sacado
~~de~~ arriba sul puente, se mojaba de todos lados. En fin
después del almuerzo me hice remar a la ribera tomando con
migo mi baul para dejarlo en casa de Feffer ^{este} hasta mi
vuelta de México. Moran - Lemoran estos en la calle de
los mercaderes, donde ocupan buena casa de 2 pisos por
la que pagan \$6000 de alquiler. Estaba aquí solamente
el jefe Antonio Feffer estando su hermano en Europa;
ellos son cubanos y no saben alemán. Tomé \$51 y
crédito sobre Veracruz ya habiendo empeñado esta mañana
mi pasaje hasta ahí por \$35 pagados al "pursor" del
vapor. Habiendo tomado un malo almuerzo de 4 man-
jares y 1/2 botella de vino de España (San Vicente) por lo que
debí pagar \$1 1/4 tomé un coche y me hice conducir por
toda la ciudad y fuera de ella. Todas las calles son es-
trechas y no tienen mas de 16 a 20 pies de ancho de modo
que están a cada momento obstruidas por los carros
y coches. Hay de ambos lados caminos elevados de 2 a 4 pies
de ancho para la gente de a pie. La mayor parte de las ca-
sas son de un piso pero hay tambien muchas de 2 y fuera
de la ciudad aun de 2 y 2 1/2 pisos; casi en cada casa hay
un almacén o una tienda y entre ellos muchísimas que
sirven de fabricas de tabaco y cigarreterías; cigarros
excelentes largos y gruesos ^{y un poco tomados} llamados o Pedroburgo Cabañas,
se venden aquí por \$25 los mil; compré 100 para el viaje
a México. Debí pagar 20 Centavos por cada carrera en coche.
Las informaciones que logré sobre los ferrocarriles de aquí a
Matanzas y de allí a Sabanailla no son favorables siendo
los gastos aquí inmensos de modo que las acciones de este
último camino se venden con un descuento de 55% y las
del primero con una rebaja de 65% y aun se pagan
aquellas de Habana Matanzas tan alto solamente
~~para~~ en la espera que la compañía comprará el ferro-
carril de Matanzas al Coloseo; acaba de hacer en

esta intencion un empréstito a Londres de 2 millones \$ ¹⁷⁵.
 Se dice que esta linea será buena si hacen la dicha adquisicion. En el oficio de Morales & Co me dijeron que el Banco de Comercio de la Habana no ha jamas afianzado (tomado la garantía) del segundo empréstito de esta linea aunque esto fuese impreso en los circulares de J. H. S. & Co. El Director del Banco de Comercio me dijo que el mismo habia comprado tiempo, comprado dos acciones de Sabanita matancas ~~por~~ a 45% y que habia obtenido sobre este precio 10% anual, de que 3% en oro y 7% en coupons. El jefe de Morales me asegura que viviendo en Europa no tendria centavo en Cuba y que, en mil lugares, vendria las obligaciones poco a poco. Casi todas las mujeres que he encontrado en las calles eran morenas y fumaban la misma clase de cigarros que he comprado yo. Tambien el botero - guano - barquero que me condujo esta tarde por medio pido a bordo fumaba la misma clase de puros al mismo precio y asegura que fuma diariamente por 3 reales fuertes o 15 cigarros.

En ^{las} todas las calles estrechas aqui veo cuerdas sobre las cuales estenden telas en el verano, son levantadas a hora. Las pocas mujeres blancas quienes he encontrado eran muy feas.

La Habana 16 Nov. Acabo de oír que en la noche del 12 al 13 Nov el cuando uno de los pasajeros que es mejicano y consul del Mexico en Nueva York vino sobre la cubierta entre la 1 y la 2 el capitan le dijo que el temporal era tan fuerte y el vapor estaba en tan grandisimo peligro que debia pararlo y preparar los botes. Pero despues tomó de nuevo animo y continuo con el ayudo de Dios.

