The Diary of Heinrich Witt

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Edited by

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BRILL

LEIDEN | BOSTON

[page number unknown] occupy a piece of ground, the property of the Duke of Devonshire rented by the Horticultural Society of London. They are very extensive and of course kept in excellent order; the flowers which grew in the open air were nothing particular, owing to the lateness of the season. On the other hand the large conservatories on hot houses pleased us beyond measure, they are built of iron and glass upon a solid brick or stone basis, a few feet above ground. It is exactly such a structure as might have given an idea of the plan of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park. They were filled with a splendid array of native and exotic plants. We found here beautiful specimens of heaths, camelias, cactuses, aloes, Palm trees, etc. On my journey into the interior of Peru, starting from Trujillo in April and following months of 1842, I saw pencas or aloes grow wild in the greatest profusion, in many places they form impenetrable hedges. Of their fibre, use is made for making thread, see N^o 1, page 625, May 8th/42. A considerable part of these gardens was filled with vegetable and fruit trees, these latter were brought to great perfection, especially those trained against the walls, which gardeners call "En Spalier". Close by are the pleasure grounds of the Duke of Devonshire which we, as foreigners, were allowed to enter, they are very prettily laid out; they were not the stiff walks as in the garden but everything seemed to be left to nature, though no doubt much [...] proved by art; here were hedges of yew of an extraordinary [...] feet high, and 7 in thickness, cedars of Leba [...] for its wide spre [...] [page number unknown] [...] the trunk was of a respectable size, I hardly think it [...]rra[n]ted the presumption of such a Methusalem age. The [...] house was small but pretty, from its sides flower beds spread out so as to form a cross which had a very pleasing appearance. These grounds are watered by a canal from the Thames; the Duke's Park adjoins them and extends for many miles, but was not stocked with game. The dwelling house was a plain building, at the time it was inhabited by two sisters of the Duke, the Lady Carlisle and Lady Granville; his annual income was valued at 300,000£, he was an unmarried man and in case he died without legitimate descendants, his property would go to the Duke of Burlington. This our guide told us. It put me in mind of an old story, whether true or not I cannot say, which I had been told more than once in the year 23 or 24 when I, clerk at Gibbs', and living upon 10£ per month, came in contact with tradespeople and such like who are always fond of promulgating slanderous stories to the detriment of their superiors in rank; according to them the then living Duke, was not the real son of the late Duke, he was changed in the cradle. Of this the family was aware, but not to cause any scandal, allowed him to

enjoy the honors and wealth of his situation during his life time on condition that he did not marry. We returned to Upper Charlotte St. and remained at home the rest of the day. I read the Times [...] played Vingt-un.

[_] 27th of September 1851. Early [...]

[31] on the previous day in Liverpool, in which he informed me that he had again had a long conversation with Estill, who had now proposed that Schutte and I should form an establishment on our own account in Liverpool, which he thought would do away with the difficulties which might be raised by the manufacturers as to our want of responsibility in which case he declared himself ready to act as our agent, and in order to obtain Scholefield's consent, he had at once started for Birmingham. Schutte requested me to send him instantaneously my reply by telegraph. By omnibus I went to the Charing Cross telegraphic Station, whence I sent him to N° 9 Orange Court, Castle St, Liverpool the following message. If Scholefield consents, come tonight with Estill. Hardly had I sent off the dispatch when it struck me that I omitted the name of Scholefield, which made me apprehend that it might miscarry, and thus after a slight breakfast I hastened to the Central Office in Lothbury, where I repeated the same message with a more perfect address. This cost me 9/. At home, I occupied myself for sometime with teaching the children, and at 3 oclock started on foot for Mrs. Dubois', Brompton Crescent, and for the family of Santa Cruz, who had taken up their residence in N° 9 Thurlow Square, which square, as to the regularity and genteel appearance of the houses, bears some resemblance to the aristocratic quarter of Belgravia. Neither Mrs. Duboi [...] Santa Cruz' were at home. After dinner I went to [...] had gone out. To wh [...] [32] and when on point of going to bed at half past ten, Schutte arrived without Estill. Scholefield had refused to him their consent to act as our agent on his own account, but would allow him to act as their representative, in other words they wanted to have their share of the profits; this again did not suit Estill who was now of opinion the best we could do was to take him altogether into our service with a salary of 500£ annually in which case he would leave Scholefield's, and represent H. W. & Son's branch house in Liverpool. The salary was to be his fixed income; if the profits of the house exceeded 500£, then they were to be divided between him and ourselves in equal parts. Both Schutte and I were not disinclined to carry out this idea. It was 1 before we retired to rest.

Sunday, 28th of September 1851. At two o'clock my wife, Mrs. Rudall, Schutte and I drove to the Kensal Green Cemetery which, if I am not wrong in my calculation, lies somewhat to the northeast of the Great Western Railway Terminus. This burial ground divided by an iron railing into two halves each with its chapel, occupies a considerable area of level ground and is planned like a garden. When we visited it, it abounded in plain tombstones, fine handsome

monuments there were but few. One of the prettiest was that erected to the memory of Andrew Ducrow, for many years owner of Astley's Circus. Another which attracted my attention was that of a certain [_]tor or rather Charlatan, whose name I did not [...] advertisements, [...] [33] diseases solely by certain frictions. The inscription on the monument read thus – "It is the fate of most men to have many enemies, and few friends" – this in my opinion may be true in most cases, but I believe the more general rule is that, they have neither friends nor enemies. A great many people like ourselves were strolling about the gravel walks enjoying the fine weather, and the sight and perfume of hundreds of flowers, and apparently minding but little the thousands of fellow creatures who slept below, nor two or three funerals which took place whilst we were there. Before our return home we more than once drove up and down Hyde Park, along the serpentine river, a drive to which my wife was very partial. The remainder of the day we were at home, I read the "Observer" from which I picked out the following news. The, what I call, piratical expedition of the N. Americans against Cuba, had completely miscarried. The invaders had been everywhere defeated; though the Spaniards, the victors, had also suffered very severely. 500 of the former, caught at sea had been shot without any trial; the prisoners made on shore were sent to Spain for 10 years hard labor; only a few Officers had been pardoned at the request of some N. American Naval Officers. The General (Lopez) a native of Cuba, was strangled by order of the Spanish Authorities, in the market place of Havana. The submarine telegraph cable had just been laid between Dover and Calais. Its length was 20 miles, which include [...] extra, because owing to the wind and tide, it w [...] The "Observer" [...] [34] reached the French shore, and until this small distance was concluded, of course no messages could be forwarded. This paper further said that the four interior metal wires by which the messages are sent, are covered with three different layers, the first of hemp, the second of gutta percha, and the third of iron or steel wire.

Monday, 29th of September 1851. From Estill I received a letter the contents of which coincided more or less with Schuttes' verbal communications. I put the letter in my pocket and hastened to the city, where I read part of it to Mr. Powell of Cotesworth and Powell, an extremely intelligent merchant, and consulted him on the subject. He approved of our ultimate project of forming an establishment in Liverpool and to entrust its management to Estill. I returned to Charlotte St., and Schutte and I now flattered ourselves that this affair was settled. With my wife I drove to the Santa Cruz' in Thurlow Square. Mrs. Santa Cruz, her daughter Helena, and a relation Doña Carmen, were at home. Of these three ladies, the last named was by far the most agreeable. Their apartments were nicely furnished and fitted up, on one side they looked

into the Square, on the other, to Hyde Park. – I read in this day's times that on the previous day at 6 p.m., a telegraphic dispatch had been received at South Foreland, by the submarine cable, advising [_]e completion of this very cable to the French coast. [_] from the gold diggings in the district of Bathurst [...] from Sydney had also been rec [...] [35] Mr. Schutte had a letter from General Pedro Cisneros of Lima, who gave a flattering, but as events turned out, altogether false account of General Echenique's administration. According to him, economy was the order of the day; superfluous clerks in the ministry and other public offices had been removed; salaries had been reduced and measures taken to pay the first instalment of the debt to Chile, due next year. Now the truth is, that, with the exception of the Government of Jose Balta, from August 68 to the last days of July 72, not one Government of the many which have ruled Peru since the Independence, has been so corrupt and extravagant as that of Echenique. Cisneros added that the following ministers had been named; General Mendiburu for finances, Osma for the Interior, the clergyman Herrera for foreign affairs, General Torrico for war; Duties upon liquors had been lowered, upon silks raised. In a letter received by my wife from Enriqueta, she was told that Echenique, instead of celebrating the 28th July by a banquet or ball, had given liberty to 8 malefactors.

Tuesday, 30th of September 1851. Estill came, he, Schutte and I were in very good spirits, for we thought that every difficulty was now overcome. I spoke with Estill about the manner in which he should keep his books, and he wrote a draft of the circular which was to be signed by me. It ran in the following terms; "I beg leave to acquaint you that with the view of promoting the interest of my Lima house, to [...] circular herewith I crave reference, I have determined [...] Liverpool under the firm of [...] [36] my friends, Messrs. J. Scholefield & Sons, and their representative Mr. E. Estill, will sign for the firm for procuration, I am & C.". Before having it printed, we thought prudent to submit it to Mr. Powell, who having read it, observed that it was drawn out in a very unusual manner, and that it would be more advisable if we had said, Estill partner, not representative of Scholefield. I myself had made the same observation, but Estill had avoided answering me in direct terms; now, pressed by Powell he came out with the truth that he was no partner, whereupon Powell said he would consult his lawyer, and requested us to be back in an hour or so. I went to Gibbs' Office and whiled away the time reading the Times paper. The submarine cable had actually turned out half a mile too short, and meanwhile as a temporary measure, it had been completed with a gutta percha tube as a covering for the wire. On my return to Powells', this gentleman shewed us the alteration made by his lawyer. Instead of the last paragraph beginning with, "the business etc", he had written, "and as I am about to proceed to Lima" my friends Messrs.

J. S & S (through their representative Mr. Estill) have agreed to conduct the agency of the firm. Mr. Powell now observed that, this read very well, but that in truth it conveyed no meaning, or as he said, it was all moonshine. Scholefield's name to be sure was put forward, but if manufacturers were [...] enquire whether they were responsible, the answer would [...] urse be in the negative, and then they might and [...] here is H. Witt? – in Lima [...] [37] such a circular as the above, and added the only or at least the best thing I could do would be to remain myself for several months in Liverpool, to establish the house with a capital of £10,000, and after it had gone on well for 6 months or so, I might retire to Peru, leaving the management to Estill. Powell further added that he should not like to be drawn upon by every small manufacturer whom Estill might be inclined to grant an advance on account of our Lima house, or as he expressed it, to be drawn upon by Tom, Dick or Harry. This was certainly against our written agreement, for in my letter of 27 August I expressed myself as follows; “the amount for which you are willing to give your blank on uncovered acceptance on account of H. Witt & Son, either they themselves, or the manufacturers drawing upon you from 6 to 9 months sight, is £10,000” to which they replied on the next day that, “we shall be willing to grant your firm of H. Witt & Son the credit of £10,000 on the terms you desire”. This I thought looked as if Powell had some intention to back out again or to break off with us. It may well be conceived how low spirited I was. With Estill I returned to Upper Charlotte St. to communicate our bad news to Schutte, who however had gone out with the family. Estill left and promised to meet us on the following morning in the St. Pauls' Coffee house. Schutte still kept up his spirits, and flattered himself that everything would be satisfactorily arranged. In the evening I received a note from my Aunt, advis [...] Diderich had safely arrived in Hambur [...] [38] On the previous day 68,000 people had visited the exhibition.

Wednesday, 1st of October 1851. In St. Paul's Coffee house, Schutte and I found Estill writing a letter to me, in which he specified the conditions on which Scholefield would act as our agents in Liverpool. They were more or less the same as those contained in my letter of 1st Sept. He signed this letter in his own name, when we observed that we thought it better that he should sign for Scholefield; this he would not but pledged himself that they would ratify this arrangement. Upon the faith of this pledge I went with him to the Counting House of E. Sieveking & Son, where I introduced him to Mr. Edward S.; we remained but a few minutes; then Schutte and I thought of communicating to Powell our doings of the morning, but on second consideration postponed this until the receipt of Scholefield's ratification. In our own lodgings we set to work, I wrote to Sieveking introducing Scholefields as our agents, and to Scholefields

enclosing them copies of our correspondence with E. Sieveking & Son and Cotesworth and Powell. These copies Schutte made. It was now four o'clock and I hastened to Euston Square, where I just caught Estill before starting for Birmingham. He read my letter to his principals, approved it and took it with him. Next morning he said we should have their answer. The only news which I this day found in the Times was the death of the American novelist Cooper.

Thursday, 2nd of October 1851. We received a telegraphic dispatch from [...]. [39] I paid a visit to the Exhibition, the greatest wonder of the world as I very properly called it. This day there were 64,000 visitors. I remained a long while in the departments dedicated to the United States and Russia. There was from the former country a very pretty tea service made of Virgin California gold close to it lay a nugget, nearly pure gold weighing 103 lbs. The same country had exhibited life boats made of gutta percha of extraordinary size. Specimens of iron were brought hither from Siberian mines owned by Russian Princes; from Hungary presented by a Prince whose name I forget, the fleece of a ram, the wool of first rate quality, the horns attached to it. It was accompanied by the genealogical tree of the ram, commencing in the year 1823, the first went by the name of Darchlaucht, or Highness, the son was called the Dictator, and so down through several generations to the Consul, the name given to the ram whose fleece was exhibited. From Norway I found wooden spoons and forks made by the peasan[...] from Denmark nosegays of dried flowers which had preserved their original colour. There were various statues, in examining which I took much pleasure, in marble, the happy boy lying on the ground laughing, the unhappy boy standing close to his drum which he has broken with his sticks; in plaster of Paris or some similar composition, two dogs, exquisitely modelled, the one defending a little boy who is crouched under its belly against a viper about stinging the little fellow, the other wh [...] of the snake has been bitten off which lies a [...] [40] The artist offered to produce copies of these models either in marble or in bronze. I was home in time for dinner, and in the evening we had a long visit from Mr. Horatio Cox just returned from his family in Devonshire. Mr. Cox, established in Guayaquil took of course a lively interest in the republic of Ecuador. We learned from him that the President Noboa, had been ousted by Urvina, who in 1843 was in Lima as Secretary of Dusti. I must not omit to say that when I had some leisure I occupied myself with teaching the children.

Friday, 3rd of October 1851. In the morning letters came from Scholefield and Estill, the former ratifying the telegraphic dispatch sent by him on the previous day. Schutte and I walked to the city, introduced my partner to Mr. Powell, who, pleased with the termination of our long pending negotiation, invited us to dine with him. I should willingly have accepted this invitation, but Schutte, always

shy to mix with people unknown to him, excused himself under the pretence of being too busy. He walked home, I remained in the city, called at Gibbs' office where I saw Hayne, who with his wife had returned from the continent, made enquiries at the London Bridge station about our journey to Brussels, went in search of Post and Schwartze at Radley's, and of Mr. Diestal, Daniel Schutte's partner in Valparaiso, at the Royal Hotel, but finding none at home walked to our lodgings. After dinner I by myself went to the Lyceum Theatre, owned by Madame Vestris; th [...] rather a small house, but very pretty and gent [...] [41] exactly opposite the stage where I could see and hear well. Two pieces were represented, *The Game of Speculation*, a pretty comedy translated from the French, and *King Charming*, a fairy tale. The love intrigue in the comedy was so insignificant as not to require any notice. The burden of the play fell upon Mr. Charles Matthews, a first rate actor; he acted the part of a merchant, who, involved in debt and incessantly dunned by his creditors, unable to satisfy them, found however a thousand means to put them off. Some of his sayings are worth quoting: "What are creditors made for but to give credit"; "Pay with gold as long as you can, if you have no gold pay with brags"; "Debt is a national thing the constitution of Great Britain is founded upon it, why should not I be in debt?" A relation of his arrives from the East Indies with incalculable wealth, he then not only pays his creditors but even lends 2000£; now he struts about like a peacock saying, "Now I am a creditor, now I am as good as any one of you." *King Charming* was a stupid thing only supportable for its splendid scenery. Charles Matthews was the son of that Matthews, who was so famous in "Matthews at home". The father did all in his power to prevent the son from going on the stage, and gave him the very best education to enable him to gain his livelihood as an architect, but in vain, the son became an actor a first rate one, but committed a great imprudence by marrying Madame Vestris, a french woman whose reputation [...] her younger days was more than doubtful. She was old [...] [42]

Saturday, 4th of October 1851. The greater part of the forenoon I was occupied with having my passport viséed for our journey to Brussels, firstly by the Danish Consul Mr. Fletcher, Thogmorton St., secondly by the Belgian Consul, and thirdly by Don Francisco Rivero Peruvian Minister, who advised me not to apply to the French Consul, for as we would have only to pass through France, his signature would be unnecessary. From my stationers Royston and Brown, I ordered the *Illustrated London News*, of the time of the Exhibition (which are still in my possession in 1874) and finally paid a farewell visit to Robert and Maria Cresswell a respectable bachelor and spinster, who, without any fixed occupation attended mostly to eating and drinking, to their pet cat, and to the culture of their flowers and plants. Having returned to my lodgings a cab was

ordered, in which Mr. and Mrs. Schutte, my wife and myself drove to an Hotel in Dover St. where, on the previous day Charles and Sophia Bergmann had arrived from the continent. They not being at home, we ordered the driver to take us to a large store of carpeting and other articles in Upper Baker St., close to Madame Tussaud's exhibition, and lastly to the house of Don Domingo Valle-Riestra, Brunswick Place Regent's Park; his wife Doña Virginia La Torre was in, we remained some time with her, who, agreeable as she always is, appeared to us to be in a poor state of health. The remainder of the day we were at home, I wrote letters [] midnight, when the gas lights were put out and I had necess [...] bed. [...] [43] and finished my correspondence to Scholefield & Son, to E. Sieveking & Son, and to Hesse Newman & Co. of Altona. Of all these letters I had to make written copies, and thus, being moreover interrupted by breakfast, it was nearly two when I had done. I then walked to my Aunts, with whom I left part of the linen which, the other day I had bought at Morringtons. She read to me part of the letter received from her children in Hamburg. Both were well pleased with the kind reception given them by their cousin Mrs. Kramer; Frances resided with her, Diderich had taken up his quarters in the Krohn-Prinz Hotel. Having bidden good bye to my dear relation I entered an omnibus which I met on the New Road, this put me down at the Bank, whence a short walk through Lombard St., where all the houses were shut up and hardly a human being stirring, brought me to Gracechurch St., and thence an omnibus to the Fox, Public House on Herne Hill. A short distance further on was Mrs. Grautoff's residence; the whole family, even Albert, were at home, and willingly did I remain with them to dinner, which was plain, but good, a piece of boiled corned beef with plain dumplings, boiled potatoes and carrots, and a fruit pie for dessert. When for a moment Mrs. Grautoff and I were by ourselves she told me that, in order to make good the losses her son had sustained in Railway speculations, she had been under the necessity of coming forward with her own property, and this she had done with the consent of her daughters. She also told me that, as the [] of her house was about to expire in March next, she was [...] for a twelvemonth travel about the co [...] [44] I bade good bye to these amiable people; Albert accompanied me a short distance, and omnibusses conveyed me to the city and again to Tottenham Court Road close to our lodgings which I reached quite in the dark. The family told me they had decided putting off our departure till Tuesday.

Monday, 6th of October 1851. For the last time our whole party drove to the exhibition, taking with us a little girl, Fanny Granville, daughter of one of our fellow lodgers. The crowd was immense, this day 107,800 and odd, persons visited the Crystal Palace, it was difficult to move, more than once we were so completely wedged in that we could'nt budge an inch. All at once there

was a great commotion, people swayed from one side to the other, none could tell me what was the matter, I thought a theft had been committed and the thief had been caught. On the following day I saw in the papers that the Duke of Wellington had been present, and that as soon as he was recognized, thousands had thronged towards him to have a peep at his countenance. My wife and I who had remained together, separated from the rest of our party, walked more than once all around the outside of the edifice, for I wished to form an idea of its shape, of which I give a sketch herewith . It has many entrances, the principal one from Piccadilly where I have made the mark . The weather was beautiful, and acquainted as I was with the bustle of London, this day I was more than ever astonished [...] the never ceasing rows of carriages, at the thousands of passengers [...] and on horseback, the greater part [...] [45] my wife with a headache went to bed at an early hour, Schutte read the "Observer", Mrs. Rudall and Rosita conversed, the children played some games at cards, I wrote my diary. Before going to bed I began packing up.

Tuesday, 7th of October 1851. At an earlier hour than usual our whole party was up and moving about the last trunks and carpet bags were closed, breakfast was quickly dispatched, Wagner's bill paid, all which being done two cabs conveyed us accompanied by Mrs. Rudall and Fanny Granville, over Waterloo Bridge to the London Bridge Station. Here I took tickets for my whole party, 6 persons, right through to Brussels, first class by land and water £2 7s 7d each. We had a compartment to ourselves, at half past eleven the train started and we bade good bye to London, where my wife daughter and children had spent some pleasant weeks, where I had been kindly received by my old friends and new acquaintances; but where the many difficulties I had encountered in business had caused not a few sad hours. Train after train passed us in rapid succession, gradually they became fewer, in proportion as our distance from the metropolis increased. We stopped at Croydon, where in 1843 I had frequently visited the family Grautoff, then residing there; further on at Reigate the junction of the Brighton line, and then rattling along through a country, upon the whole, level pretty and well cultivated, we reached Folkestone on the sea coast, whence the Steamers go [...]. Here the train turned eastward, we [...]. [46] Dover, where we took up our quarters at the Dover Castle Hotel near the terminus, and in front of the Docks. I took three bed rooms and a sitting room; the weather was bad, it rained and blew from the South West, thus to while away the time I read the Times newspaper, where I saw that the Earl of Liverpool, who, as one of the ministers of George 4th had acted a prominent part during the wars against Napoleon, had suddenly died. Though the weather did not improve I walked out by myself, first to the Docks, few in number and small in size. It was ebb tide, and the few vessels which were there, one of them a Steamer with a white

painted funnel, which was to leave the following day for Calais, were lying, not in the water but in the mud. I walked about in the streets, and whilst in the old part of the town, I found nothing which pleased me. However further on to the eastward a row of genteel looking houses seemed to have recently been built, all similar to each other, each three stories high, with a covered balcony, a small garden in front and looking towards the sea. Behind them rise the chalky cliffs, which when first seen by the Romans, gave as everybody knows, the name of Albion to the Island. On my return the wind and rain blew into my face and I had a very disagreeable walk. We dined at 6; this meal being over we stepped out on the balcony and were much surprised at the sudden change in the weather it had ceased raining and blowing, the temperature was mild, the moon, nearly in her full, shone brightly, whilst a few stars glittered here and there in the firmament, before us the [...] slowly filling with water, to the left [...]

