<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artikel</th>
<th>Menge</th>
<th>Preis pro Stück</th>
<th>Gesamt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cperin</td>
<td>1 Stk.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Platine</td>
<td>1 Stk.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Platin</td>
<td>1 Stk.</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Platin</td>
<td>1 Stk.</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Platin</td>
<td>1 Stk.</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Platin</td>
<td>1 Stk.</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Platin</td>
<td>1 Stk.</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Platin</td>
<td>1 Stk.</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Platin</td>
<td>1 Stk.</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Platin</td>
<td>1 Stk.</td>
<td>10.50</td>
<td>10.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gesamt: 30.00
I was born on the 25th December 1824 in Blankenburg, a small village in Sachsen, Germany. My father was a clergyman, and we were all very poor. I had nine children and we had no money and we were living very poorly. When my father died, he was unable to support us, so I went to live in a small house in a small village near the town. I worked very hard to support my family and I became a miller. I had two sons who worked with me in the mill. I also had two daughters who worked in the mill as well.

In 1829, my father passed away and I was left with my two sons and two daughters. I had to work very hard to support them. I worked in a mill, and I also worked in a bakery. I had to work very hard to support my family.

In 1834, my eldest son passed away and I was left with my two daughters and one son. I had to work very hard to support them. I worked in a mill, and I also worked in a bakery. I had to work very hard to support my family.

In 1840, my youngest son passed away and I was left with my two daughters. I had to work very hard to support them. I worked in a mill, and I also worked in a bakery. I had to work very hard to support my family.

In 1844, my youngest daughter passed away and I was left with one son. I had to work very hard to support him. I worked in a mill, and I also worked in a bakery. I had to work very hard to support my family.

In 1850, I was 80 years old and I was too old to work. I had to live on the charity of my friends and family. I had to live on the charity of my friends and family.
of the Hamburg church, which is separated from each other by a large distance, which indicated to me the largeness of the town. I was surprised with wonder and amazement and thought Hamburg to be the largest city of the world. On arriving at the gates I saw the great bridge, and on entering the streets I did not cease to be astonished to cry oh Hamburg, Hamburg. It was the 13th of September, 1834. I took my lodgings at a small inn at Wials and Wicks, and all sorts of inquiries I got on the 27th of a place as clerk in the shop of E. A. Linkmann at the Fishmarket in Wials with a salary of 20 francs, dollars per annum. So spite of my most strenuous endeavors I could not make myself useful to my new employer, because the work was too hard for my sound health, and was again turned out after a fortnight's service to fill up my duty with gratification of one dollar. This 4 weeks' main endeavors to obtain a new situation I got a place as clerk in Hamburg in the shop of E. A. Linkmann. As new employer seeing that the work in the shop was in the store exceeded my forces, he wanted to employ me for bookkeeping and business of other matters, but as I was entirely ignorant and hardly able to write my name at all, it happened that after a fortnight service I was again dismissed and agisted (at 18.25 of) gratification. In this extremity of my position I conceived that father had once told me of a certain Mr. Peter, who had traveled once been his pupil and who was now shopkeeper in Hamburg. I therefore applied to this gentleman and representing to him the horrors of my situation I requested him to procure me a place as cabin boy or at least help for America. The very kind and good man received me very politely and told me that on account of my bloodstilling I was unable to serve as cabin boy, but that he was use his endeavors to get me away as passenger on board the Hamburg bark ship "Dorothea." I monster master, which was to sail on the following day for Sevagia in Venezuela South America. Mr. Peter spoke on the same day with the owners of the vessel after Wochmann & Prockman and succeed to persuade them to take me at 40 dollars on their ship. About 20 francs dollars. My trifling savings having meanwhile vanished away, in 1834, I sold my silver watch for 3 dollars
not having obtained $900 for 3 shirts, a coat, and a pair of trousers, I was unable to pay off the passage money of $200, and having purchased for the remaining $10, a pack of gun and a blanket, I went on board the ship the same day in the evening. We started early on the 24th Nov. 1846, but were detained on account of contrary wind. The last on the 29th November at 4 p.m. the wind turned favorable and we started a paper at 16 s. m. Cuxhaven and got already at 9 p.m. to the English island Heligoland in sight. We reached at 4 p.m. in the height of Heligoland when suddenly the wind turned from South to East West and compelled us to take back to get supplies, coming towards evening a very heavy sea to shake very much. We sailed continued on our way and stopped on the 3rd Dec. we had a paper taken on said ship. On this time, I learned what was the cause of our suffering. We were unable to take any provisions, and were at first the very worst of us, and continued to be beyond measures. During this whole voyage we had never seen the land and were unable to ascertain our exact position. On the 11th the sky was darker than ever covered with clouds, and at 4 p.m. in the cloud appeared a light in the West, and we saw for a few moments the ship, and when the cloud was off we were all taken aback by the sight of the ship and by the sudden dark night. I could also hear my head to the ship, and suddenly sitting, I left Cuxhaven and got out of the ship at 6 a.m. We got in a pack of gun and a blanket, and after 3 weeks I reached the station and crossed the deck, where a mighty wave from the right board of the ship threw...
The waves went continually over me and every moment I expected death. The cracking of the vessel increased and the vessel sunk more and more with each succeeding wave. The captain had entirely lost command over the crew, and all was confusion and terror. One crew, the other prays, the other blasphemed, the other endeavored to get courage by drinking some of the casks that were to be launched. The boat was launched repeatedly of the waves. The second boat was launched on the wind-side, but in an instant smashed to pieces by the force of the waves. Then there only remained to use the small boat, which to make use of it the last exasperity was attacked between the two masts. In consequence of the immense cracking and rolling of the vessel, the shipbell rang continually and its tell-tale sound seemed to protest our watery grave. We might have been two hours in this awful situation, when the left rough raging in the waves. It was a very dark and very cold night and snow fell thickly on one side on the deck and I was covered in five seconds of snow in a thousand pies. Seeing the decided moment coming the crew threw themselves in the small sternboat to play with the boat in the water and was charged in by the second mate. The upper wind remained up to the masts were cut and all the waves looked up with the salt spray on the deck. Now the waves, with the salt spray bathed continually upon me, and with the wind and waves the water out of the boat. We were 14 persons in the small boat and it was a common idea that we did not think for we had hardly a break of head. We had no cards and were thrown,
I mean that in the beginning of 1847 about a play thing of the wind. We looked like to be taken by the wave, which threatened to capsize our boat or to swallow it up. In the large situation, we packed 7 houses, which we were thrown by the waves on the beach of the Island Tarr, where inhabitants were fully engaged in stealing what had been washed ashore of the vessel and the cargo. I small dragoon was present, and we were conveyed to the house of a Dutchman of the name of van Bruns, where a large fire was built and in the chimney and we were treated with coffee at black bread. From the owner of the house gave a pair of large wooden files, a pair of cold iron tongs, a pair of hoes and a nightcap and two tomandels with which I fell not sick after the shipwreck and the loss of a few things which were broken and cut to me in some way or other. I felt not to complaint of any injury. On the 15th December we were allowed to walk off to an islet and I reported to the village on the island called Bug Tarr, where the consul from Hamburg lived. I was told by the letter, that I had to provide for the place by a company of the crew ever landing by the Red of Hamburg, but I insisted on going to it myself. After weeks this committee got letters for the consul of Hamburg at Amsterdam, where I was to be in the small craft for the capital of the Syrian. The contrary wind retained us three days on the Gange lake and as the craft shivered has made the whole wind on board. I had to suffer terribly in my miserable garments. We slept on the 14th December in the warehouse and arrived on Sunday morning the 15th December at Amsterdam. I went immediately with my letters to the consul, but when I knew the Consul and the servant who brought by my decorated clothes that I was a medlar and that the crew immediately threw my letters in the corridor crying at the same time that the coffin gave it to the Consul to see, the Consul sent me 3 guilders (about 1 Silverdul) informing me at the same time that I might never all the same time that I might never all the way again. Then I went back to the ship which had brought me from Tarr and where I returned to a sailors tavern in the streets called Tarr.
beep where I landed and lodged 2 days at the rate of one guilders a day. Having thus spent the money got from the Convent, I found myself in the last extremity, because the landlord of the tavern, Peter Graulman, having remarked that I had no more money, wanted to turn me out. I was at a loss what I was to begin in my state of utter destitution in the depth of winter without any means for subsistence. In this dilemma I resorted to a trick and designing to be very ill I requested the landlord to send to the Consul and to get for me a certificate of admittance in the hospital (Gasthuis der Levensbescherming). I went to the hospital where a doctor, who was afraid that I was really sick and that she might be sent by the police to keep me till my recovery, had written to procure me some clothes and I was on the same day admitted in the hospital and got the bed 26.

Meanwhile, on the arrival of my captain at the island, I had written to my friend in Hamburg and representing to him my intention to go to Amsterdam and requested him to send me a letter of recommendation for that place. It happened that W. B. had got my letter when he was with a large number of friends in a hotel and he immediately sent a collection in my favor which produced 240 (or all 120 Guilder). This leave man sent me the money in a letter of W. B. to the offices of Hamburg and Amsterdam. Then letters came from the Consul Beach that I was in the hospital and immediately went thither to inform me of my lucky fate. It was also, after having seen Doctor H. V. in the hospital, that I got a happy news and immediately went to the office of the ship's agent, who paid me some money on account of my Hamburg credit and procured a place as office boy in the counting house of B. H. Schröder & Co. I bought some things and a suit of clothes and entered my situation on the following day. My occupation was to carry the letters to the post office to present bills for acceptances, etc.
It happened that in the beginning of 1843
there was in Amsterdam a celebrated
teaching of the name of Magnific from Russia
who offered me for me to pay
the lessons for me. I wished to learn
writing, in which I fully consented and
in 20 lessons I advanced so far that I could
make myself useful as copying clerk. I then
took lessons in the German language, which I
learned to speak and write correctly, learnt then
the Dutch language, afterwards the French
English, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese
languages. Meanwhile Mr. Schröder already
sent me almost every month in his office and
in less than 2 years I became the first clerk
in the house, got full power and at the
least 15 Chf. under me. The wet climate
of Holland had a most favorable influence
upon my former pectoral disease, which
soon disappeared entirely. In the third year
of my stay in the counting house of Schröder
& Co. I learnt the Russian language, which
indeed I found the most difficult tongue
of all, the more so as there was in Russia
then nobody who knew a word of Russian,
in consequence of which I had to study it
from books. But by reading much about
I soon accustomed myself to this beautiful
language and after having studied it for
6 weeks I was already enabled to write
commercial letters to Russia, which cor-
respondence proved extremely advantageous
to my principal and became the cause
that after a stay of 4 years I was sent
by Messrs. D. H. Schröder & Co. as agent
to St. Petersburg.

In the beginning of my stay in Amsterdam I had
very hard times; my expenditures being only of 300 Chf.
per annum from which I had to pay my landlord, as well as my clothes on time, and as it happened
that during the first year I hardly ever got anything
but my black bread and water. During the first year
I occupied a small furnished room at 10 Chf. (0.50 bfr.) per month.
but I continued to observe the almost economy all throughout the whole time of my residence in St. Petersburg. I spent more than 20 rubles (10 roubles silver) for my dinner. All my savings I sent to my poor family in Germany, whom I have sustained ever since the end of 1842.

I arrived here in St. Petersburg for the first time on the 30th January 1846 and stayed there till I went to Moscow. In both places my endeavors were crowned with great success, so that after a few months I was enabled to establish myself here in Petersburg as a wholesaler on my own account. I have ever since been very lucky in my operations. In 1846 I was 4 times on business in Moscow, and on the 1st October of the same year I went, with a view to extend my mercantile connections, via Liverpool, London, Amsterdam, Hamburg, and Rotterdam, to Lisbon. I then visited subsequently Lisbon, Naples, Paris, Brussels, Cologne, Nantes, Düsseldorf, Krefeld, and returned by way of Amsterdam, Hamburg, and Berlin to St. Petersburg, where I arrived on the 14th December 1846. At the end of 1848 I went for the 5th time to Moscow. In my return journey, by which I made in an open sleigh with a cold of 35 to 36 degrees below the freezing point, I lost cold and lay nearly 4 months on the sick list. In June 1849 I fell dangerously ill from non-specific fever and lay 1 month in a most hopeless state. On the 18th February 1850 I started for the 6th time for Moscow and on the 4th March I left from hence by way of Rheims, Lüneburg, Königsberg, and Berlin, via Amsterdam, where I stayed one week, and went then by way of London to Edinburgh, Scotland, visited Glasgow, and returned by the steamer via Greenock to Liverpool, hence to Calais and Liége to see the Brabant bridge, hence by way of London, Hânover, Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburg, and Leith back to St. Petersburg.
The irresistible desire to travel and see the world prompted me to leave St. Petersburg for the 10th December 1850.

