A bord. Je navire anglais Queen of the Axon dans le Canal Uriqui, Chunnel (sic) 4 juillet 1865. J'ai mis hier matin mes affaires à l'ordre et ayant pris l'extreme de 12 heures pour le Grand est, je suis arrivé à Kétran 2 sous la frégate. J'ai laissé mon compte avec les fermiers en signant une quittance pour la somme de 1246 francs que je revins à mon logement dans le mois que je passai au Japon en 136 francs. Mais la maladie superficielle que j'ai achetée, les frais d'embarquement et enfin les 40 francs que j'ai dépensés pour vivre pendant 3 semaines, main une somme de 150 francs y sont pour le maître dans cette somme. Je suis arrivé au soir d'un dernier voyage aux vaisseaux le bateau se trouvant sur un collier de rochers dont c'est la ville et à peu près 50 m. Il est au soir un dernier voyage aux vaisseaux le bateau se trouvant sur un collier de rochers dont c'est la ville et à peu près 50 m. 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<no text readable from the image>
Суббота 12.15. Солнечный восход.
шир.: 37° 54'
вост. гном.: 162.4
Воскресенье 12.16. Солнечный восход.
шир.: 39° 11'
вост. гном.: 163.3
понедельник 12.17. Солнечный восход.
шир.: 38° 39'
вост. гном.: 163.49
Понедельник 12.18. перекладной восход с 1.5°.
шир.: 32° 42'
вост. гном.: 164.52
Среда 12.19. Утренний туман; небо темное с Н.
шир.: 32° 55'
вост. гном.: 163.00
четверг 12.20. Утренний туман; солнце в покое.
вост. гном.: 170.16
Пятница 12.21. туман; небо темное; хороший ветер.
вост. гном.: 173.20
Суббота 12.22. Утренний туман; солнце в покое.
вост. гном.: 174.20
Воскресенье 12.23. Солнечный восход с 1.5°.
шир.: 40° 40'
вост. гном.: 176.13
понедельник 12.24. Восход солнца с 1.5°.
шир.: 40° 49'
вост. гном.: 177.26.

Однако, в наши дни, солнечное освещение и странные явления, такие как вулканический эрзей, часто вызывают интерес у общественности. Взрывы на поверхности Солнца, которые мы называем солнечными бурями, могут приводить к весьма интересным эффектам. Например, когда мощность солнечного излучения превышает норму в 50 раз, это может привести к излучению в 5 кВт, что может влиять на связи, биометрию и радиационную безопасность. Важно понимать, что все эти явления связаны с солнечным ветром, который включает в себя потоки частиц и излучение в виде гамма-лучей, что может повлечь за собой существенные изменения в биосфере и геофизике. Как следствие, это может привести к значительным изменениям в клетке, что может привести к возрастанию рисков онкологических заболеваний.
Tuesday 25th. Had dinner midnight a strong N.E. wind which changed this morning to the N. but gradually diminished till towards evening so that it is now almost calm.D 1 o clock in the evening whilst I write this. Proceeded to day at noon long. Cst. 178.40 Lat. 40.10

Already since the beginning of our voyage we see continually in the ocean long handfishe just which often have a breath of many feet. The Captain always told us that it was the spawn of fish, but this appears to me impossible on account of the immense quantity of the red matter. As the latter appears to be quite close to the surface of the water I have lost myself the opportunity the calm yesterday evening to try to drag up some of it by a bucket attached to a rope and I took fork to see if I could get any. I saw that it consisted of small insects in some of fish, but hardly as large as peas. I intend to try to take a quantity of them to Europe alive but although I let live them with a quantity
of the water into a large cup, they were this morning nearly all dead and all the red had nearly lost their red color. I therefore took them out and put them on a sheet of paper in the kitchen and put them into the 3° volume of the algebra universal history, whilst I lay the robins' fish into Bradshaw's midbook together with a quantity of fog eggs which I had drawn up together with the insects. I have also dried some of these fog eggs on the piece of paper above referred to. But I doubt very much after all that the matter consists of fog eggs, because it looks like the fog eggs which we find in the early spring in the pond and elsewhere in the small gallstone of Brugia only a shapeless blue or black object. The red insects are something wonderful indeed, because we see them continually crawling about.

He saw two black whales, which came very near and then to the surface to breathe, which 9-3 with a great noise.

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

Wednesday 26 July. Had since about midnight a fine breeze from the S. and S.W. and are advancing at the rate of about 6 knots an hour. We went to sea at noon in Latitude 41° 18' and Longitude 177° 51' West. Continual thick fog which makes the deck so wet that one cannot walk.

Thursday 27 July. Had I all night and to day until 4 p.m. a fine breeze from the S. and S.W., so that we went at the rate of 4 to 4 1/2 knots an hour. At 4 p.m. the wind began to slacken and became in the evening so calm that we hardly moved at the rate of 1 to 2 knots for all the fog, a dense fog so that we got no observation.

We caught this evening with a basket attached to a string a quantity of Portuguese men of war, of a small yellowish-grayish seamanimal, with a great many fins or fins of things which hang down and probably serve to keep up the equilibrium. It is for the most part of the shape of a miniature raft with a skin stretched out in form of a sail and which the animal steer by course. I tied 4 of them and put them into my David History of China.
Friday 28th July. Had since 3 a.m. a fine breeze from the S.W. which blew...
form of beaks) of the like of pigeons, were sitting together for hours on tips of our masts.

It was today again too cloudy to get our observation.

Monday 31 July. The calm continued since yesterday afternoon until today 7 p.m. and we hardly averaged 1 line. I knew no bears. The wind increased then and we went at the rate of 2 knots until 10 p.m. We were to lay at noon. Latitude 42° 44', Long. 165° 20'.

We caught with fishhooks 2 mollys. mackerel which were killed to serve us for food. I took the head of one of the wings of both of them. (We saw to lay many at 30 fathom deep) (out of 14 fathoms) as also a shark and a San fish.

Tuesday 1 Aug. Had all night a fine breeze from the S. by W. and went this morning 4 to 5 and afterwards 6 to 7 knots. Saw many whales were at noon. Latitude 42° 44', Long. 163° 3'.

Our Captain got at freight from yachters at S. by N.

9 a.m. 1 ton of 40 cubic feet equal to about 800 lb. in Tea. He had on board 300 tons!

Wednesday 2 Aug. He had all the day a complete calm. were at noon Lat. 43° 9', Long. 160° 20'. Saw a monster shark. Already for a week past we see no more rel. i.e. relics in the water.

Thursday 3 Aug. There is today a feeble wind from the N. by E. so that we can again make no progress. But still we made something early this morning & were to lay at noon Lat. 42° 50', Long. 159° 20'.

Two more molly mackerel were caught with fishhooks of which I took the heads to make tobacco pouches.

It is nearly always cold, rainy, foggy weather. Temperature 55° both in the water & in the air.

I take my morning baths regularly, though they are highly disagreeable. Sperm fish are merely used of blubber but very large. We see continually whales & Black fish. That come on the surface to squat outwater that accumulates in their lungs.

Two again a tremendous shark.

Friday 4 Aug. I had to lay with great delight in the Bible Ecclesiastes 8:1, Luke 15:10.

Ps. John 14:1, P. Paul 11:36, 1st Corinthians, 1st chapter; P. Matthew 6th chapter particularly.
We were today Latitude 43°, Longitude 158°. Had for
a week all dry. Saw Saturday 3 days. We were today Lat. 43°, Long. 155°.
Had all dry fine breezes from S.W. S.W. Have conti-
nuously a dense fog, which makes everything wet out.
Iridescence on told the following story: 4
2 workmen quarrelled together in the street, and after hav-
ing dealt each other with all sorts of ill words, the one
said to the other, you are a photographer, whereas you he
who his epitaph was given but to smile in scorn that he
knocked his opponent down and beat him in a frightful
fashion. A policeman took him into custody as I have learnt
before the judge and I asked why he did what he did and
he declared that as long as the other had only called him
a murderer he had not lost his temper but as soon as he
called him a photographer, he contrived that it any longer and had
punished him. Being asked what photographer meant he said I did not know it.

Sunday 47. Sat. day latitude 43°. S.W. Long. 153°.
Continued dense fog, which was made up by the wind.
I went out in the bark for 3 weeks. Today for the first time I felt weary the last
being too wet to go out of the tiny cabin. Victorian
became worse and I eat almost nothing but rice.
From 4 a.m. until 3 p.m. almost complete calm
and not going 1 knot an hour. Later a little air came up in the sails being cast and we made from 3 to
6 knots.

Monday 7th. We had again all dry until 3 p.m.
Then fog and we had now 27 days of foggy weeks
and I sailed from Yokohama. That day 7th.
Sails until 2 p.m. We are now in Latitude
43° and Long. 159°. As at noon in Long.
43° 9' and 159°. Now at 4 p.m. in Long. W. 149° 55'
where the American is the St. Petersburg are. In
Long. W. 149° 42' 27" and thus I am this evening
just under the peak or on the head of any Standing
at home. We passed today several very large Whales
all 60 fathoms. The great Violoncellist Desmarchier
instructed today a gentleman in Paris had offered
his daughter in marriage with a legacy of 2000
pounds. He had replied, and a few years later I

Thursday 14th Aug. Being asked how that was possible he said I have 10 pm. Feb. He told of a man who had in his room a monkey in a parrot both of which he particularly recommended to the care of his servant when he went to a disbidding. Two days after the servant was killed by a monkey that seized the parrot which gave him such an injury that he died from it. If the monkey had escaped the service 2 days he would have escaped from the premises.

Tuesday 9th Aug. Weather bad almost no wind. Were today lat. 43° 8'. Long W 148° 35'.

Saw today many schools of whales, which come continually to the surface to spout out their water. Without fog. 9th Aug. Again beautiful weather but little wind from the S W. Were today lat. 43° Long W 146° 53'. Saw again many whales.

Thursday 10th Aug. Today fine breeze with splendid sails. Wind N W. Going from 4 to 5½ knots. Were today lat. 42° 36'. Long W 146° 40'.

Friday 11th Aug. That since yesterday fine W. breezes and are going from 4 to 6 knots. Were today lat. 42° Long W 146° 50'.

Saturday 12th Aug. Very light W wind. Were going 2 to 3 knots. Lat. 42° 27'. Long 140° 36'.

Sunday 13th Aug. Almost no wind going ½ to 2 knots. Lat. 41° 11'. Long 139° 16'.

Monday 14th Aug. Neary calm making only 2 to 2½ kts. one today in lat. 40° 55'. Long 138° 11'.

There being to say a talk of marriage in the crew. The ship's Captain said that marriage is impossible here since no priest ever comes here. The ship's surgeon said that he could perform the act.

Tuesday 15th Aug. Good breeze from the N W going 2 to 4 kts. Were at man lat. 40° 42'. Long 136° 42'.

Wednesday 16th Aug. All day a light and breeze N N. and going 3 to 4 knots. Very rainy and rainy weather. That day. 17th Aug. We saw this morning at 8½ for the first time a ship, a schooner bound N W. and this probably for the swan peasing island. We are still in high seas. Long 133° 9'. Lat. 39° 41'.
Friday 18 Aug. Sailed yesterday off Cape Kattawar; arrived at 4:15. Wind: ESE; going 4 to 5 knots; Lat 39° 7; Long 82° 13'.

Saturday 19 Aug. The strong N. wind continued; made last night 7 to 8 knots; all day 5 to 6 knots; to night again 8 knots; were at noon in Lat 38° 31; Long 128° 7 W. The sea had to lay a lighter color, which showed that we are not any more on the immeasurable depths that the water is less than the earth.

Sunday 20 Aug. I went last night to a little house, but did not see any signs of life. The village appeared barren. I lighted two candles and in a lifeboat entered into a boat which on a little ornamented bed I found a little boy sleeping. This I asked wondering at that change I found.

I had all night a strong N. breeze which was blowing like a gale and the vessel was leaving over so much that I could hardly lie in bed. No event all night. In the morning 6:30 a.m. I went gradually the wind kept away entirely and we had perfect calm. I had a little cat at night. We were at noon long 123° 28'; Lat 38° 30'. The color of the water.

Monday 21 Aug. All night perfect calm and so to this morning. Fine beautiful beaches. The 2nd or 3rd day of the sailors caught last night with a harpoon a porpoise whose weight was much like that of a woman. It had about around the body and particularly on the head a great deal of blubber, which was cast off this morning to make oil of it. I saw in the stomach a great many pieces of small fish and particularly of squids. The sailors prepare for our breakfast. The captain ordered the long deep sea line to be thrown which is 85 fathoms long. They found no bottom. The captain recommends me to go and see the lost ship monster teleoscope which is in Ireland in the country of Methane, near Dublin and say 'body is admitted to see it.'
25th day on board. The steamer from San Francisco to Stockton, the Pacific and I, we left San Jose this morning at 7 A.M., and arrived at 9 1/4 at the station of San Francisco, where we went in a railroad car by horse to the hotel. There were perhaps 12 stations from 7 1/4 to 9 1/4, at each of them is stuck up a plank on which is written in large letters: to many miles to the cities having the fashionable clothing of San Francisco; this same time I saw also in many places going up to new Almaden and it is said that one finds it every where all over the country. I took this morning $200 from the Bank Commercial Bank corporation and paid afterwards a visit to Mr. Day & Tevis, who was last a permanen in 1851 in Sacramento and is now one of the richest men in California. He particularly recommends me to buy shares of the San Francisco waterworks, which can be had at 50 or 51 per cent. San Francisco city bond, which are worth 70 a 5% state bonds worth 80 per cent. He said that he holds more than 15 million of debt in that water company. Should I further enough many other notes one of 70% bearing interest at 3 per cent per month. The Russian Council Mr. M. Afanofsky came to see me by 3 p.m. I left at 3 1/2 p.m. by the railroad car in company of Mr. Satchell for Stockton, where we went on board the Stockton steamer, which left by 4 p.m. together with the Sandymount, boat; both of them are express steamers for 5 stories high and splendidly fitted out; we paid 64 for ticket & bed. Each bedroom have 3 females. We passed the splendid bay of San Francisco, then that of St. Pauls afterwards the shores of Contra Costa in the city of Benicia, where 3 ocean steamers were repsing. Benicia has become a fine little place of 2500 inhabitants, there are many government buildings and barracks with 2000 troops. Opposite Benicia is the small city Martinez. The scenery is beautiful and the sky — particularly in the evening magnificent. We have on board 4 insane women, who
who are being transported to the lunatic asylum at Stockton. One of them, a young lady, is continually surrounded by a host of persons to道理 she in talking, singing, and praying. All the acquaintance whom I met at Los Angeles are very nice, talkative, and highly educated people. I enjoy very much their company. Having crossed Stockton, we entered again into a large lawn, which is near the mouth of the Gulf of San Francisco and into which flow both the Sacramento and the Fraser rivers. The latter, which is a mighty broad, Mariposa 25 miles. We arrived yesterday morning at 3 o'clock at Stockton and started (May 30) of 6 a.m. by the stage for Mariposa. Fare 10 cents.

Each section is a nice little city and contains about 4,000 inhabitants. The houses are for the most part of brick, but there are a great many solid brick houses.

We took breakfast at a French Oyster bar, every one cost 10 cents each. We proceeded in the stage that very slowly the road being bad through the territory was pretty even. We passed the river Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and American of the same name in the same succession. Of the country on both sides the road but little is cultivated, every now and then, the traveler turns to see lakes in the immediate vicinity but it is merely an illusion, the sight of the water being produced by species of white grass. The country shows everywhere the effect of the long continued drought, for it rains here only in the winter months and even then rain is sometimes very scarce and sometimes so much so that the hay crop proves a failure. The drought was the case in the winter from 1853 to 54 and hundreds of thousands of cattle had to starve and many farmers went broke. Last winter there was rain enough and therefore plenty of hay this summer. One farmer who has a small place between Stockton and Sacramento is said to have gotten this spring 1000 tons of hay and to have sold it at the enormous price of 60 or 70 cents. The heat was yesterday enormous in the plains and the thermometer showed all day 104° in the shade. Toward 3 in the afternoon we came into the hilly territory and saw all along the road and in every creek in the vicinity long dead, and looking. The road is infested by robbers who very frequently stop the travelers and are sometimes even bold enough to stop the stages. We arrived by
8 1/2 p.m. at Hornedos where we got a lot of sugar at 80c a lb.

I agree to ship 2,900 2/3 from the Matamoras by June 2nd exclusive of interest and to pay for it with the money I. W. Schmidle & Co. of New York for 2 1/2% in drafts at 60 days sight for American funds which I might feel inclined to purchase at 60.

I left this morning at 5 from Hornedos. The night

was so hot that it was difficult to sleep. We passed today many continuance ligings, some of which appeared to be quite new. I sometimes that they had been diging on the very face of the ground, was everywhere excused like the Cemetery of an old person. We saw some Indians, men, and squaws dressed in European costume, they were long black hair and very slavery. We slept at Kearnsville for breakfast which was not very poor. This is a small city of a few hundred inhabitants. There are everywhere in the country many Chinese. The noon today we arrived in Mariposa City. We had dinner at the Mariposa Hotel which was kept by a German from Baltimore. This valley is at least 2,000 feet above the level of the sea but nearly half the heat is from below and the thermometer shows in very cool places 100 and in warmer places 104.

In the shade Mr. Hatchel and I went to Mr. John Burnett, director of the Mariposa mining company in order to see their works. I am a gentleman who have been enough to accompany us and who can go down the shaft and as yet has working only as deep as 400 feet. The ground contains both silver and gold in an almost equal proportion. The veins of quartz are closed up by slate which is not, as one would suppose, joint and thin, but perfectly separate so that the openings in the rock where the quartz has been taken out look like immense slanty chimneys. In the horizontal tunnel
is a railway on which the quartz is brought from the main shaft into the mill below in the valley. The quartz is brought, from the various veins that are worked, to the main shaft at & left there by a huge metal bucket. Mr. John Barmett took us down about 300 ft to show us how the quartz is cut out with pickaxes or blasted with gunpowder. The quartz veins from which the quartz has been taken out are supported by timbers in order to prevent their smashing together. On the top of the rock in which the veins are is a steam engine for pumping out the water from the mine and for drag.