[49] to the eastward we distinguished Dover Castle. At a later [...] Schutte took a walk with the children, the wet ground kept my wife and daughter in doors. I wrote a few memoranda, fell asleep over the Times and hastened to bed.

Wednesday, 8th of October 1851. We rose at 7 o'clock, it was a beautiful day the very reverse of yesterday everything now wore a different aspect, all looked bright and cheerful. In the Docks however there was little activity, and the Steamer which was to take us across, showed as yet no signs of life. With my wife and Amalia I took a walk through the town to the market place, through a street which seemed to be the principal one, with a few shops, and further on where I had been yesterday, along the sea coast. Now that the sun shone, my wife and I were delighted with the houses and their pretty gardens. We saw fortifications on the cliffs, and a battery with a few guns, but without soldiers, at their base at a distance the Castle, which we did not reach, nevertheless we walked so far that my wife and granddaughter got tired and availed themselves of a cab which passed by to return to town, whilst, there being only room for two, I walked home. Now volumes of smoke issued from the Steamer's funnel, hurriedly did we breakfast, paid the bill, which was not extravagant, and went on board with our luggage. There were but few passengers, the hawser was let go, and [...] few minutes we were in the open sea. I turned ro [...] gradually receding coast [...] [50] cliffs and fortifications. The sea was smooth and the weather fine, yet ere long at least half the number of the passengers showed signs of sea sickness, my wife, daughter and grandchildren though they remained on deck, suffered much, also I, who did not actually vomit, felt squeamish. Long before the white coast of la perfide Albion, the favourite epithet given by the French, was out of sight, not a few on board could already

discern the light house on the French coast. Schutte and I became acquainted with some Frenchmen, and particularly with an elderly English gentleman who spoke French fluently; he told us that he was a captain of the British Navy on half pay, that he had entered the service when 11 years of age, served on board the *Bellerophon* in the battle of Trafalgar, and had altogether served his country 46 years. From the french coast a long wooden pier stretches far out into the channel, along side of which we moored. It was not yet 12 o'clock, the passage across had lasted one hour, and fifty minutes. Passengers with their luggage were hurried on shore, as ours was only to pass through France, it was not searched merely "plombé", and we were assured that we need not trouble ourselves any further about it, until it be delivered to us on the Belgian frontier. Close to the landing place stand the Custom House and the Railway terminus, we immediately took our seats and had to wait till nearly 1 o'clock before the train started. The line runs outside the town of Calais close to its walls, the [...] try was very flat, intersected with canals. Windmills [...] in every direction, and [...] [51] its aspect improves materially, it is prettier and seems to be well cultivated. At Hazebrouck, we alighted and walked up and down the platform enjoying the beautiful weather; to our great surprise the long train carried very few passengers, hardly anybody but our own party and the English naval officer from on board, who had joined us at Calais. Of Lille, a large manufacturing town of 72,000 inhabitants, we saw nothing, merely took a good lunch at a restaurant and continued our journey. At 10 minutes past four we were at Tourcoing all in good humour, but at Mouscron, the first place in Belgium, a damper was thrown upon my spirits, when, in the Custom House belonging to the French, the luggage was delivered to me, I found that my own trunk was missing. It contained my clothes, money, and many things of which I stood in daily need. I made the necessary declarations both in this and the Belgian Custom House, re-entered the carriage and off we went again. It soon got dark, the moon, in her full, rose; it was a fine evening and we reached Brussels rather late. In the Railway terminus I repeated my declarations made at Mouscron, the weight of our luggage was compared with that noted down on our Calais luggage ticket, there was a deficit of about 100 lbs exactly the weight of my trunk, and a gentleman, apparently a superior officer of the railway promised me that every measure should promptly be taken to recover it. An omnibus conveyed us up one of the steep streets which lead from the lower part of Brussels to [...] place Royale where stand the principal Hotels [...] filed to excess, so was its neigh [...] [52] we merely obtained the apartments which we required in the *Entre-Sol*. We were all tired and soon sought our beds.

Thursday, 9th of October 1851. When looking out of the windows of our apartments I saw before me the handsome and large square called "la place

Royale" surrounded by fine buildings; opposite the Hotel where we resided at the other extremity, the church of St. Jacques de Codenberg and close to it the two Hotels, de Flanders, and Belle-vue. In the centre an equestrian statue in bronze of Godfrey de Bouillon first king of Jerusalem, in full armour, a lance in his hand; to the right descended the street, which on the previous evening we had ascended from the lower part of the town; to the left on level ground, another street led to the Park. Mr. Schutte had to lend me some clean linen, I then dressed and walked to the southern railway terminus to enquire about my lost trunk but as I might have anticipated, as yet they knew nothing about it. Though it is well known, I may here repeat that in the Kingdom of Belgium three languages are spoken; the Royal family, the government, the military and civil employés, the higher and even part of the middle class of society, use the french language. In the country, in the villages, the lower and working classes of society speak for the greater part, Flemish, in some parts Walloon. The former I am told bearing much affinity to the Dutch, the latter to the French. In the Hotel, french of course was spoken [...] understood, also the coachman, whom after breakfast [...] to drive us about in the town, and the [...] [53] The Park, whither we went first, is a small area covered with trees, traversed by a few straight walks and surrounded by an iron railing, in every respect much inferior to the London Parks. On one side of the same stands the Royal Palace; just as we drove up to it another carriage came from the other side its occupants and we alighted at the same time, and we were not a little surprised to recognize in them, old Lima acquaintances, Mrs. Barton and her niece Miss Gardner. The Royal Palace was, before the revolution of 1830, private property. Neither its exterior nor its interior has the slightest semblance of royalty, and in the house of many a rich merchant, furniture will be found more elegant than this owned by King Leopold. There were however some fine paintings, also full length portraits of the King, the deceased Queen, their two sons and one daughter; of Louis Phillip of France and spouse, of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A short distance from the Royal Palace, on the same side of the square stands the palace, formerly that of the Prince of Orange, destined to become the residence of the Duke of Brabant the King's eldest son. A little further on we noted a building lately erected, which we were told was but provisional, it had served for the festivities celebrated annually in the month of September to commemorate the revolution of 1830 and the Belgian Independence. Continuing the drive around the square, we stopped at the house where the Deputies and Senate meet, it lies exactly opposite the King's Palace [...] the Park leads from the one to the other [...] [54] library are comfortable apartments. In the saloon where the Deputies meet their seats stand in the shape of a half moon rising amphitheatrically, each seat has a

small desk standing before it for the Deputy to write upon and keep his papers. These rows of seats are faced by two tribunes, one behind the other, the higher one for the President of the Chamber, the lower for the orator, for here in the same manner as in France, the deputies do not speak from their seats as in the English Parliament, but from the Tribune. The members to the right of the President, are of the conservative, or as it is called here, Catholic, those to the left of the liberal party. Galleries run around, part of them for the diplomatic corps, part for the shorthand writers of the newspapers, part for the public. Three handsome battle pieces were shown to us; the one, the battle of Lepanto, in which Juan of Austria is the most conspicuous person on the canvas, the second the battle of Nieuport, where a Spanish General delivers up his sword to Prince Maurice of Nassau, the third, the battle of Quatrebras representing the moment when the Duke of Brunswick received his deathwound; he holds his hand to his breast, and an English officer gallops up to him, handing a French flag, with the words Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena. What connection there can be between these battles and the Chamber of Deputies of Independent Belgium, it is rather difficult to understand, especially when we consider firstly that Juan de Austria was for a certainty no benign ruler [...] placed by his brother, the glo [...] [55] which now constitute Belgium, then formed an integral part; secondly, that Maurice, Prince of Orange, was the ancestor of that very King of Holland, of whose authority the Belgians freed themselves, by their revolution of September 1830; and thirdly, that the Battle of Quatrebras was the forerunner of that of Waterloo, in which the nationalities opposed to each other, even the vanquished French, all did their duty except the Belgians, who fighting in the ranks of the Allies, were the first to run away and to spread in Brussels the false news of the loss of the battle. Thence we drove to the Palace of the Duke of Arenberg, belonging to the first nobility of Belgium; the apartments were much more sumptuously furnished than those of the Royal Palace; we also visited the manufactory of lace where 2000 females are said to be employed; they have a numberless quantity of balls of linen thread lying about them, which they were interlacing one with another. The holes in the lace are formed by pins, which they fasten in the cushion upon which they are working, and round which pins the thread is twisted. The diminutive designs which they execute cannot otherwise but injure their sight. My wife bought a few "aunes", and was astonished at the extravagantly high price which she had to pay. Our next visit was to the church of Saint Gudule, the Cathedral of Brussels; it is built in the Gothic style. The body of the church was finished in the 14th century the steeples were added in the year 1518. Its interior is painted [...] gaudy appearance. The pulp [...] [56] carvings. It rests upon the wooden statues of Adam and Eve expelled from Paradise by the

angel with the flaming sword, upon the canopy the virgin and child crushing the serpent, also in wood. The statues of the 12 apostles rest against as many pillars, the marble monument erected to the memory of a Count of Merode must not be passed over in silence; he belonged to one of the noblest families in Belgium, and died in 1830 fighting for his country's independence. Very remarkable are likewise the particularly handsome stained windows, which date from the 15 and 17th centuries. La place des Martyrs was the last we visited. Here the Belgian Patriots who lost their lives in the War of Independence against the Dutch in 1830, lie entombed, but the weather which had been unfavourable the whole forenoon, now became so bad, it rained so hard, the streets were so muddy, that none of us cared to alight. For a moment we stopped both at the Custom House and the Railway Station, but in neither place did I receive any satisfactory tidings about my trunk. At table d'hôte which was good and cheap, three francs each few people sat down besides ourselves; with none did we enter into conversation. A bottle of Vin-de-Beaume, a good description of Burgundy wine cost five francs.

Friday, 10th of October 1851. The weather continuing disagreeable my family didn't leave the Hotel; like yesterday we dined at table d'hôte, and in the evening we had a visit from Don Mariano Eduardo Rivero, Peruvian Consul General in Brussels, an intelligent and well instructed []man. I however did not follow [...] [57] enquiries about my trunk, regarding which I also wrote to Aurégan of Paris, and to the Chèf of the Railway Station in Mouscron. The following is the result of my this days observations. The lower or old part of Brussels lies to the westward, here only Flemish, also a little Walloon is spoken; more than once I addressed some one in French and was not understood. The men wear the French blue blouse, the women a dark colored cloak; wooden shoes much worn by both sexes. Two or three strong dogs are harnessed to carts laden with vegetables, bread etc. which they pull up the steep ascents to the Upper, the aristocratic part of the town; milk is carried about for sale in the streets, in yellow metal vessels, kept clean and bright. In the old lower lying part of the town, the streets are with few exceptions narrow and crooked, the houses high, the gables pointed, sometimes of this shape similar to those still extant in old German towns, Lubeck for instance. Here is the principal square of historical renown where on 5th June 1563 Prince Egmont and Count Horn were beheaded. There stands the far famed antique town house, and many other ancient buildings dating from the middle ages. La grande and la petite place de Sablon, are of irregular shape whilst in the place du la Monnaie, the theatre and the mint are buildings which challenge comparison with the handsomest structures in other European capitals. Of le passage de Saint Hubert, the Brussels people are very proud. It is similar

to the English Arcades; the ground covered with flag stones, [...] shops on both sides. Also in some [...] [58] many stores and shops well stocked with fashionable articles. From la Place Royale eastward, the upper and what may be called the aristocratic part of the town extends. A little further on than the place Royale, lies the park as already said, and from the same, two streets with houses of modern build, run parallel to the northward, the one la Rue Royale, the other la Rue Ducale, the whole town is surrounded by Boulevards, wide roads lined with trees. Outside of that which forms the eastern boundary a new quarter was fast springing up, mostly inhabited by the nobility and by rich merchants. The boulevard which confines the town to the northward has to its right the handsome botanic garden with a splendid hot house, to its left a large Hospital. It descends to where the canals from Antwerp and Charleroi meet. Here at the time of our visit a castellated new barrack was in progress of construction. Then round the corner as one might say I came to the western boulevard which again joins that on the southern side.

Saturday, 11th of October 1851. In the morning Mr. and Mrs. Schutte and the children left for Bremen and Hamburg. I did not wish to depart until I had heard something certain of the fate of my trunk. Our host offered us two rooms, just vacated. We left the Entre-sol and removed thither, a nice bed room and sitting room on the ground floor with a view to the square. We took a walk to the Park and there engaged a cab, called in Brussels "Vigilante". In the Rue Royale, we noted a [...]ment erected in honor of Le [...] [59] monuments were about being erected, in honor of whom I did not learn. Further on we came to the Botanic Garden where we alighted. Everything here was kept in excellent order. In the hot house I found not only the Cactus, palm trees etc., which I had seen at Chiswick, but also sugar cane of a respectable size. In large vats there were aquatic plants and gold and silver fish. Canary birds in great number enjoyed themselves in their large wire cages. We re-entered the cab, drove down the north Boulevard, passed the canal over a bridge and reached the village of Laken. In the morning, the anniversary of the death of the Queen, Louis Phillip's daughter, had been celebrated here. The black trappings still hung about, partly concealing the hatchments of noble families, some members of which lay interred in the vaults below. We walked about for some time in the churchyard, examining the many tombstones and monuments scattered all over the ground. I had visited this spot accompanied by Victor Ropsy on 13 Octr. 1844, a fine sunny day, when everything looked bright and cheerful, very different from the dark and gloomy aspect it now wore, under the influence of a dark and lowering sky. For a short distance we drove along the wall of the Royal Park, had a look at the Royal Mansion, not palace like, also at the house of the Royal Physician, and returned to our Hotel passing the Railway Station,

the barracks and up the southern boulevard. We had been absent more than two hours, and I had only to pay 5 francs, and 1/2 franc to the driver. At table d'hôte we found a party of English ladies and [...] with whom I exchanged a few words. In the eve [...] [60]

Sunday, 12th of October 1851. Before breakfast when taking a short walk, I entered the church of Caudemburg, where I was much surprised and pleased to find a clergyman in one of the aisles giving religious instruction to a number of boys sitting around him whilst mass was being said in the nave. Breakfast over my wife went to the same church to attend to her religious duties, whilst I remained at home, and to my great joy received a message from the Railway terminus informing me that my trunk had been found, it had remained in Calais and would be sent on by the first train. At a later hour we went to a concert both instrumental and vocal given in the provisional building close to the Palace of the Prince of Orange. The staircase was prettily decorated and adorned with flowers, the hall itself tastefully ornamented, many paintings were hanging round the walls, the orchestra which consisted of more than 100 musicians executed the best pieces of Beethoven, Haydn, Rossini, Auber and others. Mademoiselle Duprés distinguished herself amongst the singers. At dinner we had many new faces, all English and in the evening Mr. Rivero was again with us.

Monday, 13th of October 1851. As early as eight o'clock I was in the terminus and enquired for my trunk, it had not yet come. I then walked through many streets, and returned to the Place Royale by the Boulevard on the north side of the town. Afterwards I ordered a carriage, and my wife and I had an agreeable drive, the weather being somewhat more favourable than on the previous day, first through the [...] [61] terminus, where the train had just arrived. I alighted, and with much trouble, and, thanks to my urgent entreaties, a wagon was opened and my trunk delivered to me, for which I had a few francs to pay, certainly an unjust charge, for its detention had not been my, but the company's fault. In the Theatre I took two seats in the stalls for this nights performance, and we returned to our Hotel by the north boulevard. At dinner we had more or less the same companions, and I, as pleasant a conversation as on the previous day. In the Theatre two operas were performed, the first le Chalet, short and insignificant; the second "la Somnambula" Madame Dupres sang the "Anima", french "Aline"; she, good looking, young and slender, pleased me better than the famous Madame Sontag, whom we had seen act the same part in London. This latter as I then observed, was too far advanced in years. The house itself is pretty large, but cannot be compared with the first rate Theatres in London and Paris. Below the lowest tier, a kind of balcony runs

out into the pit, including this and the gallery, there were six tiers. We walked home; it was a beautiful moonlight night.

Tuesday, 14th of October 1851. Early in the morning I went to the house of Don Mariano Rivero to bid him good bye, for this day we left Brussels. He showed me his lithographic engravings for his work on Peruvian Antiquities, which had been beautifully executed in Vienna, under the superintendence of Dr. Tschudi, who had also attended to the printing of the letter press. This Dr. Tschudi was a German [...] I knew him when he was in Lima sever [...] [62] but of this science he knew but little, as the following little story will show. My wife by a fall from her horse had somewhat injured her foot; we called in Dr. Tschudi, who to diminish the swelling ordered leeches to be applied; he himself took hold of them, and instead of placing the head, put the tail to my wife's foot. Of course they did not bite, he threw them away as useless, and a bystander pointed out to him his mistake. The swelling did not go down and he spoke of amputating the foot, fortunately just at the time, another medical man, Dr. Armstrong, arrived from Valparaiso, he looked at what Tschudi had done, reprimanded him severely, and in the course of a few days cured the foot with some simple fomentations. As a Zoologist, Tschudi had a great reputation, and I believe justly so; he travelled over a great part of Peru and discovered some animals, until then unknown to natural history; the specimens which he himself had killed, he sent to Europe. He also wrote a description of Peru, in the preface to which, called by him the "Physiognomick of Peru" he gives a well written, and as far as I can judge, a correct account of the general appearance of the country. Having returned to my Hotel from Rivero's house, we breakfasted, paid the bill in the Hotel, which was uncommonly moderate, and in an omnibus filled with passengers taken in at the other Hotels, all the luggage piled upon the top, were conveyed to the northern Railway terminus, situated at the foot of the northern boulevard. On our journey to Hamburg [...] 22nd June, Mr. Schutte and I took here a hasty breakfast in the [...]. The train started at 1/4 past 11. The [...] [63] fertile and populous. After a short detention we continued our journey. In the appearance of the country I observed no alteration, when approaching Liege we had before us an ascent so considerable that the Locomotive was left behind, and the carriages were pulled up by means of a powerful stationery steam engine, which stands on the road side. The many companions whom we had had when starting from Brussels had gradually left us, with the exception of a talkative little frenchwoman, who told me that she did some business in Lille, I suppose she kept a shop, and that she was on her way to Liege to visit her relations. Of Lille she gave a poor account all the inhabitants she said, were devoted either to trade or to manufacturing.

According to her this town has not a single fine building; there are no nobles, no aristocrats. Also Liege she called an ugly place, excepting however the view from the citadel on the top of a hill, which she confessed was picturesque, and the surrounding country, of the beauty of which we ourselves could bear witness. On the other side of Liege hills and dales follow each other, through the midst of them small rills of water find their way, woods abound, the foliage of which, no more clad in the green livery of spring, presented now, the fall of the year, all shades of yellow and brown, and surrounded by them stand factories, many stories high with their towering chimney stacks. At half past three we reached Verviers, where in the terminus as well as at the restaurant, German begins to be spoken. Sufficient time was given us to take a hasty [_]; the Belgian was changed here for the Prussian train; [...] Cologne are the best I have [...] [64] covered with red woollen velvet. An hour later we reached Herbertsthal, the first place in Prussia, we were addressed in German, our passports taken from us and detained a considerable time. We had two agreeable companions, a French lawyer and a German Officer; I learned from the former that the Railway between Liege and Cologne did not pay. There are on this line 24 tunnels and numberless viaducts, thus as it happens but too often (I make this observation from my own Peruvian experience) the estimate had been too low and money had to be taken up at 5% interest, in order to conclude the line, and accordingly notwithstanding the great traffic, after paying the 5% interest, only 2 to 3% dividend are distributed among the original shareholders. In Aix-la-Chapelle our passports were returned to us, and our trunks thanks to the politeness of the Custom House Officers, were not searched as they ought to have been. The lawyer and officer left us, and with our new travelling companions I did not enter into conversation. It grew dark, all fell asleep, and about 8 o'clock we reached the Cologne terminus. An omnibus received as many as there was room for, the luggage placed on the top and off we rolled through the narrow tortuous streets, over the Rhine across the bridge of boats to the Belle Vue Hotel in the suburbs of Deutz, fresh in my recollection from my late visit with Mr. Schutte.