It was a cold day: the Neva river had already from the beginning of October taken off its ice and all over the metropolis the last slush road had been established for many weeks past. When after the cold breakfast I rode in a hansom I saw once more the grand imperial palace and the Admiralty, a splendid building of Peter the great and Tsar Alexander Church. And then everything mirrored pieces of art presented to me the last time I should see them in this life. My friends, kitchen and saline accompanied me to the post office, who two of my servants and myself with my baggage took 7 o'clock train. I arrived in the last passenger car and my plans were to say most polite and amiable and interesting persons and we pay the time very equally by the bars and we perfected the Triumphal arch. Then we passed the Triumphal arch and the last day which brought me to Petersburg. The ship snowed. The next day we arrived at the port of Riga. The memorable battle of Parnawa we felt and the following day we felt the defeat, which is celebrated for its excellence and the first day of our journey we arrived at Riga, capital of Livonia.
and slept for dinner at the Hotel London. The ice of the Donau not being strong enough to go over with the post carriages, a papage for boats had been cut some days previous, and we were with our bagage round over the river. On the opposite side we found another post carriage and horses. On the fifth day we arrived at Fouragzen and an hour afterward we passed the Russian frontier and found ourselves in Prussia, where the nicely cultivated fields and the neat villages formed an immense contrast with the snowy deserts of Siberia. On the 15th of May in the evening we arrived at the puglian town Tilsit and proceeded immediately for Königsberg, where we arrived on the 16th. At 7 a.m. on the 16th we departed again, after a fine dinner at the hotel. It was a most pleasant and interesting trip. At 7 o'clock in the morning we breakfasted at Elbing. At 11 o'clock we passed Marienburg, and at 1 o'clock we went at Breslau over a large floating bridge over the Vistula. On the 18th at 11 a.m. we arrived at Wollinberg, where we got a cold dinner and at 1 o'clock we started by the railroad over Huyzen in Berlin where we arrived at 5:00 p.m. At 6 1/2 o'clock we started again by rail and arrived at 9:30 p.m. at Berlin, where I separated from my three most amiable and fellow travelers Lathom, Smith, and Ells, with whom I had come down from St. Petersburg. Knowing that the
Cologne. Train was to start at 10 o'clock. I drove neither as fast as possible and was fortunate enough to arrive a few minutes before the train started. At 11 o'clock we passed Solothurn. At 4 o'clock in the morning Magdeburg, Franconia, Mainz, and at 6 o'clock in the evening I arrived at Copenhagen, whence I started at 7 o'clock by the stage coach for Frankfort-on-Main and Hanover. I arrived the next morning at 7 a.m. took immediately my departure by train for Amsterdam. At 11 o'clock I arrived in the capital of Holland and took up my lodgings as usual in the Hotel des Pays-Bas. With great delight did I walk along the beautiful canals and clean streets, which brought to my mind thousand old and agreeable reminiscences. Though in the past time we may have had to struggle with thousand difficulties and hardships yet in London when we think of it as a subsequent period of life, it looks all so agreeable and pleasant as if it were covered with a rose veil. The things, which should play every quarter of an hour on all church-steps of Amsterdam, had now a peculiar charm to me and involuntarily the thought sprang up in my mind. After Gothic architecture, there is no other place in the world to most surely Amsterdam. It presents not only more comfort of life than you can imagine, but also the grandest of the North. With staying here in Hanover, I felt very much empty, so that even in the evening, when I went out.
On my return I wrote therefore all the letters long to my friend at the Palace, and after having settled my business with new partners and provided myself with new letters of recommendation from my friends D. I. V. & Co., I departed on the 11th of February. We called at the railway for the clock. I left at the last train, which I reached the Thames on the 22nd of February. On the 23rd, I started by the steamers for London. I had to call on several persons of the house D. I. V. & Co., and to see some pleasant and very interesting men. After a splendid day at the baths, we arrived at the mouth of the Thames, where we ran a share, to whom we were compelled to avoid the tide which came up at 10 o'clock. We lost the tide and were compelled to get off and walk, increasing speed. We continued in the river, more delightful than we could have imagined. We passed through the most majestic scenery of all England. The banks, particularly that of the county of Kent, presented an air of prosperity and beauty. We reached nicely cultivated fields, intersected by lovely looking villages and picturesque cities. Soon after we arrived at Gravesend, the customs officers came on board, and then the Carlton house officers, who came on board. We landed at Woolwich and took the train to London. We arrived at the Royal Hotel, where I stayed until the last train. On the 23rd of December, I arrived at the station. I presented a letter, and was invited to my business. I arrived at the railway station, which I bought at the rate of 100 guineas. I had the honour to be received at the Bank of England. I took possession of the post of the Bank of England.
The writer who gave me a letter of introduction to the owner of the Crystal Palace in London was Mr. John Smith of New York. I visited the Crystal Palace and was struck by its size and the variety of exhibits. The Crystal Palace is being built almost entirely of iron and is in proportion to the immense amount of pieces of industry from all over the world which are being exhibited during the ensuing summer. The great advantage is that people from all parts of the nation will be able to see a collection of works of art and industry in one place. The writer then proceeds to describe the prejudicial opinions entertained against each other which will become more amalgamated by the stimulus of the masterpieces on exhibition.

On the 29th of December, I visited the annual Christmas party at the Crystal Palace. I was invited to the country residence of Mr. Schmidt, my fellow traveler from Berlin, whom I had met in London. We spent the evening most agreeably and came home only at 12 o'clock on the 30th. On the 31st of December, I went to Westminster Abbey and saw the service in the presence of many distinguished persons. After the service, I went to the Zoological Gardens where I saw an immense collection of animals which had recently been added. I also visited the Museum of Egypt. On the 31st, I met several commerical friends who provided me with the necessary information for my journey to New York. I stayed with Mr. Schwartz afterwards.
To the Prince's theater, where I saw the celebrated Egyptian Mme. Meunier, who plays for the last time before leaving the stage. On the 27th, I embarked at the Equitable hotel on board the 'Atlantic,' Capt. W. W. Smith, bound for Liverpool, where I slept again at the Equitable hotel.

On the 28th, I went to the Equitable hotel, where I heard Capt. W. W. Smith, agent of the United States Mail Steamer Company, and engaged the berth on board the 'Atlantic.' The next day was to have Liverpool on the following day for New York. On the 29th, at 3 o'clock, the steamer sailed. It was blowing a strong gale and the weather impossible to sail in. The pilot who consequently went with us. The steamer 'Atlantic' is assuredly the most magnificent and grandest steamer in the world; she is of more than 900 horseshoe powers and all 3000 tons burden. Her accommodation for passengers of whom she can take at 50 are most splendid. The walls of the large mahogany saloon are three inches thick, and all adorned with hundreds of pictures, looking glasses, and beautiful paintings.

The saloon, where we are all most richly covered with gorgeous carpets.

The splendid steamer behaved admirably well during the severe weather gale, against which we had continually to contend. But on the 6th January it was blowing quite a hurricane, and mountains of high waves came to strike the steamer, which with irresistible force that the main, half sheered, soaked, and both our engines all at once disabled. Disorder spread over all passengers, and we all of us had the lead hope of what was to come. We were in the midst of the Ocean, 900 miles from Liverpool and 1800 miles from New York, as soon as the wheels were slack by the break of the engines, the steamer began to roll immensely, and lying there on the one...
then on the other side, she threatened to capsize at every moment. Captain Rush, not in the least daunted by the imminent dangers, which threatened us with immediate destruction, set without loss of time to work to make sail, little and by night; he was the gallant officer's uninterrupted en look and by dint of superhuman exertions he was lucky enough to create a provisionally mastsail and maintop sail. When all was ready we continued to make for any post in the West but all our endeavors remained in vain. The continual westerly gales drove us more and more backward than we had. In a meeting of passengers on the 10th it was therefore resolved to return. We that is return, which is 120 leagues. In spite of our small boat which looked like a bark, it was in comparison with our immense craft. The latter went admirably well before the wind averaging 6 knots an hour or making sometimes as much as 9 knots. Nothing binds people more than common misfortune. As it happened, that we passengers became all much intimately acquainted with each other, when the weather permitted, we were walking about and amusing ourselves on deck whilst when the weather was bad we sat in the cabin and discussed upon all sorts of topics. Among us were: Alexander Long, Mr. Walker, Mr. Wein, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Halleck, Mrs. Easter, Misses Hudson, Mr. Benjamin Harris, Mr. Klaener, Mr. Latham, Benjamin, etc. Although we had provisions enough to live upon for 35 days after the misfortune, yet by the uncertainty as to the period of our arrival, kept West no beauty to put us up to small allowance; and so, although we had safely arrived at the West no beauty to put us up to small allowance, and
Instead of 4 meals a day, which we
get before, we received from the 3d
year. If 2 meals a day.
In consequence of the severe weather,
most of our passengers were utterly
suffering from the cold, but when
the 63d day the misfortune happened
and when we became aware of the
impending dangers, our sea sickness
was all at once absorbed by more
serious considerations and we fell on
sleep from that moment. I believe
most sincerely during the whole of
our voyage we did not meet with
dingle sail. At last in the evening
of the 22 January we arrived in sight
of the rocky coast and on the
same day at noon we landed in the
harbour of Queenstown, where we
were taken by small steam
vessels and brought to Cork. The entrance
of the wharves to Cork is by two large
piers, the most splendid view
every were than the eye meets with
telephal rocks covered with underwood
of pine and oak. In the evening of
6 o'clock we arrived at Cork, a very
lively and pleasant place with all
the inhabitants. Whilst some of the
passengers remained for the night at
Cork, I went with several others to
Dund by rail to Dublin, where
we arrived in the morning at 12.
Wishing to see as much as possible
of Dublin, which I had to leave again
at 6 1/2, I took a carriage and drove
through the town in all directions.
Dublin is a very fine place and one
of the streets, Parnell Street, is one
of the most beautiful streets I ever
met with; in it I saw the great
building of the Bank of Ireland,
Nelson monument and numerous
beautiful mansions. Arrived at
Kingston at 7 o'clock, I went up to a
Hotel for breakfast and started.
I visited Mr. Eagles, whose brother has been particularly to comment to me, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon I departed for the stage-coach of very pleasant and interesting company, and arrived at 9 o'clock in the evening at Breda, where we stopped for the night. The next morning at 3 o'clock we started again, had to cross several broad waters and arrived at 2 o'clock in Rotterdam, whence I immediately proceeded by sail to Amsterdam, where I arrived at 3 o'clock and took up my lodging. This time at the Amsterdam House, I was to pay immensely less for a miserable accommodation. I contrived to settle at 11 o'clock, my business was as well as it possibly could be and left on the 30th Sir at 12 o'clock, accompanied by her with Mr. Schröder and Mrs. Wilcox, for Rotterdam, where we stopped for the night at the Hotel des Païs-Bas. In the morning of 31st Sir at 5 o'clock I left Schröder's left for the deuken, where I arrived on the 30th Sir at 3 o'clock in the evening. On the 31st Sir at 5 o'clock I left the stage and took the Liverpool train. I arrived in the Atlantic Ocean to St. John's, Newfoundland, and met all my fellow passengers of the following morning by the steamer "Cyrus," for New York. On the morning of 1st Sir, I departed at 10 o'clock, we departed under the command of the commodore. The steamer was a magnificent and pleasant journey for the 115 passengers, among whom were very nice and interesting men, whose company was delighted to me; any one not
friend was Dr. Klauder from Galveston, with whom I had already been together on board the Atlantic, and it was for him again to the Galveston. Together we were again on board the Atlantic. I was rather disappointed, ignoring the accommodation which I expected from the inhabitants of the Atlantic, whereas they proved to be far inferior. On the 24th we passed Cap. Clear, where all at once the weather changed. A heavy gale sprung up and lasted all day. While there it was quite impossible for the forge de passage to go on deck. On the 26th we came on the Banks of New Foundland where the water was very calm and quiet. We passed the Banks in 2 days. On the 16th at 11 o'clock in the afternoon we came in sight of Sandy Hook and entered the Bay of New York city. When about 2 miles from New York city we began to fire cannon and to throw rockets, in order to give to the inhabitants some idea of our arrival. The news was all over the city. Many thousands of people gathered together to hear the news. We were received with great enthusiasm and joy. The Atlantic arrived and was followed through by the officers and crew. As soon as we reached the Atlantic city, the joyful intelligence spread through the country. It was known all over the country, and every inhabitant of the Atlantic and the neighboring states was impressed by the extraordinary event. The city of New York was made a national holiday. The inhabitants of New York and Louisiana were equally excited. The Atlantic was an outburst of feeling, in which every member of the entire population participated with equal enthusiasm. No sympathy was equal to equal.
When hundreds of printing presses were put to work to bind it to paper and when at 11 o'clock I rode through the town Newpaper with the receipt of the date were torn out for sale. It new paper which cost 5 to a cent were sold for an ory paid with 50 cents.

I slept at the [name], the house of the greatest and most gigantic with Jones saw. It is provied with more than 300 barrels, besides many large camps and private chambers. Here is a large reading room for the use of the barrels. The house is furnished with papers from all parts of the Union. Polite dinners are not allowed any foreign papers. Each barrel pays 36 a day for dinner. Breakfast, dinner, and supper. Wine is paid extra. In the evening the table extends comfort to the most thoughtful to me. In the morning I take tea with Mrs. [name] and [name]. I dine at [location] and [location] and return for a dinner at 4 or 5. I go to bed at 11 or 12. At night for supper at 7 or 8. I went to church, where I was delighted to hear the Thanksgiving sermon. In the afternoon I went to [location] and [location]. I was impressed by the kindness of the people, who were very friendly to me. I was invited to dine with me in the other house. On my return I visited [name] and [name] and [name] who, having seen my name among the arriving passengers on the Africa had a habit of calling me sir. I therefore invited them likewise. I then walked to the other houses by the Bay to Philadelphia and went to my house. New York is a very regular city, clean town and has many elegant and new buildings.
buildings, but as a new city it can of course in no way be compared in architectural point of view to any of the grand European capitals. The houses are generally of brick and not paved with tiles. Of the streets which are all very regular and well paved the principal and most elegant is the Broad way, which is 3½ miles long and wide, all of which are small and well lighted and handsomely decorated and little attended to. At the end of this street the southern part of the American House and famous theatre is to be found. The public place of public amusements is also in this quarter and consists of the public by the music厅. The various houses for which I had taken the various houses for which I had taken recommendations. On the 17th I was invited to a grand Ball, which the Duke gave in the large house, and which was given in the large house with an immense congregation. There was an immense congregation. The ladies do not take enough exercise in the open air as it is for the great change of the temperature, the fair sea makes her extremely soon and usually at the age of 30 they look just as old and worn out as they are beautiful and symmetrical.

at No. 13. The men are with rare exception of good constitution but thin and small.
This page contains text that is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a handwritten entry with some historical or travel-related content. The text is not clearly transcribable into a coherent form using the available tools.
together with the President who had come in the book at 3333 at my room in the morning at 4.

On my arrival at Washington, I went immediately to the Senate of the House of Representatives and the House of Com.

On the top of a hill. With the most

I next heard the powerful speeches of the Hon.

of Virginia, James Madison. The chief

was the late President.