We went up and down in the mine by means of shafts. Post afterwards to the quartz mill, where the quartz is first crushed into small pieces and afterward crushed by 50 stamps, driven by 2 engines each of 50 horse power, the crush 100 tons a day. The crushed quartz goes from under the stamps into a trough, into every 2 hours is put a certain quantity of quicksilver which eats the gold and amalgamates with it. The quartz dust is then driven through small perforated cylinders upon slaty copper plates which are every morning cleaned with acid & covered with quicksilver, which latter attracts the particles of gold that may have escaped amalgamation in the troughs. Hence the dust is conveyed through the 20 ft long pipe on revolving pans of copper which are every morning cleaned with acid, and afterwards covered with quicksilver, which latter is destilled to catch what small particles may have escaped the former processes of amalgamation. The metal thus obtained is removed to the bullion work where it is reduced to pure gold behind. But the, so to say, vapor is collected separately & reamalgamated into the gold. The governor of California entered the mexican government of the name of Calvados has obtained from the latter a pension grant for 9 leagues of land in California and this grant bought from him Col. Freeman in 1848 when gold had been discovered here. He then at the suggestion of an ableGerman of the name of Rott, whom he had met with, chose Mariposa valley, and by means of his father-in-law Benson, who was at that time in Congress, he bought the gold confirmed his grant on Mariposa valley and began to work there with great success. Foes by
by building too many quartermills and by leasing many at high interest to get some much needed cash. The creditors of Park's of San Francisco have been working the quartermills for several years in order to make himself paid. But now a year since Col Fremont has sold his whole Mariposa grant with all improvements therein to a New York Company for $6 million, so that Park's are paid. But scarcely had the company begun to work when by Col's Administration Mariposa valley became again involved, so for instance to San Francisco for goods delivered $20,000 in cash and several attachments are now again on it, so that all mills are stopped except the large one, but for want of funds there are but few later and even these are not paid but continue to work in hope of being paid later on. Some of them are said to have due already several thousand dollars. For this reason trade is very dull here just now but it is certain to increase when the Company begins to work with large means. Col Fremont had disposed of to the Company the whole of his 2 square leagues except the ground on which the small city of Mari
cosa stands, which he had long since made a present of to his former secretary Mr. Jones.

Having written so far I hear that the above Company is in liquidation, the shares having been taken by speculators who subsequently sold them out with a large premium at par for gold. By all sorts of manoeuvres—contests to run the Company deep into debt and to get attachments on it by the creditors, so that the mill is now worked only by the men who first of all pay themselves. For this reason the work is ill managed and the trade in the city of Mariposa has suffered for it.

At 8 A.M. at Clark's house in a valley in the first range of the Sierra Nevada mountains. I had made yesterday with the very able Mr. Diggins of Stockton, Price & Diggins an agreement that they would let me have a guide and I/horses to go down the valley and thence to Coulterville—in all for 7 days—for $500 at 5% and on myself we set out this morning at 3 P.M. with splendid daylight. We had to tend to get out of the valley and afterward the road became more footpath which led through a hilly territory. Several with stra
ok cakes and muffins. We slept at a sawmill—some 12½ miles from Mariposa. For breakfast but all we could get was eggs and miserable corn bread and black beans. We came thence into the first range of the Sierra Nevada mountains.
...had to go continually up and down huge mountains covered with a variety of splendid pines, whose size seemed to increase as we advanced. Bullets and oaks of different sorts. All the pine trees are from the ground to the top of the tree full of circular holes - some of them were empty, others filled with acorns - which the Indians called acorns. The acorns, cut with his knife to lay up his winter store of acorns, of which the squirrel freely partakes. The forest abounded with Mandrake, a shrub that grows 8 to 10 high and bear a red berry, which has the virtue to stain the stomach and to stop diarrhea or dysentery in moment. Our James recommended it, it was particularly good and it assisted me immediately. Fire appears to be of frequent occurrence in the mountains, because nearly every tree bears the mark thereof; thousands have lost their leaves by it and have died. Thousands of others start or are half consumed by fire on the ground, but thousands of others, though severely injured, are still green or seem entirely to have overcome the hardships sustained. Since not a drop of rain falls here in 9 or 10 months in the year the earth is baked and worn completely burned by the sun and the pine needles with which the ground is covered become so dry that they are said to ignite frequently by the mere action of the balls. Red fires are said to spread with frightful rapidity and all the inhabitants in the valleys or on the borders of the pine have their tents to make haste to change the destructive element. Instead of the beautiful orchards as in Tuscany there are the large pine trees here frequently covered with a few spots of long green mosses. The mountains abound with a small rivulet of cool and delicious water. After having wandered a number of mountains and hills up and down we arrived to day by 1/2 p.m. at the range of the Galves Clark and having taken some refreshment we went on again to visit the so-called Mariposa groves of Mammoth Trees. I was rather hand work for our horses but I could econ. make a day in going forthwith to see them. We had to pass some small hills and to ascend to the summit of a mountain not less than 300 ft. high, then to descend again to another mountain and to descend until on its level we came to the first grove of trees. The mountains and the hills are well wooded with pines and firs, many of which have a stem up to 30 ft. in diameter and 20 ft. 10 ft. high. The meaning of Acorn and the law of pitching swell of fire is always very agreeable to the traveler. The land was well wooded and good but owing to the steepness of the mountain we could make but slow progress and it took us 2 1/2 hours to reach the first grove of Mammoth Trees, which are 250...
to 260 ft high and some of them measure even 300 ft.

Since these mammoth trees much resemble the Sequoia
coniferous, which abound in the forests of the coast range
so they call the former Sequoia Gigantica. The first tree
I measured had some 2 ft above the roots 61 ft 7 inches
in circumference. The 2 half
3 57 2
temperature
4 55 6
at Clarke's ranch
5 93 4
6 24 10
85

All these gigantic trees are more or less injured by fire
some are hollowed out to a considerable distance up and
some stand as if it were on 3 or 4 legs, but such is their age
by that in spite of the injury sustained they are still alive
and gradually throw their leaves to lessen the damage.
Some trees appear to be burnt out inside for 60 or 100 ft
and still they are green through the skin of others all
once and myself we could ride abroad. The inner part of
the trees seems to be dry and thus to ignite quicker
in the reason of the trees being burnt inside while
the exterior sides, which contain more recent xylem or
remain unburnt. In bark of the trees is 3 inches thick
and resembles to wood so that one can't at first
think that the tree base the bark has been peeled off and that
the tree base none at all. The branches, which have the thick
neck of common European pines, begin only at a height of
200 ft sometimes at 250 ft from the base. The leaves or needles
are like those of the Lebanon cedars, but the fruit is smaller
and resembles that of the common albas. In the first group
are 183 or 184 in the second group 430 mammoth trees.

One large many mammoth trees lie prostrate and appear
to be there for ages in this position, the weight of them
is charged and the base has split in it of the base, and root
(2 ft 10 in.) from soil measures 2 ft 7 ft (about 3 ft circumference)
across it of which it measures 3 ft 4 in. in diameter or 119
in circumference and there are no limbs that in it for
one larger and its bark on its measure

One large mammoth tree in circumference: the greatest remnant
of the trunk is only 150 ft long get the cavity where it
fell is still a large hollow beyond the portion that remains
and on measuring it from the root to the end of the
cavity - 120 yards - and allowing 40 ft for the branches.
This tree must have been 400 ft high. Another large tree
hollowed out by fire lay prostrate on the ground, it was
cut at a distance 60 ft from the root and again at 90 ft from
the root yet still even this second portion was so big
that we could ride through it most commodiously
on horseback. This per 1" square of trees is 2459 ft above
Clarke's ranch, which latter is 4143 ft above the level.
of the sea. The mammoth trees are of imposing grandeur. A name has been given to nearly all the large mammoth trees, that I which stand together are called the "twins," another is called "Patagonian Menu," another the "Grizzly Giant," and another whose hollow trunk is said to have served as dwelling to a grizzly bear is called by that name. Mr. Clark told me that coming by the cir-
cells or grains, of which 24 go an average on the inch,
the biggest of these trees must have an age of many
years of 300-600 years. These mammoth trees have leaves
in the form of needles but are in the bark the timber
resembling the Sequoia sempervirens, whose leaves
are of a perfectly different form. But besides the
mammoth tree, there are many other sorts of most
beautiful trees in those mountain forests; so far
inside the Donnerosia Lambertina with very long
needles and small fruit and a species of fir tree
which grow splendid cones and bear fruit which my
seem 6 feet long; besides the Eria Cedrus, the White
oaks and the spruce pine are very common trees.
It was past 6 when we had finished establishing the
2nd grove of trees and wished to return by the upper
trail but being unable to find it, we returned by the
trail we had come and lost a good deal of time by it.
so that darkness overtook us and several times we
lost the trail and had little hope ever to find it again
but at last we succeeded by great fatigue to get back
to Mr. Galen Clark's ranch, where we slept that night.
The latter, with his long hair and rough and dirty clothes,
looks meaner than the last of our celebrities in February
but still he is a very nice and learned man, although
he was but a teamster of New York City. Close to his
Clark's ranch is the South fork of the Merced River,
which at 20 m. below the Yosemite valley into the
middle or main fork and I took a bath in the river.
29. Tong in the Yosemite valley at the Hotel of Mr.
James M. Hutchings. We started this morning at 8
from Mr. Clark's and having crossed the South fork of the mer-
ced river we immediately commenced ascending a steeply
up the huge mountains of the second range of the Sierra Nevada
which is covered with all the snow mantled and many other
sorts of trees except the Sequoia gigantea. The panorama
was really wonderful when, after having reached with much
trouble the summit of a huge mountain, we looked back
and saw in front of the well timbered valley below our feet.
and on the succeeding mountain equally covered with splendid pine and fir trees. The further we went the more magnificent became the scenery and in nearly every valley some splendid meadow. It appeared as if nature wanted to beautify my eyes by always more and more beautiful sights gradually for the con

bors of the semite valley. After a very fatiguing 8 of 8 hours we came to the summit of the last mountain which precedes the wonderful 700 semite valley and which is 7460 ft. above the level of the sea. The view here was beautiful; the elevation for we

saw the eternal snow on the 3rd ridge of the Sierra Nevada and all the wonderful shaped rocks that overhang the valley, viz.

El Capitan which is 3029 ft. above the valley, and precisely

entirely looking down on the valley, this mountain is 2000 ft.

above the valley. The 2 Centinela 2500 ft. high and like two immense towers, the 3rd getting out 4300 ft. high, the North Dome and the South Dome 6000 ft.

above the valley. The descent into the valley was very rapid and not without some danger on horseback. In fact mules should be adopted for this

trip. In going down we came to a rock overhanging rock

called Inspiration point, where one can overlook the valley
to great advantage. This Inspiration point is at 2500 ft.

above the valley. We did not reach the bottom of the valley

before 5. The view was now still more imposing than be

fore, because the valley is lost from ½ to 1 mile broad on all sides enclosed by the lands of feet high and almost

perpendicular rocks, so that the valley looks exceedingly narrow.

I contain a almost continuous forest of the abovementioned

trees only interrupted by huge ranges of large pieces of rock

that in the course of ages have been loosen’d by the winter

rains and fallen down from the overhanging rocks. Here and

there is a fine meadow on the banks of the beautiful Main

or 7th river which runs through the valley by stupendous falls and runs through it from N.W. to N.E. The valley was a forest of 3 m. The first object that

attracted my attention greatly was Mr. Pomeroy, who was making chutes (split boards) of sugar pine. His habitation is 3 ft. long and 6 broad. On riding along the valley in a S.W. direction we passed the Bridal Veil Waterfall, which pours down perpendicularly 940 ft. into the valley and join in some the Ma-

When we had to ride 10 m. we are close to the Hotel of

Mr. James W. Hitchings, where I found very nice and quiet

de people and good Interface. The Hotel is of a 2 stories

frame built. Directly opposite of it is the Yp. semute

waterfall which is pouring down its waters 2834 feet high

into the valley and forms a perpendicular fall of 1800 feet

then 434 ft. long rapid which fall under an angle of 30°

and then a third fall perpendicular of 600 ft. The Splendid

scene of this valley and in fact the beauty of all scenery in

Cal. is increased by the Splendid Sky, which is always
clear and transparent throughout the year. The climate is delightful, the temperature never in daytime is 72° and at night 60°.

Yo-Semite Valley 36° Aug. I slept last night comfortably with the window open, went this morning at 6 a.m. to the river and took a bath. Took breakfast and left at 9 a.m. with Mr. Bruce in a S.W. direction to see the great P. N. Ack. (or Vernal) falls. We had to step 2½ m. I sat in the forest, because the horses could not go any farther. As I remained with them for an hour to this observation he could not stand the fatigue to go across to the falls. The valley is to a frightful degree infected by mosquitoes, but their trouble one only by day time and most extraordinary to say they do not trouble man at all in the evening or during the night. I ascended from the highest point of the road that leads to the falls, had to ford over large hills formed by huge boulders of granite that had been loose for the winter rains from the surrounding rocks. Had to cross 2 streams on logs laid across and furnished with a handrail, every where between the boulders maples, firs, sequoia-temperatures, all day high, in the evenings on the larger trees and on the rocks numbers of inscriptions, of which one struck my attention:

They beauties dear Yo-Semite!

I shall never forget.

By such a poor old fool as me,

Yours respectfully, J. R. Scott.

The scenery was everywhere most splendid. The distant thunder I heard after the roar of the falls, told or always ascending huge masses of boulders until at last near the P. N. Ack. falls I had to ascend a high and exceedingly steep hill of alluvial soil, which was now dry but which is very slippery and wet from the spray of the falls in winter and spring when the falls are larger. Had to walk along the smooth rock on a small path hardly 1 foot broad. The rock goes down 100 ft below me under an angle of 80°, some rock went up above one 4000 ft. came at last close to the P. N. Ack. falls and had a full and splendid view of them, they are now only 45 to 50 ft., but in winter and spring 32 to 300 ft, the mass of water falls perpendicular by leaping and foaming 300 ft down on the boulders below and its spray which reaches more than 1000 ft present in the sun 2 magnificent rainbows, nothing exceeds the beauty of these falls with the tremendous rocks towering thousands of feet high on either side. Then was on to the ledges by which one ascends to the top of the P. N. Ack. falls; to the right of them is a spacious cavern in form
of a vast cavern formed by the eroding action of the water. This cavern is 60 ft. deep, 100 ft. broad, and 750 ft. high, in the midst of which stands a tree. There are 2 ledges, the first of which is 60 ft. high and provides a natural abode for the bears. When reaching the top, I saw before me a sort of a kettle, 50 ft. deep, formed by the water; the stream is rushing through this kettle down the falls; in the crevices of the rocks and wherever there is a patch of alluvial soil grow pine and fir trees in magnificent abundance. The surface of the rocky ground of this little valley has nowhere the effect of the water; on the left of the falls it is on the edge of the rock, old quartzite, a natural well of granite, which appears to have been constructed by nature expressly for the convenience of those who with a rock down over the precipice into the deep chasm below the right from there is a green, nearly a straight, on the falls the boulders, the pine trees below, and on the surrounding huge rocks, I saw none in all their grandeur, the North Dome. I went on in a S.W. direction, between large boulders of granite along the stream, which forms small rapids, then follows a 200 ft. long cañon 2 ft. deep, which appears to have been hollowed out gradually by the stream, then beautiful rapids, also 450 ft. long on a very rocky inclined plane; then a splendid cascade 50 ft. high, after which I saw the stream boiling its way through huge pieces of granite, in the same way as the Fall very hard to get over the immense boulders to the 500 ft. high falls, to the right 9 ft. left of which are fine groves of pine and fir trees. These 500 ft. high falls and their waters down from an overhanging rock, 800 ft. deep on the boulders below, 45 or 640 ft. perch. Certainly, then, the falls strike the smooth rock, I believe, at an angle of 30° and whereas they were until the only 150 ft. beach, they spread on the bottom as to make 130 ft. and form a vast sheet of foaming and roaring waters which pour through the mountain of granite to the boulders below. The beauty of these 800 ft. high falls with its 2 rainbows, the tremendous boulders all around the 6000 ft. (above the valley), South Dome to the left and in the right the 10,000 ft. high smooth rocks which rise under an angle of 75°, in front of the grove of trees, from behind which were seen lowering 4000 to 4500 ft. high almost perpendicular rocks, was incomparably beautiful. I spent an hour I stood gazing on it with admiration. I then labored my way back to the Ti. My pack fell and I took a bath in a natural rock pool nearby close to them. Lost in admiration, I stood still 12 hours leaning on the natural granite wall gazing...
in the wanderers around me; in fact, the change to steep.

duous falls, the masses of boulders that were lying below
in chaotic confusion, the groves of pines and firs, the
steadily 900 ft. broad valley encompassed by thousands
of feet of almost perpendicular rocks and behind me
the upper valley coated with boulders of granite and
thousand trees, the 800 ft. broad and 1/4 mi. long
with the high 400 ft. vi. ge.-falls in the background are
the magnificent river which dashes through the valley.

all this constitutes a panorama which far exceeds
in beauty anything I ever saw in any part of the world.

I'm going down I killed on the hill of alluvial soil
a brown snake. I once lost my trail between the
boulders and I did not reach the place where Mr. Bruce
waited for me with the horses before 3 o'clock. We went
at a quick rate home and I arrived at Mr. Hutchinson's
by 4 o'clock. I went out to night and enjoyed the
splendid scenery of the valley and the colossal rocks
by moon-light.


Yo. Doubtful Valley 31 August 1865. This morning
up 6 1/2 it is 68° in the air and 50° in the water.
I took a cold bath in the river at 11 a.m. after breakfast, at
7 1/2 a.m. with Mr. Bruce to visit the lake. 1/2 W. Y. E. to
we rode along through the valley the sight imposingly
beautiful, the high herbs and grass of the meadows, the
beautiful groves of trees and the thousands of tall natural
walls and peaks that encompassed the valley all that piled
by the morning sun, whilst the valley was still in deep shadow.

The highest monuments of the old world - the pyramids
of Cheops and the spire of the Cathedral of St. Peterburg would be
mere nothing if they stood along side their mighty rocks. He
went to the East corner of the valley close to the perpen-
dicular wall of the magnificent rocks, we stood up
a hill formed by huge boulders and I came first to a small
pond and afterwards to the above Lake, which is 1 1/4 mi. long
and 1/3 mi. wide. it is surrounded by a yellowish group of trees
and encompassed on 3 sides by thousands of feet high perpendicular rocks on the S. it is in the face of high energy
Dams, on the N. side the north. Some 3825 ft. high. On
the lake were 3 wild ducks and other wild fowl. We met then
the photographer Waldo from San Francisco. We went down
in the Yosemite falls, which are opposite the hotel 2634
ft. high, of which 1600 ft. in a perpendicular direction,
430 ft. in rapids under 30° again 600 ft. perpendicular.
These falls, which are the largest and most imposing in
winter and spring bring now hardly enough water for a shower bath. I approached them with some sense of zeal of the majesty of these stones of a rock that I before it. We went down the valley to the Pahreah or Bridal Veil Falls. We went slowly to admire the more the beauty of the scenery; though the valley is in many places to a long, yet such is the height of its walls that in walking in the midst of it, it looks like a large saloon. Everything contributes to the beauty of the scenery — the main thread, the splendid meadow lands, the long grass and blue, the huge boulders, the magnificent trees of many different sorts of pines, firs and sequoias. The immense smooth and perpendicular walls and the pine trees first that grow in some crevice on the protruding points and on the tops of them. Moving or between the colossal rocky walls, we passed on the left the tower-like rock called the sentinel on which the Indians used to kindle a fire to inform their friends in and outside of the valley of impending danger. Setting the imagination a little out of the track of rock, the figure of a sentinel with his mantle, on the top of the rock are put up 3 flags of the U.S. it is 3270 ft high.