Wednesday, 15th of October 1851. At an early hour the ringing of bells awoke us; it was the King's birthday. From the windows of our bedroom we looked upon [_] which, here of considerable [...] [65] Opposite on its left side lay the town of Cologne stretching from north to south, all its buildings overtopped by the, as yet unfinished cathedral, and upon its roof an immense crane, which in all the engravings and drawings published in this town for many years formed the most prominent object. Breakfast was brought up to our room, after which we drove to the cathedral, where in the choir, the only part then completed, we heard high mass celebrated by the Archbishop. Since I was last in Cologne in

1843 some progress had been made in the building of this church; upon the whole however it went on but slowly, owing to the want of money. The Prussian government contributed no more than 40,000 thalers annually, and voluntary donations came in sparingly. When I wrote my original diary in 51 I apprehended that this Cathedral would not be completed in my lifetime; it has however been finished and is at the present day 1874, probably the most beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture all over the globe. To give a description of how I found it in 1851 is out of the question, and I will content myself with a few words. It is built of free stone, its shape is that of a perfect cross, its interior is divided into five parts, the wider one in the centre, two narrow ones, the aisles on each side. Its stained windows are of particular beauty; those to the right on entering were presented by Louis King of Bavaria, those to the left side date from the 16th Century and are painted by Albrecht Durer. The columns are of great elegance, at a certain height they divide into narrower shafts [...] roof which they seem to [...] [66] Here are various monuments under which rest the bones of high born or otherwise remarkable men, as for instance of him who first surrounded Cologne with walls, of him who laid the foundation stone of the cathedral – also of archbishops and warriors – but that which ranks highest in the estimation of the faithful, is one in which the mortal remains of the three kings who adored the child Jesus are said to be preserved. I forget the immense amount at which the diamonds and gold employed in this monument, are valued. Between it and the high altar lies a stone slab, which covers the heart of Maria of Medicis, Queen of Henry 4th of France. From a paper, accompanying the medals which I bought, and still in my possession in 1874, representing the exterior of the Cathedral, I take the following details. In the year 1248 part of the ancient cathedral which dated from the times of Charlemagne, was destroyed by fire; the then archbishop Conrad, Count of Hochstaden, determined on rebuilding it on the plan laid down by his predecessor, Angebert, Count of Altona and Berg; on the 24th August 1248 the first stone was laid. The Cathedral measures 490 ft in length and 151 in breadth; but in the middle where the cross is formed, its width extends to 250 ft. Only the chair is finished. It was consecrated on 27th September 1322 by Archbishop Henry, Count of Vuneberg, and is surrounded by 7 lateral chapels. Until the first quarter of the 16th century, the building was continued, though slowly; but at that period the work seems to have stopped entirely until the year 1816, when Fredc.-William III, King of Prussia took it again in hand, and since 1833 its completion [...]ced rapidly under the [...] [67] were completed, and also the statues of the apostles, and the interior restored in their original beauty, and on the 4th Sept. of the same year, Frederick William 4th who takes as great an interest in the work as his

father had done, laid the foundation stone, for the reconstruction of the whole church. From the Cathedral accompanied by the valet-de-place whom I had hired for the day, we drove to a diorama, the handsomest which I have ever seen. Two Views were exhibited, the one part of the lake of the Four Cantons in Switzerland; it is surrounded by snow capped mountains, in the fore ground to the right lies a small village, that of Wilkes, more to the left an enormous rock, which in its fall had destroyed half of this village. First you see this landscape in the rays of the evening sun, gradually darkness craps over the same, you hear the bells of the cattle returning home, you hear the Alpine horn; the moon rises, its rays are reflected in the waters of the lake, the church is lighted up and the organ plays the evening service. We passed to the second scene, the interior of the Church of St. Mark in Venice; to the left the high altar, above a golden cross richly inlaid with diamonds answering the purpose of a chandelier; to the right arches in perspective forming the different aisles, in the foreground some scaffolding upon which the workmen have left their tools. It gets dark, innumerable candles are lighted by which the cross and altar are illumined, and now many people hearing mass become visible filling the aisle [...] to the first view. A storm comes on, the thun [...] [68] the whole scene is now lying before us shone upon by the rising sun. It was really difficult to persuade oneself that what one sees is not reality, but a flat painted canvas. The greater or lesser darkness is brought about by letting in or shutting out daylight. Highly satisfied we continued our drive. The valet-de-place directed us to the new market, where the troops were drawn out in honor of the day. First appeared the infantry in grey trousers, dark blue frock coats with red cuffs and brass helmets; next the cuirassiers on foot in white frock coats and steel helmets, then the artillery and finally the pioneers. Splendidly did the bayonets, sabres, cuirasses glitter in the rays of the sun. Now to the church of St. Peter, in the vestibule are handsome effigies made of hardened clay of our Saviour on the cross, the two sinners on either side, the women at his feet; in a corner the Roman soldiers throwing dice for his garment. In six or seven other compartments are represented, made of the same material, various scenes taken from the Passion of our Lord. In the interior of the church the most remarkable objects are the baptismal font in which Rubens was christened, and a masterpiece of this painter, the martyrdom of St. Peter, crucified with his head downwards. The original was concealed in 1792 when the French revolutionary forces passed the frontiers, and not replaced until 1815. In the meanwhile a very good copy was placed in its stead, which is now shown jointly with the original. In order to be able duly to appreciate the value of the relics which are preserved in the Church of Saint Ursule, to which we [...] drove, a more than usual [...] [69] British Virgin, who, converted to Christianity, had

made a pilgrimage to Rome. On the return to her native country she collected 11,000 virgins, who jointly with the saint, her bridegroom, and an Archbishop, Saint Pantalón, were murdered in the year 237 by the heathens, who at that time inhabited this country. The church is built upon the very spot where this dreadful massacre is said to have taken place, and it was founded in the year 462, when the bones of these martyrs were discovered and dug out. In one chapel a number of metal busts stand in rows upon shelves which run round the wall, and each of these busts contains the skull of a human being; some of them were handed down to us, and the wounds inflicted upon them were clearly visible; some skulls were clove open, and to others, hair matted with blood still adhered. Nearly all the walls of the interior of this church, are hollow and filled with bones. That many of these bones belong to female bodies, is certain, but there is also as little doubt that there are many which are recognised as having formed part of males, and there are scoffers who pretend that bones of asses and horses are found amongst them. Some paintings are shown representing scenes from the life of the saint, and also one in particular where an archbishop is praying that the place might be pointed out to him where the mortal remains of Saint Ursula were lying; instantaneously a dove came from heaven and rested on a certain spot. Search was made and the bones turned up. In this church a stone monument is erected, representing Saint Ursula in a reclining [...] her feet. The bones of the saint, of [...] [70] the high altar, and carried round in procession on their respective saints' days. At Joseph Maria Farina's in the old market, we bought some genuine Cologne water, and in our long drive through the town, we came through its many narrow crooked streets with high gabled houses; the town house is equally ancient and old fashioned, there are but few new open places with buildings in the modern style. At two o'clock we were back in our Hotel, we dined at table d'hôte with eight or nine persons besides us. The dinner was good but inferior to that of Brussels. In the afternoon we walked about in the vicinity of our Hotel; a fair was being held but the booths offered for sale nothing but gingerbread, playthings, and trifles of hardly any value. By myself I went over to the other side to make some purchases and change English for Prussian coin. In honor of the day no toll was levied on the bridge. It is always very trifling and is farmed out by the town for 3000 Prussian dollars annually. In the winter the boats which form the bridge are laid up in a safety harbour on the Deutz side and then steamer keep up the communication. I staid up rather late writing my memoranda, it was a fine night, the stars twinkled in the sky and in the waters of the Rhine were reflected thousands of lights from the town and the bridge. To the curious traveller the house is shown in Cologne where Rubens was born in 1577 and Maria de Medicis died in 1642.

Thursday, 16th of October 1851. In the middle of the night we were suddenly awakened and momentarily frightened by a violent gust of wind which broke open the [...] bedroom, looking towards [...] [71] At six o'clock I rose and was glad to see a clear sky with the moon shining. My wife and I now determined to risk a trip up the Rhine; I say to risk for at this advanced season of the year, the probabilities of bad weather increased from day to day. At 3/4 past nine we were on board the Steamer on the Cologne side, close to the bridge; we started soon after; there were not many passengers either English or German. Of the former I noted a gentleman, his wife and child, a genteel handsome young man, and an old gentleman with grey hair, grey whiskers, grey cap, grey coat, grey waistcoat and grey trousers. Of the Germans an elderly man who quietly smoked his pipe, accompanied by his wife and son pleased me best. It was a cool, rather cold day, however I installed my wife well wrapped up, on the quarter deck, where she remained sitting the greater part of the day, and enjoyed herself extremely, not having had any idea of the beautiful scenery which both banks of the Rhine present. I myself walked about the deck, made acquaintance with the one and the other, and with the help of my opera glass, bought the previous day in Cologne, was able to distinguish with sufficient clearness, the various objects which we slowly passed. Gradually when the sun rose higher, the temperature got warmer and we had a beautiful day. On leaving Cologne the banks on both sides are flat, and to our right, of course the rivers' left side, the fortifications of the town extend a short distance, and terminate with a tower called the Regen-Thurm or rainy tower; a handsome avenue of poplars then runs a [...] considerable way. Many small villages line [...] [72] to its very edge, and with their whitewashed gabled houses, and pointed steeples look very pretty; windmills in great number are characteristic of the landscape, higher up they disappear. Many steamers passed us, some of them having vessels in tow. About lower Cassel on the right bank, the seven mountains first become visible, the northernmost of them, the "Drachen-Fels" or rock of the Dragon, with a tower on the top; shortly after we passed on the same side the mouth of the small river Sieg; then appeared in sight on the left, the "Kreutzberg" or mountain of the cross, with its church picturesquely situated, and behind it the steeples of Bonn. We were now at the very foot of the seven mountains (Sieben-Geberge) one of which furnishes the stones required for the Cologne Cathedral. With these mountains begins the ridge of hills which runs up the Rhine, nearly as far as the mouth of the Maine; opposite, the villas of the citizens of Bonn came in sight, then a quay at which we stopped, it was crowded with omnibusses, and many passengers came off; a similar ridge of hills as that on the right, lines the left bank; these hills are generally covered with vineyards, sometimes with wood, sometimes,

particularly further up the river, ruins and castles on their summit, villages at their feet, and all this jointly forms the beautiful scenery for which the Rhine is so famous, and especially in the fall of the year, owing to the variegated tints of the foliage. Hardly had we passed Bonn when the ringing of a bell called us below, [...] notwithstanding the particular attention of the English gentleman to my wife, and the excellence of [...] [73] pity to lose one's time shut up below. The cheerful looking town of Königswinter at the foot of the seven mountains, was already lying behind us, and we had just passed the southern extremity of the island of Nonnenswerth, all which places I am well acquainted with, having in October 1843 taken no less than a fortnight to perform the journey from Cologne to Mayence. We had to the right a tower erected by the Prussians on the top of a hill, in commemoration of their passage of the Rhine in 1814; then the beautiful ruin of Rolands-Eck embowered in trees, and a little higher up the river on the same side, steep abrupt hills with the Gothic church of St. Apolinarius on the top. On the rough memorandum written in the course of my journey, I find the many villages and towns on both sides of the Rhine carefully noted down; I think it superfluous to repeat them here, as they can easily be found upon any large map of the river. Remagen on the left bank, is of more importance than the generality of places, the steamer stopped here, and to our great satisfaction we got rid of many of the passengers taken on board at Bonn. Immediately behind this place, barren rocks form a pretty contrast with the opposite flat and cultivated land. Higher up, the ancient castle Rheinick, restored, by one of the Prussian princes, to more than its pristine glory, towers proudly on the summit of a mountain, whilst not far distant, Hammerstein, between the villages lower and upper of the same name, still lies lowly in its ruins. Andernach on the left bank is a town of some [...] enormous crane close to the river side, [...] [74] whilst the old fashioned structure of the houses, and various towers of queer and irregular shape, prove that the origin of the town dates many centuries back. Julian the Apostate, before being raised to the Imperial dignity, founded seven military stations on the Rhine, of which four are still extant viz.: [N]uys, Bonn, Andernach, and Bingen. Past Andernach, the hills on both sides gradually lessen in height, to our left we saw a small village called Fahr, of which I make mention, because at its southern extremity we observed a large building apparently destroyed by fire, which I was told goes by the name of the "Temple castle", but why it is called so, no one on board could tell me. A small distance further up, a small church is situated with which a romantic legend is connected, and which every German or rather every one who is a lover of German literature, cannot fail to be acquainted with. Tradition says, that Fridolin entered this church to pray for the welfare of his mistress, before he took his master's message to the burning copper furnace,

and thus escaped the doom which had been prepared for him. Follow, the mouth of the river Wied, the park, palace and town of Neuwied, then opposite, Wiessenthurm, near which the French have erected a pyramidal monument to commemorate the passage of the Rhine by General Hoche. On the same spot also the Romans crossed the river, but when, and led by whom, I have not been able to ascertain. The genteel young Englishman, under pretence of looking at my map, entered into conversation with me; he had been in Gibraltar, spoke a little [_]sh, and thus, my wife and myself found [...] [75] the sun disappeared, I hardly ever saw a more beautiful sunset, it vanished behind a dark cloud, the edges of which were tinged with a fiery hue, whilst black and red streaks shot high up into the firmament. It soon got dark, the last object which I distinguished was the smoke of an alum manufactory near Neuwied, the lights from the boat bridge across the river at Coblenz, twinkled at a distance, to our left loomed through the darkness the high rock of Ehrenbrietstein, with its impregnable fortress on the summit, and at seven the Steamer laid alongside the bridge which spans the Moselle. Here we went on shore and took up our quarters in the fine and large Hotel, which faces the river, called the "Three Swiss". We obtained two nice rooms, with a pretty view towards the Rhine, and the Bridge over the same. We took a light supper in the general room below and when my wife was in bed, I remained up till eleven writing my memoranda.

Friday, 17th of October 1851. Both my wife and myself had an excellent night's rest in our comfortable bed, in our nicely furnished room. I arose early, and looking out of the window had a pretty view before me; at my feet the well paved, broad quay, whence the bridge of boats crosses over to the other side; where it debouches, lies the cheerful looking place of Thal-Ehrenbreitstein, (valley of the honored broad rock) in the background, gradually rising hills covered with verdure to the left the frowning fortifications on the steep rock, to [...] ht a little further down, a mountain, a castellated [...] [76] the bank of the river as far as my eye could distinguish; behind them, vine covered hills. We took our usual light German breakfast, and at ten o'clock we drove away to visit the castle of Stolzenfels (the proud rock) at a good hour's distance further up the river on the same side. In the town we crossed two large squares the one of which, with the Royal Palace, where the Prince of Prussia the King's brother, and governor of the Rhenish provinces, resided (since 1871 Emperor of Germany) the other is surrounded by handsome barracks, part of them built on the very rampart which encircles the town. A drawbridge led us into the open country; for a short way we drove through vegetable gardens, then through an avenue formed of fruit, poplar, oaks, horse chestnut and other trees; to our left the Rhine, to our right the vineyards in terraces one over the other, intermingled with many a public house, and extensive caves dug into

the mountains, with a stone wall towards the road in which the famous beer is kept which in those parts of Germany is known under the name of cave beer. When the Stolzenfels came in view, we observed on the opposite side the mouth of the river Lahn, and on each side of the mouth, a small village, lower and upper Lahnstein. We alighted from our carriage at the foot of the rock asses were offered us for riding, but we preferred walking up the commodious ascent, this was however hard work for my poor wife, we rested more than once, and it took us half an hour to reach the castle. The original building was destroyed by the French in the year []89, and the present castle was rebuilt with great taste, and in the [] of the middle ages, by the late King of Prussia Fredc. [...] [77] Of the exterior I am unable to give a description, and for an idea of the same, I refer to the small but faithful engraving which accompanies my map of the Rhine. Of the interior I can only note those objects which were still fresh in my recollection on the evening of the very day, when I hastened to put them to paper. We crossed over a dry fosse on a small wooden bridge, and passed under a gateway, over which were cut into the wall, to the right, the Prussian one headed eagle, the sceptre in its right, the imperial orb in its left claw, to the left the initials "F. W. IV 1843". Leaving on one side a castellated building the walls of which were adorned with stag's antlers, where the king's suite resides when he pays a visit to this, his private property, we entered the inner yard under a second gate, in the middle of which stands three brass monuments, the one a column with a Prussian eagle, which serves for a water pump; on one side the statue of Joan of Arc, on the other that of Siegfried, the hero of the song of "Niebelungen". The castellan now appeared, and professed his willingness to show us all over the place. The walls of the antechamber, where the Royal family and guests assemble before going to dinner, are covered with handsome fresco paintings. They are divided into six compartments, each representing a known historical personage, who is the emblem of each of the six virtues of a true knight, say of justice, valor, love, faith and of two qualities more which I do not recollect. The dining saloon is very beautiful, the floor of inlaid oak, the wainscoting of the same wood, all round the walls stand the armours of knights from the helmet down to the greaves, [...] dining table, oak chairs, and a modern lam [...] [78] an adjoining small room were covered with arms of all kinds, amongst which many curiosities, for instance, the sword of Napoleon found in his travelling carriage after the battle of Waterloo; that of Blucher, of Murat, of Poniatowsky, of John Sobieski, of the Duke of Alba and of Tully, that of the last named is particularly long, quite straight and with an iron hilt, the pistols of Major Schill, the knife and fork of Andrew Hofer, also the drinking horn of Louis 14th. I omitted to say that in the dining room, three shelves are filled with brimmers and glasses of all descriptions, sizes and

shapes; upon one shelf stand such as were in use in the 16th century, the second is dedicated to the seventeenth, and the third is covered with glasses of modern times. There are the Queen's dressing room with a particularly handsome writing desk, a room for her private devotion, for she, a Bavarian princess, professes the Roman Catholic faith, the Royal bed-chamber without the beds, a miserably furnished room for the King's valet-de-chambre, a great many apartments for guests, amongst which two are especially pointed out to the visitor, the one which Alexander of Humboldt occupied for some time, the other in which Queen Victoria and Prince Albert had slept in the summer of 1846. In honor of them their coats of arms are painted upon the windows; many other windows of the castle are also handsomely stained. In other apartments some models are preserved, one of the castle itself, one made of sugar of the Cathedral of Cologne, as it will be when finished, also twelve figures of some composition or other copies of the bronze statues which represent [...] ancestors of the present Royal Bavarian family, and which [...] in the coronation saloon of the Palace in Munich [...] [79] the villages, hills, vineyards etc. so often described; somewhat up the river the castle of Macksburg on the summit of a mountain, it serves as a state prison to the Duke of Nassau, whose territory commences on the opposite bank, whilst on the left side we were still in the Prussian dominion; turning our eye inland it was met by the trees and bushes with their thick foliage which surround the castle. Before leaving Stolzenfels we did not disdain to look at the stables and the apartments for the Royal suite, where a nice little girl showed us round; I culled some flowers in remembrance of this lovely spot; we descended the hill, re-entered our carriage and drove back towards the town, but before reaching it our coachman turned to the left, we passed the fort Constantine, and ascending a considerable height we came to an extensive plain, where the recruits are in the habit of exercising, we drove to its edge, and had now the winding Moselle at our feet, up the river, village follows village, the opposite bank is flat, whilst where we stood it consisted of steep hills. We remained here some time enjoying the extraordinary tranquility of the scene not the slightest noise was heard from the town, there was not a breath of wind, the Moselle was like a mirror, a small boat which crossed over to the other side, left it silvery track in the water's unruffled surface; and except the coachman and us two, no other human being was visible, but a clergyman in his black dress, who lustily strode along the Bank of the river. Descending from this height by another road we passed the [...] and entering the town by another gate [...] [80] just in time for table d'hôte, at which about forty persons sat down. Besides my wife there was but one lady, whom we had already noticed on board the steamer, the others were nearly all officers from the garrison. After dinner I again ordered a carriage

and we now drove over the bridge to the right bank. A winding road leads through numberless gates to the very summit of the rock of Ehrenbreitstein, more than once this road is cut out of the solid rock, battlements tower over battlements, and wheresoever we turned our looks, we saw the rock or the masonry, perforated with large and small holes, destined for guns and muskets. When on the summit a sargeant received us to serve as our guide, of the interior he shewed us but little; I recollect only the bedrooms of the soldiers, which looked clean and comfortable; every man had his own bed and his own towel. On the other hand he had no objection to show us all round the extensive rampart which walls in the whole summit. Turning towards the Rhine we saw the Moselle mixing its dark waters with the clear waves of the Rhine, and for a considerable distance down the river, the differently coloured waters, keep separate and can be distinguished. The bridge over the Moselle is of stone, and dates from the time of the Romans; that over the Rhine, of boats. In the corner formed by the rivers, the fortified town of Coblenz lies, which in a military point of view, has in all times been considered of the greatest importance. The Romans had here a fortified camp, and they called the spot "Confluentia", from the [...] two rivers, which appellation in the course of [...] [81] surrounded by its various fortifications, and Ehrenbreitstein opposite were the two principal bulwarks not only of Prussia, but of all Germany, against French invasion, and so they remained before the annexation of Alsace and part of Lorraine to the German Empire (this I write in 1874). The sargeant told me that, under the reign of Frederic William the third, more than 10 years, say from 1818 to 1828, had been employed to bring these fortifications to their present state of perfection. Cannon shot from Ehrenbreitstein reaches to the fort of Constantine, and Alexander, from them to the fort Francis, on the opposite side of the Moselle and thence again to Ehrenbreitstein. They are situated in a triangle, and coblenz in the middle of them. We now returned through the town, when the coachman called my attention to a handsome pillar, which serves as a pump, with the following inscription "An 1812 mémorable par la campagne contre les Russes sous le prefecturat de Jules Doazan, vu et approuvé par nous, commandant Russe de la ville de Coblenz de le 1^{er} Janvier 1814". This idea of the Russian Commander to chastise the vanity of the French, is pretty and ingenious. He did not overthrow the column which was to perpetuate the conquest of Russia, he merely called the reader's attention to the fact that, in less than two years time the Russian Army was at the gates of France. We passed the Moselle over the bridge and I alighted to have a better view of a pyramidal stone monument, which at the foot of Fort Frances, has been erected [...] before the fort was built, to the honor of the [...] [82] are covered with inscriptions, I copied one of them which says, "Il vainquit dans les champs

de Fleums, sur les bords, de l'Ourt, de la Roche, de la Moselle, á son brave général Marceau". Of another inscription I remember only the last words, which are "Qui que tu sois ami au ennemi de a jeune héros respectes les cendres". Perhaps this last apostrophe saved this monument from the just indignation of the Prussians, which they must have felt when they first entered the then french territory. After having returned to our hotel, my wife and I again sallied forth in order to make a closer inspection of this ancient town. Many of the streets are crooked and narrow, the houses high, gabled, sometimes their walls painted, and now and then one storey protruding over the other, so as to make the narrow streets still narrower. When it grew dark the town was far from being well lighted. We took a light supper in the dining room below, and went to bed rather fatigued, for we had had a hard day's work.