I left the Capitol at 4 o'clock.

When I had previously met with the railroad at the last table of the

the local hotel, and in the evenings.

to the President of the United States.

the President's house. The President's house

is all on the second floor.

to the President. To receive an honor.

The President is a very


deeply interested in the

30 his name is Fillmore.

the President was opened.

the house, with the President and

all parts of the Union. It is the house of

The President's palace is a most

the house, there are no ceremo
At 10 o'clock a.m. I set off in a coach to the Capitol, to the Potomac River, which I embarked on board a steamer to go down and on to Mount Vernon. It being Washington's birthday there were numerous people to arrive at Mount Vernon to-day but remained there about 4 hours. It was a high, creaked in his plantation called Mount Vernon, close to the house are the tombs of him and his wife. He died in 1799. The house is occupied and guarded by a negro family, slaves to the descendents in his garden are abundant near by, offering for sale lemon plants while according to their affectionate wish and our from from his plants to the great Washington. My fellow workers bought of these objects all great ingenuity and men were able to pitch out from the wall which surrounded hanging both Bill doors, which my hostess and were going to preserve Ad it. I visited the then presided over Fort Washington. A small graveyard on the Potomac river and returned to town at 3 ½ o'clock. After dinner I went to the theater, which was only recently erected for the concert by Jenny Lind, a rauquous singer. The house was thrown open for the celebration and address. I was present was sold. The news any accidents knew this very well. I must even that I never arrived myself better. In the American theaters there is no prompter. On Sunday the 25th I went to church. On this day also the grand marble monument of him being erected by willing contribution in the memory of our Washington. In the necessary grant can be called very long. The construction of the monument will proceed also very shortly and it will take still the more than 21 years to complete it. Every state of the Union has contributed one large piece of marble upon which is marked the name of the State.
When completed the monument will be 575 feet high and will resemble an immense pyramid. On the 24th July I visited once more the Senate of Congress where the cheap pardon bell was struck and after 9 o'clock p.m. I started from Baltimore to Philadelphia. In passing Baltimore the carriages of several workmen were carried through the then armed but not killed by the fall of a wall.

In the morning of the 25th I arrived at Philadelphia and took up my lodgings at the United States hotel. After breakfast I proceeded to Girard’s college and lawyer shilll cemetery and I therefore went to see these remarkable places.

I went down by an omnibus to Girard’s college, which is an institution for orphan children founded in 1752 by the will of a certain Girard, prominent by birth, who having by successful operations accumulated a fortune of 30 million dollars, equalled 1 million for the lands and a sum of 200000 which is quite of marble and surrounded by columns in the way of the Exchange.

I ascended to the very top of Paris. I enjoyed a marvellous view upon the town and the surrounding country. Then I went to the cemetery which is beautifully laid out on the convenient hill and rocky bank on the Schuylkill river which is called the Delaware stream.

Afterwards I went to the Penitentiary, a huge stone building surrounded by high and lofty walls. From the center of the building, where prisoners constantly
watch the visitor see comments consisting of walls and cells, each of which contains one prisoner. These cells are well aired and each is provided with a small garden in which the inmate is allowed to walk every day for 1/4 hours. Each prisoner is set to work in the house which he has built, what he performs is sold in public auction: from the net proceeds the institution gets a certain amount and the remainder belongs to the prisoner who by industrious care during a few years detention accumulates a little fortune of some hundred dollars. A mighty effect is produced in the prisoners by the policy of sale in prison, by the use of this, the prisoner will seldom desire anything and it almost never happens that a prisoner appears a second time but for the same walls. The city of Philadelphia is regularly built, and the streets in general present a neat and clean appearance. I arrived at 11 o'clock on the 16th of March and went again to the ancient prisons to whom I have been introduced by letters from Europe gathered on my one or subsequent introduction to San Francisco, and settled of some matters with the King and on the 21st left St. Louis, 24th of June I went on board the Western City with destination for Chicago. Thousands of people gathered together on the pier partly to bid a last farewell to their party friends, and partly by curiosity. Such was the interest of the multitude that with the utmost difficulty only I could get on board. The steamer proceeded to the Alliance. On the way I parted with John...
from Trenton of colors. I spoke in writing of Washington, I parted with my unfortunate brother's partner, who is equally gone to say are to lead: far well, I thank you. Keep all your money and prosper. The weather was beautiful as I spoke. I left overboard of a prosperous journey. We had about 180 cabin and 80 steer on board of the latter ship on the Panama. I engaged to work on the Panama. It was still raining. Before leaving 6 months labor, rainy day, hoping during 6 months labor. They will certainly get sufficient in this respect, since the 18th of this month and then shall get 15% of the most part they will be away in the Panama. I can't calculate more in the most cause the climate there is in the most time. Among this people, there is very much sense and if a good among the not very personal and good place is desirable as agreeable to me. Tilt to day I 2 o'clock (2 o'clock) and we have not a splendid fine and since 4 days the most beautiful weather. It is very hot and every morning lake of fresh seawater. Yesterday me had during the whole day I saw me had during the whole day I saw 70 miles to Chicago. 

Pare de more locable que el calo.

No se puede que el calo.

contra el frio puede que cubrirse con capreros vestidos, pero contra el calo

con capreros vestidos que se hace euler ningún. Por más llenos que

sea una calo de lo del sufrir lo más bien, se

más bien tomé un baño en la calo me

más bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien. Se puede ver que el baño es muy

bien.
Yo a Sir. Francisco y a contraerle los a los baños al día para todo el tiempo que quedaremos en el mar. Nuestro capitán Tannus el cordero muy sencilla y parece que entiendo muy bien su empleo. El capitán parece ser uno rico y arrogante. Las acomodaciones son muy malas, pero los comunes son mejores, pero casi no se puede esperar otra cosa a bordo de un buque de 260 pasajeros. Hay a bordo poco menos de 200 mujeres, entre ellas 16 casadas y 4 feas que van a bordo para a buenaventura para casarse.

La marina. Estas con bencillas parecen muy felices y son muy fieles, además que son ya desde avanzada y tienen poco más o menos de 30 años. Pero no se sabe cómo si ellos batallan en California lo que desean por ser aquel mismo muy poco tiempo del callo seco. La mi cámara hay 4 camas, de las cuales uno ocupa una, otra ocupa el capitán Doctord y la última toma por un giro a mi vizcano habitante de San Francisco. Hay dos puertas, de las cuales el uno es llamado puesto de medio, y sirve a los pasajeros del tiempo de gran calor, pero otro o de llevar por los obligados por el puente superior contra los rayos del sol y del mal tiempo. El puente superior sirve por pasos por la tarde o por el tiempo, cuando el callo es cubierto de nubes. Al haber de este tránsito no se meuinge la distancia por el calor del sol porque tememos el sol casi durante todo el día. La comida es muy fría y a la que llamamos a bordo de los vapores de Inglaterra a Nueva York, no hay aquí ni chocolate, ni panes con huevos ni mamas otras cosas. Nos dan que sobre el Pluto y de Parma los pinceles son muy caros y por consiguiente yo comprué alguno a bordo de nuestro vapora para llevarlo conmigo.

Fina viendra muy buena alegría.
The page contains a mixture of Spanish and English text. The English text reads:

"On the 9th March at 5 o'clock in the morning we discovered the coast of Central America and at 10 o'clock a.m. we landed at Chagres. There came immediately boats alongside, and it took nearly 2 hours I could get away with my baggage. The push of the passengers being very great. The sea was going very high and not well. Great danger to lose my baggage or to crush my skull. But I got ashore.

Among all the miserable places I have been, none will end it happened to me to see many in different parts of the world. I must run in the palm to Chagres. On the left hand side of the Chagres River live the natives, their houses are made of bamboo. On poles are raised in the ground and stretched with canvas of which equally serve the Indians. One or two hammocks are I can then put that is all you see in the interior.

On the whole, the houses occupied by a few (malaria) the houses are filled up with fleas of large size, fruit, clothes, etc. It was immediately busy to engage land.

The Spanish text seems to be a continuation of the English narrative, discussing the observation of birds and the journey along the coast.
in which however I could not succeed to my fellow passengers who went off on having taken away all good coats and blankets, the passengers having engaged to do their part, I went without the least help of time in small boats from the place where the steamers would stop. I left Cayoos at 11 o'clock. I had about 23 passengers; though we had made only at the rate of 22 knots an hour, we passed the boats which had advanced us. The Chagres river is very narrow and so shallow, that with the greatest difficulty only it is possible for small boats to pass. The more so as thousand difficulties of engine old dame look out of the water at every step and oppose our progress. Nothing more imposing than the banks of the Chagres river, covered with confederate forest of large and low orange and lemon trees, coconut palms, palm of Carazas de Solo, guayabo, bamboo cane leaves of chicle. We stop for an hour at a village consisting of two or three miserable huts. So the evening at 6 o'clock we slept, not for the night at Tamos Vamos, up with my fellow passengers for gambling is the whole night with 12 others we eat and myself with two others we get food for which we were to pay at 36 each. Though the house were ice we slept with my walls and had but a very light cover of some white leaves, yet the heat was insufferable, and I was preparing the whole night as if I were in a furnace. So at last till the night long and we last till the night long and when I was last I fell asleep for one moment. I awaked and saw another sign of sin and this till seven o'clock it is quite chilly after being in the night. I saw many
in the looking national account price and 29
had consequently continually of involving
pistol in one hand and my bagger haver
in the other. No shaving in the morning
at 5 1/2, but shortly had we proceeded
for 1 mile farther when ailing to a
rapid and to the hollow nuts of the water
we were to stop with the steamer alongside
and get into the 2 boats which have been
attached to this steamer, it was at that time
rowing very bad and we got very wet.

the steamer was about a 2 hours
The large boat in which I was with
at 1/5 others and the most part of the
baggage was stuck in suspicious looking
m negro Spanish whilst the other boat was
managed by 2 negro free men natives of
Gorgo. It is a cloth no men a
opposition steamer 3 times larger than
above and quite differently built, for she
had an immense wheel behind and
the large boats the one above the other.
The had as passengers for as it takes
merely 2 hours to go down from Bonesia
the river in open boats, every 2 days there
is a large steamer to come to a point where the railway touches
the lines and where a few wood houses
were erected for the accommodation of
the railway workers. At 40 of these
the came out when we passed their pale
and disheartened faces clearly denoted their
suffering were the horrible effects of the
unhealthy climate. Under the influence of general heat during the long time
of from 100 to the great desert of Spain
the growth of vegetation is extremely slow
and causes a strong mincema which by the
and power of heating water and the
mincema arising from the
of dry and
mination of animal and vegetable matters...
If the water is made as warm as the air and full of insects to kill those latter out to make the water drinkable it is then being mixed with brandy which keeps the negroes in continual excitement and work
the body. The most beautiful fruit of the tropical climate grows here in well-kept land it is poison to every one except to the natives who are accustomed to it from their earliest youth up. The natives of this country are divided into three classes, 1) in installments of light brown complexion usually tall black hair very irregular marks the features and dark projecting eyes are small in circles, or descendants of the Spanish who settled here in the beginning of the 17th century. These could have not mixed with any other class
they are a mixed race. 2) in installments of course understand the general speaking of fair complexion all Spaniards. 3) are those who I saw in San Francisco. The Indians who are very few at all events and in the northern provinces of Spain, which the negroes speak a sort of mixed language. There is no fixed price for housing and include and I pay of 55 dollars a month to an obligation of that there after 100 days wash we are to be transported to California as to say every winter in land. The natives being too low for such work all the lumber or women who come here under an engagement of free pay or housing and include and I pay of 55 dollars a month to an obligation of that there after 100 days wash we are to be transported to California as to say every winter in land. The natives being too low for such work all the lumber or women who come here under an engagement of free pay or housing and include and I pay of 55 dollars a month to an obligation of that there after 100 days wash we are to be transported to California as to say every winter in land. The natives being too low for such work all the lumber or women who come here under an engagement of free pay or housing and include and I pay of 55 dollars a month to an obligation of that there after 100 days wash we are to be transported to California as to say every winter in land. The natives being too low for such work all the lumber or women who come here under an engagement of free pay or housing and include and I pay of 55 dollars a month to an obligation of that there after 100 days wash we are to be transported to California as to say every winter in land. The natives being too low for such work all the lumber or women who come here under an engagement of free pay or housing and include and I pay of 55 dollars a month to an obligation of that there after 100 days wash we are to be transported to California as to say every winter in land. The natives being too low for such work all the lumber or women who come here under an engagement of free pay or housing and include and I pay of 55 dollars a month to an obligation of that there after 100 days wash we are to be transported to California as to say every winter in land. The natives being too low for such work all the lumber or women who come here under an engagement of free pay or housing and include and I pay of 55 dollars a month to an obligation of that there after 100 days wash we are to be transported to California as to say every winter in land. The natives being too low for such work all the lumber or women who come here under an engagement of free pay or housing and include and I pay of 55 dollars a month to an obligation of that there after 100 days wash we are to be transported to California as to say every winter in land. The natives being too low for such work all the lumber or women who come here under an engagement of free pay or housing and include and I pay of 55 dollars a month to an obligation of that there after 100 days wash we are to be transported to California as to say every winter in land. The natives being too low for such work all the lumber or women who come here under an engagement of free pay or housing and include and I pay of 55 dollars a month to an obligation of that there after 100 days wash we are to be transported to California as to say every winter in land. The natives being too low for such work all the lumber or women who come here under an engagement of free pay or housing and include and I pay of 55 dollars a month to an obligation of that there after 100 days wash we are to be transported to California as to say every winter in land.
we they are 6 weeks here. The survivors all of tanned health are disabled for life.

But enjoying the happiness of life I think it is the destiny of the American.