Me he de nuevo resfriado y no digo hoy con la oruga de la cha. Salí esta mañana despues del almuerzo en un bote (por 50 Centavos) para pasearme en la ciudad y tropa me fui por las calles de Cuba, Ignacio etc a la catedral donde concurrí a la misa, porque hoy es el dia de San Cristobal patron de la Habana, todos los balcones de las casas estan adornados de cubiertos y mantas rojas y no se veia en las calles que coches con personas quienes iban a las iglesias o personas de a pie quienes proseguian un libro de rezos en la mano el mismo camino. Notaba particularmente muchas morenas devotas en inmensos crinolines y muy bien vestidas. Habia en la iglesia una mezcla de negras, mulatas y blancas asentadas en el medio y de hombres y morenos y blancos atropelladamente de pie al rededor de ellas; muchas señoras estaban arradilladas. Me parece que las morenas

76 prosperan y son muy sanas y robustas aqui mientras que las blancas son flacas y debiles y marchitas con prestexa. Ademas del gran organo habia muchos músicos en la capilla (el coro). Despues de la misa un sacerdote gesuita subió al ^{pulpito} altar y pronunció un sermón muy bueno y gesticuló con fuerza; confeso que jamas en mi vida vi un sacerdote que ~~gubia~~ gesticulaba mas a proposito y con mayor donaire. Habia en la Catedral un bajorrelieve de Cristóbal Colon con esta inscripcion
O vestos e imagen del grande Colon
mil siglos durad guardados en la Urna
y en la remembranza de nuestra nacion.

y otra:

A Castilla y a Leon

Nuevo mundo dió Colon.

Habia en la iglesia un collar de mas de 86° y por consiguiente no me quedo largo rato y fué a casa de Antonio y Nepomycena Fesser, de quienes el primero me dijo que el Banco de Comercio de la Habana ha tomado sobre si la garantia el segundo empréstito de £ 100,000 hecho a Londres por la Compania del ferro carril de la Bahia de Habana a Matanzas. O! en otra parte que este camino es muy mal administrado desde falta el difunto padre de estos 2 Fesser y que ya habia varias desgracias, tampoco trabajan con la necesaria economia. La casa Fesser es estimada a 500,000\$. La cosecha anual de Arucar en Cuba importa 25000000 cajas y de esta cantidad la mitad reciben los Estados Unidos. El precio presente es de 13 y 13 1/2 reales por la categoria que conviene a la Rusia, pero esta tiene cosecha grande de Ciguarragas o ^{como Caguarras} ~~como Caguarras~~ que no necesita arucar de caña. Antonio Fesser me convidó a un paseo a las dos, pero no podia aprovecharme de su convite porque me dijeron en la agencia de los vapores que partiríamos quiza ya a las 3. me fui a los baños de San Lázaro que consisten en una multitud de escavaciones cuadrangulares hechas en la ~~ribera~~ roca sobre la ribera del mar, que se echa en ellos con furia espumando y sumergiendo los contornos. No me querian dar baño siendo el mar demasiado furioso pero pagando un medio peso conseguí que un hombre me me trajo a la ribera una sedia y que guardaba mis

A 8
vestidos mientras yo me bañaba. De mi vida no tuve
mayor baño. Volví al vapor a las 2, yendo allí
pasé sobre la plaza de las armas la capilla de Cristóbal
Colón, que se abre solamente el día de hoy hay allí el
cuadro de la primera misa a la llegada de él a la
isla de Cuba y también otro cuadro representante la
segunda llegada aquí y otro mas grande cuadro de
la procesion en una expedicion subsiguiente. Hay sobre
la plaza de las armas hermosísimo jardín.

Hay aqui en el puerto 22 buques de guerra españoles.
El capitán general de Cuba es D^{no} Domingo Dulce
a bordo del vapor Veracruz en el Golfo de Mexico
18 Noviembre. Salimos del puerto de la Habana
ayer a las 7 de la mañana y en menos de una hora
ya habiamos perdido de vista esta hermosa ciudad.
Anduvimos todo el día de ayer cerca de la costa de
Cuba, que parece estar en buen estado de cultivacion
porque no veíamos selvas. De tiempo en tiempo
vimos colinas y montañas cuya altura sin embargo
no parecia exceder 2500 pies. Habia ayer y hoy un
tiempo magnífico y la temperatura del aire no exce-
dia 80° mientras aquella del agua era 82°.

El día antes de partir de la Habana habia comprado
3 piñas por 40¢, que como ahora con leche en el mat.
son estas piñas de calidad superior a aquellas de San-
zaporo porque son ^{sobrosas} mas jugosas y funden sobre la lengua.
Hay entre los pasajeros los siguientes que me interesan
H. Loren que era consul de Francia y va ahora en
esta calidad a Tampico en Mexico; juego frecuentemente
ajedrez con él; tiene un juego de ajedrez de viaje pro-
visto de agujeros en que se pone las figuras. Teodoro
Horn consul de Hamburgo a Veracruz y soltero.
Cristóbal Albers negociante de Veracruz, que me dice
que está casado con una mexicana. Kroll Consul
del emperador de Mexico a Nueva York. Victor Sena
mercantillo de Cuba. R. Roundell ingles de Yorkshire
grande viajero que ya ha hecho la vuelta del mundo y ha
estado 10 años en la armada en las Indias; él va
ahora a Mexico para visitar despues la America
del Sur y volver por la China y la Siberia a
Petroburgo; me enfada y enoja siempre por las in-
formaciones que me pide sobre este ultimo viaje.
es vestido como un mendicante y tiene los vestidos