Saturday, 18th of October 1851. Anniversary of the victory at Leipzic. I was up before daylight and before six my wife and I were on board the Steamer, which was to leave immediately, but the fog was so dense that the Capt. did not venture to start. By nine o'clock a few more travellers came on board, but the weather was so raw and cold, that hardly any one ventured on deck, and we all sat in the cabin round a cheering fire. We got under weigh, the Rhine bridge was opened for us, and with a bell ringing we steamed up the river. Of its [_]ks on either side we had but an occasional [...] [83] villages and other objects became visible, whilst the hills were wrapped up in thick clouds, even the Stolzenfels, was shrouded from our view. Towards noon the sun pierced through the clouds and fog, and we had beautiful weather for the remainder of the day. When opposite Boppard, all were on deck; I procured for my wife a comfortable seat, where, well covered up, she remained until we left the steamer. Boppard is a pretty considerable place, the houses are whitewashed, and the roofs covered with slate, which is the Custom all along the Rhine. Hereabouts the river narrows considerably, and this part of the whole trip from Cologne to Mayence, is with justice considered to be the most picturesque. The excellent sight of my wife enabled her to make the observation, that the grapes are here much smaller than the Peruvian ones; whilst on the other hand we could not but admire the great care with which the vineyards are raised in terraces the one over the other; the different properties are divided by low stone walls, and the stones which these rocky hills furnish, serve also to wall in the shore against the inroads of the current. Ruined castles, some in a better, some in a worse state of preservation, generally built on the summit of rocks or mountains, followed each other rapidly. On the right side I noted particularly those of Thurnburg and of Neu-Katten-ellenbogen, for in both; the keep, high and almost intact, stood proudly in the centre, whilst the exterior walls lay in ruins around. Then come on the same side St. Goarshausen, and opposite [...]

of places of some importance. I recollected that [...] [84] and played there some rubbers of whist with other travellers. Now we had to our left the steep rock of "Larley"; on the opposite bank a man was posted, who, at the moment the Steamer passed, blew a horn and fired a pistol. Round the mountains' side rolled the thundering sound, it was re-echoed over and over again, but though it produced a very pretty effect, it fell short of what I had expected. The Rhine is full of Islands, and makes so many turns and windings as to resemble a lake. We passed Oberwesel to our right, opposite the ruin Gustenfels, then Ca[ule], a place peculiar for the irregular shape of its many towers, in the middle of the river lies a small island, upon which a high tower is erected, surrounded by various others of less height; this building dates many centuries back and is called the Pfalz – Pfalz is the word which in the times of Charlemagne, was current in the then German language in the sense of Palace, in German "palast" was always the Emperors' "Pfalz". It was now dinner time, we hurried down and dispatched the meal as quickly as we could, nevertheless we had passed in the short time a number of villages and ruins. The ruin of Sonneck on the left side was still on view; then appeared the well restored Castle of Rheinstein, the property of the Prince of Prussia, and the considerable town of Bingen, on the mouth of the Nahe. The Steamer stopped here to land and take in passengers, and this we had done numberless times ever since we left Cologne, which to mention I thought useless. Somewhat below Bingen, lies in the middle of the river, the "Mice Tower" [...] round building upon a small island; a tradition regarding [...] is current; but though it has been related to [...] [85] not connected with some fable, legend, tradition or interesting historical fact. A stone bridge leads over the Nahe; omnibusses were waiting on the quay of Bingen; close to the same were anchored three vessels with covered sheds on their decks, and wheels on their sides, no doubt water mills; inland of Bingen at a short distance lies the town of Kreutznach, where a hydropathic institution is established. Mrs. Barton stayed here many months, but I have not heard that she derived much benefit from the water cure. In 1844 I was all about here on foot, and also crossed over to Rüdesheim on the right side. The hills decrease in height, the country becomes more level, and the eye penetrates far into the interior over the well cultivated plains. Not far from Rüdesheim rises with a gentle ascent the famous Johannes-Berg, the property of Prince Metternich where the best Rhenish wine, all along the river is produced; the very first quality called Schloß, or Castle Johannesberger, never appears in trade, it grows on the southern slope of the hill, and is kept by the Prince for his private use. Still further up the river is situated Bieberich, the residence of the Duke of Nassau. Here my wife and I landed, and walked on foot to the Railroad Hotel opposite which a large new Hotel was about being built. We visited the

Park behind the Prince's palace, returned, took coffee, I conversed with some Nassau Officers, who told me amongst other things, that the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig had fallen into disuse for some years, and in this manner we whiled away the time pleasantly enough until it got dark, and soon after [...] train, which, though drawn by horses, soon brought [...] [86] of its mineral baths. From the terminus we drove to the Hotel of the Nassau-Hof, and the little we could distinguish of the town pleased us, we observed broad streets and houses built in the modern style.

Sunday, 19th of October 1851. I rose with the sun which promised a fair day, but hardly was it over the horizon when a thick fog overspread the town and the neighbouring country. My wife and I walked to the Catholic church, a new neat looking building of red stone; the façade handsomely sculptured, the two steeples truncated, whether it was the intention to conclude them I cannot say. The interior is plain and prettily adorned with a few paintings and stained glass windows. I was astonished to find here such a large Roman Catholic congregation, especially an unusual number of children. The priest was in the middle of his sermon, but though he spoke German I did not understand a word. When mass was being said, all present responded which I have not noticed in any other Catholic church. On leaving we were glad to observe that the fog had cleared away, and we had now beautiful weather. This church is prettily situated at the top of a handsome wide street with a lawn in the middle, and a row of trees on each side. In our hotel we had a nice breakfast to which we did ample justice. From our window we had before us a large open place, at the end of which a handsome large building the "Kursaal" where during the bathing season, visitors are in the habit of assembling, where concerts, balls etc. are given. On [...] sides of this open place are porticos under which [...] [87] carriage road. Even in the present dull season, the whole had a pretty aspect; in summer when every place is crowded with people, a short stay here must be very delightful. At 12 o'clock an open carriage was at the door. We drove through the town, which though small, may certainly be called handsome. The streets are upon the whole wide, the houses several stories high, their broad façades painted with light colours and adorned with tasteful stucco work. Large hotels, and extensive bathing houses abound; in many houses bills were put up to say that apartments were to be let. In short I could easily understand that this town draws its principal income from strangers and visitors. The barracks, the ministerium, the ducal palace, and especially the palace where the Duchess Dowager resides, are all buildings which give decided proofs of taste and elegance. The mineral springs are led in tubes to the bathing establishment, but in an open place the main spring called the "Kochbrunnen" bubbles out of the ground with great force, and is caught in a reservoir; a shed is built over it.

Its temperature is hot though not boiling; I see by a guide book that its heat is 56° R. Patients rep[] to this spring to drink of the water, and then walk up and down in an adjoining avenue; the same water is used for bathing. We continued our drive out of town, in the direction of the Ducal hunting lodge, called the "Platte" situated on the summit of a gentle ascent. The road was beautifully kept, lined with fruit trees and leading through cornfields; to the right the eye swept over hill and dale, covered with thick forest, now in its autumn [...] a monument which was about being erected [...] [88]

Mr. Edward Deeble who joined me on 1st October 1873 see page 342 Vol. 4, did not return to his duty after the 19th October 1874 owing, as he said, to the bad state of his health and accordingly on 26th of the same month his place was filled by Mr. James Bryson, who, under my dictation will continue to write this my re-modelled diary.

Continuation of Sunday, 19th of October 1851. Before reaching the top of the hill we turned off to the left, drove through the open country and returned by another road, which skirted the town and allowed us an extensive view over a vast plain to our right situated somewhat lower than Wiesbaden. Before entering our hotel we had the "Kursaal" opened to us, the interior is beautifully arranged. The ceiling, partly painted, and partly stuccoed, is sustained by fourteen columns of variegated marble, the walls adorned with pier glasses, and opposite the entrance another similar glass, on each side of which a niche with a statue. From this principal saloon doors lead to apartments of smaller dimensions. Behind this building shady walks extend to a hill not far off, called the "Sonnen-Berg" or sunny mountain, here is also a pretty sheet of water upon which several swans were swimming, and many villas and country houses are scattered about in this neighbourhood. Even in the present unfavourable season my wife was highly pleased with Wiesbaden and its [...] would she have admired it if we could [...] [89] again strolled about the vicinity of the "Kursaal" and when it grew dark we drove to the railroad station, whence a train took us to Frankfort. The darkness prevented my making any particular observation, but of the flatness of the country there can be no doubt. We stopped five times on the road, first at Castel opposite Mayence; the last station before Frankfort is Höchst. In Frankfort we took up our quarters in the "Weidenbusch" and before going to bed we still ventured into the streets, and walked up and down the principal one called the "Zeile" both long and broad.

Monday, 20th of October 1851. After breakfast I hired a cab and told the driver, a rational man, to take us all over and round the town, and to every place which he might consider of interest to a stranger. He first took us to the church of St. Paul which, during the revolutionary year of 1848 served for the sessions of the then German Parliament. This church is built in the form of a rotunda;

in the arrangements and the decorations no alteration had as yet been made, since the last meeting of the Parliament, which in the beginning consisted of more than 600 members, but this number gradually dwindled down. Austria first recalled its deputies. Prussia and other states of the German Confederation followed the example, until at last no more than [...] liberals remained; these finally removed [...] [90] farce, for it was nothing better, was over. Columns of stucco, an excellent imitation of variegated marble sustain the roof of the Church. The pulpit was concealed behind the painting of a huge Austrian Eagle, the organ behind the picture of an allegorical figure representing "Alemania"; beneath the two-headed eagle the place destined for the altar was occupied by two tribunes, the higher one for the president, the lower one for the orator. These were faced by a number of rows of seats, which filled the whole Church, and which in a half circular shape rose amphitheatrically; to the backs of the seats a horizontal piece of wood covered with green cloth, was nailed, and this served as a writing desk for those sitting in the following row. The foremost seats were destined for the ministers of the shortlived or rather never existing German Empire, three passages divided these rows of seats, so as to form, the right, the right centre, the left centre and the left. I observed a seat and desk which were nearly cut to pieces and on enquiry I was told that this had been the seat of the Prince Lichnowsky, who had been murdered in an atrocious manner, and many travellers of his political way of thinking who had visited this church had cut off a splinter to carry it home as a relic. Lichnowsky was a Silecian by birth, and belonged to the anti republican party, a reactionist. He was a good and energetic [...] and when on the tribune he [...] [91] and one day taking a ride in the environs of Frankfort accompanied by an elderly Austrian General a mob fell upon them; he, a young man might have escaped, but in his efforts to save his companion, both fell victims to the popular fury. Of the assassins, several were caught one of them suffered capital punishment, another was condemned to imprisonment for life, and upon the remainder no definite sentence had as yet been passed. Mr. Jonas Mylius, whom I saw in the evening, told me that there was little doubt that persons of high standing had been at the bottom of this barbarous deed. To finish with the church of St. Paul I will only add that the inside walls were decorated with German flags red, black, and gold, colors, which united, were in 1851 strictly prohibited all over Germany. The next visit we paid was to a building of extraordinary antiquity, called the "Römer", (the Roman). We went upstairs; the first apartment which was shown us was a common low room which nobody would ever think of looking into if it were not for the interest felt for it, this being the saloon in which, for many centuries, the Electors of Germany chose their King and Emperor. The apartment to which we were then conducted, the saloon of the

Emperors is large, of an irregular shape and the ceiling somewhat vaulted. From a window of the same, the Emperor was in the habit of showing himself immediately after [...] [92] It is completely bare of furniture, and round the walls hang the pictures of forty six German Emperors, down to Francis II, in full length. On the wall opposite the window a canvass is left blank for the picture of Charlemagne, and above this blank space hang five smaller pictures of an oval shape with the images in half-size of five Emperors, making a total of fifty two. There was likewise one of the Archduke John, Regent of the short-lived empire, but this our cicerone assured us, would shortly be removed.

In our long drive through the town, we were pleased with such parts as were built in the modern style, there are fine broad streets such as the "Zeile", the Quay along the Maine called the "fine view", open places, one of them "Goethe Square" with the colossal bronze Statue of the Poet, a native of Frankfort, many fine buildings, the public library, the jewish hospital, the foundling hospital and various hotels; but on the other hand the old part of the town presents the appearance of the middle ages; here we have the crooked narrow streets almost without any foot pavement, the pointed and gabled houses five or six stories high. The street of the jews – for in this free town of Frankfort the jews, in the same manner as in Rome were obliged for many ages to live in a certain, and in no other quarter of the town – is a true specimen of jewish dirt and filthiness. It is as narrow as a street through which carriages pass can possibly be [...] lined with shops on both sides in many of [...] [93] were loudly vociferating calling the passers by to look at their goods. The river Maine flows so slowly that its current is hardly perceptible, we crossed it over a fine bridge, to the suburb of "Sachsenhausen" or dwelling of the Saxons, on the left or southern bank of the river. To us it looked very melancholy, to which the dull state of the weather may perhaps have contributed. From a small eminence "the mill-hill" one has a fine view of the lower lying town. We drove back through the same to the villa of the banker Bethmann. In the garden, a building is erected purposely for Dannecker's famous statue of Ariadne on the panther; it is known to be a masterpiece, perfect from the head of the Ariadne down to the claws of the panther. The statue stands upon a circular platform which can be turned round, and a rosy light falls upon it through a coloured glass window. In adjoining apartments stand plaster of Paris copies of first rate antiques such as of Laocoon, the Apollo of Belvidere, the originals in the Vatican, of Diana with the Stag, the original in the Louvre and of many others. To the southward the Maine separates Frankfort from the already mentioned suburb of Sachsenhausen whilst to the northward it is encircled by a long avenue or road which is lined by many country houses and gardens of the opulent Frankforters. Into this road several gates lead out of the town; near

one of them the Friedberger, a mon [...] erected by Frederick William II in com [...] [94] French on the 2nd December 1792. It is quite plain, of brass and in the shape of a cube, on the top are placed, made of the same metal, a colossal buckler, a helmet, a club, the head of a panther, and that of a ram. The four sides are covered with inscriptions; one in Latin is of considerable length, the other three in German say respectively as follows: 1st "18th December 1812" (the meaning of this date if I have copied it correctly I am unable to understand) 2nd "Frederick William King of Prussia to the noble Hessians, who combating for the Fatherland, died here victorious. 3rd here died a noble death, and then follow the names. After our long drive I rested a few minutes and then started again on foot in search of my old friend Mr. Jonas Mylius, who lived in the high street, which belongs to the modern part of the town; here in the vicinity stands an antique round tower with a gateway under it, called St. Catherine, it is no doubt a remnant of the old fortification, which has been preserved on account of its antiquity, for as it stands quite isolated, it cannot be of the slightest use. The second time I called upon Mr. Mylius I found him at home, and was received by him in the kindest manner; in the evening he returned my visit, and tried to converse with my wife, he speaking Italian, she Spanish, however it would not do and I was obliged to translate for both. We dined a-la-carte to our complete satisfaction, and then perambula [...], which confirmed us in [...] [95] the old buildings (Page 777–8, Vol. 2, I have said who Mr. Mylius was). Everybody knows that in Frankfort the Deputies of the German Confederacy were continually assembled; its garrison when we were there consisted of Austrian, Prussian, and Bavarian troops jointly.

Tuesday, 21st of October, 1851. We were up as early as half past five, hurried to the railroad station, and when the train started it was still dark. As soon as it grew sufficiently light to distinguish the objects around us, I observed that the country through which we steamed along afforded nothing of interest; it was level and cultivated. Our companions were two young girls from Neufchatel who as French governesses were going by themselves considerable distances, the one to Görlitz in Silesia, the other to Kosel in Prussian Poland. Our third companion was a pleasant French gentleman. 79 years old but robust and agile; he was a wine merchant from Beaume in Burgandy, now travelling to procure orders for his firm, he had served in the French Army under the Republic, knew nearly every country of Europe, and his conversation was very interesting. We first stopped at Friedberg, next Butzlach, and at Langärn, the railroad ceased. Omnibusses were waiting for the travellers; my wife and I, our three fellow passengers and a young German were crammed into one of them, and off went [...] at a fine gallop. The road was beautif [...] [96] first, fruit trees, then, poplars. This same road, the party of the Schuttes had come at

night-time as they afterwards told us, and owing to the darkness, they had passed it with dread and terror, whilst my wife and I were pleased with having a little variety introduced into the monotony of Railway travelling. Mariquita was much interested with the peculiar dress of the peasant women; it consisted of a dark coloured jacket and petticoat, the latter hardly reaching above the knee and standing off from the waist owing to a hoop worn beneath; stockings either blue or brown. At the station of Giesen, a very ancient university, the railroad re-commenced; sufficient time was left us to take some refreshment at the Restaurant. Here the train was waiting. In a second class carriage, for in the north of Germany the second class is so good that there are but few who make use of the first class, we found ourselves together again with the French gentleman, but instead of the two swiss girls we had a Prussian gentleman and his lady for our companions; they appeared to be of high rank, the lady spoke French to perfection. We now passed to our right the town of Giesen, situated on the slope and the summit of a hill, to our left we had the river Lahne. The next railroad station was called Zoller and soon after we left the territory of Hesse Darmstadt and entered the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel. The Country [...] gradually become more picturesque, we had [...] [97] to our left appeared on a hill, like Giesen, the equally ancient University of Marburg. Its old fashioned houses clustered together, some church steeples rising from the middle of them look at a distance quite romantic, but the interior of both towns, Giesen and Marburg, I suspect do not correspond; there will be dirty, crooked narrow streets, high houses, and all the inconveniences of old towns. The dress of the peasant women continued to attract my wife's attention, those whom we saw, wore a particular head-dress which I do not venture to describe; I only know that the color of that of the married women was black, that of the unmarried, scarlet, and broad ribbons of the same color were hanging far down their back, the train stopped at various stations of little importance, which, lately concluded were generally of red-stone and tastefully built. The guard bawled out every time "two minutes" which two minutes detention was generally lengthened to five or six. At two o'clock the sun had gained the mastery, not a cloud remained visible, and we had now a splendid day; the country around us wore a cheerful appearance, all cultivated, sometimes level, sometimes hilly, and village after village succeeds each other rapidly nevertheless the old Frenchman assured me that there was no country in Germany where the inhabitants were ground down more by taxes than [...] said that [...] [98] in making his subjects sensible of the weight of his power. Waburn is the name of a station, called so from one of the Castles of the Elector situated close by. At Güntershausen the railroad divides into two branches, the one goes off to Eisenach and thence to Berlin, the other to Cassel, we followed the latter. This

town became soon visible to our right, to our left the Wilhelmshöhe or hill of William; we crossed the handsome straight and long avenue which connects the town with this beautiful country residence of the elector, and a few minutes later we stopped at the Cassel station, whence we drove in a cab to the hotel called the "King of Prussia" situated in the handsome "Königs' Platz" or Royal square which, of a circular shape is surrounded by fine houses, and not less than six streets lead into it. My wife and I took a walk through the upper part of the town, along the fine wide streets lined by handsome houses high and with broad facades. King's street is the principal one; it ascends a little and leaves three large open places to its left, the first that called of Frederick, with the statue of one of the previous electors in the middle, the present Electors palace, the museum with a handsome portico, and another stately building of red stone occupying one side of it, the second square, nearly as large as the former, is that of William, and the third already in the outskirts of the town has a large lawn in the middle [_] to the right stands the Palace of the Elector's Mother. [...] turned to the left [...] [99] one side forms the boundary of the three named squares, and on the other looks over the large Electoral-garden situated in a kind of hollow or valley. Quite unawares we stumbled upon an immense unfinished Edifice, the colossal walls and columns of which were not raised many feet above the ground. It was commenced by the grandfather of the present Elector, was not, and probably never will be continued for want of funds. It was named the Katten-Burg or castle of the Catti; this famous German tribe, frequently named by Tacitus and other Roman Authors, are supposed to have lived in this neighbourhood and the Hessians, considered themselves their descendants. Still further down we came to another circular place, surrounded by barracks; we then returned to our hotel, my wife tired with the long walk. We supped a-la-carte in the general room, the French gentleman keeping us company, and we soon sought our beds. In the course of our long walk we made the observation that the females both of the higher and lower classes were particularly good looking, also that military men abounded, a proof that only by the aid of the soldiery the Elector could keep up his but too well known despotic system.