On the 1st at about 11 o'clock we landed at some Indian huts and took refreshment. It was a little wholesome coffee. I cleaned up at a hundred feet high coconut palmtrees and threw down some lese to my thirsty fellow passengers. Afterwards I went my in an orange tree and stood on landsd for oranges largo along composed. The sea and change we a pleasant view. We had for each cup coffee on the way. The farther we went in the river the more difficult became the passage. At almost every 500 meters the riggers were to jump in the water, and to lay the mattress to hang around. I had certainly not known like I to follow their example for the river is full of alligators. The water is high up and not very river. For Panama they are said on a river 10 feet long and 10 feet wide. 10 feet high. The rest of the burning. We were pulled up by fallacies upon, we land and pulled again at some distance 10 feet high again. But when we could not refresh our last 40 feet. The shore some last some last 40 feet. The word description the 40 feet long. But I resolve to follow passengers and I resolved a few. But not being acquainted with the way we soon missed of the way and found ourselves in the thick of the work without being able to find our way either forward or backward. We were with pain we broke our way through stony bushes and leaves...
At last we came to some place on the river where we saw our boat not far off. I went on it again; whilst my companions went down for provisions. I remained on Julian's boat. At last about 10 o'clock in the evening we arrived at Zafra. It was a most miserable place consisting of a few wooden houses and covered by examinations of通知, that at Panama Railroad that I slept at the former. I received nothing at all and was in the worst description. How I was to pay very dear, and if I could not eat it at all I am so starved that I were to drink myself to death if I lacked it. The only thing I could take was some stewed apples and weak tea. They loaded me for the night in a small garrison in which I besides me slept toward the evening and heat during the night. So many people gathered together in a small apartment as the house in the morning of the next day so that I had to have 3 mules of which one was a saddle mule for me and the other two for my baggage. The owner of the mules, Benito, had it not a good with me. He started at 2 a.m. although I was to suffer cruelly under the perpendicular rays of the burning sun. On the way to Panama is the most interesting part was made in the mule drivers. It is the regular course of events that the mule drivers, in going to or coming from Panama, are always once at the pitch of the ravine in order to give a signal to the mule drivers opposite direction. The way
spot the way leads over the Cordillera
and mountains which are extremely steep
and covered with immemorial stones and
hills jutting between which it is very difficult
to penetrate. After having crossed the mountain
area, the traveler has in 1516 to establish a harbor
between the two lakes, but the winds
have almost entirely depraved it. After
having crossed the mountains, the traveler
contemplatively the 1800, when he looks down
into the valley which lies at least
one in which
he is led by special laws set up by large
columns and deep holes. With the
imagination one can imagine that
the top of our mountain
through the production of nature
down to the bottom of the valley
and eventually up again 200 feet high
to the top of another mountain.
Thus the lake and the river make the
character of the high and low
profiles of nature are filled up with
every specimen of wild vegetation.
In all the giant fig trees, the
coconut palm
of the large fig trees, the fico del diente,
their gorgeous leaves, whilst the clusters
orange and lemon trees, the chickas
are offered to the table, and get
to the traveler their tasteful fruit.

Tobacco, cacao, bananas, oranges and
thousands of other kinds of the most delicious
plantage were flying about and hundreds
of monkeys from one foot to another in the
trees, monkeys were playing about
in the meantime were playing about
the whole native
tree...
they go quite naked and live upon the fruit of the splendid botanical vegetation that appears there in magnificent abundance. Their chief characteristic is a terrible cry which does not permit them to occupy themselves with anything, they cannot be made happy by lying in their hammocks and eating and drinking. They are a fantastic but really to express any crime which might take either to call that post of a mere to take revenge for what they think offense. And lady goes to a 5 or 6 barrels of salt at a 100 leagues in order to convey that sense weight in order to be on the road the next day by the hand of the natives. When these letters step for the night with a boat full of passengers they were to delay it for three or four. Above some trees and some rapids. It is in the night where all are asleep the boatsmen long with all their power pulling the boat down the rapid river. He snags, so that the boat stops and all the passengers with the exception of the natives who are prepared for it and whom this spot offers, when they are unsuccessful in their attempts to drown their rapids they stop or shoot them down in the rapids, where several human beings have lost their lives. The 16th or 18th individuals of great
responsible for very large fortune having a few days ago been lost in the midst of schooners manned by the natives on the river, and their bodies partly thrown into the river and partly burned on the land of the river so that they cannot be looked for out of the water and were horribly mutilated. The body of the captain, the rest of the same crew, according to the place was carried to the highest degree, a petition was made to the governor and a party of armed men accompanied by some soldiers went immediately down to the place of the murder, got hold of 3 of the murderers, who were brought in pair on the day of my arrival (14 March), and I was on the spot in a few days. The town was very crowded and was burned for the burgon account. The Americans, in order to avoid what would have happened if the Tropics were to be the delight of every man, I find the vegetable world of Europe has but a few trees, now friend and more plants of every sex. They have here done the size of a pigeon, and are of the most beautiful colors in blue and yellow. I arrived here at Panama on the 15th at 3 in the afternoon and slept in the Louisiana Hotel, which except in Cacique and zapura is the nearest and worst I ever met with in our travels but the best in this city. Panama is a most miserable place with all 2000 colonists of whom only 100 are American. The streets are narrow and have the common town in the middle, which is very convenient at this rainy season. The years are all likey to as to have some feet of rain a day against this burning sun. It is unhealthful for here and at this long I propose as if I were still in the hot climate to live there. The perspiration excited...
on the ninth, and I know no reason to
spend it. For the only thing I can like
beer without fear to poison myself to
beard and water. Panama was built
all 8 miles from here in 1516 by Pana-
coates but 250 years ago it had
a flourishing commerce and all 100,000
inhabitants; 200 years ago it was
wrecked by pirates, and the
whole population was murdered, and
the ship wrecked and rebuilt afterwards.
The soldiers who are all colored people, and are said
to be the greatest rebels as their employ
is to contribute to publicsafety, we
their xmas last under the mantel.
They go circassially and look like the rear
with their broadside guns. The govern-
ment coat is in spanish cabarets and
from here. Here are printed twice a week
2 english papers (called the Panama Daily
and the Panama Echo) and 2 spanish
(called el Panamico) so they both
have to sleep together with other
persons at the heat of the apartment.
It is certainly 10 degrees hotter, we keep
all doors all the night to do open.
Windows and mirror to play are hungry
quite unkind on us in Panama. Every
room of the house is open (open window)
and panama screen has cannot be
bought here.

On the 13th at 7 1/2 pm I went to
the theater, a small, roughly made build-
ing, which resembles more a barn than
a theater. As usual in spanish theaters
I was to pay just for admission and then
for my seat (breath for the farmer and 2
for his banty). Such a place in the pol-
ished seats instead of chairs was full of
bad books. They represented the fol-
lowing, El Trovador, El Hijador,
la familia incomprise,
and the plan being to the beauty of the past,
the house was crowded to excess. There
were many spanish balls in the theater -
the men have black hair, black eyes,
pale complexion,
and generally very interesting features.
There were usually a large number of ladies in the house, who occupied the

Short features presents a great contrast against the fine air from Spain. I live under the influence of this kissing climate the Spanish between pole and pole. I was delighted in my Spanish an. I employed all my power of conversation to gather from the county and the man and he he was here and I to learn this education on a new base. And all I can't learn from this was not a president. How does it be the government that the country does? I am all so pure of who that each person and the new representation and used to come and take the place and the taste, people through this 29 days in the lecture for the new house. The land is covered with a great snow and it is a good thing to do at the mountain. The people are under the charge of the parts. The characteristics of the parts is to give a great inclination for the house and a great number of character every year now with a goal in a paper to have the soil and the mountains more to the mountains. We have a great snow and the mountains more to the mountains.
The ruins of old Panama. On the sea
work we had again to labor and struggle
with thousands of difficulties and hardships.
The heat of the sun was so great that we
could scarcely breathe, but made more
than usual drinking deep in the fresh lands,
sometimes we came to places, over our
beach fell to the belly— the mud, the
large and painted pieces of rocks, were
single false step of the mule would bring instantaneous death to his rider.
Again and again we had to descend and to
bring our mules over high and deep
tracks. If, at last, we arrived and were very
disappointed to find but very little to take
off our curiosity. — The old city was in
all that years ago entirely been devastated
and destroyed by the Buccaneers. In the
burning that the composition is all large
and yellowish with the vegetation and that
there are nothing can be seen of the
city there and there was aable
donething in an old wall or the ruins
of some houses, were a chosen built
over a small canal and laid at
depth, the walls though composed
of granite stones were cement, were
covered with thousands of times of all
dimensions and I saw them to 1000
high. I don't know how these can
were drawn on entire stone wall and
I cannot cease to wonder at the thick
ed vegetation of the Fajada. The walls
of the houses were equally all over
in semi and cement. Digging in the
remains the old town to much height
from 80 to 1000 inhabitants. They
were exhausted by laboring and thirst as
found with the watercourses. Difficulty and way
to the end of the rains there are seats
in which sat certainly former been a park
and he was covered as place of refreshment
and recreation to the inhabitants of the
Panama. — I'm a meat near the wall
in the alligator of more than four
English. A herd of jaguars too would


The cold men & beasts withManatar & c
ignations which came forth at every part
regard the view of the prisoner to this land.
On the way home we met with more
more difficulty than in going out for
the ride was good running. If at some
times it rained when we will great fear
at last of last we reached an inland
where we put up for some refreshment.
but there was no fear to be got, at all
we could obtain was a little cold water
which we swallowed away with delight
our burning thirst. It was dark at lane
home, our boots were quite exhausted
of fatigue as we spurred with the whip
as we entered with the whip would proceed
upon them to go as quickly as possible
in a New Year.

On the 15th March at 10 o'clock in the
morning I got my luggage carried down
a negro back to the sea coast,

another negro brought it on the
boat and as the latter came not my
boat was on the shore I got myself
also carried on negro shoulders in it.
We had to wait all day on the
boat and only came a boat the
shoemaker began at 11 3/4. The

Shearer has very good accommodation andpleases
me to deal better than the Crescent.
There is only one deck covered with a
roof and a upper deck the outside deck
all or only of really room and very
bolts. The berths are very nice and clean.

16 March. We started yesterday by 9/2
for it took a long time to take all
the paper goose and boxes on board
We didn't till the sun got setting
and in sight we was a delightful evening.

a fresh breeze had cooled the air
but moon was shining perpendicular
upon us and clouds in her brightening sky.

the tropics, that hardly a single star
was perceptible on the cloudy sky.
I have not noticed the beauty of Tobago island with its thousand of bright mountain covered with forests of palmetto, orange trees, where men live on land. A shower in a moonlight night filled the more magnetic than the aspect of the ocean view. I felt as if I saw all of the tropics. I lay in bed with all the air and the fresh evening air together with the ship's movement. I asked for a walk, but had no difficulty looking at the elevated men who watched me being fish as indolent as he is laborious and magnificent. The table is long, the sugar is far from what it was on board. We have no means to preserve goods or meat. All dishes of meat, which is bought on the ship, consist therefore of salmon as I am afraid of sea fish. We have but 27 men on board, who must likely will be slaughtered to supply us with fish. We have still 100 passengers on the first and I must to the cabin, the last and the latter thing but very short 1/4 of the passengers and first and the last afternoon. The tea and coffee is most excellent on board the steamer.

The St. Lawrence is very small. I have 2 where I am together with 2 others. In the height the heat was intolerable and another of us to sleep though we all lay naked. Unfortunately one can not open the windows owing to the flys. Though ventilators have been put to operate all through and once the ship yet the heat is awful. We all lay in the finest paper close and lazy in straw hats. Our captain said:

A lady passenger is caught by and very easy from Panama fever. This morning I witnessed again much difficulty to lay labels of bananas in the hold.
for which I have now agreed with the master of the ship, Mr. Smith, as the morning we have arrived in sight of the mountain coast of the continent, and shall come out of the Bay of Panama. We shall range the coast of the Spanish Main, and cross the Gulf of California in the ship.
Tuesday 18th March. We have to say a few words here as to the effect of the various shocks and rattles, many of my fellow passengers are suffering from seasickness. We saw this morning a great many black fish of great size which moved fast in the water like porpoises, though they were by far larger than the latter. At 19 March 10.39

Long. 35° 30' W. Distance run 204 miles from Panama 594 miles.

Wednesday 19th March. Since writing the above we have had four stoppages owing to some loose screws being made in the machinery last night. I slept upon a bank in the dining room. All around me on deck as well as on the ground floor were lying the night's best lady passengers who could not sleep in their beds on account of the great heat. This evening at 7 we had a negro come to tell me that he bade me come to look at it. It is coming to the deck, and I was compelled to laugh heartily at the great number of ladies and gentlemen who half naked were lying on the deck or at the rail, or sitting on the stairs, a sea voyage requires particular precautions and allowances in the shape of sand shoes for if we were to observe these etiquettes of...
nothern scenes we were to go here.

The hard time we had,

the terrible heat — this morning at

breakfast I got acquainted with a very ill

looking person, whom I afterward made

friends with; he is a man who has been

here 3 hours. He is a man who has great

knowledge in many things.

Tuesday 20, March. No alteration either

in the wind nor in our progress nor in the

temperature of the weather. To be at

noon we were 115.5° West, Long 51° 43' Land

on. The distance run was 210 miles.

Friday 21. At noon 15° 29' Lat north and

27° 07' Long. West, distance run 190 miles.

At 4 p.m. we got land in sight. At 6 1/2 p.m.

we saw on shore the being of a big grapple

killed by the burning sun.

Wednesday 22, March. Till the morning we had

land in sight and at 10 o'clock a.m. we land

ed in the harbor of Tegucigalpa. The entrance

to the harbor is most beautiful, a bad

digue on both sides. The town is

b留学生

of high mountains covered with large trees in

large cities in the harbor, which have

large dangers in the harbor which have

bought Coal from England, and besides 3000

refract from which the ships are supplied.

Soon from here city of Tegucigalpa

presents the appearance of an African village.

For with few exceptions the houses are made

of 4 or 6 poles in

the ground and covered with the same

same material, and the most part of the same.