After the sentinel we passed on the right, the cathedral rocks consisting of two spires of almost equal height with a piece of rock 

attached to it, a form of a cathedral; the spires are more than 3000 ft high. Then we passed on the left, three immense peaks called the Three Brothers which are 3537 ft high. On the right, the tremendous rock called 3000 ft high and nearly 1 m. breadth, on the perpendicular side of this rock is the protruding figure of a monk with long gown and whiskers, in praying attitude, close to this rock is a large waterfall which dashes its contents at 2000 ft per particularly and forms the last 8000 feet in rapids under an angle of 75°. We met in the valley Mr. Stephen Cunningham who kindly accompanied us to the Bridal Veil Falls; he is an old pioneer of California and gave me good information respecting this beautiful Yo-Yemite valley. He said that it is called So by the name of the valiant Indian chief Yo-Yemite, who near surrender to the Americans, he thinks that there was once ago an enormously deep crevice, which was gradually filled with the boulders falling from the rocks and with alluvial earth, he is strengthened in this belief having sunk a shaft 30 ft deep and only found large boulders. He says that the Indians — whose language he speaks frequently — employ against the bite of the rattlesnake to make a powder of brick dust to throw against the snake, which in a instant drowns him. In order to make and administer as sole medicine to a person bitten by that cobra, he takes whiskey and brandy, of which he has to drink in walking continually until he is drunk. He recommends Tonic Acid against diarrhea. I offered him a dollar for his
information, but he would not accept of it.

Our trail led us through great pines and Sequoia trees before we reached the Shasta River, 300 yards of the Bridal Veil of the Kern. We were then at least 600 feet from the base of the fall, where enormous boulders compelled us to leave the horses. We approached the fall to a place where we enjoyed a full view of it. This fall measures 940 feet, but though it falls from an overhanging rock in a stream 400 feet broad, it is so much supported by a strong current of air that it is swept away. Sometimes under an angle of 10, 15, or 20 degrees, about one of 25, 30 or 45 degrees every now and then. Its face is perpendicular and now it swept to the right, now to the left, but by its tremendous spray it forms always a large veil, which goes down in graceful undulations and wavy sheets of spray, which is similar to veils of white pearls—now contracting themselves, now again extending themselves, sickle-like to the shadow mists of bowers below, present under the bright sun several rainbows from this granite valley, called in Indian, "Owamme," was discovered in 1850. It was then densely settled by Indians, who lived upon the acorns of the oak trees and upon the produce of their fields, but who have since entirely disappeared from here. Wherever the Indians came in contact with the white men they died out very fast. The next day, we went slowly home to Mr. Hutchings, who prepared us an oyster soup, toasted oysters, splendid potatoes and pudding, to which we drank Los Angeles Sherry, which is of excellent taste and is a fair match to the best wine of Jersey; we took besides a bottle of port.

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

When I returned to the hotel, Mr. Hutchings and Mrs. Lucy, great made me a great many questions about the places I have visited in my travels and part especially regarding Egypt, Italian places, Palestine etc. All their questions proved to me that they had read a great deal and that they take a deep interest in scientific matters; for instance, they would ask me of what stone the pyramids in Egypt are built and whence that stone has been taken from what quarry the stones were taken for the building of ancient places in Upper Egypt are. It struck me what a strange play of nature it is that such accomplished females who interest themselves
So much for antiquities. I would give one half of their lives to be able to travel and to see the wonderful scenes are shown to pass their lives in poverty and obscurity, whilst others who have husbands would have to choose the other. I travel with them through the whole world and have no time whatever for travelling or exploring.

This morning I took my bath at 5 1/2, in the river about having been past and walked my agt. which amounted to 18 4/4. I took tea from the Huchings and the great lady, who requested me to send to them from Mr. Fisk, a newspaper address. I met Mr. Huchings and sent them a valentine. I arrived in California at the post office, a post office now occupied by the photographer. I walked from San Francisco, where I was on the west side of the river, to find the ladies and cross the bridges to visit the falls. I saw a dog which had been run down by a rattlesnake and had been carried by an Indian passenger on a, or a piece of a rock. It was white and yellow, but had got over the edges. I saw a large bear and a large grizzly bear. We crossed the river, in which the Indians have their accounts, they had shaken up white soap to fry in the boys. The Indians live near outside the valley, and their spears come here to collect the accounts. I could not leave without regretting this beautiful country, in which I had spent 2 1/2 days so delightfully and with enthusiasm. I had seen 2 or 3 times before and will see again again to see again again the N. Dome and the S. Dome and with joy mixed with sorrow contemplate the splendid rocks as we pass over, all of them seem to increase in grandeur a little since I first saw them a last farewell. On the voyage, a piece of rock in the midst of the picturesque wall of the c3, as the sea lashed on, I saw a splendid piece of rock. We passed along the beautiful Cathedral rocks, the S. Dome, and the Bridal veil falls and soon entered in the black part of the valley and lost sight of the country. We saw there some Indian huts also, also, made of bark. In winter and spring when all the falls are in full play the grandeur of the scenery must be overwhelming. Near the whole valley is the Hoover, a river up the dry, rocks on a trail that was hard, a foot broad and not without danger, because we often had to our left theaca, the Hoovers distance 4000 ft. to 2000 ft. deep, after 2 hours riding we reached the top of the rock, where we got a last view of the splendid rocks with all its peaks that encompass the sides and I bid them a hearty farewell. All the day we rode in the mountain forest, mountain up and mountain down on a small hill and often very dangerous trail. The pine trees and sierra trees are in every way beautiful and are often past.

I saw 250 ft. high and 10 ft. in diameter and then a meadow with luscious green grass. We passed a high rock, which consisted of rich quicksand ooze (Timber or Cork). We saw...
a wild cat which was as large as a dog and thousands of quails, not only one Indian in European clothes. I passed also to examine a mountain fire, which is one of the most frightful phenomena, the pine needles were burning on a large space and several trees were on fire. I am told that the pine needles ignite when an insect merely a burning sugar on the ground. It looks at 8:30 a.m. we reach Mr. Black's ranch, where we put up for the night. We are married to an Irishman and the house is keeping clean. Mr. Black is said to have killed two men, with a Bowie knife; they were gambling together, began quarrelling and drew pistols at him, he had been accosted.

Coelerville [Tuocone County] 2 Sept. 1865. At Black's ranch the lodging was very good but the victuals but very poor. We started this morning at 7:30. Black's ranch is 3436 ft. above the level of the sea. We saw only the road and went on most dangerous trails on the brink of abysses where one false step of the horse would have thrown it 500 and 1000 ft. deep. We passed several abandoned quarries and often for a great distance along large creeks, where placer mining had been carried on and which had been worked over and over again. So we came to a quarter of a mile worked by a 45 ft. high waterwheel, in which at 1 met the Creekman Mr. Holgate, the owner of Kamehag', a sawmill and cabinetmaker by profession, who has been 15 years in the State but not made any money for the reason that he did not attach to his business in which he had been brought up and like the majority of other present always at once several branches of trade with which he had no control. The mill, which now stands still on account of an attachment being laid on it, lies on the north fork of the Merced river close to the marble quarry. We went thence by very steep and dangerous trails to Orange Cave, of which Louis Bechard of Bongayne says la maison prise du Reims et Champagne is the proprietor. This gentleman accompanied me to the cave which is in a sloping rock of limestone. It's lead down to the bottom of the cave, in which is a pond 40 ft. deep, the depth of the cave is 110 ft. to the surface of the water, its breadth 140 ft. and its length 80 ft. There grow in the cave 4 maple trees, which extend their branches outside the opening of the cave so that one can easily climb onto it by them. In the cave which contains altogether
of Con stone (stone in landscape) there are some small caves alongside and behind the Caves and one large cave with several smaller ones above a separa the cave leads to them. In on place the limestone forms a complete church organ. There are in the case many inscriptions made by men who wrote to perpetuate their names. I found here the name of lady Franklin. In the Hotel of St. Patrick was sitting a young man. He felt a great fire of love in the room. The flame is surely weary of life and is weary of life in the days of the mountains above. The mountains are not far from. The traveler in the woods (Yed) had a sermon on the problem of the conclusion.

The west dance by the main road and spread through several fine valleys connected into gardens, are given also. 2 Feed mills and 1 more quarter mile. After a hot night ride of the horse, we arrived at 3:30 p.m. at Calistoga, where I slept at the Cooke Hotel, from whom the City derives its name. Here I paid my guide for J.B. Bruce the last 30 close. I had already paid him in Yosemite valley and I gave him a nice and honest man I ever met with in any part of the world. His direction was Mariposa to J.B. Bruce in Mariposa, Mariposa Co. Cal. He told me that he had a very close aunt, a poulterer, who has written beautiful verses in praise of the Yosemite and told me that I could get same by calling at San Francisco at the Sunday morning Post Office on Yosemite by J.H. Green L. Bruce of Mariposa. I invited him to live with me and he introduced me to Dinner R. McCaffrey of Mariposa, Attorney at Law, and he had 1 Battle Isle and 2 battles with Californian, which pleased me very well indeed, but said lawyers appear to me to be of no account. He is running for office.

Near this city are great many Quartz mines. Sonora (Tuolumne County) 3 September 1865. By what the above lawyers Caffrey mentioned to me and by Mr. Bruce own statement that the miners do not trouble me. I am inclined to think that he has had a secondary service. I know and that he is now suffering from mental expansion. I sincerely regret him for he is a brave man.

I started this morning at 3:12 a.m. by the stage, which was a very light but still very strong vehicle for it without admirably well the tremendous loads it carried.
continually received by the mazy of stones and the holes in the road; we went always mountain up and down and the shaking of the carriage was so frightful that I was thrown continually backward & forward in the carriage. To the moon shines so bright on the clouds for why I could see a considerable distance, every creek which we passed had evidently been excavated and several times excavated, in search of gold and in several places placer diggings. Besides to one every where I saw evidence of placer and posts by means of which the water had often been conducted for many miles and frequently 35 and 40 ft high through valleys, to provide the quartz mill, whose stamping could continually be heard from far and from near.

The presence of gold has called everywhere villages and cities into existence in places where but a few years ago was complete wilderness. The first city we passed was Chinese-Camp, afterwards Monterey and James town in all of them dwell a great many Chinese men and partially go in Chinese Co-op. Their houses can be distinguished from a far by their small size, the absence of chimneys or windows, their extreme dirt as well as by the dirt accumulated before the houses and finally by the splendid gardens attached to them, for even a small vegetable garden looks as a masterpiece of workmanship when compared to that of other nations. All the Chinese here are from Canton and and emasculated features show with all of them the ravages of Opium. In the interior of the country near all the serents are Chinamen.

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

We arrived at 10½ o'clock in the beautiful little city of Tonora, which has splendid orchard and...
a great many perfectly fireproof houses. I went this morning to the Presbyterian church and was exceedingly well pleased as well with the singing as with the sermon, whose topic was: be kind and polite towards everyone and love all towards others as thou wouldst have them love thee.

On passing through the mountains frequently teams with 10, 12, or 14 miles — all attached 2 by 2 in one line and governed by only one driver.

At the Big Trees Calaversas County 43/4 miles. I started this morning at 7 by the stage from Sonora for Murphy's. The road led us for many, many miles through a vast, crested country with stones and huge boulders, which, however, were very few. By passing thousands of men and many millions of dollars, we had been won over many times by many thousands of men and many millions of dollars. The bells of the gold mines have been taken out. But though the creek is not yet

Though I shall saw them still from California and here and there run a white man at work in this creek is situated the small town of Springfield and a few miles farther in a splendid valley, surrounded by once very rich and now abandoned mining the beautiful little town of Columbia with 2000 or 3000 inhabitants, gives very frequent time and is not only very picturesque here. Various to the picturesque scenery of such locality is the buildings consist of fine proofsofwhitehands with thick iron shutters. The soil is fine, pregnant with gold and immense treasures must be hidden under the city of Columbia; in fact, I saw by means of the many yards of professionals eels of gold in the very brick of the houses. The streets in Columbia are very clean and broad but of course not part. Thus we ascended by a new stage road in continuous gradient a very high mountain and descend it in the same manner to the Stanislaus river which we pass by a ferry boat; this river divided California long from Calaveras County into which we now enter. On this river too have been very rich places mines now long time exhausted.

We ascendd again a high mountain and reached by 10 p.m. the nice little town of Vallecito, which like Sonora, Springfield and Columbia — is surrounded by splendid garden full with peaches, apples, and pear trees overtake and fruit before reaching Vallecito we pass the Klickitat creek in which our so called natural bridge consisting of rocks through which the water has made a canal. In Vallecito I took another stage and went to the city of Murphys, which is likewise surrounded by places lying that were once very rich and are now pretty much exhausted. In the track of land between Sonora and Murphys are a great many well paying quartz mills and one sees in every direction vast aqueducts. I stop at Murphys at Major Sperry's Perry's Hotel, where Frank Dinner the start at 1 p.m. with the Perry — a small stage for the Bigtrees, where the same firm has an elegant Hotel called: The Big Trees Hotel. Thus the journey from Sonora to this place costs only $5.75 whereas on horse study at Sonora asked $23.75 and another
22½ miles to convoyer further in a buggy. The distance from Murphy is 15 mi. (just as much as from Omaha to Kansas). We passed continually through a beautiful forest of Sugar pine, oak, and el and had to ascend 3500 ft. At the entrance to the Hotel, care was taken of the mammoth trees which are called the sentinels; a little farther to the right lies an enormous boulder, on which the use has been made of a huge spike. The following a vast pavilion built over the stem of a tree which has been sawed off at the base of the ground and has 12 ft. in diameter, 120 persons can conveniently sit on it. One of the greatest ever seen with its direct octagon tree, a ball and music and an audience as many spectators as all had plenty of room for this wonderful sight. The people have fixed in all the other trees of the grove and good wood for thousands of years. I went through the grove until night overtook me. Whilst I write this I have around me the delightful morning of the forest.

This beautiful country has the climate of Italy, the soil of Egypt, the color of Peru and a population as energetic as that of New England. I am sure these olive trees would grow admirably well all over the country and particularly on the hillside.

Murphy 1st Sept. This morning after breakfast I went out to see the Big trees. These are all 93 trees, of which the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>180</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. Carolina</td>
<td>265</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. Va.</td>
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<td>N. Carolina</td>
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<td>N. Carolina</td>
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<td>N. Carolina</td>
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<td>N. Carolina</td>
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<td>N. Carolina</td>
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<td>N. Carolina</td>
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<td>N. Carolina</td>
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<td>Oregon</td>
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<td>Vermont</td>
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<td>Vermont</td>
<td>310</td>
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I measured beside the Uncle Tom's Cabin and found it one foot above the ground 82 ft. 6 in. wide. The tree which has been bored off 6 ft from the ground and on whose stem a position has been 30 ft. high and the first 119 ft. of circumference at the depth of 1 ft. above the ground the diameter is still 27 ft. of the tree 8 ft. 4 in. circumference in 4 ft. 7 in. it was bored off & sent to New York.

The tree is called the Original. They bored it for exhibition from the tree called the Original. It was bored down by holes 12 ft. to 15 ft. long and 3 ft. deep. 5 men were for 5 days employed in boring it down. They could not succeed in boring to any depth and not finding other means they knocked down other enormous trees so that they had to fall against the Original until at least it gave way. Having heard before that these Ojib trees were 4,000 years old and by no one that they had life over 3,000 years, I went to trouble to count the circles or grains of the Original.

I found it to be 1250 years old.
The first 100 grains measured 1 ft. 8 in. each

decade 20 - 1 - 2

quarter 20 - 1 - 5

fifth 20 - 1 - 6

sixth 20 - 8

seventh 20 - 11

eighth 20 - 10

ninth 20 - 8

tenth 20 - 12

eleventh 20 - 8

twelfth 20 - 4

and the last 5

The Father of the Forest is a giant tree which seems to have been lying prostrate for more than 100 years. For large trees have grown up in the furrow it made in falling: it measured 32 ft. in diameter or 112 ft. in circumference at the roots. Its estimated length is 450 ft.; it is 8 ft. from the roots to the trunk. Its thickness 12 ft., its tree having been cut out in the center. I found no means to examine its age accurately, but I found that counting from the bark the first 100 grains measured 3 ft. and 3 ft. 4 in. from the root 5 inches, thus supposing that on an average this tree was at 8 ft. 7 in. from the root measured 4 ft. 2 in. the 100 circles and calculating that it required 50 years to reach the height of 27 ft. its age is 1750 years and thus it would be a contemporary of the emperor Hadrian.

I measured still the Pioneers' Cabin and found it at 1 ft. from the ground 8 ft. of inches in circumference. The bark of the tree is grown 1 ft. and 1/2 feet thick. There is one stump from which 3 trees have grown. The colossal tree Hercules measuring 325 ft. in length and 20 ft. in diameter at the roots had fallen but 3 years time in wet weather and is consequently deeply embedded in the ground. The Pioneer is not the two magnificent trees grown from one stump.

All the trees are given to the trees by visitors who
who sent up from San Francisco marble tablets, with the name nicely engraved, to be mailed on the tree they desire to capture. The Colusa cypress grove is much better preserved than the Old rip-feeding.

The days are very hot here but the nights cool and the thermometer touched this morning at 6 but 59°.

Having taken some canoe, branches, and wood of the trees & started with Perry this afternoon at 2 1/2 and we reached Murphy's at 6.

I estimated that the mammoth tree. Mother of the forest contains 537 1/4 cubic feet of sound timber and therefore, if we killed that a proprietor of a house in St. Peterburg requires annually 2000 cubic feet of firewood. The wood of this tree would supply his want for a period of 107 years 5 months.