Wednesday, 22nd of October 1851. During the early part of the day an uncommonly thick fog covered everything around, as soon as it cleared up I walked to the lower part of the town, and this I found similar to the ancient German [...] Past twelve o'clock we [...] [100] road thither leads from king's street in a straight line up a very gently ascending avenue, a German mile long, to the foot of the height. The enormous statue of Hercules on the top is distinguishable from a very great distance. Immediately after leaving the town very handsome and large houses inhabited by the Austrian, Prussian, and

other ministers, as well as other country houses, with their gardens tastefully laid out, line the road on both sides, further on the houses dwindle into cottages, the pleasure gardens change into kitchen gardens, meadows and cornfields – we passed the villages of Kirch-Ditmoldt and Wallershausen – many fair-headed little children swarmed about, sentries kept watch in their sentry-boxes made of Straw, which in the present cold season are much warmer than wooden ones, and our attention having been called in this manner from one object to another, we arrived at the foot of the height. A short way up, the avenue is fronted by the Electoral palace and above the same, upon the summit by the mass of blocks of stones, on the top of which the colossal Hercules towers. Turning a little to the left we drove up a zig-zag road through a beautiful pine wood, until we stopped at the gate of a castle called that of the lions. We passed the moat over a drawbridge then under two gates until we found ourselves in the inner yard. The number of the year 1495 was visible, cut deep into the stones, and the whole had such a medieval appearance that I verily [...] many centuries back [...] [101] found that it had been built not later than towards the end of last century by that elector, who if I mistake not hired out his soldiers to the English Government in their war against their American colonies, who in later times was chased out of his dominions by the French Armies and who, by placing, at the time of his expulsion, his fortune into the hands of an honest jew (unknown) in Frankfort, called Rothschild laid unwittingly the foundation of the first mercantile establishment on the globe. The first apartment to which our guide took us, was filled with all descriptions of armours and weapons, defensive and offensive from the time of the middle ages. Though I have seen such collections over and over again, they are always of great interest to me. In the centre of the apartment stood a horse made of wood, all clad in mail, upon it a knight in full armour, the same which was worn by the renowned Maurice of Saxony also the horse's mail was that of his war horse. Amongst the other suits of armour, that used by the count Pappenheim, that of the Countess Amalia of Hesse, that of the great Landgrave, are particularly worth noticing. Here are cuirasses of the Crusaders, with the red cross fastened to them, all kinds of weapons also clubs (Morgen Sterne) flails which date from the thirty years war, flags and standards from the same period, as well as from the seven years war; in short this room contains [...] dinary collection of curiosities remarkable [...] [102] lustrous persons whose property they had once been. Next we were shown to a chapel fitted up like a Roman Catholic one, for it must not be forgotten that we are supposed to be in a Castle built in the year 1495 when Luther was only twelve years of age. Behind the high altar are deposited the remains of the builder, William I grandfather of the present elector. During the time that Jerome, King of Westphalia resided in

Cassel, mass was sometimes celebrated in this Chapel, also occasionally during the latter years of the reign of the late Elector, who as our guide told us, seduced by a French Mistress had abandoned the true faith and had relapsed into the Roman Superstition. In the first story a long suite of rooms was thrown open to us; they were uncommonly low and contained numberless objects of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries tapestry, chairs, bedsteads, tables, curtains, toilets, boxes for hair-powder etc. etc.; there was hardly a single thing which, to believe the guide was not centuries old; such an embroidery was the needle work of such a high-born lady, such a one of a countess, such a one of a noble nun, and so forth. A black suit of armour was pointed out to us which on occasion of the Elector's funerals was in the habit of being worn by one of the mourners, and regarding it the tradition was current that whosoever wore it would, without fail, die in course of the ensuing year, and thus it actually happened at the funeral of William I; within four weeks the individual who had ventured to put on [...] fatal armour was a corpse. Several [...] [103] by Jerome had a more modern appearance, the chairs being covered with crimson velvet and the bed curtains made of a similar texture. In the second story a handsome lofty and circular room is occasionally made use of by the present elector when residing in his neighbouring Palace, a round table stands in the middle, the walls are covered with paintings of knights in full armour, and shelves round the same are filled with large glasses. Here stands a pretty model of the mountain and castle called the "Schaumburg", which to me as a Holsteiner was of more than usual interest. From this castle the four Counts of Holstein, Adolphus the 1st, 2nd, IIIrd and IVth drew their origin. Schaumburg is a corruption of Schauenburg which means a castle affording an extensive view. The said count's coat of arms, a nettle leaf, is likewise derived from this mountain it having originally been covered with nettles. This castle of Schaumburg situated within the Electorate, the present elector has made a present of to his wife a woman, whom slander says he bought from a Prussian officer and whom he has married in morganatic Wedlock, that is to say, their children are legitimate but cannot succeed their father on the throne. The next in succession is a relation of the present elector married to a Russian Princess, and considered to have some right to the Danish throne after the extinction of [...] which in 1851 reigned over Denmark [...] [104] our carriage and continued the zig-zag road to the summit of the height where the giant's castle stands, built by Charles, the great grandfather of the present Elector. This colossal edifice is not of the slightest use; it serves only as a proof for what unprofitable purposes an absolute sovereign can squander away the revenues of his country. Stones of gigantic dimensions, piled upon, and cemented to each other form the outer wall. The inner court is of an octagon shape an arched passage runs round it – this court

is not covered over, and a flight of stairs of similar large blocks leads to the top of the wall. The passage round which is a facsimile of the lower one, thence the stairs continue to an extensive platform; upon this a square tower of considerable height is erected, and on its very top stands the copper statue of a Hercules. He rests his right hand upon his hip, with his left he lifts up his club; his height is thirty-one feet, the breadth of his back eight. A winding stair-case ascends the inside of the tower and of the statue up to the club, which is likewise hollow and in which it is said there is room for eight persons. From a window placed in the club the view must be very extensive over the surrounding level country; even where we stood upon the platform considerably lower we could see far and wide, and on a clear day the Brocken can be distinguished from here. Turning our eye towards Cassel we saw this town before us at a short distance [...] avenue leading to it in a line straight as [...] [105] between which and the castle where we stood, three flights of stairs descend with two intervening ponds, when the waterworks are let loose a volume of water rushes down the stairs and fills the ponds, the most splendid cascades are formed, and fountains, which I was assured rise higher into the air than those of St. Cloud and Versailles. During the summer, these water-works play every Sunday and Wednesday but not later in the year than the month of September. On being asked whether we should like to see some of them, I of course answered in the affirmative, we placed ourselves on a spot assigned to us, and numerous jets of water spouting out from as many tubes crossed each other in various directions; they were however so very thin that this exhibition was not worth anything and I regretted the ten groschen or a little more than an English shilling which I had to pay. We had still to view an aqueduct whence the water when let loose precipitates itself into a reservoir from a height of more than 191 feet. Also the Electoral palace built in the form of a crescent, the concave side towards the Hercules the convex towards Cassel; it consists of the main body and two wings connected by galleries; close by are the apartments for the Electors suites, his stables and other buildings, amongst which an hotel, where we took some refreshment and then returned to the town. After dinner we walked about a good deal [...] did not wish my wife to leave Cassel [...] [106] also see the old streets and houses. Last year Austrian, Prussian and Bavarian troops were quartered in the capital and the country, thus inflicting condign chastisement on the people for their late, as it was termed, undutiful behaviour towards their lord and master.

Tuesday, 23rd of October 1851. It was a rainy morning. A cab took us to the railroad station and at half past nine the train started. The country around us was level. At ten we passed near "Grevenstein", apparently a place of some importance and of considerable antiquity; ten minutes later we reached

Hof-Geismar and at half past ten, Hümme. Here we were delayed some time, and had to change the train. An officer and a lady took their seats in the same carriage with us; they were a wonderfully loving pair, at all events our presence did not prevent their exchanging tender kisses. Trendelburg is prettily situated on the side of a hill; its picturesque appearance is much enhanced by an old Tower. A bridge of three arches spans here the small river Diemel, the railroad passes over it, and continues for some time following the course of the river, which flows to the left, whilst to the right, steep hills arise; the formation of the road shows that masses of rock must have been blown away to make room for it. Having passed Hilmershausen we reached Carlshafen at 11 1/2 O'Clock. We had to walk a short distance through the town, and went on board a small steamer which had only waited for us [...] luggage to get under weigh [...] [107] I, conversed with them pleasantly and obtained from them various information regarding the country on both sides of the river Weser down which we were now steaming. There were an elderly gentleman, a member of the Municipality of Hameln, and one of the Directors of the Steam Company, a merchant from Bremen, a Physician Burchard from Hanover, and a young married couple from Bremen, who having completed their marriage trip were turning homewards. The Weser though but seldom visited by tourists, is certainly worth their attention. It is exactly the Rhine in miniature and the hills which border it, not vine clad, are thickly covered with trees and bushes. Here as well as there villages and towns follow each other at short distances; to mention all their name would be superfluous, the green fields extending between them were covered with cackling geese and grazing horned cattle. To our left came in sight the Castle of Herstellen situated on the summit of a hill; it has been restored and is now the property of a private gentleman, and I should suppose that of its original structure not much can remain, for it is known that so far back as the year 797; when it was called Herestal (des Herrn Stall, the Lords stable) Charlemagne held here a splendid court when he received Ambassadors from Hungary and other distant countries. Further on, on the same side we distinguished a hill with a white building on its summit; this I was told belongs [...] formerly Abbey of Corvey, also Twistenbu [...] [108] The Weser forms the boundary between the Prussian territory to the right and the Brunswick to the left. At 12 1/4 we stopped at Höxter, the most important town which we had passed hitherto. A stone bridge is built here over the Weser and to be able to pass under it the steamer had of course to lower its funnel. An avenue leads from Höxter to Corvey, now the property of Prince Hohenlohe Schillings-Fürst, who at the same time is its Abbot and Prince of Ratibor in Silesia. We clearly distinguished the various buildings which form a square yard, a pointed steeple over its entrance gate, and also the two church steeples.

Corvey was in the middle ages one of the abbeys of most importance in Germany and one of the seats of the greatest monkish learning; from here went forth Ancharius the Apostle of the North, Gregory V the pope who who first introduced the celibacy of the clergy had been a monk in this convent, and here also were discovered, about three centuries and a half ago, by the treasurer of the Pope Leo X the first five books of Tacitus' annals in manuscript. Up the river laden vessels are towed, if small by men, if larger, by horses, which are harnessed to ropes fastened to the vessel, and which slowly walking along the banks pull with all their might. Holzminden on the right is a remarkably large village and in its vicinity many people were busily employed quarrying red stone out of the hill. A little further down, a straight line drawn to the N. West points to Dettmold and thence to the [] of Teutoburg where Herrmann defeated the [. . .] [109] monument in the middle of the Forest at the expense of the whole German Nation. I believe that the pedestal is finished but I much doubt that ever anything more will be done to it. Remains of a Roman encampment are still distinguishable in the forest at the present day. The cold now drove my wife below into the pretty cabin; I soon followed her, and we took some tea and a beefsteak, the best I think I had ever eaten. The ruin of the castle of Polle destroyed during the thirty years war, and situated as usual on the summit of a hill, is according to the guide book the prettiest spot on the banks of the Weser, and I must confess that I fully agree. A short distance farther down, the road along the river is cut through the solid rock which in black masses rises to a considerable height, a rivulet which rushes down puts a mill in motion and all this taken together forms a picturesque scenery. Henceforward the beauties of the banks of the Weser gradually diminish, the hills recede and in the same proportion level land and meadows extend on both sides. At Bodenwerder the native place of Münchhausen the famous story-teller, a bridge of boats crosses the river, it was opened for the steamer to pass through. In the castle of Schulenburg-Strelan, near the village of Strelan, various horse-tails of Turkish pashas are preserved, for one of the predecessors of the present owner, when [] the service of the Republic of Venice conquered the island [. . .] when the said insignia fell [. . .] [110] cold that all of us took refuge in the cabin, we arrived at Hameln on the right side when it was quite dark; the Custom House officer treated us very graciously, and my wife and I took up our quarters for the night in the inn called the "sun" at a considerable distance from the landing place. We supped in the general room where we met of our fellow passengers Dr. Burchard and the new married couple, with whom I kept up an agreeable and lively conversation, I was told amongst other things that though at the present moment the waters of the Weser were uncommonly high, this river is sometimes so shallow that the Steamers graze the bottom and

even stick fast, when they can only be got off again with trouble and difficulty. To prevent this shallowness from increasing, at some distance from each other low and short walls made of wicker-work are built into the river in a slanting direction from both sides; the water rushes through but the mud and sand adheres and thus the bed of the river becomes gradually narrower but at all events its depth in the middle does not decrease even if it should not increase. Hameln is a strong fortress belonging to Prussia. A strange tradition is here current regarding the renowned rat-catcher of which I will give two versions, the one which was related to me on the spot, the other which I have read somewhere. Many years back a rat-catcher appeared in the streets of Hameln, the children ran after him laughing thooting; he, annoyed, struck one of the children; [...] turned out to be the burgomaster's [...] [111] was released, he played on a drum such an alluring tune that all the children ran after him. He marched out of town to a hill called the seven mountains or Sieben-Gebirge the hill opened and swallowed up the rat-catcher and all the children, none of whom ever reappeared, since that time a law was enacted that in the street through which the wizard and the children walked out, no fife should ever be played or drum beaten, and this law is still in force. The other version says on the 26th August 1284 a wizard appeared in Hameln, and compromised himself to the magistracy to clear the town of an immense quantity of rats, which it was infested with, he then played a pretty tune on his flute, not a single rat remained in its hole, they flocked round him and he walked into the Weser whither they followed and all were drowned. But now the magistrates refused to pay him the stipulated reward; he then played another tune, and all the children followed him as the rats had done before, he directed his steps to the Koppel hill which opened and all were buried in the bowels of the earth, except one boy, who had lagged behind, and remained to tell the tale. After some time the children reappeared in Transylvania or in German Siebenbürgen. The truth of the matter appears to have been, that to escape from the many feuds which rendered their country unsafe, a number of Hameln people emigrated in those times to Transylvania.

[...] 24th of October 1851. It was again a [...] [112] before the steamer was ready to walk about a little. The town is old and ugly, but some pretty walks run round it, and the suspension bridge over the Weser is a fine structure. The banks on both sides are similar to those we had passed on the previous afternoon. To the right, somewhat inland lie two mountains close to each other, hardly distinguishable by me a castle on the summit of each, the one the "Toggenburg" the other the "Schaumburg". There were but two passengers on board besides ourselves, one, a melancholy lady who left us at Rinteln where a stone bridge spans the river, the other a gentleman who bade us good bye

at Reme, a bathing place on the left side a short distance off. Here again a handsome massive bridge is built across over which passes the railroad from Hamburg to Cologne. Suddenly the hills which for some time had been in the background again draw near close to the water's edge; to the right the Margaret berg with a village at its foot; to the left Jacobs-berg whence a range of hills and mountains extends as far as the Rhine. These two mountains well known in the North of Germany form the Porta Westphalica. Here the hilly country ceases, mountains were no more to be seen and henceforward, as far as the Elbe, stretch the flat uninteresting plains of Northern Germany. Preussisch-Minden is a strong fortress; the steamer stopped at a small island in the river, where we went on shore, our luggage was slightly examined, I ordered a carriage and we drove over [...] to the railroad station outside the town [...] [113] again our patience was sadly tried, this is the station where a line branches off to Bremen from the trunk road between Cologne and Hamburg. In Bremen we took up our quarters in the hotel "City of Frankfurt"; two rooms were placed at our disposal both looking towards an open place that of the Cathedral.

Saturday, 25th of October 1851. A fair was being held in the square before our windows, it was filled with booths, whirligigs and other structures usual in Germany on similar occasions, great was the crowd of people, amongst them Peasants and Peasant women from the environs; with the costumes of the latter, of various descriptions, sometimes really strange, my wife was much amused. I went out to see Mr. Theodore Kock whose father had died since my last visit in 1845 and who had succeeded him in his business as wholesale and retail iron-monger; the old house at the corner of the Brill had been much altered and I was quite astonished at the comfortable drawing-room, upstairs, to which he took me. After a few minutes his young wife to whom he had been recently married, made her appearance; she was really handsome, extremely lively, and made herself very agreeable. After a visit which I should have wished to prolong I returned to the hotel, and drove with my wife to the house of Theodore's Mother, old Mrs. Kock who lived a little outside of town. She, the sister of Mr. Von Lotten, gave [...] most hearty welcome and with the help of [...] [114] From here the carriage took us to young Kocks and his wife and there again I had to work hard as interpreter, which of course is always the case at our visits. The third call was upon Miss Jane Schutte a very amiable, good looking lady past the prime of life and, alas! extremely deaf; her elder sister married to the captain of a merchant vessel who generally lives in the Port called Bremer-Hafen was with her on a visit, she is a good kind of woman. The weather being mild for the season, we persuaded the two ladies to accompany us on our drive, the coachman took us all round the town; the walls which once surrounded it, are razed to the ground and their places occupied by avenues and walks which

are tastefully laid out and lined by rows of handsome modern houses. Many small bridges span the fosse which still exists. Since I had last been in Bremen the town had improved considerably and was still improving. The population also had increased. The interior however had quite an antique appearance, narrow tortuous streets, hardly any foot pavement, and high houses – I counted nine stories in one – with strangely shaped gables. The Weser divides the town into two parts, of which that on the right side is the largest and the most ancient. Large vessels cannot come up further than the port. On our return to the hotel we dined; immediately after dinner Theodore Kock and his wife were at the door with a carriage: they took us to a box in the theatre where Mozart's opera of Don Juan was performed. I was well pleased th [...] not think that the singers excelled in their [...] [115] where the Bremen people, especially during fair time, are in the habit of assembling in the evening. It is a handsome building situated in the avenue which encircles the town. The dining room in the first story is a splendid saloon, it was magnificently lighted, and a band of music was playing. A great many well-dressed people were present, each party by themselves round a separate table, taking their supper. Mr. Kock had reserved one for us at the upper end, and we regaled ourselves with oysters and champagne of which Mrs. Kock and myself partook I suppose more than we ought to have done; at least we became very merry and talked a great deal of sense and nonsense.

It was late when we reached our hotel and we went to bed much pleased with the reception which we had met with in Bremen.

Sunday, 26th of October 1851. I was up early in the morning, but with a bad headache the consequence of last night's imprudence. In order to get rid of it I walked twice all round the old town of Bremen, through the fine avenues which encompass it from bank to bank. A monument is erected here to the memory of the great astronomer Olbers, a native of Bremen, who had also practised here as a first-rate physician; his death had taken place a few years back. After our breakfast of which I partook but sparingly, the two Misses Schutte called upon us; when they had gone I went to see Mrs. Rodewald, who lived in the [...] the mother of Rodewald of Lima to whom I had [...] [116] instead of inquiring of me how her son was getting on, she kept up the conversation talking continually of political convulsions, and gave me clearly to understand, that she, like her son, was a decided aristocrat, and a thorough hater of all democracy. It is true that Bremen is divided by the Weser as said above, but only now I observed that a small island lies in the middle, which breaks the bridge into two halves and which is called the "Theerhof" (tar-yard) and the "Werder" (islet). We dined at old Mrs. Kocks, where besides Th. Kock and wife, her niece a little girl called Maria and her daughter Julia with

her husband Mr. Schneider, a tobacco merchant, both in the highest degree insignificant, sat down. Mrs. Th. Kock was at first very poorly, and champagne was not touched by any one; the dinner was plain, but good. Gradually we all got round again and spent a pleasant day. After dinner we went out together to purchase a warm cloak for my wife, which shows that shops were open in Bremen even on a Sunday afternoon, a light supper at Th. Kocks closed the day, his lady played the piano and sang but it would have been quite as well for her musical reputation if she had not attempted it; in truth she did not gain in my estimation on nearer acquaintance.

Monday, 27th of October 1851. We were called before four. At five when we reached the Railroad station it was pitch-dark. It rained when the day broke and continued raining all day long; this, added to the uniform appearance of the level plain [...] which our road lay, rendered the journey very [...] [117] was being dug, in others that buck-wheat was growing both proofs of the sterility of the soil. At half past ten we were in Hanover, the rain poured down in torrents which compelled us to remain within doors, we partook of a good breakfast, my wife lay down on the sofa, I whiling away the time reading German Newspapers until one, when the train started again. At about seven we reached Haarbürg on the left bank of the Elbe opposite Hamburg; with our luggage we went on board a small Steamer, and remaining in the Cabin we saw nothing of the fine scenery which Hamburg, Altona, and the beautiful villas further down the river afford. In about an hour's time we stopped at the landing place in the suburb St. Pauli, a cab was at hand and without any detention at the gate – for Hamburg was a free town in the fullest extent of the word – we entered this great emporium of German commerce. The first impression which it made upon my wife was a gloomy one, for we had to drive through the old part near the river, which had escaped the great fire of May 1842 which, as everybody knows, destroyed one third of the town. Though the narrow streets with their high houses were lighted with gas, its rays could hardly pierce the rainy and foggy atmosphere; but when we came to where the fire had commenced its ravages, the appearance was quite different – the streets were wider, the houses not so high [...] the lights seemed to burn more cheerfully, [...] [118] out towards the street was assigned to us. C. W. Schutte, his wife and daughters had gone to pay a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Schutte; being sent for they immediately came. Mr. Schutte told me that a dispute had arisen between his brother and Hesse of Altona because both insisted upon forwarding the goods to our consignment upon which Hesse would have to make advances, and he was uncertain how this could be arranged. A note of Sales effected in Arequipa of goods per “Manuel Federico” appeared to me to leave but a poor result. We remained up conversing till a late hour.

Tuesday, 28th of October 1851. My wife on looking out of the window was much struck, as in fact every stranger must be, with the beautiful view before her. The small river Alster which flowing through the town finds its way to the Elbe, forms here a large square sheet of water, enlivened by many swans, boats, and a few small vessels. Round this sheet of water run three streets of which every house might be called a palace. The hotel d'Europe is situated in that which bounds it to the Eastward, whilst that to the south by far the widest has between the street and the Alster a long promenade formed of various rows of trees and this when the weather is at all fine is usually crowded with people. This promenade is called the Jungfernstieg (Virgins walk) and is well known to all strangers as well as its small pavillion or Coffee house, never empty from morning [...] night. Opposite these avenues, to the northward, th [...] [119] rampart, but which is now laid out in walks, flower-beds and grass plots. Through a gap in the rampart the Alster flows in from another sheet of water still more extensive than the inner one, and is spanned by a bridge, upon which stands a windmill, all contributing to the general pretty appearance of the whole. The weather was already cold enough to allow the fires being lighted in the Stoves. After breakfast I called upon my relation Mr. Charles Willink, who introduced me to his partner Mr. Schön. Their counting house is in the street which encircles the splendid church of St. Nicholas, this, totally destroyed by the fire, was about being re-built from its very foundation. In its neighbourhood stands the exchange, a really fine building, which escaped unscathed during the conflagration, owing to the extraordinary efforts of the Firemen though everything round it was burned down. In my opinion it is built much more to the purpose than the new London Exchange which is open in the middle so that when it rains the merchants assembled, are exposed to the wet, whilst the Hamburg Exchange is covered over with a glass roof, beneath which the merchants meet. At the recommendation of Mr. Willink I went to a certain Mrs. Rücker a lady who received a few young girls for education in the house. I had a long conversation and was much pleased with her. Having given Mr. Schutte an account of my interview with [...] we determined upon placing Conradina [...] [120] various calls; upon Mrs. D. Schutte, Mrs. Ch. Willink and my cousin Mrs. Dr. Kramer, by all of whom I was received in a very friendly manner. Our whole party went at 4 o'clock to dinner at table d'hôte; there were about sixty mostly gentlemen and a few ladies; in the summer season the number is usually ninety to a hundred. The dinner was very good, I merely objected to its lasting so long, from 4 to 5 1/2, as soon as it was over I drove in an omnibus to the residence of my old and good friend Henry Sieveking of Altona; eight omnibuses passed the hotel every hour coming from and as many going to the very last extremity of Altona, the fare being no more than four shillings

currency, hardly two thirds of a Peruvian rial. At Sievekings I found besides himself, wife and family his brother-in-law Edward, and my two cousins from London Frances and Diederich. My wife and I finished the day with a visit at the Kramers. She was much pleased with their daughter Maria and their adopted child Louisa Hintze, but she would not believe me when I assured her that my cousin Mrs. Kramer had been looked upon as a great beauty when a young girl. Her husband the Docter was as prosy and pompous as always.