As soon as I entered into the space between the houses

were filled up with palm leaves, and orange
trees. They are in a few stone buildings

occupied by Spaniards or Yucatecs, but mixed

at one part. I went on shore at 10 1/2

and explored into more than 50 hut and houses.

The inhabitants of the town, houses or hut are

all a mixture of Spaniards and Indian blood.

and some at every pace is very nice and.
regular features. They speak very good Spanish. I was in fact, I met a group of prisoners who were put together by chance, on inquiry I learnt that the prisoners had only a few days ago that they were on the prison train. I should have been able to hear the prisoners, one of them had a guitar and was able to play to the others. The prisoners had a guitar and were able to see the others smoke and use blankets. The armed men were dressed in black. They were not armed to the point of being armed. A small group of soldiers were in a small group at the fort, a few armed men, and the soldiers were not on duty. There was formerly a very small village in the area, but it is now entirely surrounded by mountains. The fort was at the base of a large swamp which made it difficult to approach. But a French engineer has been brought in to drain the swamp and take a large cut in the mountain so that the carpenters can continue their work. The health of the town is very good, consistory improved. The climate was formerly an important place where mines belonged. The street, at that time, all doubled the walls, and the walls of the mines were brought in by Spanish soldiers from Mexico, which took them to the main road. The numerous mines are abandoned due to the country's gold and silver. But there are some mines, such as copper. Some of these mines have been abandoned and the mines are entirely abandoned. The Mexicans are very ignorant.

With bribery, the government seeks to Mexico and its states to the north. They have 1 president and each of the 18 states of this country send to Mexico 1 treasurer and 2 representatives. But it is all merely pro forma. For bribery, everything can be rendered possible. They write letters, but instead of sending them, they send them directly to the government officials. Thus they bribe the collective, the treasurer, and the bank. Wholesale cargoes can be transported...
Any rogue who wishes to earn himself at the expense of the country shall in good repute be the President, and offers me in 10 m. p. to make him Elector, which I immediately complied with and the rogue shall then have two 10-fold in one year. All officers of government who act like this rogue, controlling the country with the army, I added a few words to my letter to bring off and gave it then to the President to forward it. So the market I bought a great many orange and some pineapple and went on board again at 9:00 and Capulco is Lat. 16.42° north and Long. 93° west. Upon our entry at Acapulco we had on board a custom-house officer and in his capacity yesterday evening came home from a Mexican officer on board to take off Mexican vessels on board to take off a man who had been in partnership with a Spaniard at Acapulco and suddenly ran away and took off having previously induced the captain of his partner to come on board and tried himself somewhere on board. The ship had joined after we came in but when the officer after coming in had been given no up he returned of the bank had given no up. He then signed a paper and went on board a man in an if an boy. This morning came many indians boys playing in the streets with all sorts of things they embarked to gain some silver. The Indians of the coast were seen coming around the coast and contriving to catch some little fish for the meat and bread of which we left our anchoring place and taking the passage to the right we passed through numerous islands of the land of which it was impossible to form an idea. Pictorially speaking I speak of the land as being as the hills and mountains which had been left on the left. The coast was very high and 20 miles from the coast.
The evening we saw on shore two lighthouses very likely original of the same lines. Pacific Ocean on the 24 March. In the course of this morning much farther off were the two high mexican mountains which looked like dark clouds. At 9 o'clock we past a strange appearance supposed to be the New Volcanoe from 10 N. latitude 17°50' Long 103°02' distance run 120 miles.

On the 25 March. Lat 19°33' North, Long 106°04' West. Distance run 197. No land in sight. We are today in the Latitude of the Bay of Los Angeles.

On the 26 March we changed passengers having had last night from Kimberly, his below the mainmast something together with a piece of old iron in linen. The company and the hands desire they are laid up for a short time. The captain seems to have a short prayer over the head and is committed to sleep, where it disappeared instantly. It is to be much colder.

Pacifica March. I lay at noon we were 1°30 lat. and 109°40' 40 miles.

On the 27 March. It is again very cold and windy last night upon a bank in the great basin I suffered very much from cold and want of comfort. Therefore I shall sleep again in my state room. The negro having dinner with me at 6 o'clock I went up to get in cold the want of clothes was very cold and I found this by if I shall take at noon 1°20 W. 105°40' 30 miles. I observed we had large bears, the most southern point of Queen Califas in sight. The fourth mate called me as he was in the taylor to ask me to come and to determine our latitude.

Supposing the whole sphere of the hemisphere divided into 360 degrees as a line drawn from the point where we are to the 70 degree north the number of degrees from the top of the perpendicular to the edge of the sea making an allowance of 10 minutes for the height of the sea called the 29°43' I measured the height of the sun which was 68°41' and deduced therefrom the two signs and adding 2°36' (distance of the sun from the equator). I found our latitude to be 29°41'. Our longitude was 114°11' 4 minutes.
February 28th 1809. This morning at 10½ I set sail from the port of San Diego in a fine breeze. The place lies between two hills and is watered by a small stream which empties into the sea. San Diego is divided into 3 parts, of which a small stream flows into the ocean on the north side of the town. The town is about 4 miles from the ship's place of departure. The harbor is fairly deep and is bounded by high rocks.
asked him to change the money for him which
was printed by one of the new
paper's press who took it and had
the bank without a note and then
sent the gold to the bank. He
then returns to the
The admiral, General on the
california coast in order to
be present to the
evening of 6 o'clock we
entered the Golden Gate (consisting of 2
pieces of rock in the form of a gate) and
proceeded at a good rate to the harbor
of San Francisco which was crowded with
erships. By this time the sun was shining
toallow all the ships of the
form. We saw the outskirts of the
and some afternoon the city was
more than 500 ships of all nations
lying close to the

Doming to this

The town as we landed it was
so great that one could not
see the town. In the

putting of the baggage to the boat.
Sacramento City April 26. Almost the weeks have passed since I wrote the above great changes have taken place in my position. I kept at the Union Hotel one day and took them my last I wish to whom I am indebted as I came to the conclusion that I could take several weeks in order to get well acquainted with the locality and the more I am doing there I am as well to go for a couple of days to Sacramento so look after the land. If it is last year I therefore crossed the bay in a steamboat which is much like the Charles river but much deeper and under the language much difficulty I found but the land my letter gave 50 to the land and go to get made a beautiful marble stone will be given to the man who have lived here in San Francisco and the doctor's house have been four years. That I do better to invest it official in this city than at San Francisco so I decided to settle down here and therefore went back to the city to get my luggage and have lived here ever since I must say that the climate agrees perfectly well with me. the days have been with me as well as the nights have been cool and refreshing. A few days ago we had an unusual and heavy rain.
where a strong gale blows all the day.
Sacramento lies in the midst of the great river valley, which contains 30,000 square miles and resembles a immense garden, green at all seasons of the year. The
immediate vicinity or city has been enclosed
at great expense to protect the city from inundation which would otherwise occur
almost every year from the melting of
the snow at the mountains. Though the
water of the river joins the city in the
infancy of its course, it contains about 20,000 inhabitants and the population is rapidly
increasing. The streets are broad and the
regular, but of course a few irregular
with very few exceptions all houses are
of wood. The Americans are extremely
hardy in the art of traversing the country.
Mr. C. began to move westward from the
City in the beginning of June, and
arrived at the present spot in July.

In this country we consider what could be done with uncultivated land.

The great pleasures of this place are the
heat and the health. It has a great wealth, but I was much
astonished at the wild speculation of persons
that have built almost every kind of a
worth a year ago. Under these circumstances I
found the most perfect security. The
land was very high and commanded the bay.

But very little security can be had here.

In no other place in the country of the
west have I found so much respect for

his person. With an American money

over everything in the world, and the

his person.
incredible... his boundless energy... His... surprising spirit... had not... nature... calculated... He... go about... an arm... can never become equal.

April 27. Today I took my bath in the Sacramento river, went to church and visited... P. Carpenter I or 12 Kib (sic) who resides... make a law... It is one of those few men... who inspire me confidence... for his acts with caution... has a good character... to a primly sincere... all ages...

To foreigners who come to this country... to look in admiration... to esteem... for the... race... in contemplating the... which have been accomplished... in 9 years... But these sentiments... disappear... when his experiences... becomes thoroughly acquainted with... the character... of the Californians... what... he sees himself... in California... that he is... to have... next day... every day... at noon... every day... new and... striking proofs... the... sharp... running... character... people... I am... learned... to live with... Fists... conversation... politeness... and civility... make me... the... to... why... I think... they have... with... fulsome... confidence... my... attempt... to check... I... as I... have... my... about... they... in... them... to impose... upon... again... frustrated... they... they... entirely... some... again... a man... of very... gentlemanly... appearance... to make... his confidence... he... had... bin... could...... to... as... I... to... them... as... he... to... to... as... to... the... a... few...
Speak in the most favorable manner of this man's character and his immense wealth. I did not wish to make that manner person's acquaintance, I acceded to it one evening by joining him. I began to talk to him in a Masonic light upon the immense and never-to-be-matchable treasures of California. The great rice which is necessary to take place in the value of real estate. My own immense riches both in real and personal property, which a long string of the noble characters and the great names of another person whom I accidentally drew into the man's confidence. He suddenly threw himself on me and said: 

"I happen to have an insurance agent who told me to discount it at any rate. I should offer you for twenty-five dollars, but that he would let me have any amount of money for

By offering sufficient inducements, my plan was to enable me to settle here permanently. I went to Sacramento City, I thought it the greatest city in the country. I visited the mining districts and the different ways in which gold is gathered. I had an idea of finding myself in the country.

With this intention I started on the 14th of May. I arrived at the greatest city in the country, to visit the various mining districts and to inspect the diggings and the different ways in which gold is gathered. I had an idea of finding myself in the country.

I was not disappointed. I arrived at the greatest city in the country, to visit the various mining districts and to inspect the diggings and the different ways in which gold is gathered. I had an idea of finding myself in the country.
to attain it at 2 o'clock 20 pounds of powder was fired, for 20 miles and left the Sierra Nevada ever near the Sacramento by the 1st of Jan. Having proceeded on the road for 20 miles we entered the Yuba at Marysville. I remained at Marysville 10 days on the 1st of Jan. I went to the hotel, and the inn was full. I was a great many of the natives. I have no half an hour spent in running about the hotel, and the hotel was full of heaps of each. I left Marysville in the city, but I must mention here that the accommodations were very bad, though I was not for a very low rate. Marysville is nicely situated on a hill or the river side, and the climate is considered extremely healthy. Barkeepers are doing a very good business as they have to supply the miners all day. The Yuba river is very much at Marysville, it is thought to become a very large place when the water rises. If there are a few feet of water the river, the basin which is very large, on the 16th or 17th, I came to the national hotel, a small two-story house with small accommodations but good meals. After dinner, I went back to the river to see the miners working. They cannot be much paid now owing to the high cost. Every one had his claim, but usually to or 50 dollars, which was paid by the miner's workman; one of the towns, the earth, the others put it, with shovels and bars, and carry it to the river, which another man shoves continually until the gravel is washed out. The gravel is washed by pumping or by the mean of large boxes, which are placed in the river, and by means of the stream, which runs along the boxes into the river. From these latter, the sand is brought to the city, and to the adjacent mountainous country. The other town on the Yuba river is established a ferry, which is drawn by means of a large rope. I departed on the 16th at 6 in the morning from Davis Bar, crossed the river, and went up the road to Nevada City, then ascending the road to the city, on the 18th I arrived.
with P. Thomas, with whom I could make myself understood. On the top of a high mountain I saw an inlet to a large valley, and returning I arrived in the evening at 6 o'clock at Nevada City, a small and extremely needy place in the midst of a large forest, and looked up my log of the famous Restaurant of Yankee, where I made the acquaintance of the proprietor, to my great surprise, was speaking Russian language.

I went from Nevada to the gold run, a large valley, where plenty of gold is found, and inspected there a great many tunnels, from which the wash is and had it drawn out either by horsepower or by hand. The lead is cleaned, and yields from profitables. This valley seemed to be extremely rich of the pure metal, and yielded to its very owners some hundreds, or even thousands of dollars. I saw in one of the tunnels, which were almost done, the precious metal and its particles of this precious metal. I proceeded on to the next valley, about one hundred miles from Nevada, where I met the various Quarsh of which there are already in full operation, whilst three others are nearly complete. As I understood from several of the proprietors and their workmen, the pay was exceedingly well rewarded, and the men appeared to me, that they could easily clear $30 or $40 per week above what was expected.

The quartz is dug in several places on the hill, brought to the mill by the stamps, water running down the valley on it, and being the powerful water through fine sluice into two large basins, from which the water runs off, while the mine remains. Then the men or mills the influence of water, put into large vats which are made to the machinery. They are generally taken up, and the pure gold is brought by a furrier at work with the gold to Iqan, a miner in his countrymen, who was working in a small check at work, and doing according to his depot, 6 to 7 or a day. Close to him was some
La mañana de 24 de mayo, descendí a Sacramento, donde encontré a un criado holandés llamado Goffette. El vapor había sido arrojado en el puente para el 21, y me fui a la mañana al lugar donde sería el derribo de los ríos de madera. Pero en una fonda llamada Goffette, donde encontré a mi criado holandés. El vapor había sido arrojado en el puente para el 21, y me fui a la mañana al lugar donde sería el derribo de los ríos de madera. Pero en una fonda llamada Goffette, donde encontré a mi criado holandés.
...número nos expidimos. Teniendo un
gran viento contrario, ibamos muy lentamente
y ciertamente no hubiera podido mucho
si por debajo ni en habíamos encontrado
la costa, el Profesor F. G. Froeger de Sara
hombre muy interesante, que había
viajado mucho y visto gran parte del
mundo. James de mi vida he visto hombre
casi amable agradable y prudente que el
Sr. F. lo igual facilidad hablaba
el inglés, francés, alemán, italiano, portugués,
castellano holandés, y en real, algunos
también profundamente versado en
las lenguas griega y latina. Como me
han siempre proporcionado mucho gusto
las lenguas extranjeras, siempre gusto me
de él hablar con Sra. en diferentes
idiomas y esto el tiempo se paso muy
rápidamente. Llegamos al embarcadero a
las cinco de la tarde, y de allí fuimos
llevaros por un carruaje a Sonoma
allí una pequeña con cuatro o cinco kiló
den la que comamos y cenamos. El hermoso valle
de la ensenada con millones de árboles y el
todo frutal y en que se reparte la tierra
da muy pobre y el Sr. Valley ha producido
en un pequeño jardín poco que quince mil pesos
de oro. Ciertamente a las minas de oro
no hubieren sido descubiertas las tierras
de veíanmos aquí muy caras, pero como
ahora el trabajo cuesta sumamente caro,
ninguna se pone aquí la agricultura, y las tierras
no tienen precio ninguno. Por mi parte yo
no quería venir a Sonoma, pero hay
algunos que prefieren la soledad de los cam
por el ruido de las grandes ciudades.
Yo llegué con el Sr. el Sabado Lo mas
dos la diligencia a Napa, donde tomamos
la comida y a las cinco de la tarde
llegamos a Sausalito donde yo pase
a las seis y medio de la tarde por el vapor
Guadalupe y llegué a Sausalito.
Lo estoy escrito en papel blanco.