Having taken with me a core specimen of the bark and the wood of the Big tree, I started this morning the 6th of September at 8 1/2 o'clock from Murphy's by a buggy with 2 horses for which I had to pay $4 to the Vallejo. I took there the stage at 11 a.m. for Mohollumee Hill Sour #4. We passed through many tiny Angles Camp, where I saw the Carriage of Coons, with whom I had travelled from Sonora to Vallejo. We passed after passing Son-Andreas, a fine little town with many fire-proof houses, then Chile gush and reached by 5 1/2 p.m. Mohollumee Hill. The road was very everywhere exceedingly bad and I was flying continually from one side to another. We descended about 500 feet and one sees continually alongside the road extensive placer diggings, which have been long since abandoned, only now and then one sees some the names who worked the old mines over again. To-day is election day and great excitement prevailing everywhere. Mohollumee Hill is a nice little place of 2000 inhabitants, on a sort of the frequent fires nearly all houses are fire-proof. But incendiary seems to be carried on in a fearful extent; for but recently a fire broke out in a fire-proof house. And while the town a whole deal of property was destroyed.

Sacramento 7th Sept. I started this morning at 4 1/2 by the stage from Mohollumee Hill and we reached by Jellison in Amador County and by T. Styler.

Creek. I saw continually on both sides of the road placer mines, some of which are still worked over again by a few men, in the company of Styler Creek. They are very rich quartz mines and many quartz mills, the
quartermaster's office from 8 to 20% per ton. 142 arrived by 8 1/2 at Amador City, by 10 at Drytown and by 11 1/2 at Latrobe, when we went by railroad to Sacramento where we arrived at 12:30. After all the hardships on the road it was a very great comfort to travel by rail. Between Latrobe & Sacramento on our way through the new springs & railroad, in both of which there are extensive places mines. The cars stop on Front street near 2nd street and I went immediately to the Orleans hotel in 2nd street. It is impossible to recognize that I am here in Sacramento yet on a single house seems to stand of those which were here 4 years ago. Nearly all houses are now of brick with iron shutters. Dr. A. place where my poor brother's 2 1/2 hotel stood stands now a fire proof building of the same shape which like all the adjoining buildings, serves as heads of small shops. They commence now raising the city & the house corner of J. & front where I used to keep my bank & which seems to be still the same. It is entirely now 2 1/2 feet and in a similar way have been raised many other houses. They raise the houses with screws on all streets except J. street where since my leaving the place there have been planted trees most of which were now 35 to 50 ft high and 18 to 24 inches thick. An immense number of private houses with nice gardens have sprung up. A large number of lumber houses has considerably increased and there are many fine stores on J. street.

All around the town are more small places & 3 and difficult to find in one of them a small old cemetery in which my poor brother was buried & which has been converted into a corn field, still I found there the monument I erected to his memory in 1851. But it was here in Laying horizontally on the ground. On request of a gentleman, the present undertaker dug up the grave because I was anxious to carry the body of my dear brother to New York, but what was my astonishment when I saw that I had not put the name on the right grave because the name which I put on the right was not the name of the person I buried in the cemetery, opposite the old man & there are many splendid monuments. I hardly now appear to notice now of those who were here 15 years ago.
Sacramento Oct. 4th. The night was cool and refreshing. I left the windows open and in spite of the moans of my quilts I slept like a top all night. From my window I saw the place where my poor teacher used to keep his holly, on 2 chis between H. & L.; the lot is occupied by a brick building with iron shutters, which serves as house of ill fame. I went again to the large Cemetery, which is now fenced in and kept in beautiful order, there are hundreds of fine marble monuments. It is popular more than the city of the living, but for its most part the inmates are children amongst whom the climate seems to make a terrible havoc. The only name familiar to one which I found there was that of Ellen Louisa Gay, who died 1 Feb. 1852, aged 17. There is a reservoir on the cemetery from which all the graves are irrigated by which a thriving amount I went there to say farewell to the old cemetery, now converted into a confit, in which the remains of my nearest Louis are interred; I could not help weeping bitterly on leaving it, unfortunately there are no means to ascertain where he is buried. Then we went back by 12th street to the city, the roads are exceedingly muddy in and outside the city. There are now numbers of substantial brick buildings instead of far too many dingy houses, and hotels and private buildings, rents are now hardly 1/3 of what they were 14 years ago. Good news was the difficulties to obtain at 50% were no more only 5 or 6% and the pay and which I paid 850% monthly brings me now partly 30 to 35% a month. I saw Mr. J. Adams, now under the firm of Fergus & Waggill, or J. Coghill successors to Mr. Adams, who gave me a great deal of valuable information regarding the changes that have taken place since my departure. His former partner Lord was burnt on the steamship after returning from England. Poole is a wealthy man in Melbourne, Australia after having failed 3 or 4 times, the partner of the latter J. Rose has retired with fortune to Hawaii, where he resides 119 Bowhamer Street. The lady Adams has been obliged to secede some years ago by the guilt of the San Francisco partner Stocklick who has involved himself into wild speculations and fled to Russia himself. The former clerk F. F. Green is in partnership in A. F. & J. H. stock in Virginia City, Nevada State, he is said to gamble and to be too fond of the fair sex although he is married and has many children.

I left Sacramento at 3 o'clock p.m. by the steamer
Upembed for San Francisco. The Sacramento river—14 years ago to the wood I beautiful has now become much more narrow and I shall on the sand on the right bank and which is washed into it, the mines, etc. The steamers are now compelled to stop from the 2nd of the river is left to itself, it will in a few years more fall up somewhat that it will no longer be navigable. They are now building a like in the river in order to be able to dig a deep canal enabling the steamers to come up.

I was fortunate enough to meet on board the steamers Mr. English, who went to keep 14 years ago a day on the steamers who gave me information regarding all those of the former inhabitants of Sacramento, whom I had known. Many were dead, some were here, the others are scattered about the country; a few had returned home. I think a very small number had become rich. Mr. English is real estate and insurance agent. He is a fine man.

The steamers Yosemtie 5 stories high. I slept on board.

San Francisco 9th Sept. Since I was asked to convey my small trunk to the Ross house I carried it there myself and got it there. I went this morning to the office of J. H. Marshall & Walker to refund the 150 $ they had paid for my ticket via Nicaragua to New York. Mr. Walker is as fine a gentleman as he appears to be and all and honest business man. He is married to an American lady and lost his only son recently from typhoid fever.

I went with him on board the steamers America (Nicaragua Line) and on board the Colorado (Panama Line). The latter appears 3 times larger than the former and I had the 3rd class compartment. I visited this morning the exhibition (not on the fair) of California produce and manufacture and was very much amazed at the immense progress this country has made in a few years both in agricultural industry. There were: 1 corn stalk, 1 coffee tree, 1 orange, 1 hibiscus, 1 rose, 1 apricot, 1 plum, 1 bunch of grapes weighing 9 lb., a cluster of pears weighing 19 lb., 1 watermelon (apricot) of 109 lb. 1 young fig, 1 squash of 117 lb., another of 106 a third of 105 lb. 1 peaches of 10 lb. each. Warren, formerly miserable shoemaker in Sacramento, who used to pay me 6 pet. a month, resides now here. He is in the California Senate and is editor of the California reformer. He has there a great deal of manor print on exhibit. There are tables full of model fruits, etc. specimens of gold, silver, copper, also specimens of the mountain blather...
which is of the Coyote's family and I perfectly resemble white leather; galleries of photographs, carriages, porcelains, for thousands of other Californian manufacture. There is a vast manufacture of matches which appears to be the best in the world, they are said not to be affected by moisture. In the midst of the vast hall of the fair is the statue of Mr. Lincoln, whose portrait is seen everywhere together with that of Washington. There are also exhibited large specimens of the Californian coal containing 52.25% b. ch. of the coal is very superior. I paid this afternoon a visit to the Russian consul, Stoll's residence, Southpark No. 29; he was suffering from fever; his wife is born in Petropole, Kamchatka; they have two daughters and I was particularly pleased with two little girls who is very pretty. I play beautifully on the piano.

This evening I went to the Bakersfield theater opposite the Russian house where Del Demonio was played; the piece was beautiful but it was badly represented; all the comediens did not seem to have their parts well.

There are only 2 boxes at 50 c. the galleries called {Dr.} circle costs 1½ the parsonage 50 a 3.25 c.

I met today at the fish market a Mr. Kellin a native of Scotland who is from Shanghai where he made barter, and is without a cent; he wants a situation as clerk without having the capacities to fill it up. I told him I would look for him. He works in the streets 100 times better than to remain idle. He is from San Francisco 10 th Sept. 1865.

I got up this morning at 5½ o'clock and went to the sea bath on north beach which is 2 miles distant; it was all c. and the water was very shallow and dirty. Double rails are laid in the streets which are cut through the sand hills and one can go in the cars to the very North beach and back. But I went there 3 times back on foot. After breakfast I took a walk through the town and by 11 a.m. I went a walk to the reformed cemetery, which is at 3 miles from our hotel; Double rails are laid all the way and we go there for 6½ c. But I prefer going on foot. The cemetery is on a large hill which overlooks the town and the bay; it is a deep sand but nevertheless there are hundreds of splendid cypress trees on the graves, which are ornamented for the most part with magnificent marble monuments.
form marble). There is also a massive edifice, in the form of a chapel, in which the bodies of the deceased children are temporarily deposited, because they are for
warded to China as soon as their number accumulates.

Opposite this cemetery is the Catholic burying ground.

Pretty I went on boat to the Mackay family's American

bên, and paid a visit to Mr. Chubb. I was much amused with his family's tale of corned gosh B.C. It's a parrot

in a cage, and obliged us: corned gosh, 16 times, not

a parrot, however, but a baboon. When John, the

marmoset of gosh, one ear is happy peas. After

returning to gosh, we went to a new gosh, where

I encountered two of my old friends, who found me

missing from my usual haunts. We enjoyed a delightful

afternoon at a beach where the sea was calm and the sun shining. As we walked along the shore, we

enjoyed the fresh sea air and the sound of the waves lapping against the shore. It was a perfect day for a walk, and we

decided to spend the evening at the Mackay's Academy of music, where the New York minstrels performed. Their songs

were really beautiful, and their jokes provided a great deal of hilarity. We left the academy at midnight, but we didn't

return home until dawn. I went to the pier of the steamer. There were more than 1000 persons at the pier, all waiting for the

steamer to arrive. The passengers were excited and eager to board the ship. The steamer was 13 stories high.

I went to the pier of the steamer. There were more than 1000 persons at the pier, all waiting for the steamer to arrive. The

passengers were excited and eager to board the ship. The steamer was 13 stories high.
persons in private carriages. It appears that men come here. 1 of the 2000 persons who entered here were born 1 or 2 who died, and the Americans' accommodations are pretty good. But the railway or boat is miserable as compared to those on the I. C. O. steamers. I have both 2 in steak
mean in the superior cabin, and there is only one gen.
shower besides me. The room, too, is made by myFavorite and favoritester and is private. We have only 3 of die 14, 1, 2 of the first class, rather hot on the sun on the

We have 175 passengers of whom all 55 passengers, 1 110 of whom have been in the cabin. It found all with color 10 dollars talked and we are too much crowded, and the latter have improved since yesterday and we can certainly not complain any more of the table. Porter
in which I take 1/2 bottle at 30 cents and 1/2 bottle as dinner, I pay to 

Bath which is an enormous price. The cabin which serves as sitting room is very poor and contains only a small

The proceed with splendid weather and favorable
breeze. It was today at noon Long 119°, lat 32°, temperature
at noon 75° in the shade. We have pleasant company
and good victuals. He had this evening a false fire alarm
in order to exercise the sailors, the fire bell was rung
and in a moment the fire hoses were brought out with
pouring volumes of water on the right which house.

I had today a conversation with an Irishman in the steerage
cabins of a law and declared the mines property of
the empire so that every body has a full right to dig on his
property and to mine under his house in his
neighbor's property and even to mine under his house in
his

He may have record in his last. This wise law exists
in the U. S.

Saturday 16 Sept. We are going on splendidly with fine
weather; made 240 miles 250 miles in 24 hours Long 116° 21' Lat 28° 40' passed 1 in the afternoon the Cerro
island. Temperature 76° in the shade.

17 Sept. Continue with magnificent weather and
fine favorable breeze. Temperature 78°
were surrounded by thousands of flying fish
which are of much smaller size than those
in the Indian ocean and in the Chinese sea. We have at least 750 passengers, most of whom are understand and nice fellows.

We left the 1st. of June, 1868, an American minister spoke a beautiful sermon. Passengers are singing this evening in various parts on deck. I have to say that Lala Muntak, who wrote in California a book which I must try to get at New York.

Today 16th Sept. Amongst the passengers I met Captain H. W. Drake, who has fought bravely for his country and participated in the course of 25 shots in 27 battles. He has never been wounded though once he has received a shot in the brow of his hat and once or twice he was knocked down by the concussion of the cannon balls. He has all the way the coast of Lower California in sight, which is now rocky and sandy. To see great heat and the thermometer went 88° in the shade. We were to go at noon under lat. 24° 03' Long 114° 05'.

The Captain of the America is a fine and highly educated gentleman and I enjoyed very much this interesting conversation. He told me a great deal of Peru, Mexico, Paraguay & the U.S. also that Mr. Pearson, of the pork, and the Panama, has now retired and is in the 5th. month 31,400 lb. On board is the West Reese wife of Victoria in Columbia, who returns to England with her family, as well as his wife are very ill.

19 Sept. We passed this morning early Cape Leeuwin on the W. side of the Gulf of California. It is today 92° in Obama the shade. This is a high swell in the sea and the steam is rolling rough. The waves only 13 feet. Our water is so warm that it is not potable. They sell us ice on board at 25 cts a pound. The nights are so hot that I, although only in a woollen shirt, am lying in constant perspiration.

Long. 108° 54' Lat 22° 02'

20 Sept. Temperature 91° in the shade. Much rolling. We are still passing the Gulf of California. We last night steamers Sacramento of the Main Line. Temperature of the water 84°. Long 106° 52' Lat 20° 02'
1st Sep. on board the American East for Algiers. The weather was tolerably supportable, in 95° in the shade. Were at sea in lat. 18° 35', long. 104° 17'. Passed all the morning along the coast of Mexico. A distance of from 4 to 6 miles. The coast is mountainous and covered with a luxuriant vegetation.

Today and tomorrow 21st & 22nd September is the New Year of the Jews, and thus I have in the present year celebrated 6 New Years, according to the Jewish chronology, it is the 5626th year. Among the passengers is George W. Brockman from New Orleans, a great secessionist and aversion of the Union government, who always speaks as a man able to master his feelings whenever he begins talk of the Southern States. His impressions and answers are always wonderfully correct and at their place. He has not called the negroes otherwise than citizens of the U.S. of African descent. I was sitting last night on the beach on deck between him and a mechanic from Illinois, who is also a great democrat and thus opposed to the government. Among us were sitting numbers of Unionists. It was highly interesting to me to listen to these men conversation was particularly to the mechanics most all explanations regarding the immediate causes of the natural consequences of the late civil war, he spoke so ably that every word he said could have been printed and I could not help writing as his enormous talents. His relation became particularly interesting when he began to say that everything that is done now is every step and that the end is made in pursuit of happiness. The mechanic's name is Johnstone of Chicago; Mr. Lincoln has been his lawyer.

22nd Sep. I feel unwell in the stomach this morning, consequence of the preceding heat; the bath was so warm that one could sweat in it. I took a cold bath this morning, which made me feel worse. We passed this morning the white Petionville rocks, which are near the shore and all 80 ft. high. Passed this morning herd of thousands of porpoises, some of which sometimes jumped 10 ft. 11 ft. in the air in lat. 17° 03', long. 106° 59'. This evening by 8½ o'clock we passed 20 leagues.
23 Sept. The heat is continually off from 91 to 93° in the shade on deck and this is much more than I can stand. I am continually tormented by a terrible thirst. I fear and do not feel very good. I have got a little swell here, which is very bad to get through. We were today off 91° 54' lat. 15° 55'. The passengers got up to buy a case of combadon in favor of our Capt. W. Lawrence Merry to be published in the newspapers. We have to say 95° in the shade.

We passed to day the mouth of the Rio Colorado and towards the hills of Moreno—Hermoso. By the cloudy way we have seen it appears that it rains there occasionally. We had to lay again a false fire alarm on board. Capt. Merry recommends me very much to lay a decimos. I gave me some California Port wine to taste as also some California Chine wine; both were delicious. I have no possibility to distinguish them from European Chine wine; the former was not be particularly beautiful when it is only a year.

Now remain every morning more than 20 minutes in the bath.

24 Sept. We were to day off 91° 23' lat. 94° 42'. The weather was to day only 83°, heavy rains and thunderstorms having cooled the air somewhat. But still we had today again 91° on deck. Today, Sunday, Mr. Reeve the 25th birthday, eng. clerk, gave us a sermon and pray for the Queen of England, without mentioning the president of the U. S. In America, clergy men on board are of Universalists. Preachers is paid every July.

25 Sept. Temperature much the same. We are at noon in 91° 24' lat. 13° 55'. We lay all our heads trunks were checked and we had to pay 10° 50' 48' of everything above 50°. It had today a very severe rain and particularly this evening. The rain was pouring down in torrents. Vegetables are very bad and table cloth & knives exceedingly dirty. We passed islandly along the beautiful coast of northern and southern California, which has variation to the scenery. Our Capt. W. Lawrence Merry showed me a certificate that he had been nominated pilot of the San Francisco harbor and that of Benicia. He is a native of Hafen island. I ate some Oregon apples with him, which are of splendid taste.

The government of California charges 20° 1'.
Corriente. Era muy obscuro y subían como una salmuera bajo el techo de la camarín superior. Me fui a tomar un café en la tina del barbero. Había antes de ayer un acercamiento muy cómico sobre el barco; hay un señor americano con dos mujeres que son muy pobres y faltas de educación. Había también un señor americano que parecía tener unos cincuenta años y bien semblante. La ropa muy deslumbrante y eximios. Había también los señores de la Casa de la Madre de Dios que tuvieron con sorpresa que la mujer del sacristán y la señora de la tina del camarín del barco, que por casualidad, vivieron allí unos como tres quintos de horas. Llegaron como grandes a su barco con varias otras pasajeras de suerte que el mar no fuera. Me entusiasmé en el cuento y me puse feliz y su equipo de las veinticinco viejas y las jóvenes en las otras muchas años. Pero una de las viejas señoras instaladas era una de las más viejas del barco, que naturalmente tomó su parte y dijo el sacristán que arrastraría la cuenta y el Señor siguió en el corral del mar, y me dije que me pagarían. Pero había sido el capitán de este atentado convencido de su parte y uno de los viejos le dijo que no era lo que querían, y dijo el sacristán que tenía razón. Estuvo tan expectado de la lluvia continuamente que entregué otras libras por el maestro del bagaje para que prescindiera mi bagaje de los suscitados en las casas de las viejas señoras instaladas en el barco, que fue muy regocijado, y se fueron, porque las olas eran muy grandes y hacia el embarco muy difícil. Algunos recibieron grandes golpes en la escalerona, y las demás pasajeras, con risas, se prepararon.