From Wednesday, 29th of October to Saturday, 1st of November 1851. We now commenced a more regular life, for our travelling about, was over and we intended remaining in Hamburg, more or less two months. We had three separate bedrooms and a [] room for the whole party, of this however my wife [...] [121] heat of the stove without which the Schuttes thought they could not live in this cold climate. We breakfasted late so that we could not go to work till after ten which was a great annoyance to me. At the time, our business did not wear a favourable aspect, Estill had written, informing us that he had been travelling about in the manufacturing districts, but to no purpose; shipments from France to Arequipa were leaving but small profits and of German goods we were as yet receiving very few. I thought a great deal on the matter and anticipating a poor result of our business, was naturally in low spirits. One day Schutte drove out with me to Altona, he called upon Hesse with whom he had a long and friendly talk, but about the dispute relative to the forwarding of Goods nothing was settled. Young Emil Duval, Auregan's nephew whom Schutte had engaged as clerk for the Lima House, arrived from Paris, the other clerk was Pinckernelli a relation of the Hamburg shipbrother of the same name; both were to leave by the first vessel for Callao. I myself visited in Altona the friends and acquaintances of my younger days, and was received by them all with the greatest cordiality. I saw old Mrs. Sieveking – half blind; to me, as kind and motherly as ever, her daughter Ernestine and son-in-law Lucas Willink and their daughters Caroline, and Sophia married to Löhmann. The families of Knaver, Semper and Elmenhorst, seemed to [...] ad to see me as I was to see them. Mrs. Emil [...] [122] over old times, and our conversation was always of the most confidential character. Semper never lost his caustic humour his business was vastly increasing, and his fine family quickly growing up, Elizabeth the eldest daughter, of a rather dark complexion, was a nice girl. Elmenhorst my old fellow clerk, though become a little deaf always the same, a joke was never wanting; his wife, the once beautiful Constance. Hayne was still very good-looking and in her demeanour quite the lady. In Hamburg my wife and I also received and paid visits; it was a continual exchange of civilities; and amongst others we called upon the Gänsle's whom we had seen in Paris; Mrs. G. née Knaver was certainly very clever, but there was a something in her character

which I did not like; for a woman, she affected too decided an independence, a superiority over the usual social conventionalities. On Thursday our whole party together with Duval dined at D. Schutte's; he lived not far from the hotel in Ferdinand Street in a very genteel and pretty quarter of the town, which was completely rebuilt after the fire. Though Mrs. D. Schutte was certainly very agreeable, and her husband did his best to follow his wife's example, yet as our number was small, besides being intimately acquainted with each other, few topics of interest presented themselves on which converse; in fact the time passed away heavily and I was glad when the hour came for us to retire. On Saturday we were invited to a large dinner-party at Henry Sieveking's. Schutte and his [...] refused; Mariquita, Conradina, Amalia and I took [...] [123] As our way led us through a great part of Hamburg and through Altona from one end to the other, this seems to me a good opportunity to give a short account of the two places. Hamburg – which means the castle of Ham – was founded by Charlemagne in the beginning of the ninth century; the village of Ham still exists in the immediate vicinity. One of the first Christian Churches in the north of Germany was erected here, but more than once the town was destroyed, and the christians massacred by the neighbouring pagans. As long as Catholicism prevailed, Hamburg stood always in ecclesiastical matters under the dominion of the Archbishop of Bremen and as a member of the Hanseatic league it was subordinate to Lübeck, the metropolis of the Hanse. In later years the trade of Hamburg has however far outstripped that of Bremen and Lübeck; these three places are still called the three Hanseatic towns. Jointly with Frankfort on the Maine they were in 1851 the four free towns of the German Empire, at the present moment 1874 when I remodel the old diary, all is changed. Hamburg, Bremen and Lübeck still believe themselves to be free, they have been allowed to preserve their old constitutions, but form part of the North German Confederacy and in diplomatic and military matters are subject to the Prussian Supremacy. Frankfort was incorporated with Prussia after the war of 1866. Hamburg also lost its liberty, but for a short time only, during Napoleon's [...] much did it suffer under the French yoke an [...] [124] [...] the Russians under Tettenborn; in 1813 it again fell into the hands of the French, commanded by the unrelenting Davoust, who, of all the French Marshals was the last to hoist the white flag, after the Paris peace of 1814.

Hamburg is still surrounded by ramparts, and Davoust by raising new fortifications knew well how to make a good use of them against the Russian army, which blockaded the town in the winter 1813/1814. At present they are much lowered and covered with handsome walks and avenues. The gloomy vaulted gates of solid masonry which I remember from my childhood have been razed to the ground, and elegant iron gateways which would not resist a hostile

attack, have taken their place; a deep wide fosse still encircles the ramparts and over it at each gate a broad solid bridge leads into the country. Hamburg was divided into the old and new town. The old, the most respectable, more or less to the south east, was and still is intersected by numberless canals, over which many small bridges lead, so that the launches or lighters, into which the vessels lying in the river discharge their merchandize, take it through these canals to the very stores of the merchants. The ground in this part is so swampy that all the houses are built upon enormous piles driven into it. Here lived and partly still live the rich merchants in their old fashioned, high and gabled houses, which to me have a venerable appearance. Some streets close to the river, lie so low, that now and then [] a North-West wind blowing for some time, [. . .] [125] many of whom live in Cellars underground must get away as fast as they can to save their lives. This mishap is always announced by firing of guns. The new town lies on higher ground to the westward, here are no canals, and those who inhabit that part, are upon the whole, of the lower class, here are entire and long streets, occupied exclusively by Jews, others by females of easy virtue. But since the great fire, when as already said, about one third was burnt down in the direction from Southwest to Northeast some change has taken place, and the Northeastern quarter is now that where the finest streets are built, and which can vie in beauty with any other town in Europe, many merchants have at present their dwelling houses here and their offices in other quarters of the town. Two considerable suburbs extend from the town, outside the gates; that of St. Pauli westward; that of St. George eastward and thence still further to the east as well as to the North the country is clotted with villages and the prettiest country houses imaginable, each surrounded by a garden or park of smaller or larger dimensions. Those which stand along the river Alster are preferred on account of the fine view before them. The suburb of St. Pauli stretches hardly a mile long to the very gates of Altona. One street thither runs on the high bank close to the river's side, and hence you see the hundreds of vessels, which [. . .] the port; only in London and Liverpool I have [. . .] [126] ago was a mere village inhabited by fishermen; it was burned down in 1713 (in 1874 its population numbers 80,000 souls) by the Swedish General Steenbock and since then has risen to its present importance, which it owes no doubt in a great measure to the vicinity of Hamburg, for the Altona merchants go to the Hamburg Exchange and make use of the Hamburg Bank as if it were an establishment of their own; thus also in all foreign countries, not the slightest difference is made between bills on Altona or Hamburg. The greater part of Altona may really be called ugly; the houses old-fashioned, not even large or high; but a notable exception is the street Palmaille, which of considerable length, has in the middle, a splendid avenue of six rows of lime and horse

chestnut trees, and on its southern side, the houses are built with particular elegance, each of them has a garden behind and from the back-windows a view over the Elbe which here, including the islands in it, is from four to five miles broad. At the end of the Palmaille stands a handsome building, the terminus of the Kiel Railway, and following this street in a straight direction westward you come to the picturesque church of the village of Ottensen; here the Duke of Brunswick mortally wounded at the battle of Jena 14th Octr. 1806 died in an inn whither he was carried, and in the Cemetery under a lime tree lie buried the great poet Klopstock and his wife [_] to whose memory a small marble monument [...] [127] village of Blankenese a road runs along the high hills which form the bank of the river and along the same you see Villas with their surrounding parks which nowhere can be surpassed in beauty. That in Blankenese which belonged to Mr. Fritz Baur, the first merchant of Altona, and the pleasure grounds of which cover the sides and summits of three or four hills, is mentioned in every guide book as particularly worth the stranger's attention.

This being the first time that my wife accompanied me to a formal Hamburg or Altona dinner party, I will give here a more than usual detailed account of it. After having taken off hats, shawls etc. in a room below we were shown upstairs by a male servant. My wife was rather nervous, but soon recovered herself, when she observed the great kindness which was shown to her by all. Mr. Sieveking received us at the drawing room door and conducted her to where his wife and all the other ladies were sitting. The whole company was already assembled, in such and similar occasions great care is always taken that there be as many gentlemen as ladies. We were the following; Old Mr. Frederick Baur with his only unmarried daughter Augusta. Mr. and Mrs. George Knaur, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Reincke both highly intellectual – the husband was invariably chosen to represent the Altona interest in every diet which might be convened in the Duchies, even in [_]hagen – Lucas Willink and his daughter Caroline [...] [128] her ailing mother; Otho Reincke always serious, say melancholy (poor fellow! since then he has committed suicide), Emil Duval, Frances and Diederich Willink from London, William Knaur, an agreeable young man; a Mr. Sieveking from Hamburg, who had served as physician in the Schleswig-Holstein army; our party four in number; Sieveking; his wife, his son Henry and daughter Theresa and two more whom I do not recollect, in all twenty four.

When a servant had announced that dinner was on the table, Sieveking bowed to the gentlemen, and conducted my wife, in whose honor the whole party was given, to the dining saloon. Mr. Baur followed, rich in years, titles and money; he of course took Mrs. Sieveking; I Mrs. Knaur, but was requested to place myself not far from my wife in order to serve as interpreter. Sieveking with

a little spanish he remembered from the few lessons he had taken in London more than a quarter of a century back, managed better than I had expected. The Saloon was prettily furnished and the dinner sumptuous, the earthenware, glass, and china all in style. In fact the Hamburg and Altona People are famed all over Germany for their good living, it is even thrown into their teeth that they think far too much of eating and drinking. Every gentleman had a bottle of Claret standing before him, and champagne, hock, port, sherry, Madeira, and malaga were handed round by the servants; it is not the custom to drink wine with [...] other as it was formerly the habit in England. [...] [129] the good cheer consists of, but then they are taken away and carved by a servant on a side table, which being done the servants three or four in number, male and female present the different plates to the guests, commencing of course with her or him who for the day is looked upon as the most important member of the Company. At Sievekings it was my wife. During the dinner the conversation is seldom general and it is the bounden duty of each gentleman to keep up a pleasant and lively talk with his partner. All rise together, and retire to the drawing-room where they say to each other, "a blessed meal" and remain standing for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour in small groups taking coffee; the gentlemen gradually disappear one by one to the smoking room, I remained as long as I possibly could, but at last I had also to make my exit, in order not to be the only one amongst a dozen of ladies. Whilst we were absent my wife told me afterwards that she had felt quite forlorn, and she rejoiced when we all returned. Theodore Reincke then also ventured to address her, making himself understood as well as he could with a little broken Portuguese, the remnant of what he had learned when a clerk in Oporto. To while away the time my wife played a game of chess with Frances Willink, and lost it, I came off victorious; whist-tables were formed for the gentlemen, and tea was taken. At half past nine the first carriages were at the door [...] [130] an abominable, and I may call it disgraceful custom, and this is; that every guest when going away has to put a piece of money into the hands of the servant who lets him out; a Prussian Thaler equivalent to a Bolivian dollar was what I usually gave for our party. Such a dinner party for Hamburgers to go to Altona, or vice-versa, becomes expensive as will be seen by the following note:

Carriage out and back	CM 4-2
At the Hamburg gate out and back	CM 2-8
Drink money to the Coachman	CM -3
Drink money at Sievekings	CM 2-8
	CM 9-5

or equal to three Spanish dollars.

Sunday, 2nd of November 1851. Whilst we were at breakfast Dr. Kramer was already with us to take me to a Mr. Hornemann' who he assured me was the most proper person to make for us a litho-graphic family group; afterwards a jeweller from Altona came to whom we gave various orders. He being gone I accompanied Conradina and Amalia to Mrs. Kramer as I wished them to become acquainted with her daughters. In an omnibus I then drove to Altona where I had still to call upon several of my acquaintances; upon Mr. Fritz Baur and Mr. Isaac Hesse, whom I did not find in, and upon Mr. George Baur, with him I remained a long time; he is particularly agreeable, but [...]ing his age, about four years younger than I, his con [...] [131] also gave evident signs of the near approach of old age, she who formerly walked so erect now stooped a little, and what was worse her memory was gone in a great measure. Mr. Lübbes' health was likewise completely gone; a strange accident had deprived him of the use of his right hand. One day walking near his country-house busy with the preparations for a drive into the Country with the famous dancer Fanny Elsler; for though an old man he was still a great admirer of the fair sex, a musket ball, fired off by an unskillful National Guard, who had been practising a great distance off struck his hand; moreover his legs were so weak that he could just manage to creep from the small house in which he lived through a communication door to the large house where his office was and, which situated in the Palmaille is the same where my father and mother lived, and where I spent many years of my childhood. It was then (1851) and is still now, 1874, the property of Theodore Reincke. To this gentleman, his lady and fast growing up, very extensive family, I paid my last visit. He was at that time the chief manager of the house of Mathison, and had as head clerk Nopitsch, the same who was in Lima in the year 1846 in the capacity of commercial traveller for the Danish Government on board the man-of-war "Galatea". Lübbes was unable to take any active part and the other partner Stuhlman had died [...] I was in Hamburg in July of 1845. After di [...] [132] Dr. Gustavus Schmidt; his excellent elder brother Albert was with him; this gentleman exactly of my age was paralytic from his waist downwards and nevertheless kept up his spirits and even his good humour, in the most wonderful manner. With the two brothers, the Doctors lively wife, and her intimate friend the funny Miss Kosigarten, I spent two pleasant hours, and closed the day in the Company of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Schutte, and of Mr. and Mrs. Kayser, he of the late firm of Kayser Hayne & Co. of Mazatlan spoke a little Spanish; and she was a lady from Saxony with whom we were all pleased.

Monday, 3rd of November 1851. Mr. Schutte left by himself for Bremen to say farewell to his sisters. Conradina and Amalia we could not yet place at Mrs. Rücker's one of her pupils having the whooping cough. I spent several hours at

Albert Schmidts, and could not help admiring his equanimity and conformity with his melancholy fate; in his room he moved about on chairs with castors, giving with his hand an impulse against a piece of furniture he rolled about from one end of the room to the other, but could not rise or move a step without the assistance of a servant. Having left him I walked to Sieveking's office in Altona to fetch several trunks which we had sent to him when in Paris; the drive lasted about half an hour. On foot, over the ramparts, across the suburb of St. Pauli, and the whole length of Altona from East to West, the walk took me an hour. My wife [...] [133] my two London cousins and Mr. Charles Willink with his wife; he who has been for many years in St. Thomas and Laguayra was of course conversant with the Spanish language and thus a great acquisition for my wife; I talked much with his lady, in English, a very good kind of woman a native of St. Croix. The party went off in the same manner as the other day at Sieveking's, though perhaps in a somewhat less genteel manner for money was here less flush than there.

Tuesday, 4th of November 1851. Before ten O'Clock, I was at George Baur's in his dwelling house. I told him that I now came on business and that the credit of Bo. M 100,000 which we had at Hesse's not being sufficient for our business, I wished that his house would open us a credit for an equal sum; he replied that he would speak to his father on the subject and let me know their answer. Thence to Hesse Newman's counting house, where with Hesse I had a disagreeable conversation about the forwarding affair. Though he is the cousin of Mrs. D. Schutte it appeared to me that there is a private pique between the two gentlemen which I apprehended would make an amicable arrangement the more difficult. I left in very bad humour, but this was fortunately speedily chased away by the Extremely friendly reception which I met with at some of my friends whom I had not yet seen. Old Mrs. Elmenhorst was as kind and motherly as she had always shown herself [...] mother's death, when I and he [...] [134] house. Young Mrs. Arthur Donner, formerly Maria Knaur looked very pretty and house wife like, and felt not a little proud when she showed me her first born, little George Nicholas named so after her father. And finally looked in at Mr. and Mrs. Andersen, excellent people like all who belong to the family of the Reinckes. In the evening we were at a party at Charles Willinks, the circle whom we met there was different from that to which I was accustomed. There were of my family the Kramers and the cousins from London, but with the remainder I was little acquainted; Schön, his wife, mother-in-law etc., Mrs. Willink's sister called Mrs. Feldt, Mr. Schmidt of Merck's house and many others whom I don't recollect. To keep Conradina and Amalia company several young girls were invited amongst whom Nicolasa Cantero from Porto Rico, who recommended by her parents to Mr. Willink had been placed by him

for education under Mrs. Rücker's charge; Willink himself has a large family, and thus the young people amused themselves famously playing forfeits, and dancing. I had to sit down at a whist table; one of the four was old Mr. Schutt, Donner's toad-eater as Semper used to call him. I think I played quite as well as the other three and came off winning. Cold supper was handed round and the whole arrangement, furniture, attendance, in short everything "Comme il faut". My cousin Diederich took this day his place as corresponding clerk in Mercks counting house with a, for Hamburg at that [...] large salary of Bo. [...] 1500. I had my [...] [135] of his employers. Mr. Hellmann of Lima was also at that time in Hamburg but I did not find him in, when I called at Streit's Hotel.

From Wednesday, 5th to Saturday, 8th of November 1851. Though the weather was occasionally windy and rainy yet the temperature was for the season not over cold. The thermometer ranged in my bed-room, windows and doors shut, from 8 to 12° R. equal to 50 to 59° F. During these days I had a great deal to write, partly to correspond partly to make copies of documents, the originals of which Mr. Schutte had to take with him to Lima. On Wednesday Mr. G. Baur called and gave me an affirmative answer to the proposal which I had made him the previous day, and requested me to write a detailed letter to the firm. We had an invitation brought in person by William Knauer from his father and mother for next Sunday, which to my regret we were compelled to decline, having already accepted an invitation from Dl. Schutte. I had not much leisure to go out, however I found time to call upon the apothecary Löhmann of Altona, a very intelligent man, and upon the very pretty wife of Ferdinand Reincke, the late Miss Mimi Elmenhorst. My fears as to the capacity of my cousin Diederich turned out but too correct; his employers wrote him a very cutting letter, in which they told him that they dispensed with his services; the poor-fellow came to me of course [...] ited and told me his intention was im [...] [136] letter of introduction to Hayne, which however I believe he never presented. Mr. Schutte returned from Bremen on Friday. In the evening of that day we took tea at his brother's, who, in my opinion was by far not so pleasant as I had known him when in Arequipa in 1825. His wife was much more agreeable. With them were her mother, old Mrs. de Jongh, Mr. Isaac Hesse's sister, her brother Herman whom in 1821 and 1822 I had occasionally met at our dancing parties, in 1851 completely paralytic and in a very bad state of health. Also a young daughter of his more or less of Conradina's age. On Saturday Mr. Schutte went to see Hesse and returned home with the good news that the disagreement regarding the forwarding of goods, had been satisfactorily settled. Hesse had given way and Dl. Schutte's firm was to do the business of forwarding the merchandize sent to our consignment in Lima.

Sunday, 9th of November 1851. On sundays I breakfasted with the family, but on week days I merely took a cup of coffee and bread and butter, for, if I had waited for the substantial meal partaken of by the others, I should never have been ready for work before half past ten or eleven O'clock. The Lithographer Hornemann, and the Altona jeweller called, and whilst the ladies were at mass, I had a long visit from my cousin Theodore Hugues, the calvinist clergyman from Celle; we had a very pleasant chat, for though he had a little too much of the ecclesiastical suavity about [...] yet he was upon the whole very agreeable and [...] [137] amongst other things, that he and his brother André the Catholic priest were for the present on good terms, for both had to combat the "Hydra unbelief, which, since 1848 had raised its head all over Germany". His object in coming to Hamburg was to place one of his daughters on board of a Scotch Steamer; she having been invited to spend the winter with some friends of hers in Leith. My wife and I drove to Altona, and through this town a short distance on the road to Flottbeck. Of my native place she formed a correct opinion, she looked upon it as a town of little importance (as it really was in 1851) but the ramparts of Hamburg, the Palmaille in Altona, the environs of this latter place, and above all, the broad river pleased her much indeed. We paid three visits, at Knaur's, at Elmenhorst, and at old Mrs. Sievekings; the kindness of Mrs. Knaur was indeed greater than I can describe, much had I to do in interpreting the rapid flow of words of both ladies. At Elmenhorst's we were not received, for Theodore had had a violent spasmodic attack. Old Mrs. Sieveking, and her daughter Ernestine were also very agreeable. All these have known me from my infancy and of course were glad now to see me accompanied by my wife. At the hotel Conradina and Amalia had also had their visits, but for them, their father had to interpret. At half past five we were at Daniel Schutte's, who had taken care to invite various persons who spoke spanish, as for insta [...] [138] Mr. and Mrs. Heeren, the latter a native of Malaga generally admired for beauty in which however I could not agree, Mr. and Mrs. Witt and their daughter from Bahia, Mr. John Mutzenbecher the same who some years back had been clerk in Lima at Rowe's with his wife, and mother-in-law, and various others. Mr. Schutte took my wife to the head of the table, I sat between Mrs. Sthamer and Rosita; everything was good, the dishes delicate, the wines excellent, but nevertheless when we returned to our hotel, we all agreed that the pleasure such parties afford, bears no proportion to the expense and trouble they occasion.