A la una y media, tras una ocupación, hace tiempo, enteréme de que había
hasta la tarde, no puedo ya
acostumbrarme a trabajar desde la
mañana hasta la tarde, no puedo ya
describe la impaciencia y el fastidio
que me atormentan. Ahora el calor
durante el día es insuperable y
mucho me hace sudar, porque yo tengo
mucho calor. La sociedad de Sacramento
es compuesta de aventureros, cuyo
suela ambiciosa y deseo es el enrique
verse a costa ajena, no hay aquí
compañía de mi gusto, no hay pasatiem
por que me recuerde y de esta
corazón, deseo ya solter cuento antes
en Europa. Bueno como el viaje de San
Petersburgo por aquí, como también el
transporte del dinero no han costado
muy avaro, pero ya recibo mis enornes gastos
y valores de por los que la China.

Dios piensa ya me embargaré a San Francisco al fin de este año
para Cartagena por mi buque de velas, visitaré después todos los principales
puertos en las islas, y prevería mi viaje por Egypto y Italia en
Alemania. Después me colocaré a Potsdam porque de todas
las ciudades que he visitado de mi viaja
propios tiempos amables y afables habita
tantes, sus hermosas y muy limpias
casas, sus bellas calles, su delicioso
cierra, todo me gusta mucho a
por lo menos se encuentra un extrañado que
no hubiese hablado con los mayores
eléctricos de Paris. Piso es muy barato
a Potsdam recibo en la primera fonda
y teniendo coche y caballos no se que
estar más de los mil duró mi
año. En realidad, fui decidido al cabo
de mis deudas, pero antes de salir
luego de visitar muchas otras partes...
San Francisco, June 4th, 1851. A most horrible disaster has befallen this city—a conflagration greater than any of the preceding fires has reduced nearly the whole city to ashes.

I arrived here last night at 10½ o'clock and put up at the Union Hotel on the Plaza. My ears have slept a quarter of an hour, when I was aroused by loud cries in the street—fire, fire! and by the awful sound of the alarm bell. Peering out of all haste and looking out of the window I saw that a frame building only 20 or 30 paces from the hotel that was on fire. I stepped in all haste and ran out of the house but scarcely had I reached the end of the street when I saw already the hotel in full flame, which I had just run out. I was in a complete gale the fire spread with an appalling rapidity, sweeping away in a few minutes whole streets of frame but I

Neither the iron houses nor the brick houses (which were built to last and are quite fireproof) could resist the fury of the element. The latter crumbled together with incredible rapidity, whilst the former got red hot, then white hot and fell together like card houses. Particularly in the iron houses people consider themselves perfectly safe and they remain in them to the last extremity. Soon as the walls of the houses began to smoke, the inhabitants wanted to get out, but usually it was already too late, for the locks and hinges of the doors having expanded or partly melted by the heat, the doors were no more to be opened. Some times by burning their hands and arms people succeeded to open the doors and to get out, but finding themselves thus surrounded by an ocean of flames they made but a few paces, staggered and fell, arose again and fell again, or lay not to rise any more. 21 men died in vain to arrest the progress of the fire by the dumping of houses and gunpowder. Nothing to
To attain it as fast as possible I went up Montgomery Street and ascended Telegraph Hill, which is a mountain close to the city. It was a frightful but sublime view, in fact the grandest spectacle I ever enjoyed. The fire in less than 30 minutes spread to all directions sweeping away the whole of Washington Street, Kearny Street, Montgomery Street, California Street, Van Ness Avenue, and many others and except a few houses on Battery Street, Bush Street, and on the Hillside. The whole beautiful city was burned down. The roaring of the storm, the cracking of the gunpowder, the cracking of the falling stones, walls, the cries of the people and the wonderful spectacle of an immense city burning in a dark night, all combined to make this catastrophe all the more horrible.

In the extreme of thediscussion, the statement was made that the fire had been caused by a few incendiaries. The scent of the burnt buildings filled the air and many a poor frame house was thrown headlong in the flames and consumed. I returned to the night in the restaurant on Telegraph Hill and went at 6 in the morning back to the city. It was a horrible sight to see the burning ashes and ruins of this a day before so flourishing city. Whilst I saw a great many persons, Frenchmen, Englishmen and other foreigners half in despair sitting and weeping on the ashes of their destroyed property, the Americans never lost heart, laughing and joking among themselves just as if nothing had happened, went about their business, and in many places at 6 o'clock in the morning very bravely got up, and from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon the hot sun shone on them with a very thick overcoat.
Since writing the foregoing page my position in the world has undergone a most memorable change to my advantage. Having during my recent excursion in the mining districts fully satisfied myself as to the enormous wealth of the country and the immense resources of Sacramento City, I established here already at the beginning of June a banking house for the purchase of Gold Dust and the sale of Exchange on the United States and English Exchequer. I have got two clerks, one an American of the name of A. H. Green and native of Cleveland, Ohio, the other a Spaniard, Miguel de Andrade of San Sebastian, in Biscaya (Old Spain), to each of whom I pay $250 (at 360 or 400 Bales Silver) per month. My office is in the house on the corner of Front and 3 streets, which being built entirely of stone and iron, is considered perfectly fireproof. Finding my way of an opportunity of what I bought from Boston, Lee & Co. (bankers of this city) who are constantly filled with nearly 2 millions of bullion), an immense fire— and this proof for safe-keeping nearly 200 Pounds, but I had great difficulty in conveying it to my office. I had 16 men and 12 yokes of oxen to one whole day at work to bring it only across the street. Gold Dust comes in first class and I buy on an average 5 Pounds per day. The purchase goes to the most part to the House of Rothschild at London, whose branch establishment at San Francisco supplies me by every night's steamer with the necessary coin. The continued great heat of from 100 to 125 degrees Fahrenheit.
things forth which accelerate the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter and the exhalation of the many swamps and ponds with stagnant waters all over the town—all this contributes to infect the air and to produce much sickness.ague, intermittent fever, diarrhoea, typhus, erysipelas etc. are taking away hundreds of hopeful men and quickly people our cemetery whose number of graves is several times larger than the number of the population of our city, though the latter was only founded some 3 years ago.

The thieves of this country having invented the slingshot, which enables additional success to their criminal industry, great caution is now requisite and my 2 clerks myself we go night and day armed with Volta's revolving pistols (each of which can kill 5 men in as many seconds) and long bowie knives. I always get up at 5 o'clock in the morning, take at 5½ my breakfast at the Orleans hotel and open my office at 6 o'clock to shut it at 10 o'clock in the evening. During the whole day my office is crowded with people and I seldom get my home before 8 o'clock at night.

1 September. Since writing the above I have taken one more clerk, a certain Peter Lewis Hayworth, native of Germany, who is reputed to be the greatest geologist of the farm times and has written many valuable books about Geology. After having travelled many years in company of the Duke of New Mexico in geological pursuits both in Southern Europe and America, he came after a long series of mishap and misery to California to try his luck at the mines. Not being able to stand the hardships and fatigue and wet with mining, he came exhausted in 1840 and came to Sacramento to offer himself to me as clerk and I took him at once and put a commission that from weeks of.
additional clerk. Unfortunately P.S. is a bad calculator and makes many mistakes.

My business is now on an enormous scale, and my profits are large. If in former years I had known what I should one day gain only one quarter of what I earn now, I should have thought myself the happiest of men, but now I feel myself very unfortunate since I am separated by a distance of 1800 miles from St. Petersburg where all my hopes and my fires are concentrated. In fact, in the midst of the hurricanes on the roaring oceans, in dangers and hardships, in toil and difficulties in the whirlwind of amusements and in the bustle of business, my beloved Russia, my charming Petersburg is constantly before my eyes. Whilst here in Sacramento I can every moment expect to be murdered or robbed, I can in Russia sleep tranquilly in my bed without any fear for my life or property, for thousands of justices watch there over the peaceful inhabitants.

Whilst in the whole western Europe it is constantly alarmed by imminent disasters, Russia (the most powerful and the largest of all empires that ever existed or that will ever exist) beams with the bright ray of eternal peace thanks to its wise and most glorious emperor Nicholas. It is not without immense gratification and pride that I witness the great admiration and respect with which the Americans speak of our great monarch.

My book is from early till late com-
pletely filled with all sorts of languages. In fact if I knew a hundred languages it would not be sufficient to speak to every one in his native tongue. The people I have most to deal with are Americans, Mexicans and Chinamen but the last mentioned being but little good to market, and I have never been able to buy for Crippen more than 5 or 6 at a time.
The Chinese men who come to this country are a very
harmless race. Most of people all over this
heart of any form of being committed by any one of
which they have found in this country. Chinese
people continue to pour in from the Chinese
cities to which they have given the names of
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, and thousands of
East Indian cities, are fast gaining in
numbers. To the Chinese, we refer numerous
streetwalkers, full or large as a ladies' umbrella, a wide
coat which reaches to the knees, wide trousers,
and very high shoes, of which the lower part is
of wood, and from which with countless beads
and the upper part of the cloth. The Mexican men are a
large and splendid class of people without the head
of a question at all. I never saw any one of them who
was able to write his name—the lower and
less classes of Mexicans cover the whole nature
of coat and waistcoat, with gaudy colors, in
bright and brilliant called sarapes, which are
of similar colors to all Spanish race. Both
American, but of different color. The Mexican
sarapes are red, yellow, green, and blue,
the neckerchiefs, gray and blue, the peasant
a deep blue and white. From these
Dr. Chile, there have about many thousands
come over to California. The neckerchiefs and are
of the same character as the Mexicans whereas
the Bravians and Chilians are a good natured
very industrious race of people, particularly
the latter who are celebrated for their great anti-
body perseverance and gentlemanly behavior.
that the Chilians are the only nation which
has not derived great profit by their independence
from Spain. The Bravians, inhabitants of the
Patagonian Islands, of which likewise thousands
have come over to this country this summer, are of brown color—their
beards long and no one’s, does not allow them to
apply themselves to any work whatever and they live
very poorly and miserably. But the means are
very interesting people I ever saw are the Californian
Indians, who are of copper-red color and stand but
very little above the beasts, of which the horse is the chief.
The hair is short, black, and have most different
styles. They have thick black hair of which also the
hair is overgrown as far as the eyes. So are
patients by a sort of light in shape of
the night.
November. I have just recovered from a severe fever which has confined me to bed for nearly 3 weeks. I caught it on the 4th October, with frequent vomiting and chills in quick succession with great heat. On the 5th my little baby was covered with yellow spots and from the 6th to the 20th I was lying in continual fever. As accommodation at the hotel was most unsatisfactory, my lab of the office of which I was in charge was constantly open. My physician did not administer me anything but quinine and calomel, but in spite of his poisonous medicine my strength gradually triumphed at last and I am now again feeling quite smart. My brother died 112 years ago from the same disease, and according to the doctor's assertions there is no chance for my recovery if the fever lasts me a second time. My clerk the geologist Lappin, having lost his family to a tangle of flood near Philadelphia, learned that his wife was severely ill, he relief me on the 4th October.

San Jose in Santa Clara Valley, January 20, 1853.

On the 4th inst. I was again seized by a malignant fever and desiring to save my life in case I remained in the poisonous climate of Sacramento, I went forthwith by the steamer down to San Francisco and thence to San Jose in the beautiful valley of Los Altos, where I stopped at the house of Mr. Davin, an Italian, who paid particular attention to me, as the medical fee of $5 (at 1857 prices). Both for the sake of the doctor and for the peace of the air or for the change of climate, I soon became so sensible and now feel strong enough to return tomorrow to Sacramento after having only for a very week been confined to bed. The Santa Clara valley is surrounded by large mountains in which snow and ice is found. The temperature is excessively mild.
to attain it as fast as possible. I arrived 
during all the time that I have been here 
the thermometer stood at 20 degrees Fahrenheit.
The recent rains have occasioned the earth-
and fields, meadows and trees are in the
flowers of spring and offer a most beautiful sight.
Since I have left the last, I am every day making
an excursion on horseback and pay one dollar for
each hour. In company of a gentleman who is the
wife residing at Dr. Davie's and who is a native 
from the Argentine Republic in South America,
I took yesterday, in a gig which I hired 
at $10, a ride to Quicksilver Mines, which are about
12 miles from here. This quicksilver mine is operated 
by four persons in richness and quality of quartz 
by the celebrated Hunsen's quicksilver works in 
Old Spain. It belongs to a company in San 
Francisco, who are realizing immense treasures out 
of the mine, despite of their tremendous expenses
which amount to more than $3,000 (30,000) per 
month. There are about 500 workmen employed, and each of them gets 40 cents  for 
the day being very unwholesome. The quicksilver
gets 20, 30, 40, 50, etc. per day. I entered the shaft for
a considerable distance and fully satisfied myself
that the mine is inexhaustible. The pieces 
of rock are all pregnant with quicksilver.
The shaft is nearly on the top of a 2,500-foot high
mountain, whence the rock is brought down by
oxen teams to the manufactory where it is treated.
For miles around the mine are springs of 
mineral water, which excites in flavor as purely as at
I never tasted.