desgarrados; pero esta asentado en la mesa a mi lado y come siempre por 3 o 4 personas. Hay además un Sr. magicano, hombre muy de bien de nombre A. Payago, que vive en Mexico Calle de Dⁿ Juan Manuel N.º 9 y tambien en Jalapa en Mexico; gozo mucho su interesante conversacion. Hay tambien un amburgues de nombre Kube, antiguo negociante de Mexico, que habiendose retirado del comercio en 1861 no puede sostener la vida en Alemania y vuelve ahora con todo su familia — 8 personas — a la ciudad de Mexico. En compania de esta familia viajan las 2 hermanas Bahnser de Hamburgo, de quienes la primogenita es letica y floca y ha por esa razon vivido largo rato en Roma y Napoles; ella ha estado tambien 5 inviernos en Mosca y habla un poco ruso. Tienen las 2 una educacion exquisita; van por Veracruz a San Luis de Potosi para vivir alli algun tiempo con sus 2 hermanos quienes estan alli establecidos; mucho me gusta la mas joven de ellas que parece tener 22 años, porque es hermosa y habla con entusiasmo de sus viajes.

Estoy ahora solo en mi camarote y tengo bastante plaza y espacio. La comida a bordo no es muy buena tenemos por el almuerzo hígado, jamon y beefsteak durisimo; bucy asado, sopa — onanestra, pavo, gallina legumbres etc para la comida y ostras en vinagre, lengua de bucy, etc etc para la cena. Mucho me gusta el criado Fernando que sirve en la mesa, ^{Lawrence m.}

El Capitan del buque de nombre Murray es hombre de bien y muy amable hacia los pasajeros. En el puerto de Veracruz Lunes 20 Noviembre teniamos ayer Domingo, todo el dia un temporal del Norte, que hizo balancear el buque de manera

que casi todos los pasajeros estaban enfermos y particularmente las señoras. Estábamos ayer casi todo el día sobre los bancos de Honduras, donde la profundidad del agua es de 3 a 40 brazos y hay muchos arrecifes. Hay a bordo un joven ebreo de nombre Haas de la casa Haas & Dillenburger, 14 calle de los Capucinos en Mexico; tambien un bajo-lugar-teniente ruso de nombre Huk: Stupp: Tepenaxuna (no Krapavannoi brg: Oegopobuna Klapfupa 13 spena ero Ekamepuna Ubatobna Tepenaxuna), que va a Mexico para entrar en el servicio del ejercito imperial. El me confada mucho con su conversacion.

Mucho debo reir del viejo Victor Peña, que me dice que entre los españoles el día nefasto es el martes y que el proverbio dice: "el día martes no te cases ni te embarques, ni de tu familia apartes".

Me recomienda de ver en la Habana el museo que se halla en la Alameda vecino a la fonda de Inglaterra y a matanzas las Cuevas de Bella-mar. El Sr. Huk me recomienda de ir a ver en Mexico en caso del Sr. A. C. Doormann, Consul general de Amburgo, 13 Calle de la palma, su museo de antigüedades mexicanas.

Tomo cada mañana un baño en el cuarto del barbero, pero parece que haya un poco de inflamación en mi oreja derecha, porque el agua del mar me hace siempre sordo durante casi todo el día y por eso me tapé esta mañana la oreja con algodón.

Hoy navegábamos todo el día en agua profundísima pero a poco el viento se hacia mas tranquilo hasta que hacia medio día el mar fue perfectamente calmo. Ya a las 10 por la mañana vimos a una distancia de 140 millas el pico del vulcano

de Orizaba que tiene una altura de 17 895 pies y esta cubierta de nieve eterna; como durante los dos primeras horas no vimos que la parte cubierta de nieve la montaña ~~semejara~~ a una nube; pero despues poco a poco veíamos mas y mas de ella hasta que en fin vimos la montaña entera. A derecha de ella vimos desde las 2 de la tarde la montaña "Coffre de Perote" que tiene una altura de 13995 pies y esta tambien cubierta de nieve eterna. Poco a poco hizo visible gran parte de la costa montañosa. Tambien a mano izquierda vimos 2 montañas cubiertas de nieve.