Esta mañana hacia las diez la lluvia diminuida. Embarqué en un bote pequeño pagaando 50 y hice bajar de que no atendía; especialidad el desbarato en la gran lancha porque hubiera sido desfavor sabía horas mas. Al salir del mar más de 100 mares y algunos caballos estaban apareados, dispuestos con sus restos melás y frenas lejados al torrente de la desigual. Habiendo realizado mi viaje al organo de la compañía me dio otro para el cual me dijeron una nula suma y me aparte —algún tiempo presto que podría o querría...
correr mi mula, pero por más que yo le pagara no podía que rarísimo empeñarse de ir de otro modo que al paso. Prefería yo de montar poniendo mucho más desgaste y fatiga, sino que de ir en carruaje, porque estábamos algo con frecuencia, van muy lentamente y son abrasadores de tierra. Y la lluvia moja los que son aventurados. Estar inmediatamente en una selva densa y casi impenetrable, por lo cual condujo un camino de 14 o 18 pies de ancho, que es una especie de chaussée, más a tal punto mejado y arrinconado por la lluvia que los carruajes o carros que llevaban el bagaje de los pasos, pero casi no podía pasarse. Encontramos muchos de ellos todos cerca de San Juan del Norte, y tras los primeros no habían alcanzado todavía medio camino. Se encuentra frecuentemente en el camino casas isoladas donde se vendía limonada compuesta con reino de limón, pase una infinidad de arroyos crecidos por la lluvia sobre los cuales con sus puentes de malagami siendo eso leñoso más abundante en este país. Se veía todavía en la selva una gran abundancia de leño de lixtuveria como por ejemplo leños amarillo que también muchos limoneros y llegar a medio camino empezó a llover como si el agua fuere echado con bocles del cielo, aprovechando un poco de aguacero con agua y continué mi viaje esteniendo mi paraguas al alcance Virgen María hacia la 12 hora media. Se situaba el lago de Nicaragua y consiste también de pequeñas cascades consistentes casi todas en fuentes que son sin excepción muy malas; hay aquí apenas 100 habitantes. Compre aquí un castro hecho de leños llamado Genadier o granadillo de color rojo y muy hermoso. Como particular favos obtiene a la recomendación del maestro el bagaje que me tomaron con mi equipaje a bordo de un vapor que iba a salir a las 7 de la noche con los pasajeros de tercera clase y al equipaje que llegaba hasta entonces, a San Carlos. Se llega al día por un puente cuya altura de unos 300 pies de largo, llegarían tres a cuatro carruajes con equipaje de que mucha Kargajado y un agente de la compañía que se tenía en pie sobre el carruaje levantaba la vela...
el corriente. Del carro y preguntaban a quienes pertenecía, echaba siempre los objetos a aquellos que habían dejado que de eso pasaban. Luego en esta manera se hacía mucho abuso. A varios carros se han volteado hoy en el malecón y así se han resquebrajado los carros y los botes, muchos caídos fueron de este modo

El gran lago de Nicaragua se halla a 120 pies sobre el nivel del mar y tiene 110 millas de largo y 60 de ancho; tiene una profundidad de 7 a 27 brazos. Esta llena de hermosas islas sobre las cuales se ven palacios y otros edificios antiguos. Las islas con inmensos volcanes aislados de cuyo el uno llamado Ometepa tiene 5,642 pies de altos y otro llamado Malisz tiene 4,700 pies. De lo que ambos estaban en escrúpulo cuando los españoles conquistaron a este país. A pesar de que la compañía hubo que publicar que los paseadores serían mudados (es decir, en el centro) sobre el istmo por cuenta de ella habían que pagar a Virgen. En nosotros mismos para la comida y no cargaban 15 y 50 para meter cebolla e hervir.

Teníamos a bordo del vapor unas provisiones muy malas esta que obligaban a acostarnos en buecos suyos, pero el vapor atravesó el lago con presencia y nos hacía a 12 nodos por hora, lo cual fue mayor a los 4 nos embarcamos a la extremidad del lago a la población ciudad de San Carlos de donde se echa el gran río San Juan hacia el mar. A pesar de que el agua sea turbia en el lago, el es lleno de lúmenes que son igualmente numerosos en el río. Hay también una inmensa cantidad de lagartos. Trasborramos a San Carlos sobre otro vapor chiquito y muy malo, fueron cubiertos los paseadores de tercera clase abajo y los de primera y segunda arriba, había avivado hasta el bulanso para que no caer en el agua y abajo están armas 6 o 8 pies con palos de 1/2 pulgada de ancho y de 3 de espesor, uno de estos palos (creo), la madera de haba. De ahí se declaraba abajo y uno de los paseadores el nombre Michael Walker del estado de Nueva York, y había apagado contra el lago con el que el agua y todos gritaron a una voz: "el hombre se cae en el agua, vámonos. Una de las máquinas, gritaron al mismo tiempo al hombre, los otros que se agarrase al chiquito, palo, los otros que nadas se nos contra el corriente del río, después
La agarré el lindo botón; para dándose que me lo llevara, fui a ponerse sobre las espaldas para descansar hasta que llegase el socorro, pero no que suerte leva sido apodado del sujeto. De anegarlo y llegar a ser más alto por las lagunas, esa que efectivamente en un lagarto lo trajo abajo o que sus vestíbulos, dejando por todos las lagunas abajo y en todos casos sumergió en un cerro de aguas y hasta la unidad, tanto en otro hasta el frente y en tercero desapareció enteramente y no vino más a la superficie del agua. Ya había desaparecido los dos minutos cuando el del botón, el vapor llegó al lugar (paraje) de descubrir, pero no se fueron Figueras, sólo la luna le buscaba con los ríos y habiendo tomado su nombre que flotaba sobre el agua volvieron al vapor. Tiene el anegado un hermano y un primo a bordo quienes llevaron al perdido. No tuvieron más que 2 minutos de la caída del hombre hasta su destrucción. El vapor iba y anduvo muy lentamente y no habían más que 3 o 4 radares por hora, una pareja me la corrió hacia otras santas de manera que hacía más y más a pesar de la lentitud del vapor. Fue un hueso bastante inmune por la mayoría vista que se ofrecía sobre el río. Para que no sean menos que 500 a 700 pies de ancho y sobre las islas cubiertas con una densa vegetación tropical, que forma una selva impenetrable de árboles de mil generos diferentes juntos por el llamado cerro que se enreda sobre los árboles hasta la cima, decienda de nuevo hasta la tierra, hace de nuevo radares y se enreda de nuevo sobre el mismo o otro arroyo, es este lo que le llamamos cuando las cuerda de un cuerpo y tiene una espesura de una pulgada, y se crece siempre con un infinito de cuerda en las delmas. A cada momento se ven 2 pequeños bosques de árboles que por el mucho de hueco han tomado la forma de paviliones de un aspecto admirable. Se llama este árbol en inglés "vines". Donde las orillas del río estaban eran palmeras de veían cantidades sin número de palmas con troncos de 2, 6 y no más de 12 pies de alto, pero con hojas de 20 a 30 pies de largo, producen estas palmeras unas chiquititas verdes, hay palmas de coco, pero muchas, más "Calleas" palmas de repago) que son sembradas a las palmas de Betel (aréca) pero llevan una fruta sembrada en el hojón con gusto de repago (calleas), además muchas más indias...
mos otros árboles con corteza blanca llamados rabel
muy guapo se daban los orchideos de una infinidad de
tres larguín que se veían sobre los arbustos. Los rayos
del sol no podían jamás penetrar las enteras verdes de
tales selvas, que son animadas por los gritos de los
monos de las cotas o los gritos de loro y de una
infinita de otros pájaros, mientras que el río abundaba
l lagartos, tiburonz y otros peces y tal era las
dancia los rios últimos que una multitud de ellos se
arragaban siempre sobre los pedazos de pan (corteza o
mas) que echábamos en el agua.
El pais al norte del río pertenece a Nicaragua, aquél
del sin a Costa. Así, poca 2 — a excepción de un campo
trigo que se estiende de San Carlos hasta Castillo, donde
llegamos a poco más o menos de las once, allí hay en
el río Casayalos (rapih) y por eso el vapor se para unos
150 pasos delante de ellos y los pasajeros en vez de ir
hasta el otro vapor abajo de los Casayalos, mientras el
equipaje fue llevado allá sobre carrizos sobre carriles
y caballo por hombres o por mulas. Era el nuevo vapor
bien más pequeño del que, y abominable que el segundo
no se había allí ni había ni bancos bastantes, ni espacio para
moverse, todo era desorden y confusión y lat ea sobre esto
cómo también sobre los aban dos de las tablas por la manga
y por la tarde, en vez de comidas pan vírgo con carne de
huevo blanco y muy sabroso y café negro con azúcar para
negro y en vez de albeas el ritmo en 22 horas como
la había anunciado la compañía, esperábamos 3 días
y solamente ahora por la mucha lluvia, es posible de
hacer el viaje en 3 días, en las otras estaciones no hay
bastante agua en el río, los vapores son detenidos en
muchas lugares y frecuentemente se pasa una semana
y solamente para subir el río hasta San Carlos y si bien
mas para abajo. En varios lugares, el río se ven los
destrozos de vapores pasados. Castillo es una antigua
ciudad de 10 o 12 casas de lino con techos de ajíes,
que sirven de fuentes para comer y beber y de almacenar; con
allí 3 hienos y cerca de 2 meléndez gallos de correcas para no
hay necesitad 2 de la execrable comida sobre el vapor.
La mayor parte de los habitantes son una mezcla de
españoles y indios y se han de enterrar en el río y de los descendientes
de estos los caídos con negros de la Ismana y hasta
ahora no he visto todavía cara herejía, hay aquí una
cha enfermedad venérea.
Varias veces nos parábamos hoy para cargos
Año para nuemas y se veía en este lecho siempre una
mantiza de los seudos, Trutie. Habíamos de 60 tempera-
niento era hoy 24 y 36° en la sombra.
Partimos a media fa de la fortaleza Castillo, que tiene
la red de enemigos castillo español que se halla allí.
Esta fortaleza ha sido tomada por el Almirante Nelson
y también por el T. B. B. Lincoln. Walker y es muy fuerte
o cañonera, los muros y parapetos son cubiertos de ve-
garías. A media o de progresión que descendíamos el río
el aspecto de la selva y del río se hacía siempre más
magnético. Pasamos el río de San Carlos, que venimos de
Cuba. Cuba se junta con el San Juan, San juan del Norte
y octubre. Tenemos hoy hasta 91° en la sombra.
Hemos aquí hoy una media hora después de medianoche
y me alojé en una fontina cuya buena es noticias de
Nueva Granada con melaza de sangre negra. Después de
haber cenado me acosté y dormí muy bien, a pesar de los
muchos mosquitos, bajo una manguera. A pesar de que
la compañía hagradamente, el río a los pasajeros
prefiere pagar por el cibo en la fontina porque es acomodo
largo y mejor. San Juan del Norte o Grey Town
es pequeña ciudad de no más de 200 habitantes, pero
el pueblo es extendido sobre un espacio muy largo en
la orilla del río. Las casas son de madera. El río como
largo. En el pequeño lago vecino con tan buenos de lagares
que en ser imposible de bañarse, porque hay sólo el
rentimiento. En estos días que ellos han sido tomados por los bos
el río un pez de un tesor que, lanzando en el río
fue moldeado en la orilla del lago, que lo trajo consigo por una distancia
de 1 luceía para comérselo en agua profundo, pero por
no habido estaba en el río cerca de la ciudad
a pensar llenar de agua y por eso del río se llena la cabeza de agua fuerte del agua y a sus
espanoles y acrócor los acorren algunos que en el saltea
la en una lancha pagaron el castigo que dieron al hombre
que desde aquel tiempo se ha quedado un poco estupido
recoleto. Muchos de nuestros pasajeros estaban pescando
tiburones del buzo coloreado a la extremidad del buzo. hay
allí una copia - abundancia tan grande que, cuando uno
pone un pedazo de carne o bocado de tocino a un anzuelo
o arponillo y lo arraiga en el mar varios tiburones se
disputan la carne, una acierta se traga con el anzuelo
antes se apresuran a hacerlo fuera del agua, pero
Era grande la guerra de la bestia que quería quitarle las vísceras y, sin embargo, aceptarlas, y el cocinero, en lugar de cociénlas, las colocó en una mangle de agua y se metió el cuerpo en ellas. La bestia, es un molde, fue de todos los mundos y de todas las formaciones de las que se conocen con la espuma colocadas en olla y saladas con un salmón.

Por lo tanto, hay por lo tanto para ver el gran baul, que las bestias sobre la bestia que lo ha traido al agua, y a mi gran, torcido en que lo había empacado era.

Y por eso no tengo nada que el continente es también la una. Para las dos edificios en los cuales se distribuye el cibo a los pasajeros por cuenta de la compañía, se ocurren otros con balcón y los pasajeros debajo aguardan en pie y esperan con un misterio como notar en lo que, para conseguir un pezado de tocino, jamón o carne, lo que cocido, pan con mantecas y café negro. Había tenido el paraguas para protegerme de los rayos del sol.

Y el agua de las ramas crece aquí también muchas variedades de papa, la cual es grande como la anguina (pupa), y más peces y por eso se puede hacerla muy fácil. De la guerra de las ramas. Crece aquí también muchas variedades de papa, la cual es grande como la anguina (pupa), y más peces y por eso se puede hacerla muy fácil.

El 2 de octubre. Las dos son aquí muy calientes y hay tiempo.

Y esta mañana a las 4 se había más de 80° en Pichilemu. Hallamos que las temperaturas lo tenían demasiado caliente para que aquí ella es demasiado cara y se ha acostado más.

Y sobre la cama tiene frío, y en las demás de los tres clases de pasajeros son alojados dentro. La fiesta en las fiestas por cuenta de la compañía, pero los hombres que la acompañan pagaron para de ellos 2 ¾ diariamente cada uno.

En un balde.

Había esta tarde a las 5 con 4 otros pasajeros y la barba en la boca del río San Juan y nos paramos a la península que pertenece a Costa Rica, en el lugar de ahí al lado opuesto a la orilla del mar, habíamos traído con nosotros un balde de hierro espejo ligado —alado de una cuerda larga, pues— de un caballo. Un gran bocado de cártem y a Camargo, dívano con mantequilla, las arrojamos después en el mar. Después los compañeros para tomar un baño en el mar, pero apenas en entrar a desembarcarme, vio a algunos pasajeros me un famoso balsamizado debajo del barco, que no estuve, continué a desembarcar atendiendo todo el barco y en la mayor cautela y precaución acostándome sobre la orilla donde estaba muy para agua.

Y en el mar que apenas las dos no cobrieron enteramente y que los balsamados no me pudieran alcanzar, me balsamaron sin miedo a pasar lo que vi algunas veces hasta 20 balsamados.
a pocos pasos de mí, tenían los unos la aleta e la caña, mientras que los otros indicaban su presencia por el moco que hacían en el agua, se hallaban sobre la orilla y grandes tiburones en estado de putrefacción, que indicaban haber sido pescados por otros pescadores. Dijo a tres veces de acento y temblaron el anzuelo con la carne y se dispusieron a tirar con la cuerda; entonces mostró 5 cogidos de suerte y los tiramos con fuerza. Sacamos así el librazgo, que del agua sobre la arena donde los mantuvimos calmados con palos de madera formaban bolos sobre la cabeza; le pusimos después un pedazo de madera en la boca y cortamos fuera el anzuelo que salió del estómago, que había colocado en la carne de la boca; luego que la fué estaba fuera, trajeron 2 de nosotros despuése el librazgo hasta el barco y lo ataron a la popa y volvimos después a la ciudad. Del uno de los pescadores que le hace el librazgo para hacerse de ellos, le dieron un bate. 3 Octubre a San Juan del Norte. Hicieron el conocimiento del Docto del pueblo, D. Fr. Julius Dietemann, de nacimiento alemán (de Saxonia), cuyo hermano es el Doctor Aug. Dietemann en Leipzig; vino aquí de la Nueva Orán; a 15 años, está aquí habiendo su suerte y le dijeron terminar aquí de vida, tuvo la bendición de salir, su trabajo de labor en el campo, donde está también uno de los plantadores, que tiene en el campo de vainilla, que es una especie de Rancho y frecuentemente crece aquí en todas partes en estado salvaje. Los frutales aquí sin que sean plantados artificialmente, como los hacen en las plantaciones de la isla de Java, me mostró también la planta de la parganta, cuya raíces se comen en 2 y 3 pies alrededor de la planta y son escarbares —cavados con la arada y también me indicó el aroz cuyo seco en proporció al Indian Rubber se hacen en estos tópicos unas intervecciones, la que daba una leche blanca, que se hace en cados: al mismo tiempo se muele (en molino) una especie de leguminosas y hierba, que se agrega en agua de toma de esta última una cierta parte y la mezcla con cierta porción de la leche; entonces se produce un queso que se comprime para sacar fuera éste y este es el Indian Rubber. Están aquí muchas especies de plantas sensibles, que cuyas hojas se comprimen al instante cuando una les toca como si fueran más blandas. Se forma ahora una compañía inglesa para con vender un ferro, carril de Monkey Point, 60 millas
De allí, por una distancia de 40 millas al Lago de Nicaragua, y de allí a Campeche, los vapores del Lago a Granada. Después, un ferrocarril a la capital de Nicaragua, y de ahí a León o a Realengo, porque quieren los negros a toda costa ir un ferrocarril por el traves del traves de la América Central como posición estratégica.

He visto aquí algunos Musquito-Indians, quienes parecen mucho a los españoles, pero tienen algo de salvaje en el rostro, tienen cabellos largos y negros, ojos grandes y son muy morenos, se pintan frecuentemente el cuerpo con colores negros y rojos, lo que las da un aspecto muy feo. 4. Octubre. Salimos esta mañana a las 4½ otros 5 pescadores y yo para pescar libremente en la barra del mar, y mientras que los otros pescaban yo, habiendo tomado un baño, fuí a ver a los Musquito-Indians que veía a una distancia, los unos en una cabaña o calzón, los otros estaban ocupados a asar bananas sobre un fuego que tenía pegado sobre la arena. Violentamente, vi de 8 a 10 sobre la península, se ven aquí muchos más que provienen de una mission de estos indios y negros o españoles y todos estan ahora mércoles es particularmente hambrientos y fuertes; una buena muestra de esta merced era el joven que me remó esta mañana a la barra del mar, tenía los ojos tan grandes como no le viste jamás; la nariz aquítínea; hambres pelo negro y era hombre muy fuerte.