Sacramento February 17. I had to go
the visit of Bachbys Tolporour Pompeko 
from St. Petersburg, and I invited him to dine
with me. Mr. Botschif is a very talented man
who has travelled much and seen a great deal
of the world. He speaks and writes with the
most fluency in Spanish, English, French, Portuguese,
German, Italian, Dutch, and French, and is deeply versed in literature and many other
useful sciences. I enjoyed till a late hour
the most interesting conversation of Mr. Bob 
Botschif, and I must allow that I never try the
sail an aller or a cleverer man than him.
After having spent a day in the society of such
the night went...
a beautifully educated man as Mr. Rothschild, it will appear double curious and surprising to me to learn it conversed with the people I am inclined to believe in California. Mr. Rothschild is constructing on the Yuba river a mill for the washing of Gold Dust and I do not in the least doubt that with his iron will and the skilful of his capacious mind he will succeed in accumulating large wealth in this country. A heavy rain-storm has set in now as a fortnight ago and has continued since then, the consequence of which the farmers in the Bay-Country have now a great abundance of water and are reaping rich harvests. The water both in the American and Sacramento rivers are rising rapidly, and if the storm continues but for a few days longer the artificial embankments which surround the city will be put to a severe test.

I believe that nowhere is the world gambling carried on to a more alarming extent than in this city and the gambling houses, of which there are a large are night and day troubled with people, principally miners, who are losing here in a few minutes what they have accumulated during years of hard labor and privation. The immense the persons is who make gambling their profession is evident from the facts that while I first came to this city $3,000 (1500 P.) monthly rent was paid for one gambling table in the Eldorado Saloon. Every thing is very dear here. Clerks in banking houses get $250 to $300 a month; in shops from $100 to $250. Waiters get $100 to $150 per month. Female servants, cooks get from $100 to $250 a month. Female servants are very scarce and it is very difficult to get them a negroes at $150 a month.

Eggs are exceedingly scarce here and are paid $1 (1840 copy) each. Butter is sent out from the eastern States (Massachusetts and New York) and though it has to make the immense trip, is still well preserved as the Cape Horn it is still well preserved and was sold here for $2 per pound.
Sacramento March 24, Sunday. Since writing the above the heavy rains that caused the waters of the rivers and streams to rise uninterupted till they reached last night an awful height began to sink and the level was lower last night at 12.30 o'clock we were suddenly awoken by the roaring of the sluice and were made aware of the impending danger. The stream on the Sacramento had given way in one small place, and the opening became every moment larger. I ran to the place of the break and assisted in stopping the opening, but all endeavors to stop it proved in vain and the water continued to go on increasing in velocity. All at once a large piece of the bank gave way with a tremendous crash. I was caught and a number of others thrown into the water and taken away by the current for a considerable distance. It was some difficulty to get out after a most disagreeable bath of muddy water and some bruises and contusions. The streets of the city filled with great rapidity, in some places the water was 10 to 12 feet deep, and people had to save themselves on the 2nd floor of the houses. The loss of goods damaged or lost by the fire was not estimated. At home where I lived being built upon a small elevation, I had no water in the back yard. The latter coming only up to the level of the ground floor. As soon as the terror of the first impression caused by the flood had passed, people thought of inventing themselves out to make the best of it. A great number of small boats were made in all haste of planks; rafts were put together and soon the communication was everywhere established. The streets presented a most burlesque appearance, here a house dragging a raft with people, there a man in a cash cowing with some piece of wood, there some boats carrying etc. Some people are said to have made a hundred dollars in a single day by conveying people across the river. The flood stood at its extreme height only 4 days, and then quickly abated but large points of land and many houses remained both in all and around the town, which remained a constant deadly heat of from 30 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit, produced a very personable and much fever, ague, dysentery etc.
San Jose, March 30th. I was unfortunate enough to catch the fever again on the 17th inst. and after having been kept tormented by chills and vomiting with yellow spots over all my body made it impossible to get up from bed. Feeling myself in a complete state of exhaustion and frequent despondency, my physicians in conformity to the directions previously given by me for such an event, I wrapped myself in blankets and sent one in a servant boat under the attendance of a servant of the steamer down to San Francisco and then myself as a coach to San Jose. Till the 26th inst. I have been lying in a the most deplorable state and in continual feverishness, but at last my agony and constitution both off the victory and already I have been able to get up for a couple of hours. If my constitution continues I shall probably return the day after to remain in Sacramento, give over my business to Mr. B. Davidson and go on for Potholes and return as soon as possible to my beloved Rapida, for I feel I should not survive the winter if I caught one more dose of fever.

Sacramento, April 7th. On going through San Francisco on the 2nd, I presented to Mr. B. Davidson the impossibility of my remaining any longer in the poisonous climate there and requested him to take over my business without any further responsibility for myself. To which he consented and came up yesterday to settle our accounts. Everything having now been settled we arranged between us. I go by this day's steamer to San Francisco and leave to miss you by the steamer Golden Gate for Panama.

Pacific Ocean, Latitude North 38° 49′

South 125° On board the United States mail steamer Golden Gate, April 8th. at 8 o'clock at night. Sailed last night and took this morning my ticket for the steamer. Feeling myself as well as I could, I preferred taking a first-class cabin for which I had to pay $600. Began this afternoon at 2 o'clock under the number of the candaree and a few.
at 6 o'clock the entrance to theBay of San Francisco called the Golden Gate. With full steam and a fair wind we are now sailing East over the waves of the Pacific Ocean with direction to the South. In spite of my frequent fever illness and frequent pretty large differences which I find in my health, and which I cannot attribute to the dishonesty of my Clerks, I have all the same to be perfectly satisfied with my success in California any most assuredly among those who leave this country there is hardly one in a hundred thousand who has done as well as myself. Nothing exceeds our joy and excitement in finding myself away from California, which seems destined to become our goal.

Sculpulse. Mexico, November 17th, 1847. Long 102°. We arrived here this morning after a 10 day's sea voyage. We took horses and refreshments. Our noble steamer is crowded to excess having on board just 1300 passengers representatives of almost every nation of the globe. She is of 1000 tons burden, is 1500 horses power and is certainly the largest and quickest steamer in the world. To lay wheels were lying here in the harbor when we arrived three ocean steamers from Panama with passengers from New York and New Orleans, namely, the "Wilfred Scott" (which has completed the run from New York round Cape Horn to Sculpulse in 45 days) with 700 passengers, the "New Orleans" with 600 passengers and the "Northwestern" with 800 passengers. These three steamers were lying in the harbor if not and it struck me most wonderfully what a difference exists in the disposition of these passengers who go out to and those who return from California. On deck the above mentioned steamers the passengers were dancing and singing all the day long on deck, talking of nothing but of the golden mountains which they were going to accumulate in California—all was joy and enthusiasm and hilarity. On deck our shore however things looked quite different, out of 1300 passengers there was not a single one withimony—crimes of joy and excitement, no talk of us lying on deck, all of us appeared eager...
seriously intoxicated in spirits. Because the mind of the man part of us was taken up by the consideration what lay in store for our friends at home when we should return with disappointed hopes and empty pockets, whilst those few of us who had really put their fortune in California were absorbed by the most serious considerations how to bring the money safely home and how to employ it after wards to advantage.

Pacific Ocean, Latitude North 43°, Apr. 13.

Yesterday our experiences in the Gulf of Tonantoca was a most frightful Typhoon from the West South West and the wind was the fury of the wind that it knocked down the waves & in fact there was no wave visible to the eye one immense sheet of boiling foam.

The typhoon lasted 4 hours during which our demeanor lay completely at nearly motionless on one side, it seemed that the top of the main mast was continually bathed in the sea. The roaring, howling of the typhoon was of such fearful force that even in the cabin it was impossible to understand what we cried each other in the ears at the pitch of the voice. Even the bottom of our seamen lost all hope and all expectation was bent that we should be set up with bows. After 4 hours of continual trembling horror the typhoon abated gradually which we could observe by the increasing rolling & shaking of the decks. Almost it was again perfectly calm. But the waves which had commenced rising when the typhoon abated were still rolling mountains high. By day it rained very hard and I am afraid that the rainy season has fairly set in.

Panama, April 24th. I went on the ship at 6 o'clock in the bay of Panama at 3 miles from the city and was immediately surrounded by a large number of dodds to take us off.
To attain it as fast as possible, we then

But we could not leave the steamer before the
harbor-mast came on board, which lasted till
1½ o'clock. I did not get away before 8 o'clock.
When we were about 300 yards from the shore
some twenty naked natives threw themselves
in the water, and approached us swimming beak-
ring their devices to carry our baggage to any
place in the town where we might wish to stop.

But when we refused to let take it before
reaching the shore, they seized our things with
impetuosity, the one taking a trunk, the other
a carpetbag, the other a dark-bag, and bearing
them with them a shore-drown away with them and disappeared in the dark
away of the night.

Several of my fellow passengers
were robbed in this way of all their
were robbed of all their

But as he myself, I was pre-
pared for their tricks and sitting on my bag-
gage I threatened with my revolving
pistol in one hand and my revolver in the other
I threatened to shoot or stab the first man
who attempted to carry off anything of my bag-
gage. Thus having fairly talked I engaged to
men (to take my trunk to the Hotel) then
watching them closely and menacing to blow up
the brains of the first who would attempt to
take away, I at last got safely to the Ame-
tican Hotel, where I got very bad accom-
modations for the night and thinking difficult

Hoping to find a steamer on the Atlantic
side and being afraid that the rainy season
would soon render the roads across the moun-
tains impassable, I set out Livingston in com-
pny of many hundred others set off on the
steep and perilous way. I had 3 mules for
which I paid $40. The rain continued to pour
down in torrents to that time we had not a
bit of dry cloth on. The small mountain
brook and windlets had grown up to rapid
streams and the narrow mule's track
was slipping in the extreme, particularly on
the declivities of the mountains. The mule in a
rather level road, - when we came on mule-back
we walked.
to a mountain lake, or right into the large
ship's stones, the stone looks attentively
for a few seconds in the water, draws his face up
together as he blows away the stone, and then judges
his foot on some change or inequality of the
ground stone he jumps out of the 2. I am
with great agility. Sometimes my boot toe
slips and the stone falls from the skirt to find
later I jump and I land on it. We instantly
backwash I learn to avoid certain destruction
for I should have been literally changed.

The thick branches entwined to wip up any
with extreme fatigue we at last reached
Gongora by 6½ p.m. and I with many others
put up at the railroad hotel, where I slept
next morning (16th) at
an untroubled. Next morning (26th) at 2 o'clock I was waked by the cries of a
Tejipiaman who bar a brush rather too big a draught the
who had been at work rather too big. Most the
night before was robbed of his trousers can.

The Tejipiaman came from the Tepexi where I wanted to
just to California where I was to have made a new
in a terrible an on a previous visit. In 9 o'clock
wandered and a previous visit. In 9 o'clock
do with some 7 other passengers lived at the

The port of 2 dollars each a balsam at 2 of a hollow

or of 3 dollars each a balsam at 2 of a hollow
tree and we went down on the Chagres river to a
Tejipiaman which is the railway to a
Tejipiaman on the railway of which is a
part of the Caribbean Sea. We the way down to the
port of the Caribbean Sea. We the way down to the
port of the Caribbean Sea. We the way down to the
port of the Caribbean Sea. We the way down to the
port of the Caribbean Sea. We the way down to the
port of the Caribbean Sea. We the way down to the
port of the Caribbean Sea. We the way down to the
port of the Caribbean Sea. We the way down to the

We also filled a large alligator with the ground of the
river. We had to wait for the railway train all
3 o'clock and only at 3¼ the train arrived.
The whole
3 o'clock and only at 3¼ the train arrived.
3 o'clock and only at 3¼ the train arrived.
3 o'clock and only at 3¼ the train arrived.
3 o'clock and only at 3¼ the train arrived.
3 o'clock and only at 3¼ the train arrived.
the railway goes for a long distance through the woods of the bay on a sort of bridge formed by long rows of immense piles driven in the ground on which the rails are laid out with great skill.

This railway can be said to have been built on the bones of many thousands of Americans and Europeans, who fell victims to this most painful process. The white man cannot stand the hard work on the steep hills, the jars of the stone and ice of one hundred labourers aged 50 or 60. But now, the white man, the engineer, has done it; but it is with great success. For these people have been taken from a similar climate and placed here.

The directors of the Panama railway were the only ones able to engage workmen in the United States. They have now directed their attention to Carthagena, Santa Martha, and the various ports of the island of Jamaica, whence they took the negro and natives to work there, with great success.

It is expected for certain to find a scheme in New York, but to our astonishment, there was none. The Carthagena, which had arrived there, was to leave on the same morning. We found ourselves in the most miserable situation imaginable, for the rains had ruined us. We had no house to give us shelter and no house had been erected for the American consul. Thus we made the best of it and camped under palm trees. I spread my blanket on my knees and slept on them in spite of the incessant rain.