Como la entrada en el puerto de Veracruz es muy difícil y peligrosa a causa de los muchos arrecifes, el capitán paró el vapor a 2 millas delante de la fortaleza ^{San Juan de Ulloa} y hizo quemar 3 cohetes (fusées artifices) para dar un señal al practico de venir a bordo para hacer entrar el buque y al regocijo general vino a las 7 1/2 un practico y nos condujo en el puerto donde estamos ancorados al lado de la fortaleza San Juan de Ulloa. Me dió hoy el contador una papeleta de matrimonio, que tiene solamente de llenar para juntar 2 personas a bordo del vapor "in aeternum". Presenta aquella papeleta un triste testimonio de la ligereza de los americanos en el matrimonio. Tenemos a bordo 3 rameras americanas que vinieron en el vapor a la Habana y van a Mexico para probar allí su fortuna.

Veracruz 21 Noviembre 1865. Salimos del vapor esta mañana a las 7 el joven Claudio Enrique Aguirre y Macdonald y yo y fuimos con nuestro equipaje a la Aduana pagando 50^{cts} cada uno para el bote. Fuimos

despues a la fonda de las Diligencias, donde con el
 Culto conseguimos un lugar donde deponer (depositar)
 nuestro equipage; es fonda grande pero muy sucia
 tenida por franceses; son aqui los comanes todavia mas
 sucios que aquellos en el Japon. Delante de la fonda
 esta una plaza publica convertida en jardin de palmas
 y flores; a derecha hay la catedral, en frente la
 prefectura, a izquierda otra casa no menos elegante.
 Fuimos para hacer un paseo en la ciudad, que tiene
 calles largas y de 50 pies de ancho provistas de caminos
 por los de a pie y flanqueadas de casas a 2 pisos con
 balcones; hay tambien aqui algunas casas de 3 pisos
 y tambien algunas de un piso. Anduvimos hasta el
 fin de la ciudad donde empiezan el ferro carril; ha-
 bia alla 2 soldados egipcios muy morenos con qui-
 nes hablaba en arabe; estaban muy malcontentos de
 su morada en este pais y no deseaban mas que re-
 volver a Cairo; ellos estaban vestidos de blanco y pa-
 recian muy fuertes y sanos; me dijeron que pueden
 perfectamente vivir aqui sin enfermarse. Fuimos
 despues a casa del negociante Makoe, para quien
 tenia carta de credito y me hice pagar \$50 y tam-
 bien deposité con el mi reloj, sortijas etc. Tomamos
 despues 2 asientos en la Diligencia que sale el dia
 23 de este mes de Paso Macho, de modo que debemos
 partir ya mañana por el ferro carril. ~~Comimos~~
~~Supero~~ Tome en el escritorio de la Diligencia tam-
 bien una papeleta para \$30, sobre la cual me entre-
 gan dinero en todas las agencias de la Diligencia
 hasta en Mexico. Despues del almuerzo fuimos
 al cementerio fuera de la ciudad, que consiste de
 2 patios circundados de murallas altas; ~~ahora~~

82
el uno, en el cual hay iglesia, no está arreglado como los Campos Santos en Italia; a lo largo de las murallas hay nichos en los cuales se deposita los muertos que pueden pagar \$50; a cada nicho se pone una tabla de marmol con inscripcion. En ~~el otro~~

~~este~~ este patio hay muchos nombres españoles pero pocos franceses; en el otro patio se entierra todos los pobres y el sepulturero me asegura que están enterrados allí desde 4 años 2500 franceses. Mientras estuvimos en la puerta de este patio vinieron 2 hombres con un carro que contenia el cadaver desnudo de un mejicano pobre muerto de las viruelas, que tomaron y enterraron.

me dijo la recamarera a la fonda que habia perdido aqui por el ramito su marido y todos sus años.

Hicimos otro paseo despues de la comida por la ciudad y a la Alameda que es hermosa pero muy corta; trajeron al cimiterio otro muerto en atut - feretro negro. Todos dicen que hay aqui toda clase de enfermedades, que el ramito no sale jamas de aqui y que particularmente muchos mueren de calenturas, del tyfo etc. Un soldado egipcio me dijo que hay en el Mexico 400 egipcios, de quienes han muerto en 2 años 20 de enfermedades. De ellos 200 forman la guarnicion de Veracruz.

Veracruz 22 Nov. Esta noche el termometro bajó a 60° y tenia un tal frio que no podia conseguir a dormir. me dijo hoy un egipcio que 80 arabes habian muerto en los combates; reciben \$3 al mes.