From Monday, 10th to Saturday, 15th of November 1851. The weather continued mild; foggy in the morning, it used to clear up towards noon. It was a busy and upon the whole quiet week. I had to write for the Steamer for South America

answering the correspondence which we had received, and also for the “Cito” the first vessel which on Saturday left for Islay and Callao with goods on board for our establishments in Arequipa and Lima. The two clerks, Duval and Pinckernelli went by her, they had been living in the hotel and worked a good deal. Pinckernelli came to my room on Friday night, and I showed him how I wished the books to be kept. On Monday evening I took tea at my cousins Mrs. Kramer where I spent a pleasant evening in company of her brother Theodore and our cousins Frances and Diederich, small was the probability that we four, children of two sisters and one brother should ever again [...] meet together. I paid a visit to one of my friends [...] [139] nice woman, with whom I remained a long time; her husband I did not see. Their house was beautifully situated; a fine avenue separating the same from the wide sheet of the exterior Alster the banks of which were partly wooded, partly cultivated here and there dotted with a pretty country house. From the firm of J. H. & G. F. Baur I received a reply to my letter, in which they agreed to every part of the proposal made by me to them. With Mr. Schroeter the head and managing clerk of Mr. D. Schutte's house I became acquainted. He seemed to be a clever and very active man. On Thursday we were at a dinner party at Mr. Kayser's, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Schutte did not go because they intended to leave on Friday morning for Paris, thence to England, and home by way of the isthmus. Mariquita, the two girls and I went. We sat down to the number of twenty three; there were several whom I did not know, those whose acquaintance I made were Mr. Negretti the Mexican Consul and his wife. Mr. Hayne, Kayser's former partner and his lady, and a Mr. Schmilinski whom we had seen on the isthmus when crossing from Panamá to Chagres. Mr. Kayser handed my wife to the table, I took Mrs. Kayser, a lively woman; my right-hand neighbour was a gentleman member of a committee for the protection of emigrants to America very talkative and rather with too good an opinion of himself and his mustachios. The party went off in the same manner as described [...] [140] to play whist, but Mariquita being desirous of spending the last evening with her daughter and Schutte we returned to our hotel before nine O'clock. Before retiring to rest Mr. Daniel Schutte and his lady who had also been at Kayser's looked in to bid good bye to Don Cristoval and Rosita. On Friday morning they left early, a cab took them to the wharf, whence a small Steamer conveyed them over the Elbe to Haaburg.

From Sunday, 16th to Thursday, 20th of November 1851. Little worth noticing occurred. On Sunday I went to see the two Messieurs Baur in Altona, to thank them for the readiness with which they had granted us the credit of 100,000 M Bo. Mr. Fritz Baur was a man of short stature extremely shortsighted, nearly 80 years old, his health uncommonly good for his age, he could still read and write without the use of spectacles, and drove every day to the counting

house where from 11 to 1, he attended to business. This day, Sunday, we dined “en famille” at D. Schuttes; after dinner we drove to the theatre, where we occupied a box in the first tier. Neither the exterior nor the interior of the house makes any pretensions to architectural beauty. The pit is of an uncommon width, and comparatively small length. The pieces performed were the “Black Peter” a pretty little farce and Rossini’s “Barber of Seville” in which Madame Lagrange distinguished herself as Rosina, Gloy a veteran of the stage, [...] I had heard him thirty years back, sang the [...] On monday the [...] [141] thermometer stood, outside, below Zero Rr., and within doors, we kept the temperature at 13 R. which my wife and I thought quite comfortable whilst everybody else was astonished how we could sit in such a cold room. When we awoke on Tuesday it was snowing, and my wife and Conradina were struck with this, to them, new and strange sight; they compared the snow to flakes of cotton from the sky. Amalia had seen it before whilst living with her parents in Orcopampa. Several times in the course of this week I went on Change to see the one or the other of my acquaintances, for here, every merchant as long as he enjoys health, and can pay his acceptances, is sure to be found on the spot which he has chosen, from 1 to 2 o’clock. On Wednesday I walked out a little with my wife and the children, it was cold; the ground dry and the air bracing. We also called upon several cabinet makers amongst whom, upon a certain Köpcke who had exhibited a splendid piece of furniture in the London Exhibition which we had seen there; though he was a man of but small means I gave him considerable orders. The 19th, Amalia’s birthday, we were at a large dinner party at Knauer’s in Altona. The guests were as far as I recollect the following. Mr. and Mrs. Sthamer, she Mr. Knauer’s sister, and mother of the young Sthamer who was in 1857 clerk with Huth’s in Lima. Mr. and Mrs. Semper, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Willink, Mr. and Mrs. Gossler, she the Betty Donn [...] [142] daughters of Knaur, Maria and Emily with their husbands, Arthur Donner and Gaenslie, their unmarried children William and Julia. Nopitsch, and our party. Everything went off in the usual manner; the turtle soup was served in a silver tureen in the shape of a turtle, which was very pretty. Knaur of course handed my wife to the table, on her other hand Charles Willink was placed on account of his being conversant with the Spanish language. I gave my arm to Mrs. Knaur with whom I had a great deal of confidential talk, amongst other things she blamed me for not having presented myself and wife to my old principal Mr. C. H. Donner, and I promised her to make good my omission, at least in part. I played whist with some of the ladies, lost the value of one rial, and we all very well pleased, were back within the gates of Hamburg before ten. On Thursday, at table d’hôte, we made the acquaintance of Mr. Diestel, partner of D. Schutte & Co. of Valparaiso; his sister was with him and as both he and

she pleased us, we went with them to the theatre where we took our seats in the stalls and witnessed the performance of the "Puritani".

Friday, 21st of November 1851. A very quiet day. The girls took their first lessons in the house of their Uncle Mr. Daniel Schutte; with whom and his lady we spent the evening.

Saturday, 22nd of November 1851. The cold increased fast; last night the thermometer stood from 4 to 5° below the freezing point. Various news came in. From the West Coast [...] [143] Montz headed by General Cruz, who had partisans both in the North and South of the republic. On the 17th Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover died, and was succeeded by his blind son George I. I received a letter from Mr. C. W. Schutte informing me of his and his wife's arrival in Paris; they had taken up their quarters at Auregan's. In the course of the day we had a call from Mrs. Constance Elmenhorst and her daughter Margaret; my wife was struck with the elegance of the mother. In the evening we took tea at Mrs. Sthamer's, the Havanna lady; of course the conversation was carried on in Spanish and my wife amused herself better than she had done for a long time past. Though the distance from where the Sthamers lived in the Jungfernstieg to the hotel, was very short the cold was too intense to return on foot and we took a cab, of which useful vehicles numbers were always at hand.

Sunday, 23rd of November 1851. In the first hours of the morning an impenetrable fog covered everything, but when it cleared up, it turned out a beautiful cold day. Whilst the ladies had gone to mass I walked out to Altona enjoying the bracing air, I made many calls, upon Nopitsch, who gave me an interesting account of his voyage round the world in the "Galatea"; upon Sempers and Sieveking's, at the house of which latter I met young John Baur; upon old Hesse, Mrs. Hesse wanted to [...] great lady, and decidedly wore the breeches [...] [144] features as well as jewish demeanour became more marked from day to day. My old principal, C. H. Donner, received me in the most friendly manner; he slightly excused himself for not having kept his engagement with Schutte and myself when we were in Hamburg in July last, and enquired very particularly about our business, our arrangements with Hesse and Baur etc. I walked home in excellent spirits taking my way over the beautiful ramparts, but, as I have so often observed whenever one feels quite happy, a damper is certain to be close at hand. On entering our room in the hotel I found my wife in a violent dispute with the Altona Jeweller, for not only had he made a bungling job, of a diamond bracelet for Mrs. Garland and somewhat spoiled one which my wife had given him as a model, but the worst of all, she was certain that he had abstracted some diamonds, substituting others of less value, which charge, he of course stoutly denied. We spent the evening at Dr. Kramer's. The girls amused themselves with an innocent game at cards called "Poch" – whilst my

cousin for my wife's sake had invited a gentleman who spoke a little Spanish. His name was Hockmeyer, he told us that he was established in Tacna, but I had seldom seen a more vulgar fellow; he appeared to me to be a little in the wind, smoked a cigar, and when conversing with my wife approached so near to her, that she had always to draw [_]. I much rejoiced when Professor Wurm with [...] [145] and a distinguished professor of Modern History.

Monday, 24th of November 1851. It was a frosty clear day, the cold 4 to 5° below Zero, just enough to cover the canals which intersect, and the fosse which surrounds Hamburg with a thin crust of ice. There is nothing like the keen air of such a morning; it invigorates body and mind and inspires the human frame with an uncommon activity. Thus, after breakfast, I started for a short walk, but instead of turning as usual to the left, over the ramparts towards Altona, I followed those to the right, which separate Hamburg from the suburb of St. George, passed the "Steinthor" or stone gate, which leads to the suburb, then the railway Terminus for Berlin, a plain brick building, and reached the border of the Elbe, where close in shore ice had commenced to form. I returned through the town, through streets which I had not trod for thirty years. My memory was now busy at work; when passing the Dutch "Brook" I recollected the family of the Gräpels, in whose house I had spent many pleasant hours in 1821 and 1822, when the two Misses Elmenhorst, Maria and Theresa were the great attraction. Poor girls! They are both dead and gone; they died young, a few years after their respective marriages. Further on, when coming to the Wandrahm, I was carried back to the years 1810 and 1811, when the two Schmidts, Albert and Gustavus, and I, used to climb with unwearied agil [...] large bales and cases which were piled up in [...] [146] my mind wandered back to times long past by, and in lieu of the high spirits with which I had started I returned to the hotel in a very melancholy mood. Many years back I had seen represented on the Hamburg Stage, Calderon de la Barca's drama "Life is a dream" which though very unpalatable in the original Spanish, is beautiful in the German translation and every day I became and become more convinced of the truth of the moral which it inculcates. The whole forenoon I was busy writing a long letter to Mr. Schutte in Paris, whilst my wife was occupied with her and the girls dresses for the soiree to which Mr. Semper in Altona had invited us. Little past eight we were at the door of the handsome house which he occupies in the Palmaille. This house was built in the beginning of the present century by my maternal grandfather, Mr. Diederich Willink and he did so with such extravagance, and with such total disregard of economy, that before it was completed in all its parts, he had to sell it; it then passed through several hands, and at last Mr. Semper bought it for the trifling sum of CM 48,000 or less than \$16,000. He has finished it with much care, and it is now a splendid building. In the first story a suite

of rooms was thrown open, and the party which assembled numbered about one hundred people. They were of course, all the members of the extensive family of the Reinckes, [] which I have referred in the preceding pages, and many [...] all belonging to what was considered there the first [...] [147] and Henry Stoppel, with both of whom I had been sitting for several years on the same benches in the Altona College; Stoppel, my senior by a few years had then been my continual tormentor, now we were on very distant terms, calling each other "you" whilst Lange and I were as intimate as if we had never separated, and with him "thou" was the order of the day. Fischer and his wife, with whom in 1844 I had made the amusing journey to the "Harz" and Berlin, I was glad to meet. Fischer had become a bankrupt but had not forgotten, just as he then did, to give an answer to every question asked him, and never to declare at a loss. His wife, rather stout and not pretty, was a great favourite of mine, always merry and talkative, moreover, there were the lawyer Lübbes with his very pretty wife Caroline from Eckernförde. Mr. and Mrs. Warnholz, the only two of the Reincke's family with whom I was not very intimate; Gustavus Wall and his wife, the latter unknown to me, the former I was acquainted with as a boy, but should never have recognized him, the master of the police Mr. Von Warnstedt; two Austrian officers, whom I really pitied, for, with the exception of the master and the lady of the house, everybody shunned them. So strong was at that time the antipathy, against the Austrian troops who after the quelling of the Slesvic-Holstein rebellion, had [] called in by the Danish Government, to occupy [...] [148] state; that no gentleman or lady liked to be seen walking with them in the street, and thus these two poor officers though by no means disagreeable men, had to pay for what was certainly not their fault. There were a Mr. Boge an artist on the violin, a lady, who distinguished herself on the piano-forte and I do not know how many more. After tea had been handed round we had both instrumental and vocal music; at ten o'clock dancing commenced to the great delight of the younger folks; many of the older, I, amongst the number recalled to each other's memory that thirty years back we had twirled round in the same manner and in the same saloon when the house had been the property of old Mrs. Sieveking. At 11 o'clock we sat down to a cold supper, not round one long table, but various small tables, which is a pretty plan. Mr. Semper had taken my wife, I, Mrs. Fischer, but we were soon called to the sofa where Mrs. Knaur and my wife sat, for my talent for interpreting was sadly wanted. After supper, dancing recommenced and at about one o'clock we were back in our hotel de l'Europe, all of us extremely well pleased, the girls because they had been dancing, my wife, because every possible attention had been shown to her, and I, because I had seen and conversed with many old friends and acquaintances.

Thursday, 25th of November 1851. The evening of this day [...] went by invitation at Mr. John Limpricht's. The [...] [149] viz.: Mr. and Mrs. Limpricht, and the mother of the latter, Mrs. D'Albert, the two sisters of Mrs. Limpricht with their respective husbands. The one Doctor Löhrs one of the most amusing and merry men whom I have ever seen. Already in 1844 and 1845 I had made his acquaintance as well as that of his equally agreeable lady, and I felt now most happy in meeting them; the other couple, the Senator Gossler and his lady were more reserved, and I formed no intimacy with them. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Schutte, were I suppose invited for our sake; he, true to the character of which he already gave symptoms, when I knew him in Arequipa, always hunting after those whom he considers high in rank and station, here at Limpricht's, only conversed with the senator, took no notice of me and none of my wife. Doña Bertha, his wife, has the same foible, but is more adroit in concealing it. A Mr. Siemsen, an elderly man, brother of the Apothecary in Altona who had married Theresa Elmenhorst, was another of the party. After tea, the gentlemen played whist except Dr. Löhrs, who knowing some Spanish conversed with my wife and Mrs. Schutte, which latter, considering that she had only taken lessons in Hamburg was able to make herself understood wonderfully well. Cold supper was handed round, in great abundance and of excellent quality. My wife was highly delighted with the manner in which she had [...] the evening. The girls came home dispel [...] [150] a little older than they, had made fun of them.

Wednesday, 26th of November 1851. Again at a dinner-party viz.: at that Mr. Sthamers, who was married to the Havanna lady. The whole went off in the usual manner, but as every one who sat down to dinner with the exception of Sthamer's youngest child, could speak, and spoke Spanish, my wife and the girls found themselves at home. We were but few; the family of the Sthamers, Mr. Frederick Sthamers, Mr. and Mrs. Heeren, a Mr. Putfarcken, and we four. When conversing in the smoking room I learned to my astonishment that the production of beet-root sugar had increased to such an extent all over Germany, that hardly any colonial sugar was imported into the Zoll-Verein; all the cargoes which were brought to the Hamburg market, were either re-exported to Sweden, Denmark and Norway or consumed on the spot. A large sugar-house founded in Hamburg upon shares was at that time doing a great business with San Francisco.

Thursday, 27th of November 1851. In the forenoon, I called upon an old playfellow, Ulysses Von Dirkink who had become a great personage, he was Baron Von Dirkink-Holmfeldt, Knight of several orders, and Envoy Extraordinary of the Danish Government at the courts of Hanover, of the Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz and at the three free Hanseatic

towns. I was very doubtful how he would receive me, but he addressed me with "thou" as he had done in former years. We had a [...] hat recollecting when he and his elder brother [...] [151] and leaden soldiers. In his political opinion he was, as in duty bound a decided anti-Slesvic-Holsteiner. At table d'hôte I met to my astonishment another acquaintance whom I had not seen for many, many years, Adolphus Mathiessen, who, of all the friends of my youth had been the first to go out to Spanish America. He went to Mexico, where in a short time he made a large fortune, but unfortunately not in such a manner as to leave his mercantile reputation altogether unsullied. He lived with his wife in Paris. Upon her my wife and I had called when last in that capital. He, for a certainty a very intelligent man, amused himself dabbling in astronomy, chemistry and other sciences, he told me that he had come to Altona, to collect part of the money owing him there as he intended giving a handsome dowry to his second daughter about to be married to a "Notaire" of Paris. The men who follow this profession occupy in French society a much more respectable position than the public notaries do in England. The weather had changed for the worse; it was snowing, raining and thawing; the streets full of little pools of water.

Friday, 28th of November 1851. In the forenoon Mrs. Witt and I drove out to Altona to pay visits, of which nothing particular is to be said, it being understood that we [...] received everywhere which great kindness. My wi [...] [152] and her daughter Julia with embroidered China silk for a reticule these presents were thankfully accepted with many blushes. In my various travels I have been in many places, built upon or on the side of a mountain or hill; but nowhere have I found the streets so steep as in my native place. Here two or three which should serve the purposes of communication are actually impassable for carriages. To give an idea of this strange, and very inconvenient manner in which the town is built, I refer to the sketch which under N° 2 will be found in the appendix; H represents the Hamburg gate, whence two roads lead through the suburb of St. Pauli to Altona; that to the left runs alongside the river, at first upon a high bank, which gradually, when nearing the Altona gate, A, (and thence all through the town) descends so much as to be raised only a few feet over the level of the river, and thus it continues, though again rising a little all along the great Elb street from A to [T]. The other road from H to the other Altona gate, A and thence all through the town until it reaches its extremity, Z, rises to such a degree that the latter end of the Palmaille is at least 200 feet elevated above the Elbe Street which runs parallel to it, and the various communications S, S and Q are, as already said, so uncommonly steep that no carriage can drive either up or down. Thus in former days, if one did not prefer going on foot, a long round about drive could not be avoided [...] since 1844, when the railroad to Kiel was constructed [...] [153] cleared of its

trees, the public gardens, the fine avenues; all came to the ground. From the railway Station R, a railroad was laid, which, after crossing the level ground of the Palmaille, runs down towards the shore of the Elbe, and the goods which are transported either upwards or downwards, or to speak more correctly, the waggons upon which the goods are laden, are pulled up or let down by a stationary steam engine standing alongside. A few steps further down the river, a curved road is constructed upon the same hill and its steepness is graduated in such a manner as to make it passable for carriages. In 1844 I was living in the splendid hotel of Rainville's, where, from my window I could see the dreadful havoc which was made amongst those stately trees, which I had so often admired in times of my youth, and a strange occurrence then took place which nobody had expected. The continual digging and cutting, loosened the sandy soil of which these hills consist, and to the astonishment of everybody the ground gave way and slid down from eight to ten feet. This giving way and sliding downwards was finally put a stop to by a brick wall of uncommon breadth and solidity which effectually has answered its purpose, for since the time of its construction until the time when I was last in Hamburg, and I doubt not until the present moment it has completely withstood the continual pressure of the [...] against its side. In the sketch N° 2 in the [...] [154] 3, the Theatre, 4, Mr. Semper's house, 5 the house in which my family lived for a number of years, and in which my paternal grand-mother, my father and my mother died; after the death of the latter, the guardians of my sisters and myself, sold it for the ridiculous sum of CM 12,000, or less than 4800 Bolivian dollars; it had cost my father nearly CM 42,000; N° 6, the house, or rather palace of Mr. F. Baur, 7 the house of Mr. Henry Sieveking, 8, the Ottensen church, 9 the hotel Rainvilles, alas! sold in 1855 to a foreign nobleman. After dinner, Mr. John Limpricht called, and with him we drove to the Electric Telegraph Station close to the Exchange, which was shown to us, he being one of the shareholders. Whilst there, we corresponded with the station in Haarbarg, hardly more than one German mile distant on the other side of the river, and also with Cuxhaven at the mouth of the Elbe, fully sixteen German miles distant. From both places we received answers in a few minutes; I recollect the last from Cuxhaven was in Spanish in the following words: "El vapor todavia no ha pasado". From our side in order to send on the message an apparently very simple process was required. A moveable metal knob or button was pressed down for a very short space of time; for a second, two seconds, three seconds; and allowed to move up again. When the answer came a small metal style jumped out or raised itself out of the [...] and touched with its point a strip of paper [...] [155] gradually along over two cylinders. The point made an impression upon this paper without perforating it, leaving the marks of dots when it was just touched, and

of small lines when the paper ran over the point for more than a mere instant. Thus of course the paper showed the impressions of lines and dots at short intervals from each other, and these lines and dots represent all the letters of the alphabet, for instance in this manner · means a, · · b, · · c, · · d, · · · e, · · · f, and so on till the end of the alphabet. This system is called Morse's writing system. We were taken upstairs where several metal jars were shown us which were filled with acids, and out of these wires emerged. The principle of the Electric Telegraph was explained to us, which then I did not understand, but now (1874) I do. Mr. Bobertag in Eutin did his best to make it clear to me, in April 1855 and September 1857 Mr. Vlemencx the Belgian Engineer confirmed what I had learned in Eutin. Magnetism has been known for many centuries, but the fact that Magnetism occasions electricity is I believe a recent discovery. Scientific men drew the conclusion that if magnetism causes electricity, electricity must cause magnetism, and upon this principal the electric telegraph is founded. On the spot whence the message is sent, a voltaic battery is formed, which consists of round pieces [...] and zinc placed upon each other, then, a pie [...] [156] eight, ten, or twelve times. This Battery is placed in a jar filled with sulphuric acid and water and being thus immersed electricity is produced. As soon as a copper wire is put in contact with the battery, the wire becomes electrified or charged with the electric fluid and wrapt up in silk, because silk is a non-conductor, so that none of the electricity be lost, it is carried from the Voltaic Battery underground under-water, overground to the spot whither the message is to be sent; there this wire is twisted round a piece of perfect pure iron, bent in the shape of a horse-shoe. Now, as already said, the wire when touching the battery becomes electrified, and being electrified magnetises the iron. This iron which is placed below, but at a short distance from another piece of iron in the shape of a lever. The magnet pulls down the one end and consequently the other end rises; to this other end the above mentioned metal style is affixed, and thus it will be easily understood that when the wire is electrified this style jumps up, touches the paper and makes the impression already described. In order to make the style again recede, the magnetic influence must be stopped, and this is brought about by detaching at where the Voltaic battery stands the copper wire from the same, which is done with great facility and rapidity by means of a mechanical contrivance of which I do not know the details, but which is connected with the pressing down and rising of the metal [...] referred to at my visit to the Hamburg tele [...] [157]

Thursday, 29th of November 1851. This day as well as the whole time of my residence in Hamburg, I was much occupied with writing long letters to Mr. C. W. Schutte in Paris; with giving orders to the cabinet-maker and gilder, and with the dispute with the Altona jeweller. This man had placed the case

before Sieveking in Altona, who wrote me at once that the jeweller enjoyed such a high reputation, that it was quite impossible he could have cheated me. Dr. Kramer on the other hand was convinced, that I was in the right and that the jewels had been changed, but advised me not to go to law on the subject. I received a letter from Mr. Schutte in Paris informing me of the large purchases of French goods made by him. I was much annoyed at his having laid out such a large sum of money in articles of which I had but a poor idea, and which on their arrival at their destination left a result, still worse than I had anticipated. Juan's letter from Lima dated September informed me that he was on the point of sailing for China with a cargo of huano in the "Iowa", and that probably he would bring back emigrants. Certainly he had done best for his interest, but I myself had wished that he had remained in Lima, waiting for Mr. Schutte's arrival.