That morning our first care was to obtain something to eat, for not having got anything for three days, we were in a very bad way. The lizards, called here, were giants in size and were large, the former to the length of 40 feet. On the 27th, we made of palm leaves a shelter, through which however the rain fell incessantly. On the same day an 8 o'clock train brought the remainder of the passengers for Golden Gate.
amounting in all to £1,200 pounds, which number was exceeded by the arrival of Panama of two more steamers, the passengers of which were brought down by the 20th of April by the sea
mogers and thus on the 20th and number
alleged 8 might amount to all 2,600. The
infective rain rendered it utterly impossible for
us to kindle fire and unable to procure us any
other victuals we fed on the raw meat of Pig,
monkeys, turtles, mules and Crocodiles which
butter is considered as a great delicacy and
the natives of this county and particularly the
tail. Our position was the most horrible imagi
ble and our suffering increased every moment.
Once we left Panama none of us had any
dry clothes on and we had no means to protect
ourselves against the rain which continued to pour
opposite us in all its intensity. Hundreds of us were
attacked by the intestine fever, diarrheal, ague and
fever after a day or two of heavy rain
pouring. The dead remained where they were, became
none of us could see would bury them. For
other as poisonous miasma arising from the great
purification of decomposition of the dead bodies
of men and beasts infected by more the unheal
some state of the atmosphere. But all the above
premises and suffering were bad enough to the
pain we had to endure from the mosquitoes who
surrounded us at night and lay by thousands
and did not cease to torment us by their abominable
singing like a crazy man we were the
well off in the mud without being able to
free myself of this most horrible of plagues.
Many of my fellow passengers told them the
while I lay with mercury in order to get rid of
the mosquitoes but I could not do so.

On the 20th of January in consequence
of the great heat of mercury which had been admini-
istered to me by the Californian physicians, a small
wound sprang up on my left leg to which however I
paid no attention to it as it did not cause me
any pain, even when I left California the wound was
not bursting and as soon as we passed Cape Lucas on
the Pacific Ocean entered the Tropics the wound
became much worse and grew larger more pagon
until the isthmus of Panama where it assumed
a most serious character and caused me the most
aggravating pain which I continued to longer a littl
by rubbing with Mercury. The wound enlarged daily and the flesh fell off for a considerable distance and the bare bone was visible.

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

Thus I spent fully 14 days in wet clothes and damp 12 days (from 26 April till 8 May) on a swamp being night and day exposed to the rain which continued to fall upon us in torrents and against which we had no means to protect ourselves; being deprived of all food except the raw meat of lizards, crocodiles, turtles, monkey etc., with which my fellow-passengers were supplied. I was brought to despair by the mosquitoes, expecting every moment death either by gangrene which seemed going to join either by my wound in the leg, or by the multitude of snakes and snakes which were found in a poor fellow. Periods that many thousands of miles from my beloved Petersburg, and a few miles from those dear to my heart.

I lay more dead than alive and without hope.

In this horrible situation all human feeling forsook us and we sunk below the earth. We became so fascinated with death that at last for us all its terror, that we began to look upon it as a longing of our suffering. Thus it came that we laughed and mocked ourselves at the convolutions of the mind and that crimes were perpetrated among us crimes so terrible that now at the latter date I cannot think of it without cold and terror.

At last on the 8th May at 2 o'clock in the morning a cannon shot appeared as if a steamer was approaching and nothing could exceed our joy and enthusiasm. It was the United States steamer Terra Nova, which at 6 o'clock was followed by the steamer Illinois and in the course of the morning we arrived.
of the house—every thing formed here an agreeable contrast against what I met with in California—yet I could not remember of this latter country without a sigh. I bought on the wharf a basket with oranges at the rate of 50 cents each.

The departure was attended with melancholy.

This colony has but little and is nearly in ruins; since the emancipation of the slaves the colored men being an arrogant and despised people, and without them the work cannot be done, because no white man is able to work in the open air in this hot climate. Thousands of wolfish and indecent workmen have been sent out, but they all found their grave here in a few months, because the heat is awful and the planters to cheap a whole gallon (2.5 liters) banner bar for 32 cents at 32 1/2.

After a quick run of 6½ days we arrived on the 24 of October in the morning at New York, where I put up at the New York Hotel on Broadway. New York is a paradise for a man who comes from California and full of enticements. I cried out of New York! New York! I cried to the top of my voice.

On the 25th I sailed with whom I went right to the farewell concert of Jenny Lind in the Metropolitan Hall. The celebrated cantatrice had recently got married at Boston in Massachusetts to a Jew of the name of Goldschmidt, a pianist. Although she had no purpose and adopted a Christian faith, I was intended to start on the 29th May by the steamer Atlantic for Europe and the therefore gave this farewell concert on the 28th at 7 o'clock. The admission ticket was 8½ cents.

Jenny Lind has an income of 5000 dollars a year.

On the 30th I left by the steamer White Star for Liverpool. The harbor of New York is most beautiful. I ever saw, big houses and mansions. There are 125 of these houses, where the thousands of the rich are located. There are also many old and new houses of the old and new inhabitants. In the harbor is a new pier, which is covered with many old and new houses. There is also a great advantage, which is the most convenient way of living for the people. There are also many streets, where the people can live in comfort and safety. There are also many streets, where the people can live in comfort and safety. There is also a great advantage, which is the most convenient way of living for the people.
to attain it as fast as possible.

I rose in the morning at 5 o'clock, took my bath in the "Bathing House," went then two hours on horseback in the "Champs Élysées," in the "Bon à Lointain," breakfast at 8½ in one of the cafés in the "Palais Royal," went then to a literary society of which I became a member, and so home till 3 p.m., and then to the café de l'Hermitage in the "Champs Élysées," where I took my hotel breakfast, slept at 6 o'clock in the "Hôtel des Princes," and spent the evening either in the "Grand Opera," or in the "Opéra Comique," or in the "Théâtre Français," or in one or the other places of amusement in the "Champs Élysées." Having got an invitation from the "Belle Étoile," I left again by 5 o'clock on "Haymarket Place," and so proceeded to the "Grande Cité," and thence to the "Bois de Boulogne," and thence to the "Bois de Boulogne." I slept there only for one day, and returned the next day to the "Bois de Boulogne." I went at the invitation of Mr. Lockyer on the "Queen's Express," and returned to London on the 17th. I went from London by the steamer "John Bull" to Edinburgh, whence I immediately proceeded by the railway to "Schwarzen," and then to "Booch." At the railway station I met two of my sisters, for whom I recognized only one who had been with me two years ago in "Petersburgh," but the other I did not recognize at all not having seen her for more than 20 years. My two sisters were going to enjoy the seashore on the island "Rügen," and at this we reached the "Booch," where we had met together to that city. I spent the night there, the next day, for I had the good fortune to visit my native city, "Hamburg," which I went to in the morning and returned to "Hamburg." In the afternoon I met my old friend Mr. Schlesinger at "Schlesinger's" in "Friedrich." Having made these visits I returned to my uncle at "Friedrich," where I stayed there only on the 20th.
Schweigen, Ludwigstadt, Paschen, Liebe Matzow, Warsa and Kollenhagen, and Kirchhoff, the little village where I was born and raised.

It is impossible for me to describe the impressions produced by the sight of the places where I spent the happy years of my early childhood, and where every house, every stone and every bush brought to my unfeigned heart a sense of years long gone by, able to return feelings of the past.

I must be that every object appears to me in proportion to the size of the child, because the bushchapel which formerly appeared to me the highest in the world, the linden tree in the orchard which seemed to touch the clouds — in fact every object appeared now only in miniature to an except the bald—poplars and the cherrytrees before the house, which must have grown up considerably for they seemed to me of the same height as I was 2 years ago. I found the initials U.S. of my name a hundred times on the glasspane of our favorite dwelling place, or on the trees in the garden above in the court, where I had the habit to cut it when a child and on the large olive tree where I had practiced myself with a hat, that is, I made of a month ago. On the floor of the pavilion in the garden I still saw an inscription made with pencil by my father and dated 1827. The present owners, accompanied me to its church and in my mother's grave, the setting of which was in a very decaying state.

In the course of a couple of hours, I passed from the inn next to a wagon with a pair of horses and left the village Hipperow on the lake Muritz to visit another sister of mine, who lives there in the family of my uncle Wackenhuizen. I arrived there at 9 o'clock in the evening and left the next morning at 4 o'clock by way of Paschen, Warsa, where I visited Bahnamann and his friend (my father), Peter K. Gustrow to Dessau. When started the evening by the manner of Mr. Friedrich Reiss to Constanze and Petersburg. I saw 23 July at 6, o'clock we arrived at this beautiful capital of Russia, where charming A. Petersburg and nothing
To attain it as fast as possible. 75

As my joy to see myself here again.

July 25, 1852. I was told on change, where

all my old friends received me with enthusiasm,

I expected to see Catherine Geywitz, to whom

I vainly paid my addresses in former years;

but who now received me most kindly and

favourably. Everything promises to prosper fair.

December 31, 1852. Since writing the above

a great change has taken place in my

position in life, because on the 12th

I became the happy husband of Miss Catherine

Geywitz, who is a valuable lady of great

accomplishments both of body and mind

and I enjoy now all the comforts

of a quite domestic life. I have travelled

much and seen certainly in a great deal

of the world, but never have I seen a

country which pleased me so much as my

hearty beloved Pacific; never have I

seen a city which pleased me as much

as my charming St. Peters-

burg, never have I met with a people

for whom I felt only one thousandth part

of the feeling and love which I cherish for

my adopted brothers the Russians. I shall

therefore make St. Petersburg my home for

the remainder of my life and never think

of leaving it again.

January 3, 1853. By this day's mail I got

from the Prin. one of S. J., former clerks

from the following printed report of a terrible Con-

flagration which had on the 21st November

reduced the flourishing city of Sacramento

to a heap of ashes and smouldering ruins.

Sacramento Daily Journal Latina. for the Atlantic States.

by the Golden Gate.

Awful Conflagration.

Sacramento city Burnt to the ground.

Ten Millions of Dollars worth of property totally destroyed.

Loss of Life.

As chroniclers of passing events, were again called upon
As never a terrible calamity has been one of the present evidences of California energy and enterprise. In a single night our beautiful city has been swept away by the terrible element with which we are accustomed to associate the cost of all earthly things. The morning of the 8th inst dawned bright and beautiful and never did the streets of Sacramento present a more stirring and lively scene than during the entire day. Though the interest felt in the first Presidential contest in the State was intense, the struggle of parties was conducted with the most perfect good humor, and closes without a single instance of riot or riotousness. Fearing with the excitement of the day, the majority of our citizens had retired to rest by eleven o'clock, when the unusual quiet was interrupted by the alarm of fire, and a frame building, near the northwest corner of 5 and fourth streets, was discovered to be on fire. Though long accustomed from anything more than false alarms, had visited many indifferent heart or startling in almost any other city, the fire companies rushed to their posts with an alacrity worthy of better success, but in consequence of a strong breeze, the flames spread with such appalling rapidity that their efforts appeared almost hopeless. Within the space of five minutes, the fire had reached several buildings on either side of 5th St., one fairly commenced its awful career. At the same time, the wind came in rapid and constant gusts from the north west, sending a shower of sparks and burning brands along Jane St. streets, as if eager to complete the work of destruction. House after house was thus kindled in quick succession, and the roaring flames rushed on with such speed that many of the fleeing inhabitants had barely time to escape with life. In attempting to save property, several persons lost many
were seriously injured. With the exception of the buildings on 1st st.,
and a few beyond, 1/4, almost the entire portion of the city east
of 1/4 st. (comprising about twelve squares) was consumed
in a space of time incredibly short. About half an hour from
the starting point, the devastation went on more slowly, and
when the eastern half of the city was a sea of blazing ruins,
some hope was still felt that the remainder and better
built portion might be saved. Between 4th and 5th st.
there was but one brick building on the north, and none
on the south side of S, to check the flames which speeded
through the town in 3rd st., and sought it, though every
effort was made to save the few new brick building
known as Overton Block, and the one occupied by Toulon
Carr. There the common fate of the complete
ruin of the city became evident. Here and there a
desperate stand was made by the few who had the heart to contend
with the devouring element; but the wind blew almost
a hurricane, shifting so frequently that fire and smoke drifted in every direction, and the most splendid edifices
in the city blazed for a few moments and then fell into fields
of glowing ruins. In less than four hours left hundreds—libraries
with nothing but the clothing upon them. As yet it is
impossible to make anything like an accurate estimate
of the value of the property destroyed. Within the range
of the conflagration, there were many buildings which
had been considered fire-proof; but of the number
only five were left standing. With two or three exceptions,
the walls of the brick houses consumed, fell in even after
the flames enveloped them. Gentlemen well acquainted
with the value of property in the city place the entire
loss at $18,000,000. It has been ascertained that
many persons were consumed, and in all probability others will yet be discovered to have perished.

When the sun rose on the morning of the 3d, when the evening before stood our flourishing and busy city, nothing remained but a few scattered houses and a stench of blood and ruins. But even before the dawn, messengers had been dispatched in every direction to procure the materials for rebuilding. Even the heaviest looters, with that

raucous energy peculiar to Californians, at once commenced preparations to rear again their homes and plans of business. In many instances, our buildings were cleared away the farther and unshakable remains of their old stands to lay the new foundations. Two days were sufficient to restore the cheerfulness of all, and our streets began to present a scene of bustling industry unequalled in the past. During the last four days, the sounds of the hammer and trowel have been ringing in every quarter. Long ranges of temporary buildings have sprung up, and again we recognize the familiar streets.

Strange it may appear, property has advanced considerably since the fire, and vacant lots now readily rent for more than when the buildings were upon them. No one who has witnessed the tremendous energy displayed by our citizens during the last week, can doubt that in a few months Sac-

ramento will be restored to its former prosperity.

Many of our people have lost splendid fortunes, but the same

tf enterprize and industry which won is at work to restore them. We confidently predict that on the 3rd of November, 1853 Sacramento will be a better built and more flourishing city than ever before.

February 15th, 1853. The last American ship

was brought again useful tidings from Cali.
to attain it as fast as possible. During the heavy rainstorms which had set in in the latter part of November and continued uninterruptedly during two months, had swollen the rivers to a never-known height and the whole Sacramento valley was one immense sea. The artificial embankments around Sacramento city had in several places given way — the whole city was again under water and the loss of goods had been most tremendous. The communication with the mines having been entirely cut off, famine arose everywhere and thousands starved to death with hunger. Victuals of all kinds rose in the mining districts to fabulous prices and flour was paid as high as 25 florins per pound.

March 3. The news which came to hand to day from California are again of a more cheerful character; the rainstorm had ceased, the flood had subsided, victuals had returned to their former prices and mining pursuits were again carried on with increased vigor.