5. Octubre. En la estación Ericsen, anoche, al mediodía, por la tarde estuve en el barco Ericsen, y de allí a la noche, como no le viste jamás; la nariz aquítínea; hambres pelo negro y era hombre muy fuerte.
This alleged that the woman, the man and the 2 children who were brought to their death by the boat were caused by the accommodation afforded by the Company. It was today again very rainy and we could barely endure it in any other position than in a horizontal one. The vessels at this time were in such a state that we could only serve us with small soup, boiled beef and a few pieces of bananas. I breathed freely. She is an excellent woman and erected her children very nicely; she has 7 children, of whom the 2 eldest born to us a good deal by their cries. Towards 4 p.m. I bought 2 boxes filled with a canister of pepper at 2 1/4 pdr. Sliced also a dozen good lemons a 3 were at 11 a.m. with 2 maskerina Indians who carried 200 lbs of bagage, the claws of the spider. Since it was threatening to rain and the shore was crowded I with paper goods eager to start by the small steamer to the Ericson. I went with Mr. Ericson and another young man in a small boat to the Ericson and we left very late because I had a good deal of bagage and the rush for the steamer was such that probably I would not have got away before 10 p.m. I remained there waiting. The bagage was all put into the large saloon in profuse, incessant confusion and owing to the rain and side the saloon was jammed full of passengers and the rest inexpressible, so that the hordern of crew was in the saloon was soon emptied and no more could be got. Only when all the passengers were on board the purser told the Staterooms. I got N2 in stateroom N1 and we were 3 in one room. This steamer being fitted out for transatlantic voyages the staterooms are below, provided with dull eyes, fat mattresses very uncomfortable but since my journey made Mr. Ericson does not sleep on his sister we are only 2 occupants and make the best
of it. The deck is always crowded with passengers of all ages, though the shore passages are not allowed to come here, and it is often difficult to get a seat there on the benches. We went back on board the Ericsson. This steamer was originally built out by the government of the United States to try out the Ericsson iron for the purpose to try the intention of Mr. Ericsson to propel with hot air, and since the experiment proved to be successful, the wire was provided with other iron, and filled up as a common ocean steamer with wheels. But since the engines are not powerful enough, the goes very slow and I met only ten to 1 knots an hour, whereas it is 2000 miles from Great Britain to New York. The steamer is supplied by the same Company, which ships her and for the experiment, and the cargo is one of the largest here. We saw this morning the Messager, to coast for 6 hours last afternoons light of the main land and to be ready going from the island, 7th October, and we then the Ericsson. We saw this morning continually the Narrows and Rock,
Wednesday. I then went up the wheel house and begged the captain A. P. Lowber to order the 3rd mate to play the bell for 2 second to indicate that I wanted. Since I am running in such a company suffering from first heat. But he refused with a cursing saying that it would be damned if he did. I know that it is never so bad in any part of the world with such a beast of a captain as this animal is. In fact, all I think is not a sight, and since my arrival in America is spent in curving, rough, lying, bragging, impossibility, hunting, beer, cheating, robbery, disorder, and administration and I shudder at the mere idea of living with such a nation of cannibals for any length of time.

Not enough all the hardships and provocations attending our long and tedious sea voyage and not enough all the competition & deceit of the company, it is still our duty to look to save Capt. Lowber as an animal like Lowber.

I said. Afterwards to the steward who waited on my orders and the gentleman procure me from the schooner's barrel of the 3rd clasp some water to pack our body. We are today passing the Gulf of Honduras and no land is in sight.

Monday 9th October. This morning it was calm, thus not sufficient ventilation and no possibility to work more than 1 boiler, thus I am now nearly all the day hardly more than 3 knots. Late in the afternoon sprung up a good breeze 4 or 5 knots. The great heat continues. I got this morning a good start from the saltwater destined for the washing of the average passengers. Have taken cold will on board the America on the Pacific in the heavy rain and am coughing frightfully, also the right ear has taken cold.

Saturday 10th October. Went to lay sometimes 3 sometimes 8 knots. It is now getting slightly cooler. I got this morning from the stewards a bucket full of seawater for a bath. I saw this afternoon the Island of Cuba. We passed the Straits of Florida. The weather continued very fine. We are since yesterday in the Gulf of Mexico having passed yesterday morning the point of Yucatan. Among the passengers et
max. Froman and a native of Vienna, he has been for a number of years in Nicaragua, organizing himself with making maps of all the places together. He says that Costa Rica has no more than 150,000 inhabitants. Nicaragua 350,000, Salvador 350,000, Panamá 340,000. Guat. has a million. There is no Costa Rica on the River Fruit a tribe of wild Guayquians who are very hard up; there are Indians in Costa Rica.

The Chiquitos Indians.

Saw taken out again this morning on the right ear and took according from the ship's doctor so far, according to Professor Funk's prescription, which gave me a sensation from early Monday 11 Oct. Beautiful weather, very hot, have pain in the right ear and my eyesight is with soap-water. I have taken cold. This evening the deck officers took away all the pillows from the passengers who felt better in the deck to sleep. This produced great disturbance in my cabin. 89° heat in the day, 76° at night. Temperature of the Gulf Stream 85°.

Thursday 12 Oct. The great heat continues. The nights are chilly, very unpleasant. When I turn in a puff on my night clothes, but generally and I am sure are just as wet as if I had been lying in wet water, in hour or so after do I change clothes again, and again they are wet, and then, to lie all night in wet clothes is very awkward and unwholesome, so to crease my misery my ear are never quite well and my whole body is covered with prickly heat, just as if I had the small pox. It is nothing very badly; besides I feel always exceedingly tired in the hot climate. The water is warm and the

Front cable; everything is dirty and miserable. I am surrounded by a society of adventurers which is anything but attractive or interesting. Never wash enough to wash, always dirty hands, dirty clothes, night and day. Their habits are so strange and dirty...
and the frivolous talk of the amoral ladies, who have no common sense or education. But nevertheless, imagine themselves the cleverest in the world. They educate their children so that a boy of 7 years is as saucy and speaks to men of age with as much insolence as a perfectly uncultivatedascal of twenty. The climate is full of vermin, and I dislike this is the most disgusting miserable spot I ever saw. Our victuals are stinking, during the day I am for walking just as if I were continually in a very bad bath and all I cannot conceive is how, in spite of all these miseries so well known to me from experience, I cannot quickly stay at home and enjoy all comforts of life, of which I see no trace in travelling in particular not in my travels in the tropics. Whilst I am bound to be satisfied here with a sort of a sweat bath in an discomfortable, dirty, stuffy, wet and narrow slave room, in which the small disposable space of occupancy I or 2 trunks and a bath of rough unbleached adventurers whose continual curses annoy me in the highest degree I cannot enjoy life at home in large splendid palaces well formed where I have good servants and everything in my own way. If I should ever learn to curse, my first curse would be on my body to travel — the tropics, particularly in the tropics in America. In fact my sufferings are so great even since I left San Francisco that even the grand beauties of the latest and tropical vegetation of Nicaragua and Costa Rica made no impression on me and I wish myself that I had more to the north. I shall always remember the insolence of a saucy boy of 7 years who insisted today to take away from a German gentleman a check which had not even belonged to him. (1810 an 812.)

We paddled to-night to the light house called Light of Key West, built on a small island 80 miles from Florida, long 81° Lat. 24° 30'.

We saw today numerous sailing vessels.
Friday 13 th Octb. We are since 2 days in the
gulf stream at 7 a.m. now 9 to 9 knots. We passed
lately at 8 a.m. on some cold timber. I stand near
the coast of Florida and among others that
which has the light Cavaron are steering
now W N E E. It was today again exceedingly
by hot or sultry. In order to pass the time
3 play chess which affords me a very great
amusement though I have not played it in
33 years. To night D. Brockelbank of societ
ionist principles, who had already before
met a negro steer and had been near get
ning a thumping, who besides had yesterday
insulted a lady, kicked again with this
fact the negro who wait at his table,
whereupon the latter struck him twice in the
face. Steamer to-day
Temperature of Gulf stream: 82°
Air: 83°
Saturday 13 th Octb. This morning heavy
rain. I hear again well with the right
ear. At breakfast the captain rose and read
a paper wherein he accused the negro who had
struck Brockelbank in self defense and then
dess the latter to exclude him from the Cabin
If he made again a scandal or to put him
immediately under arrest if even that
should fail to bring him to reason.
I shall not buy of the U. S. Debts be
cause its not trust is altogether at the
mercy of political parties. Temperature of
the water in the Gulf stream today 82°
We are proceeding nicely with fair wind and
king — together with the stream — 11 to 12 knot
at hour. Had today several heavy showers

Sunday 14 th Octb. Last night it was for the
first time cool & refreshing to the thermometer,
her came down to 78° in the air & 81° in the
water. We have lost the current of the
gulf stream since some days. We had this afternoon
and evening very heavy showers of rain and the
Monday 15th Oct. Although the wind was from the N.W. so that we went 11, 12 & even 13 knots an hour.

Tuesday 16th Oct. D. Brockelbank opened the last night our window and thus we had good air. The thermometer indicated this morning only 60°. Fine Weather. We go 7 knots, passed Cape Hatteras this morning at 4. I feel very fit, healthy and strong. We are due to be in New York before Friday 9 a.m. for a bottle of wine. I felt very ill and lathy as I described.

Wednesday 17th Oct. I passed a terrible night and was so often inspecting I would never see daylight again. I had a frightful fever and it always appeared to me as if my head were cut to pieces. In the beginning heavy chill then again an intolerable heat. I applied to the advice of our captains. The Irish doctor Pim to our ship doctor for a poultice and he gave me a pill assuring that there was no danger whatever in it. I vomited & purged very much, turned in at 0 p.m. and had to suffer cruelly and particularly in the head.

Thursday 18th Oct. We were all night near the land. Passed this morning close to the shore towards Sandy Hook, the entrance to the harbour of New York. The scenery was very beautiful. I enjoyed very much the really magnificent scenery of the coast covered with beautiful farms and groves of trees. The entrance
to the harbor is provided with some 5 or 6 very strong junks. 
After having passed through the entrance the panorama 
is exceedingly grand and magnificent to the right is Long's 
landing to the left is Staten island both of which are op-
posed with splendid country seats and gardens, all Staten 
Island is so completely covered with villas that it 
looks like a large town, the villas are of wood and 
of stone and some of them the majority of them is 
magnificent, they gave still a shabby breakfast on 
board the steamer of which however I did not partake though I had not eaten anything for several days. 
From Sandy Hook off we saw the city of New York 
stepped halfway for the sanitary commission to investi-
gate whether the ship were free from pestilential diseases. 
Arrived at the dock at 9 a.m. The turning out was 
as brutal and as gross an imposition as the whole 
voyage was from the beginning to the end, almost per-
fishing stairs on which passengers had to descend 
with their baggage afterwards a band of hack men who 
pronounced upon the foreigners took a carriage by mark 
but scarcely had I got in when the rogue demands 
50 to be paid in advance. I was too sick to get out and 
look for cheaper coaches, therefore paid and drove to the 
5 Avenue hotel which is said to be the largest 2 and 
1/2 bed in the city. Found it all full but still they managed to 
accommodate me until a decent room would be vacant. 
Telegraphed at once from the hotel to Jansen Schmidt 
& Company to send my letters to the hotel & also an expe-
tenced homoeopathic physician. I had an unquenchable 
thirst & I drank buckets full of water, took a warm 
bath. By 2 p.m. my jansjer sent me my letters by young 
Mr. Herick son to the late Dr. Merck and I soon felt 
that I knew no homoeopathic physician but prepared to send 
me his physician as allopath, to which I consented 
being very sick. The doctor came at 3 1/2 p.m. and 
examined me most carefully on the naked body to which 
he found I was affected in the lungs or in the liver. He found that 
I had bronchitis & gave me a sweet medicine 
to relieve the cough. At 6 p.m. came our old friend 
jansjer & in spite of my sufferings all of my being in 
spirited & had much interest in his conversation. he 
has not altered much. He left me at 7 and came back
New York 20 Octobre. I feel to-day a great relief. But am... getting some appetite, had for breakfast oysters, Rachet, eggs and tomatoes and for dinner fish soup, fish, rice and fruit. I am still too sick to ride or walk out.

Nueva York 26 Octubre. Después de haber escrito lo que precede he estado muy enfermo durante 6 días, y aun ahora no estoy todavía fuera de peligro. El mismo viernes 20 corriente por la tarde comí muy enfermo y armado de una calentura intermitente, 4 o 5 horas tenía un fuego como de fuego puesto sobre mulo sobre un pedazo de hielo y no podía calmarme aunque fuese cubierto de una manta de manchas espumas de lana, mientras que las 4 o 5 horas siguientes tenía la calentura caliente y sudaba como si estuviese en un baño de vapor, la calentura fría cambiaba continuamente con la calentura caliente y en el uno y en el otro estado estaba siempre aumentado por unos dolores de cabeza que no me permitían de levantar la cabeza y por una sed que no podía mitigar por más agua fria que yo tragaba.

Por fortuna no tenía ninguno para darle el agua y debía siempre lavarme para sacarle de la frente que se hundía en un rincón del cuarto. no podía comer la más mínima cosa durante 3 días. Como hasta entonces el doctor no había creído que tuviera la calentura y como me el único el habalo muy tardo, como creía que el me descubría y como yo almas estaba en el paroxismo de la calentura y muy irritado y excitable yo le di palabras muy asperas (proverbios) que según mi par

llamado nunca creía. Entonces inició su tratamiento y me administró 3 días de seguida pillozas de quinina a las 9 de la noche a las 11, 3 a las 7 de la mañana y 2 a las 9 y posturan 10 pil.
was each day) and además una palomera, el 4° la canela, pero hoy el 5° la, me dio a nuevo 10 palpares. La señora opacaba - minoraba poco a poco pero las dolencias en la cabeza continuaban siempre días menores hasta que el doctor examinó el martes 24. Pero mi herida y mi higado y hollándolos hincharon no aconsejo que me hiciera pones vertidos. y por consiguiente hizo una cirugía que me puse 5 o 6 en un solo y 2 en otra parte. Después mismo día a las 10½ por la mañana me hizo el gran honor de recibir la visita de la señora Ganssen con sus 2 hermanas, los hijos Frederick y Francisco. I felt much better after the engrams to that on Wednesday 25th Oct. I took cup and walked a little in my room. Already on Saturday 21st Mrs. Ganssen and I procured a servant. At the rate of 4½ d. per day, who spoke English, and I presented to her a copy of my letter, which she brought him to be an Irishman, his name was Martin. I got by the towels and sand which were dosis of 5 quinine pills that had to take 5 more this morning. I felt today strong enough to walk with my servant in the city and to live in the stages towards to the English consulate to get a certificate for my life. I have every morning and sometimes also in the evening the visit of Mrs. Ganssen.

Friday 27th Oct. I got last night my hotel depts amounts in 4 days to more $700, they had charged me $1.75 a day for board and lodging, besides extra at enormous price everything I had received in my room and finally 2½ a day for the board of my servant though the man never asked for a piece of bread in the hotel, but this last time I succeeded in seducing. I went to buy all on foot to the Ganssen Schmitz & Rogers office but did not find them there, went to the office of the Havana beach and there the same, in the evening I ran on the beach with his wife and 3 children to the hotel to convey me to their house, which is a style of manor on 3 stories, below only parlour, dining room, on the 2 ½ stories 2 large rooms, bath, water closets etc. and 2 small cabinets, on the 3rd floor again 2 rooms & 2 cabinets, bath, water closet. On all floors an opening which both rooms have into the cellar on which the washable clothes are done. On the 4th floor are equally 2 rooms & 2 cabinets occupied by the servants, there is also on the same floor two closer 3, bath. All the rooms of the 1st & 2nd story are beautifully furnished and fitted up; there are 6 plen...
It mirrors with gilt frames, which alone would now $150, at which Mr. Snup was purchasing the red. The walls are covered with magnificent tapestry, the floors with rich carpets, the ceilings with lacquer. The furniture is equally rich and beautiful, the walls are ornamented with a great many splendid oil paintings, among which are some as large as 600, nearly all are of the Dutch school, besides copies of old relics from Holland etc. Mr. Snup's wife sleeps on the 2nd floor, along with his 2 eldest boys, Francis & Frederick, each of whom has a large separate bed. The little Harry, who has been brought after me, sleeps with the nurse on the 3rd floor. They have 7 servants and pay to the females $180 a month. They bought the house in 1838 for 231, and it is now worth $100,000. Everything has risen in value at the same rate as the great interest has particularly begun since the commencement of the war. All the resources of the latter having remained in the country, enriched the nation, there are now immense amounts of capital in the hands of the people besides trade and interest, flourishing now to a never before known degree and despite of the ever-growing immigration there is still over the country such a scarcity of hands that it is not easy to get a sufficient number of laborers even at $3 a day. And in consequence of this, working off all the mines in these eastern States are being or have been stopped. Under these circumstances everybody is simply prepared and not willing to pay the enormous taxes. Mr. Snup puts down the country's debt at $12,500,000,000. The interest to be paid at 130 million a year, but it varies it is much more.

The 5th Avenue where our hotel is at A where Mr. Snup lives is only inhabited by the moneyed men, lawyers and those like in that street more than 100 millionaires and 50 persons was 50 who passed from 30 to 500 million. Hundreds of omnibuses daily filled up cross the immense city of 1,000,000 inhabitants from early till late in all directions and except in Broadway, rails are laid in all streets and many hundreds of railway cars dragged by horses join in gaining all parts of the city. I see all the cars as I am riding continually filled although they
Saturday 28 Oct. I went to day with my servant to post to New Haven's office and I took 100% in gold for the journey to Canada. I walked through Wall Street, where more business is done in one day than in all Europe in a year. It is now occupied by Bankers' offices of the richest men. I had a ticket to the theatre in Broad Street as fine as that on the Boulevard in Paris. I went to see again at the theatre.

New York 29 Oct. I went to day at 2 1/2 p.m. with my servant to visit the Great Central Park, which covers 99 acres and is beautifully laid out at an expense of from $15 to 200 million. It is, although the ground is rocky several lakes, canals, and fountains have been cut in it, and are filled with water. The great number of birds live on them and one of them costs $12 million. When the trees have grown up the park will be one of the finest in the world. The fountain is of an immense beauty and one of the finest and No. 11 at 12. I ever had the good fortune to get again. I wish she is now again in good health and expects his delivery in March next.

Niagara Falls - Mont. - Oct. 31st. Having paid an additional fare of $5 at 30% and 32% to my servant I started from New York yesterday morning at 7 1/2 by the cars on the Hudson river Railway, which went as far as Albany continue upon along the right bank of the river and after for a distance even through the water. The road is double and is built as solid as any in England, there is only one chair, and that one cannot throw an arm over it was my bad luck to have very poor bed society, passengers sit by 2 on each bench; in the midst of the cars is a passage; the benches are on both sides of same. The cars were always jammed full of passengers that is to say all seats were always taken. In each
car is a stove, a water-closet, a drinking fountain.

It was very cold and we saw a great deal of snow near the end. The Hudson river is abt 1/2 m. broad and very beautiful and majestic. its left bank is formed of an almost continual perpendicular rocky wall of 100 to 150 ft high. Only a few weeks before yesterday a terrific disaster happened on this river; the boiler of the steamer "John from Albany" exploded and many people of both states were sent to death or to the hospital. We crossed at Albany, the capital of the State of New York, in a ferry boat and I went there always on the right bank of the Mohawk river as far as Utica, where we got land at 5:00 p.m. a cold dinner not having had anything since 6 a.m. We went thence by way of Syracuse and Rochester to the Niagara falls, where we arrived at 12 1/2 in the night. I got a front room, whence I have a good view of the American falls as I hear most distinctly the thundering noise of both these and the Horse-shoe falls. This morning after breakfast I crossed on foot the falls pass 250 ft - the Niagara Suspension bridge, which is 728 ft long 24 wide & 225 ft above the river; engaged on the Canadian side of a car stage with 2 horses. The river is a river, green-tinted, broad enough to conduct me to the falls and place them and to show me everything for 1$. We spent for 2 1/2 on the boat for the mighty stream Niagara which dashed its waters for ever over immense falls. I saw the spot near the American falls where the celebrated aeronaut Blondin went from the Canadian to the American side of the Niagara a distance of abt 650 ft in a 9 ft 250 ft above the water. The river stops at the Museum of Bingham just opposite the American falls, whence - a 2 particularly from the observatory in the upper part of the house - also a splendid view is obtained of the great Horse-shoe falls, which are complained to have down a volume of water 20 to 21 feet deep & 1/2 mile broad making 100 millions of lbs an hour the height of the fall is 154 feet. I made an attempt to climb the hill of the falls and found the view was awfully grand; the curtain of water...
fell 90 ft from above, my head to 70 ft below my feet, was a 50 ft thick, I was stunned by the heaving rock that upset from the Emily corner at my feet. I went down back to Barnett to check for an hour lost in admiration by looking on the wonderful falls, whose spray rises in white clouds thousands of feet high.

The American falls opposite Barnett is 900 feet on 163 ft high, they appear to be only 3 ft deep, their aspect is hardly less imposing than that of the Horseface falls. The museum is but small but contains many interesting objects and particularly the mummy of an ancient Egyptian warrior of the 26th dynasty, with long hair and beard, in fact the best I ever saw. I went through, I had to pay to Barnett 1/2 dollar for the walk under the falls, 59th instret, paid 25 cents. Return to the Dormitory Spring 11/2 m. above the Horsehead falls (entrance 35 cents), the water is charged with sulphurous hydrogen gas and takes fire when a light is applied to it or burns with a pale blue flame. Should hold my hand in the flame without its burning me. Rent for home for dinner. Had dispute with the river who I paid 133/4 in gold whilst I gave only 22 cents. I don't know that he was only entitled to 13/4. Went to submit the matter to police where I accompanied him, but the fellow fearing the consequences gave away. Dined at 1 p.m.

went after dinner an foot on the American Signal the Vineyard river, saw immense water falls, I went which are now shut up, engaged a gig for 25 Cts. the river promising to show me all year and Luna Falls.

had to pay again 25 Cts. Bridge still to go, 2 miles which is covered with a rich vegetation, there is a good road on which we pass to Luna island I bridge, the latter island 3 borders the American falls, which are seen hence to great advantage together with a splendid rainbow. This island appears to be small. Just above the falls are 2 small and 1 somewhat larger island.

an acre of the name of Tarina, went to go last year an steels across the river at 20 feet above the falls, 3 of the steels broke as he was precipitated into the roaring stream, but he fell by accident into a deep hole whence he by clashing two protecting edges of rock under the water he suc.
In reaching the larger of the small islands, where he had to suffer 2 days and 1 night in a capsize, the cruiser was wrecked.

I to the other end of Goat Island, where I went
down to Terrapin Tower, built on a piece of rock
on the very brink of the Great Horseshoe fall. It is
45 ft. high, a bridge leads the nine curved pieces
of rock. The view thence is very magnificent. Above
the rapid's roll towards you in 2000 barrels, the
green water of the immense falls at your feet,
below you the roaring cataracts of spray as I looked
the river with its deep canals, in fact the whole
range of the Horseshoe and the American falls be-
drews. At an altitude of 1 1/2 if I went with the
driver back to Barnett's Museum, where I engaged
for an hour more the beautiful sight of each fall.
Went there a photograph made of the American
falls with my portrait on it, I bought several
fine stereoscopic and other photographic views.

I went then home, took with me as far as the
suspension bridge Mr. Barnett, who is a very fine
and learned man. I had travelled a great deal.
I put on 8 00 gold ball and 6 00 paper
bridge money. The Niagara river joins Lake Erie
with Lake Ontario.

Toronto. Canada 1st Nov 1865. I left this mor-
ning at 7 1/2 by rail for Toronto, where I arrived by
11 1/2 a.m. We passed the Niagara suspension bridge
and I got a last glimpse of both the American and
the Horseshoe waterfall. The road goes almost contin-
ually along the shore of Lake Ontario and passes Hamil-
town, where the proud and clever fancy Weller lives now
with one of his younger sisters, who is married to a mer-
chant there. I am told that fancy is going to establish
here a school in Hamilton as well as the case of the
Grand Trunk Railway. The land in Canada is but little
cultivated as compared to that in the U.S. and the
traffic on the Railroads is consequently but small.
The quality of the land is excellent and we are not
for the long winters the emigration to Canada would
be very large. Toronto is laid out on a grand scale
as if it were instinct to have one day 3 million of inhabi-
tants. The streets are broad and picturesque, with broad特别是.
There are a great many fine buildings, among which I
served with the government palace and the vast building
of the University, which is situated in a park and erected
in a Gothic style. Mr. W. Beetle's daughter is married
Montreal and he was as his wife in July and they
in spring, 1854, leaving large debts. I stayed for a time at
the Beaver house and left the evening of the 6th by the
Grand Trunk Railway for Montreal. We passed as far as King-
ton continue along Lake Ontario. I had taken a
ticket for the sleeping cars by paying 50 cents. Passage
from Niagara Falls to Toronto 2 1/2 in greenbacks
and theme to Montreal 9 1/2 in gold. They made up a
2 9 for me but I slept very little.
Montreal 2 Nov 64. I arrived here this morning at 11
and took lodgings at the St. Lawrence Hall,
where you are are the best of all rooms very
poor a 9 bed, board 3 1/2 in gold. It was only
a rainy day and 1 thought went in the street railway
all over the city in order to see it. Montreal has 100
inhabitants though by the vast extent it appears to
contain many more. It is a vast number of
magnificent public and private buildings and a great
number of splendid churches. There is a theater here but
it is not a great one - they only represent there in summer and not
in winter. The type of the people I see here convinced me
that I am not any more in the U. S., because I do not
see any more the sharp looking American faces but the
solid, steady and friendly faces of Scotchmen and Englishmen.
There are a great many Frenchmen here but they have more
or less adopted the manners and customs of their Scotch
country brothers. I see here a great many beautiful female
faces. After luncheon I took a booklet which I got
myself conducted to the St. Lawrence bridge which was
laid across the St. Lawrence river by the engineers
Stephenson and it is 1 1/2 miles long and is laid
24 pillars of granite; it was erected in 1859 at a cost
of $630,000. It expands 7 feet in the heat of the
summer and when the heavy loaded cars past it shows
on each 250 feet a pressure of 1/4 inch. The river is
but shallow except in the channel, which is 350 to
400 ft. broad by 24 ft. deep.
The French here speak a Gaelic mixed with English,
which is not altogether easy to understand. I drove from the bridge in the "same hackney-coach—fare in all 2 1/2 sh. in gold— to the steeple-races, which took place to buy a good distance out of town. I had to pay 1 1/4 sh. for entry. I did not interest me much because it was cold and rainy. There were hardly more than 50 spectators, among whom very high bets were made. I do not well understand this mania for betting. In the evening after dinner I drove to Mr. James Ferrer's, 100 Alexander Street, with whom & whose family I had traveled in 1859 in Egypt & to Jerusalem. He & his wife, both of whom look now much younger than they did 7 years ago, highly regretted to see their old friend and insisted I should stay with them a couple of days, which because I much precociously declined. Then they insisted I should at least come back at 9 in the evening to supper since their daughter Mary now married to Mr. James Torrens, would always regret not having seen me. She gave me his & his wife portraits as well as that of his son, who was with them in Egypt and who is now clergyman. He also made me a present of his biography from which I see with astonishment what a wonderful man he is; he only carried here on a grosser business for 12 years and then retired 35 years old in 1835, with a fortune of 120,000 and ever since that time he only works for others being continually elected to places of honor as Director of College, as well as senator for parliament since 1847 as Director of the Great Trunk Railway & by his great deal of energy and sound reason he gives every where the fullest satisfaction, & I for instance the Great Trunk Railway, which was bankrupt and hardly paid $50 a week when he became its Director in 1850 gives now already $150 a week. I came back at 9 when I saw the whole family, his daughter Mary pleased me as much as ever before & also his husband, Mr. Torrens who has black hair and is a very handsome man; these latter have 2 boys, the one called James Ferrers Torrens and the other James Ferrers Torrens. Mrs. Ferrers is suffering from deafness. The older daughter is married to a former clerk of the Ferrers of the name of Mr. F...
Mis buhardillas. Son muy graciosas y practicas.

 Separé a los dos con un sincero regocijo, y los aman tanto que apenas me separo los dos días que se quedaron conmigo. Mi casa es de dos pisos y está rodeada de un jardín con un lago y un bosque en su centro.

Boston, Massachusetts, 4 de noviembre de 1863. Salí de Massachussetts el día 10 de noviembre. Me paseé por el Monte de la Gloria, que es famoso por su belleza. Luego, tomé el ferrocarril hacia el Estado de Vermont, para ver Albion, Burlington, Montpelier, Concord y New Hampshire. Permanecí en Massachusetts y permanecí en una estación al mediodía. En Boston, me quedé en un hotel llamado "The Green Park", donde pagué 60 centavos por una habitación y 20 centavos por desayuno. Luego, al mes de noviembre, viajé a través de la ciudad, visitando muchas iglesias, almacenes, museos, y el jardín botánico.

El museo contiene muchas bellas cosas y entre ellas un animal de dos pies y largo, cuyo pie superior es plateado y la mitad inferior es hombre con cabello cubierto de cabello, orgulloso de sus manos con cinco dedos y suavemente a las del mismo, y con cinco dedos de su cabeza, dicha inscripción que este monstruo ha sido comprado por un capitán de buque sobre la costa de Japón y exhibido por él en Londres. Hay toda clase de curiosidades como los espejos de cerámica que en Navarra se venden por más de mil pesos. Había todo el día sin interrupción y por eso no pude marchar a pie y llenarme de pasear en los carruajes de los ferrocarriles.

En uno de esos carruajes, llegué al río y a la parte de la ciudad llamada "East Boston". Partí de Boston a las 3 de la tarde con dirección a Nueva York, donde en el carruaje para dormir, pero por el cansancio final no pude acostarse. Llegamos a las 6 por la mañana y acercamos a algún viajero en su coche para 15 centavos y continuamos a la fonda de la "5 esquinas", donde me lavaron y quité el alquiler de mi viaje por 15 centavos.

Nueva York, 8 de noviembre. Hoy escribiré casi todo el día, pero la tarde vino a mí el amigo Janson con quien fuimos a su casa para beber el té con su familia. Fuimos al fotógrafo Johnston para hacer unas fotos y fuimos al escritorio de Janson para...
y Reguri, donde recibí una carta de mi mujer, hijo y hermano. Fui por la tarde a las 5 al baño, que es arreglado aquí. Durante el baño, tuve una fuerte costra bajo el cuello y, después de haber transpirado todo un día, tuve fiebre. Después de una larga retención de agua fría, me transpiré la mitad. En la noche,
y entonces bebí agua. Al día siguiente, me encontré en buen estado. En la noche, la orina era casi como leche.

Nueva York 7 Nov. Hice compras en mi pasaje sobre el vapor Vera Cruz, que saldrá mañana a las 3
de la tarde para la Habana, el precio es $50 en oro. Hoy a las 3 por la tarde vino a la fonda la señora y María Gonzaga con su carruaje para mostrar los almacen cerrados y más ricos y importantes:
- mostré primero el almacén de menudo (en la tienda) de los firmas T. L. Stewart & Co., en el cual hay 500 departamentos y prendedores para la confeción y la venta de ropa en general de vestidos de mujeres y de hombre; el almacén tiene 5 alas y visitamos después el almacén chino, en el cual hay tal género de curiosidades chinas y japonesas, pero no precios altísimos; por ejemplo, una caja de marfil lacado cuesta en Canton para $17, cuesta aquí $120 — y solo en esta proporción.
- visitamos después el almacén de joyería de Hall, Black & Co. en el cual es notablemente elegante e interesante. Vienen otras exquisitas y artes de bronce, oro y plata, relojes, cuadros, lámparas, precios altísimos, mostramos a nuestros las dependencias de un almacén de bronce, trabajado con arte exquisito, que una señora americana había comprado para servirla de escayola, para $350 —. No estaba especializado al memorial de plata dorada de un valor de $40, destinado como por razones de la línea de ferrocarril Atlantic & Great Western.
Dos días después al inmenso almacén de A.T. Stewart & Co.

donde se venden solamente en grueso, comprando 5 peso de otros

alimentos de todo género de manufacturas extranjeras y manufacturadas

del país; hay alfombras de pieles y telas, botellas y botellas

vasos y jarras. Estas espaldas en este almacén 400 dependientes

cuyo número figuran 40 empleados en el ejercicio del almacén.

Se venden en este almacén, para 37 millones de pesos en el año.

Unos de los gastos del almacén me dejó constar por un escribiente

por todos los almacenes, debiendo por una especie de foro, y que no

en varios momentos, hasta el quinto alacrán y bajamos después.

En las escaleras ordinarias de un almacén al otro, el almacén de

las telas está en la cuarta o tercera. El nombre de aquel

gasto de almacen es John G. Brown. Al cerro alto hay un

escritorio privado en el cual se vale el J. Stewart, propietario de una fortuna de $40 millones; esto en 1865 o 67 años que parece muy poco y el porcentaje

trabajo en adelante es notorio ascendiente. No tiene más

que su patente y su inmensa fortuna le dejará poder o

el poder de los poderes del estado. Se viene a Nueva York

como maestro de escuela en 1821 y en el año siguiente ha em

peñado en pequeño almacén sobre Broadway sin tener una

idea del comercio. Ocupa de cada día con un cuadro entero.

Tres días después el oficio de Jansen, Adelspach y Co.

mismos Jansen con nosotros quienes mismos Wallstreet,

donde me mostró el interior de varios Bancos arreglados con

muchas órdenes, cuyos balles con los métodos y papel para

vender están colocados bajo la calle y de tal modo que puede

ser llenados de agua en poco momento en caso de rebelión

medio también el Paying-Office en el cual los Ban

cos arreglan cada día por todos sus cuentas y el tráfico es

tan inmenso que la suma de arreglamientos libra monto

a 100 millones#. Mediatse también la Adenda, en la

cual el cobro de la cobranza diaria monto a medio millón

la pasea un gran banco y a cerca 125 millones en

eño. Como todos los derechos deben ser pagados en

la demanda para este metal y su alto precio proviene

principalmente de los derechos. Los impuestos a los de

los Estados Unidos, inclusive del papel moneda de

que hay cerca 650 millones#) montan a cerca de 2700

millones y los intereses a 139 millones, mientras que

la renta del país la deudas, impuestos de renta a

500 millones #. Terminan en Wallstreet 2 o 3 calles

en las cuales no hay que corredores de fondos públicos
Pase lo Holcabi, y en los alrededores del puerto no hay grandes almacenes de generos coloniales (grocery) donde se vende en grueso, aunque nos mostraron el almacén de Hugos Bellon & Co. quien no importan o compren y venden cada año c. 300 sacos de café. El puerto está en la parte de 3 millas de largo y 7 en anchura y es la entrada a todas partes del mundo. Hay here bolsas separadas para los gramos, el aceite de garzas, los café los fondos, los cambios, etc. Del otro lado de Broad, no hay sino almacenes de manufacturas de los "Clayton, Hele & Co. quienes no tienen sino manufacturas fabricadas en el país y han vendido el año pasado por 42 millones de pesos, ocupan un cuarto de terreno. Fue el solo exactamente lo mismo del tráfico de cada uno por los derechos e impuestos que pagan sobre las ventas. Es aquí muy caro el alquiler y se pagan a Broadway por una casa de 3 o 4 habitaciones y 25 pesos, 250 m², 1000 m² por pie, de algodón.

Volvi con junque y su mujer a su casa, comimos juntos y acompañé después a mi fonda.

A bordo del vapor Vera Cruz 10 Noviembre 1905.

Antes de ayer por la mañana les dije a mi Paul (dueño de casa) y empacaste después de mis efectos y fuiste a las 11½ al vapor para embarcar, mi equipaje. Almorzé después para 2½ y fue el escritorio de Junque, quien me acompañó al vapor. Precisamente a las 3 de la tarde llegamos al hermoso hermoso puerto de N.Y., pasamos de nuevo entre Staten Island y Long Island y las islas de Sandy Hook y entraron en el mar. No había una gota de calor, y también me parecía muy frío paseándonos sobre el puente. Hoy a bordo pocos pasajeros y estamos bien descansados, estoy junto en el mismo camarote con el Capitán Jeffrey Steele, hombre con buen y viejo y viejo amigo con quien fue el año pasado a Nueva York, y quien está empleado de los aseguradores Lloyd de London.

Hay además algunos cubanos, muchos alemanes y algunos americanos. Ya había ayer la temperatura de 60 y hoy tenemos 76° en la sombra. Empezaron un tiempo húmedo y seiscientos y la temperatura del agua es 70° 70° 70° 70° 70° y hay una brisa por lo que el barbero toma 50° en oro.

11 Noviembre. Ya hoy, por la noche se levantó un temporal.
espartaco que duraba toda la noche y llovía el día. Asimismo, haciendo balancear el viento de modo que a menudo las velas
llevaban el puentecillo y hacer imposible de pasearse allí. Teníamos
mucho miedo tanto interno. Por lo tanto teníamos el temor por
otra vez de que nos llevara el viento al otro lado del golfo. En
lo que indican que estámos en la carretera del golfo. Días
poco temibles.

12 Noviembre (Sabado) El temporal continúa y sigue
la aparición de viento al oeste, lo que es poco probable
que vayamos a llegar al desastre. Y salimos en el mar. Hasta
la noche pasada uno de las ocho caballetes medía
que tenemos a bordo. El viento se desvanece y está
con el mar. Hasta la noche pasada nos veíamos en
la California. Los falúes para jugar a las manos, las bolas erres, los platillos todo
es útil a bordo y no podemos hacer otros tan que se puedan hacer con estos
alimentos del mar. Tenemos bastante
salmones, atún, patatas, tomates, sopas (menestras), carne...

13 Noviembre. El temporal continúa con fuerza. Se ha quedado
el viento y hay al oeste y también balancea. El viento es mucho de noche
entre los que pasamos se han marchado. Además hay danza
en el mar que no se puede quedar o ascender sobre el
puente. No hay salvo tomar baño porque no hay agua
en la casa. El buque baila mucho.

14 de noviembre de 18... Haga un tiempo claro y soleado
hay toda la tarde mucho viento y también hay demasiado
estamos tan cerca de la costa y el mar es tan poco
profundo que debemos continuar medir la profundidad del
mar. Vamos siempre la costa de Florida y
sobre ella 2 grandes buques mercaderes, pasamos tan
bien el faro de St. Augustine. Tomé un baño

La Habana. 15 Nov. Cuando me levante esta mañana a
los 5 ya estabamos en vista de fines comenzaba a llover la ciudad de la Habana,
y a los 6 llegar a las puertas de la ciudad de la Habana
que crece a la vista según que nos acercábamos a ella. En
la calle el castillo que es muy hermoso de canales y tiene galerías sobre
y a las 7 que es el grandes barcos españoles. La ciudad
en el gran numero pintadas de diferentes colores y azul

aculme inplantadas de cocos y de aquellas magníficas palmas que parece a las palmas de Areca o Pand anque que tienen troncos altos y gruesos que son abajo de un grosor de 10 pulgadas aumentando el grosor en el medio del tronco hasta 2 y 3 pisos y diminuyendo de nuevo hasta su verso. La cima no tienen más grosor que abajo. Presenta un aspecto muy hermoso. Lleva continuamente de las 7 hasta las 9 de móvil que migrante baul, que estaba depositado en la proa del buque y que, siendo inscrito lentamente hasta la Habana y permutativamente sacado arriba del puente, se mejaba de los bordes. En fin, después de haberme, me hizo remos a la ribera tomando con mi baul para bajarlo en casa de Fajfer y me hice la vuelta de mejico. Moran - demoraron estos en la calle de los mercaderes, donde ocupan buena casa de 2 pisos por la que pagan $800 de alquiler. Estaba aquí solamente el gus Antonio Fajfer estando en su hermano en Europa. Eran cubanos y no saben aleman. Tomó $35 y crédito sobre Vera cruz y habiendo empezado este mañanera mi pasaje hasta ahí por $35 pagados al "parro" del vapor. Habiendo tomado un miler al muelle 4 mar- jores y 1/4 botella de vino de española (San Vicente) por lo que he pagado $11 1/4 tomé un cadeo y me hice conducir por toda la ciudad y fuera de ella. Todas las calles son estrechas y no tienen más de 16 a 20 pisos de ancho lo más que están a cada momento obstruidas por los carros y coches, hay de ambos lados caminos elevados de 4 a 4 pisos de ancho para la gente de a pie. La mayor parte de los cas- sos son de un piso pero hay también muchos de 2 y más de la ciudad y aun de 2 y 3 pisos, casi en cada casa hay un abanico o una tenda y entre ellos muchas que sirven de francas de tabaco y cigarreterios; cigarros excelentes llamados "sapos" y en los que están de pacas grandes llamados a Pedro de Cobo y se venden aquí por $25 los mil; compré 100 para el viaje a mejico. Deben pagar 20 centavos por cada carrera o cachet. Información que logré sobre los ferrocarriles de aquí Matanzas y de allí a Tambina no son favorables siendo los gastos aquí inmensos de mala que las acciones de este último camino se venden con un descuento del 65% y las del primero con una rebaja de 65% y aún se pagan aquellas de Habana mateanas tan altas solamente por en la espera que la compañía comprará el ferro carril de matanzas al Colegio, acaba de hacer 2.
es intencio en un compromiso a Londres de 2 millones .

Se dice que esta línea sirve buena si hacen la letra de

guía. En el oficio de Morales y Co me digieron que el
Banco de Comercio de La Habana no ha quitado afianzado
(tomas lo garante) el segundo compromito. Esta línea
aunque desto fuere impreso en los circulares de 9. 75. 5.
El director del Banco de Comercio me dijo que el mismo había
poco tiempo comprado dos acciones de Lajas de Matanzas
yn a 45% y que había obtenido sobre este precio 10% anual
ables, a la que 3% en oro y 7% en cupones. El gerente de Morales
me asegura que viviendo en Europa no tendría ciento
en Cuba y que en mis lugares, cubriría las obligaciones
poco a poco. Casi todas las mujeres que he encontrado
en las calles eran menores de 15 años. Hizo un mismo
igual. Que yo le comprase y, también el botero -guar
zarero - barquero que me condujo esta tarde por medio
piso a bordo manifestaba la misma clase de pura al mismo
precio y asegura que suena diariamente por 3 reales sueltos
o 15 cigarros. En todas las calles estaban aquí los cier
los sobre los cuales habían telas en el descanso, sin
levantar por hora. Las pocas mujeres blancas quienes
he encontrado eran muy fechas.

La Habana 16 Nov. Acabo de leer en la noche del 13 al
13 Nov. el cuento del padre que es mejicano y con
sus hijos en Nueva York vino sobre la vía del Norte. Eran
la 1 y las 2 el capitán lo dijo que el temporal era
tan fuerte que el vapor estaba en gran daño y para
que debíamos parar y preparar los botes. Pero después tomó
nuevo ánimo y continuó con el arriesgo de Dios .

Me ha hecho recordar el no digo hoy con la ospa de
Ellas esta mañana. Después del almuerzo en un bote (por 50
centavos) para pasarme en la ciudad y después me dio por las
calles de Cuba. No hay estilo en el cuadrado donde concurre
la vida, porque hay en el día de San Cristóbal a padres de la
Habana, todos los balcones de las casas están adornados de
fajo varas, mujeres rojas y no se veía en las calles que
coches con personas quienes iban a los bailes o personal
de pie quienes proseguían un libro de risas en la mano.

El mismo camino. Estaba particularmente muchas mujeres
vistiendo con sombreros y muy bien vestidas, iban
a la iglesia una muchedumbre de negras, mulatas y blancas
asistentes en el medio de hombres y mujeres y blancas
atravesadas de pie al rechazo de ellas, muchas
damas eran adornadas.
Prosperaban y son muy danas y robustas aquí mientras que las blancas son flacas y débiles y marchitas con premura. Almas del gran orgullo había muchos músicos en la capilla. Después de la misa un sacerdote desnudo subió al altar y pronunció un discurso muy bueno y gesteció con fuerza, confeso que jamás en vida se un sacerdote se mostró más apropiado y con mayor donaire. Había en la Catedral una lápida donde de Cristóbal Colón con esta inscripción: "Rostros e imagen del grande Colón mil siglos durarán unidos en la urna y en la remembranza de nuestra nación.

Y otra:

A Castilla y a León

Nuevo mundo León.

Había en la iglesia un altar de mosaico de 86° y por eso siguiente es un quehacer largo y que a casa de Antonio y Nieves noche Federico, de quien fue al primer me dijo que el Banco de Comercio de la Habana ha tomado sobre sí la garantía el segundo empréstito de 200,000 pesos hecho a Londres por la Compañía del ferrocarril de la Habana a Matanzas. Otra parte que este camino es muy mal administrado y desde falta el difunto padre los otros 2 Feijos y que ya había varias inscripciones, tampoco trabajar con la necesaria economía. La casa Feijos es estimada a 500,000.

La cosecha anual de Azúcar en Cuba importa 125,000 casas y de esta cantidad la mitad recae en los Estados Unidos. El precio presente es de 13 y 13 1/2 reales por la caja.

Esta que conduce a la Rueda, pero esta tiene el gran de los barrizales o remolinos que no necesita azúcar de casa. Antonio Feijos me contó a un pescador a los dos, pero no podía aprovecharlo de su convidado porque me dijeron en la agencia de los vapores que partiríamos ya a los 3. me fui al bosque de San Lázaro que consistía en una multitud de excavaciones cuadrangulares hechas en la ribera del mar, que se echó en ellos con furia espumando y surgiendo los contornos. No me quiso ver bajo el mar llamando furioso pero pagando un medio peso consiguió que un hombre me trajo a la ribera una toba y que guardaba mis
vuelvo, en cuanto ya me baje, de mi vida no tuve
mayor bendición. Volví al vapor a las 2, tomando allí
partió sobre la plaza de las armas la capitán de Cristóbal
Columbus, que se abre solamente el día de hoy; hoy salió el
cuadro de la primera mita a la llegada de él al la
isla de Cuba, y también otro cuadro representante del
segundo llegado aquí y otros más grandes envueltos de
la procesión en una expedición episcopal. Hay sobre
plaza de las armas hermosísimas palmas.
Hay aquí en el puerto 22 buques de guerra españoles.
El capitán general de Cuba es D. Domingo Cabel
abriendo del vapor Veracruz en el Golfo de México
18 Noviembre. Salimos del puerto de la Habana
ayer a las 7 de la mañana y en menos de una hora
ya habíamos partido y visto esta hermosa ciudad.
Además, vimos el lujoso ayer cerca de la costa de
Cuba, por parecer estar en buen estado de cultiva
iones por no ser años salados. De tiempo en tiempo
vimos colinas y montañas en vaya altura. Sin embargo
no parecía exceder 2500 pies. Había ayer y hoy un
tiempo magnífico y la temperatura del aire no excedía
80° mientras aquella del agua era 82°.
El día antes de partir de la Habana había comprado
3 piezas por 40°, que como ahora con deleite en el mar
son estas piezas la cabida superior a aquellas de la
península y hasta porque son más jugosas y sanas nos sobre la lengua.
Hay entre los pasajeros los siguientes que me interesan:
1. Damín que era consul de Francia y va ahora en
esta cabida a Tampico en México; juega frecuentemente
ajedrez con él y me da juego de ajedrez de viaje po
brión de ajedrez en que se ponen las figuras. Teodoro
Horn consul de Amburgo a Veracruz y soberano
Críóstobal Alfers negociante de Veracruz, que me dice
que está casado con una mejicana. Filóipo, consul
el emperador de mejico a Nueva York. Victor Seña
merchantillo de Cuba. E. Roundell inglés de Yorkshire,
grande viajero que ya ha hecho la vuelta del mundo y ha
estado 90 años en la armada en las Indias; él va
ahora a mejico para visitar después la Amazonia
del Sur y volver por la China y la Siberia a
Petersburgo; me enfada y enoja siempre por las in
formaciones que me fui sobre este último viaje.
Su vestido como un mandarín y tiene los vestidos
Deseosos, pero esta acostado en la mesa a mi lado y como siempre por 3 o 4 personas. Hay alrededor un mexicano, hombre muy bien de nombre J. Gayago, que vive en México Calle de Doña Juana Manuela 19 y también en Jalapa en mejico. Hace mucho la interesante conversación. Hay también un amburgues de nombre Hude, antiguo negociante de mejico, que habiendose retirado del comercio en 1861 se puede sostener la vida en Alemania y vive ahora con toda su familia - 9 personas en la ciudad de mejico. En compañía de esta familia van las 2 hermanas Bahnsen de Amburgo, quienes la primogénita es herética y flaca y ha por eso vivido largo tiempo en Roma y Nápoles; ella ha estado también 5 inviernos en Moscú y habla poco ruso. Tiene las 2 una educación exquisita, van por Veracruz a San Lucía de Potosí para vivir allí algunos tiempo con sus 2 hermanos quienes estaban allí establecidos, mucho me gusta la más joven de ellas que parece tener 22 años, porque es hermosa y habla con entusiasmo de sus viajes.

Estoy ahora solo en mi camarote y tengo bastante para - espacio. La comida a bordo no es muy buena tienen para el almuerzo ligado, jamón y lechuzas hermosas, buen arroz, sopas - mondolote, pavo, goloba legumbres etc para la comida y otras en vinagre, lengua de buey, te etc para la cena. Muchos me gusta el criado Fernando que viví en la mesa.

El Capitán del buque de nombre Murr y es hombre de bien y muy amable hacia los pasajeros en el puerto de Veracruz Lunes 20 Noviembre, tenían lugar Domingo todo el día en temporal del Norte, que hizo balancear el buque la mañana
que casi todos los pasaportes estaban enfermos y particularmente las señoritas. Estábamos ayer casi toda el día sobre los bancos de Honduras, donde la profundidad del agua es de 3 a 40 brazos y hay muchos arrecifes. Hay a bordo un poco de nácar de nombre Naos de la casa Haas y Döllnburger, 14 calle de los Capuchinos en Mejico, también un bajo lugar lleno de nácar de nombre Naha. Augs. Oceanaxuna (no Kapaunoffo) bsz. Orgopobree krapfipu 13 españa era spectacle ubatjuba (Oceanaxuna), que va a Mejico para entrar en el servicio del ejército imperial. E me confesó mucho con su conversación.

Muy burro el viejo Victorio Sena, que me dice que entre los españoles el día nefasto es el martes y que el proverbio dice: el día martes no te caíras ni te embarques ni de la familias afuentes.

Me recomienda de ir a ver en la Habana el museo que se halla en la Alameda vecino a la fonda de Inglaterra y a Matanzas las cuevas del Bella-mar. El P. Hetha me recomienda de ir a ver en Mejico en caso del S. A. B. Doorman, comandante general de Amburgo, 13 Calle de la palma, se mueve de antiguiedades mejicanas.

Tomo casa mañana un baño en el cuarto del barbero, pero parece que haya algo de inflamación en mi oreja derecha, porque el agua del mar me hace siempre dolor durante casi todo el día y por eso no he podido esta mañana la oreja con algodón.

Hoy navegábamos todo el día en agua profunda, poco a poco el viento se hacía más tranquilo hasta que hacía medio día el mar fue perfectamente calmo. Ya a las 10 por la mañana zimos a una distancia de 140 millas el pico del volcán.
Le Oriñaco que tiene una altura de 17,895 pies y está cubierta de nieve eterna, como durante los dos primeros días no vimos que la parte cubierta de nieve la montaña buscó a una nube, pero después poco a poco se venían más y más de ella hasta que en fin vimos la montaña enteras. A derecha de ella vimos desde las 2 de la tarde la montaña "Coffre de Perote" que tiene una altura de 13,995 pies y está también cubierta de nieve eterna. Loco a poco hizo visible gran parte de la costa montañosa. También a mano izquierda de vimos 2 montañas cubiertas de nieve. Como la entrada en el puerto de Veracruz es muy difícil y peligroso a causa de los muchos arrecifes, el capitán paró el vapor a 2 millas delante de la fortaleza y hizo quemar 3 cohetes (fuegos de artificio) para dar un señol al práctico de venir a bordo para hacer entrar el buque y al regazo general vino a las 7½ el práctico y nos condujo en el puerto donde estamos anorados al lado de la fortaleza San Juan de Ulúa. Me dio hoy el contador una papeleta de matrimonio, que tiene solamente 1 lámina para firmar 2 personas en bordo del vapor in astenarios. Presenta aquella papeleta un testimonio de la igreja de los americanos en el matrimonio.

Tenemos a bordo 3 rameras americanas que vinieron en el vapor a la Habana y van a mejor para probar allí su fortuna.

Veracruz 21 Noviembre 1865. Llevamos del vapor esta mañana a las 7 el joven Claudio y Encián Aguirre y MacDonaldj y yo y fuimos con nuestro equipaje a la Habana pagando 50 centavos para el bate. Tuimos
después a la fonda de las Diligencias, donde con dif. cuidado conseguimos un lugar donde disponer (depositar) nuestro equipaje; es fonda grande pero muy sucia tendida por francos; son aquí los comunes todavía más sucios que aquellos en el Japón. Delante de la fonda está una plaza pública construida en jardín de palmas y flores; a derecha hay la cárcel, en frente la prefectura, a izquierda otra casa no menos elegante. Tomamos para hacer un paseo en la ciudad, que tiene calles largas y de 50 pies de ancho provistas de caminos por los lados y flanqueadas de casas a 2 pisos con balcones; hay también aquí algunas casas de 3 pisos y también algunas de un piso. Continuamos hasta el fin de la ciudad donde empieza el ferro carril, las alta 2 soldados egipcios muy morenos con qui- no hablaba en árabe; estaban muy mal contados de su moral y en este país no se les daban más que de volver a El Cairo; ellos estaban vestidos de blanco y pa-
recían muy fuertes y duros, no dijeron que puedan perfeccionar su situación aquí sin enfermarse. Tomamos después a casa del negociante Makoe, para quien tenía carta de crédito y me hicieron pagar 50 y tan-bien Deposito con el mi relaj, sortijas etc. Tomamos después 2 asientos en la Diligencia que sale el día 23 de este mes de Mayo; me dijo que debíamos partir ya mañana por el ferro carril. Tomé en el escritoario de la Diligencia tan-bien una pasaporte para 50, sobre la cual me entregó
grandes en todas las agencias de la Diligencia hasta en Méjico. Después del almuerzo tomamos al camino fuera de la ciudad, que consiste de 2 patios circunscritos de murallas altas; Toma-
El uno, en el cual hay iglesia, está arreglado como los Campos Santos en Italia; a la izquierda de la muralla hay nichos en los cuales se deposita los muertos que pueden pagar $50, a cada nicho dependía una tabla de mármol con inscripción. En el otro patio hay muchos nombres españoles pero pocos franceses; en el otro patio se entierra todos los pobres y el sepulturero me asegura que están enterrados allí hasta 4 años 2500 franceses. Mientras estuvimos en la puerta de este patio vinieron 2 hombres con un carro que contenía 4 cadáveres desnudos de un mexicano pobre muerto de las virosis, que tomaron y enterraron.

Me dijo la recamara a la fonda que había perdido aquí por el somo en marzo y todos sus niños. Hemos otros paseos después de la comida por la ciudad y a la Alameda, que es hermosa pero muy corta, bajaron al cementerio otro muerto en abr - serbio negro. Todos dicen que hay aquí toda clase de enfermedades, que el somo no sal de paros de aquí y que particularmente muchos mueren de calenturas. El hijo de un soldado egipcio me dijo que hay en el mismo 400 egipcios, que han muerto en 2 años 20 de enfermedad. De ellos 200 forman la guarnición de Veracruz.

Veracruz 22 Nov. Esta noche el termómetro bajó a 60° y tenía un tal frío que no podía con seguir a dormir. Me dijo hay un egipcio que 80 años andaban muertos en los combates, reciben $3 al mes.