Sunday, 30th of November 1851. We rose late. The ladies drove to mass. Since the occupation of Hamburg by [...] nch, the small church of St. Michael had been dedi [...] [158] the Havanna lady, and then drove to Altona to congratulate old Mrs. Elmenhorst upon her having become a great-grand mother. Alvina the daughter of her son Jean with whom I travelled in 1823 had been confined on her estate near Gotha. I found with her, her two nephews, Jean and Conrad Donner with their wives. I also called upon Dr. Stintzing and his lady very intelligent people, parents of Mrs. Thusnelda, wife of Theodore Reincke. Though it was Sunday, we dined at home, which never had happened to me, when I was by myself in Altona in 1844 and 1845. In the evening the ladies took tea at Sthamer's, I did not stir.

Monday, 1st of December 1851. The ground was completely covered with snow. In the forenoon I saw Semper, who promised me letters of introduction and credit for Frankfort, Milan, and Rome. In the evening at Heeren's, Mr. Heeren made me a similar promise for his friends in Spain and being well acquainted with this country, which he had frequently visited recommended to me the following route; from Paris by railroad as far as it might be finished, and then per "diligence" to Madrid without stopping anywhere on the road. From Madrid to Seville and Cadiz, where I might take the Steamer which would convey me to the different Spanish ports on the Mediterranean as far as Barcelona; another Steamer would carry us from Barcelona to Marseilles, and in this latter port I might determine whether I would continue [...] journey to Genoa, by land or sea. This plan pleased [...] [159] carrying it into effect.

Tuesday, 2nd of December 1851. A foggy morning, generally a forerunner of cold. This day I dined at Mr. D. Schutte's with Mr. N. H. Witt of Bahia and Professor Zahn. This latter a distinguished scientific man had resided for fourteen years in Sicily, and the south of Italy, where he had principally

occupied himself with the drawing of famous edifices, ruins and above all of what had been brought to light of Pompeii and Herculaneum. The king of Prussia was his great protector; he told us, that the last letter written by Goethe before his illness had been directed to him; that he had made the acquaintance of Walter Scott when in Italy, and that more than once he had breakfasted with the Duke of Wellington. The Professor was of course highly interesting in his conversation and when my wife and the girls came, he showed us many of the sketches drawn by him in Italy and Sicily. This afternoon a telegraphic dispatch arrived from Paris, which brought startling news. Louis Napoleon, hitherto President of France had carried out a coup d'état. In the morning of this day several Republican leaders had been arrested by his order in their respective dwellings, some whilst still in bed, amongst whom Generals Changarnier, Lamoricière, Cavaignac. The Chamber of Deputies had been closed, and Napoleon had taken the Government into his own hands.

Wednesday, 3rd of December 1851. A cold clear [...] [160] with Dr. Kramer to a Hamburg jeweller to take his advice on the subject of my dispute with the Altona jeweller. I was convinced that I should not get anything by going to law, and determined upon settling the affair, contenting myself with a small deduction which the Altona jeweller had agreed to make. Another telegraphic dispatch arrived from Paris; the town was stated to be quiet.

Thursday, 4th of December 1851. Conradina and Amalia left us in order to stay some time with their Uncle and Aunt before being placed under Mrs. Rücker's charge. They went quite happy. My wife and I felt the separation more than they. We took tea at D. Schutte's.

Friday, 5th of December 1851. At an early hour I walked out to Altona; when the weather is cold and the ground dry nothing is more pleasant and wholesome than a good walk. I paid my farewell visits to my mercantile friends. With old Mr. Donner I had a long talk; it became clear to me that now he was quite ready to grant us a credit, but I told him that for the present we did not require more than those we already had, in fact I did not like to take any further responsibility upon myself for the benefit of the firm. After dinner Mrs. Witt and I also drove round in order to bid good bye. At Kramers only Maria was at home; at [...]amer's, they showed us the last advices from Paris [...] [161] and we thus allowed ourselves to be persuaded to remain a day or two longer, until more satisfactory news arrived. In the appendix I affix cuttings of Hamburg papers published during those days under N^{os} 3 to 8.

From Saturday, 6th to Tuesday, 9th of December 1851. These four days I was much occupied with paying farewell visits, partly by myself on foot, partly accompanied by my wife in a carriage. It is superfluous to mention the names of all those whom we saw they having more than once been referred to in

the preceding pages. Mrs. Gänsle was particularly agreeable; her husband appeared to be in affluent circumstances, but when I saw them again in Paris in 1856 a great change had come over them. When we called upon Mrs. Knaur, her three daughters were with her, and she felt no small pride in showing us her grand-children, the little Donners and Gänslies. With Dr. Kramer we visited the extensive carriage establishment of Croissant and Lauenstein, but finding there no carriage to our liking we ordered one to be built at an inferior coachmaker's, Sachs, which turned out to our satisfaction. I wrote to Mr. Auregan of Paris, requesting him to let me know in a letter directed to Brussels, whether we might with safety proceed to Paris or not. The news from the French Capital continued of a tranquilizing character [...] Louis Napoleon though still talking of a Republic [...] [162] tism. He made the ministers responsible to himself alone. On the 20th December new elections were to take place for a new President, to which dignity Napoleon would of course be raised. The opinions regarding his conduct were, at that time much divided in Hamburg; the greater part spoke of Napoleon as of a monster, whose perjury had never been equalled, he having upset the constitution, which, a short time previously he had solemnly sworn to defend and sustain. Others, but these were few, expressed themselves more or less in these terms; "France is saved, Europe is saved, we all are saved from Anarchy; never mind who has saved us and what has been his object in doing so". A pretty saying of Talleyrand to Napoleon I was quoted in my hearing; "On peut s'appuyer sur des bayonnettes, mais non pas s'y asseoir". I saw by the papers that Mr. Hasenpflug the notorious Prime minister of the Elector of Hesse Cassel had previously, whilst occupying a magistracy in Greifswalde been found guilty of embezzling public money, and nevertheless the Elector, not ignorant of this fact kept him as his minister. I also read that Bernard Pflücker, brother of the Pflückers in Lima, had suffered punishment, though a mild one, for having mixed himself up with the revolutionary affairs of 1848. On Sunday we dined en famille at Daniel Schutte's. On Tuesday evening we bade good bye to them and to the girls and finished the day at Dr. Kramer's. We walked home a proof that the weather was not cold [...] [163] in the morning we were busy packing up.

Tuesday, 10th of December 1851. I rose at five. At six a cab was at the door. The gas lights in the streets were not yet extinguished and at the water gate we had to wait full a quarter of an hour before it was opened at 7 O'clock, when the day was dawning. A few minutes later we were at the wharf, where the Steamer was waiting, at eight she got under weigh; it was a raw disagreeable morning, we as well as the few other passengers remained in the cabin and thus we again saw nothing of the beautiful scenery of the river. In an hour's time we reached the opposite side, an omnibus took us to the Haarbürg Station and off we were

upon the well known and uninteresting road. Owing to the little rest I had had the previous night I slept a great deal and thus have nothing to say of this days journey. At Preussisch-Minden, the luggage was examined and we had hardly time to swallow a light dinner; we passed the Weser at Reme, further on the Lippe, and at half past ten we were at our old hotel of Belle Vue, in Deutz. We were both tired and hastened to bed.

Thursday, 11th of December 1851. Mrs. Witt rose unwell, owing to a cold she had caught, however, a little warm drink brought her round. When we looked [...] of the window we remembered with pleasure the [...] [164] flowing Rhine, the bridge of boats, the town of Cologne and the unfinished cathedral with a crane on the top towering over all the surrounding buildings. We observed that here the day broke at least half an hour earlier than in Hamburg. It was a pleasant morning. After breakfast an omnibus took us to the station; we drove through a pretty avenue of poplars, and were struck with the tremendous fortifications alongside of us. From Hamburg we had come second class; here we took first-class, in the splendid carriages, of which I have already made mention. We two were by ourselves for more than an hour. The country in the immediate neighbourhood of Cologne is flat, we passed Düren, a not inconsiderable place, and behind Ascherweiler, the fine scenery commences which I have endeavoured to describe every time I have come this way. When we passed here last in October, the trees were still clad with foliage, in its autumnal tints, now only here and there a solitary dried leaf adhered to the bare brown branches. At half past one we were at the Station at Aix-la-chapelle where the streets close by are straight, wide, and modern. At half past three we reached Verviers in Belgium, the luggage was searched and time given for dinner. Soon after our leaving this place it grew dark, at six the moon rose, we passed Liege, Tirlemont and other known places. From the station in Brussels an omnibus took us up to "La pla [...]" and here we were again installed in the same [...] [165]

Friday, 12th of December 1851. When we awoke, we saw before us in the centre of the square: the statue of Godfrey of Bouillon on horseback, his standard in his hand opposite to us the church of St. Jaques de Codenberg, and all around, handsome buildings, objects with which I had by this time become quite familiar. My wife was again unwell, the cold of which she complained yesterday not having yet left her; she therefore remained in bed till one o'clock. I called upon Mariano Rivero who afterwards returned the visit. In the post-office I found a letter from Auregan dated 9th December; he informed me that Paris was perfectly quiet, and spoke of Napoleon in the most laudatory terms, everybody, he said, rejoiced at the Coup d'état; Napoleon's tact, prudence and energy were extraordinary, the Republicans had all faith in him. When Mrs. Witt had risen, the weather being mild, we took a walk through the, to

us, well known streets; quite unawares we came upon a handsome market place, with a glass roof; it was partly empty, but pretty flowers and fine fruit in abundance were offered for sale. Mariquita did not like to go to the table d'hôte; I went thither; the dinner was excellent, as was always the case in this hotel. Besides myself there were three English gentlemen with their wives, great travellers. One couple had just returned from Italy and was bitterly complaining of the cold [...] ich they had experienced as far south as Rom [...] [166] veyance they had passed the Splügen, which journey they described as having been very trying. After dinner we remained quietly at home, I, writing some memoranda for my wife.

Saturday, 13th of December 1851. We were up at half past six, after breakfast we drove in an omnibus down one of the steep streets, to the railroad station, fresh in my recollection for there it was when on coming from London I had first missed, and afterwards recovered the trunk left behind in Calais. It was a fine clear day, the sun was out, and a light hoar frost covered the green fields. In the first-class carriages in which we travelled, heaters for the feet made of tin or lead, and filled with hot water, were placed; they were occasionally changed so that the feet being kept warm, we felt quite comfortable without being under the necessity of keeping the windows closed. Our fellow travellers were a gentleman who had been in Spain, another gentleman with his wife, and three Polish ladies from Cracow, all conversed in French, though of course when the three latter spoke in their native language, the sounds were to me quite as unintelligible as if they had been Chinese or Quichua. Having left Brussels at 8.40' we arrived at Braine le comte at half past nine, where the line to Tournay and Calais branches off. At ten we were at the fortress of Mons; near Eleven o'clock we were crossing the Belgian frontier; the last village in Belgium is [...] Quievrin, the first on the French territory Blanc [...] [167] further on, the searching of passengers and luggage was uncommonly strict. Not only were the trunks examined as customary but all the Belgian Newspapers were to be given up, pockets were to be emptied to satisfy the Douaniers that they contained no cigars; the reticules and small travelling bags which ladies carry in their hands were to be unlocked, and finally whilst the passengers had to leave the carriages the custom-house officers rummaged about in them in search of prohibited articles. Thus when we re-entered our carriage my wife noted immediately that our woollen rug with which we covered our legs was wanting; of course I bawled out for it lustily, and I was told that it was deposited in the Custom House; thither I had to march, and though I had bought this rug in Hamburg travelled with it all the way thence, they insisted upon its being something new because inadvertently I had not torn off a small ticket with the manufacturer's number upon it. I had to pay six francs

and some centimes duty. The whole train was stopped on my account, and as soon as this trifle was settled I was pushed into the first carriage offering, not that in which my wife was, whom I could only rejoin at the next station. The weather continued as fine as it had been since daybreak. At the fortress of Douay we were at 12, at Arras at one, Albert at half past one, Amiens at two, Breteuil at three, Clermont at half past three, and Cre [...] five minutes past three; soon after leaving this st [...] [168] *Le chemin du Nord*. Some time elapsed before the luggage was got ready for examination; ours was slightly searched. In an omnibus we ourselves jointly with other travellers drove round to various hotels. I chose l'hotel de Bade, on the Boulevard Montmartre, the same where Harmsen with his family had stopped in the summer of this year. I am never a good hand at striking a bargain, and thus also here I agreed to pay as much as ninety francs per week for two fairly furnished rooms with the view to the Boulevard, in which fs go nothing was included not even candles or fuel. After having washed and dressed we drove in a cab to Mr. Auregan N° 1 Cité Trèvise; the only difference which we observed in Paris, was that the weather was much colder, and of course the Boulevards somewhat emptier than when we were here last in June and July. As many shops were open as then, with equal splendour were they fitted up and lighted, and we could see no vestiges of any damage having been done during the few days of the revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Auregan were very friendly; the latter, considering that all the spanish she knew, she had learn't from her husband, spoke it very fairly, she looked rather thinner and paler, and for this very reason prettier than when we had seen her last. Auregan immediately commenced talking about business, which to me was very tedious; he thought that I should take a share in the establishments of my son-in-law, in Arequipa and Paris but to do this I had not the slightest inclination. My wife and I walked home. [...] [169] breakfast to Auregan's where we had a "Chupe a la Peruana" and a good cup of "Café-au-lait". Auregan said that he was very busy for the Steamer. I therefore engaged a cab for his wife, Mrs. Witt and myself. The weather being mild, we had a long and pleasant drive, down the Boulevards, over the splendid Place de la Concorde, and then through les Champs Elysées; we stopped at the door of le Château de l'hivér, the beauty and splendour of which place of public resort had been painted to us in glowing colors, and which we were very anxious to see, but we were told that the doors would not be opened till late in the afternoon, and we therefore had nothing better to do than to continue our drive as far as l'Arc de l'Etoile. The Champs Elysés are always beautiful nevertheless in the present winter season with their leafless trees, and the comparatively few promenaders, they presented a very different aspect from what they had done in the middle of summer. From the Arc de l'Etoile we returned the same way, passed to our

left the handsome church of la Madaleine, then leaving gradually behind us the more Aristocratic Boulevards, we passed on the same side la porte de St. Denis and la porte de St. Martin, various Theatres, le château d'Eau, until we stopped at the renowned place of the Bastille, with the July column in the centre, hence I ordered the coachman to take us to "la barrière du trône where the road leads to the fortress of Vincennes, a place full of sad recollections. La barrière is formed by two handsome columns with [...] [170] Bastille, extends the faubourg of St. Antoine. The working men living in this quarter took, as everybody knows, a but too active part in the revolution of 1792; they also contributed in a great measure in 1830 (July) to the overthrow of the Bourbon Dynasty, in February 1848 to the expulsion of the Orleans and in June of the same year to the, fortunately unsuccessful, attempt at the establishment of a red republic; but in this last rising of December 1851 they remained perfectly quiet. At Auregan's we took pot-luck with him and his wife; he returned to his office, the ladies conversed and I read the papers.

Monday, 15th and Tuesday, 16th of November 1851. Quiet days. Within doors the cold is much more felt here than in Hamburg, as in this latter place stoves are used, in Paris Chimney places which though they may look more cheerful do certainly not give so much heat as stoves. I received letters from and wrote answers to C. W. Schutte in London; corresponded also with Daniel Schutte in Hamburg. The Auregan's called upon us. I went to see a Mr. Lucassen, Gänslies correspondent and our old acquaintance Edmund Duquenne, who was about publishing cheap religious tracts in company with two other gentlemen, from which speculation he promised himself a handsome yearly income though as I afterwards learnt it turned out the very reverse. We dined at table d'hôte; dinner was excellent but the society not to our liking. On [...] day after dinner we drove out to General Santa Cruz's [...] [171] very superior to the apartments in the second story of a house in the rue Lafitte which he occupied in July. They were still at dinner but made us wait but a short time. First came Mrs. Riva Agüero who was staying with them; she is always kindness personified; then Mrs. Santa Cruz and the whole family. The General, dissuaded us from visiting Spain; he assured us that the travelling by "diligence", especially for a lady was horrible, and that Madrid might be worth seeing before, but certainly not after having visited London and Paris; the earnestness with which the General expressed himself rendered us quite irresolute and we already began to think whether a visit to Switzerland and Italy would not be preferable to the journey across the Pyrenees to Spain, which hitherto had been our intention; as yet, however we came to no determination. Santa Cruz in the same manner as everybody else with whom I had spoken on the subject, approved of the Coup d'état; only the very scum of Paris he said, led on by unknown persons dressed

like gentlemen raised and defended the barricades; the working classes took no share and this accounted for the barricades being so easily taken. On the 3rd December only one barricade had been erected; during the night from the 3rd to the 4th when the troops were ordered out of Paris the Reds availed themselves of their short absence to raise many barricades in the streets of St. Martin, St. Denis, la Poissonnière and the neighbourhood; by one o'clock in the afternoon they [...] [172] Duquenne, told me) marched in close away along the Boulevards coming in the direction from the Church of La Madaleine, all the streets leading into the Boulevards were crowded with people who huzzaed and clapped their hands, all of a sudden from some houses shots were fired upon the troops who were slowly moving on – they now thought themselves betrayed – placed two cannons before the houses; fired and rushed in; they also fired at the windows, whereby several innocent persons lost their lives. This was the fighting, the news of which carried to Hamburg by telegraph, I had read at Sthamer's on the 5th; since then everything had remained quiet in Paris.

Wednesday, 17th of December 1851. In the morning nothing particular occurred, Mrs. Witt and I walked about she as usually amusing herself with the many beautiful objects, which, now that the new-year was approaching, were displayed for sale at the shop windows; the weather was agreeable, and we felt particularly happy and satisfied which, as already noted above, is so frequently the case when bad news is in store. After dinner I was just on the point of going to le théâtre des Français, to see the famous Rachel perform in *Andromache* when Mr. and Mrs. Auregan came in, and brought me a sub-marine telegraphic despatch from Mr. Schutte in Southampton, the original of which will be found in the Appendix under N^o 9. I at once saw by the tenor of the telegram that Mr. Schutte had been arrested and prohibited from leaving England, and this detention [...] [173] 1838; but who had taken this harsh measure it was impossible for me to guess; the only three firms to whom he owed, in England, were: Naylor of Liverpool, Joseph Hegan & Co. of the same place, and A. Gibbs and Sons, of London – and none of the three I thought capable of doing such a thing, just at the moment of Mr. Schuttes embarkation. As regards myself I had nothing else to do but prepare for my immediate departure, which however could not be carried into effect, before the next day. Auregan and I drove to the telegraph office and sent my answer in the affirmative; fifteen words to Southampton cost [fs]25.31cts.; of course I did not think any more of going to the play, we packed up our traps and went to bed at half past eleven.

Tuesday, 18th of December 1851. Very naturally we slept but little were awake at five and rose at seven, Auregan came again in the course of the morning, I had my passport "viseèd", accompanied Mrs. Witt to Auregan's where she

remained during my absence, paid my bill to the Hotel-keeper, who would not make the slightest abatement on the fs 90 weekly, though we had occupied the apartments for five days only. Taking nothing but a carpet bag with me I drove with Auregan to the Havre Station, where, for the whole journey to London, I paid fs 30. I had but three fellow travellers in the carriage, one of them an Italian with whom I conversed a little. Of the country [] noted hardly anything, for the temperature outside being [. . .] [174] our looking out; however when the door opened occasionally, a quick glimpse showed me that the fields were covered with ice. At Rouen, the three travellers left and three others came in; these were husband, wife and daughter, of whom the two former, vulgar folks, amused themselves the whole way playing cards, for which the lamp burning in the carriage afforded them sufficient light. From the station in Havre, an omnibus took me to the wharf where the Steamer was lying. I was much amused with the unwearied pertinacity with which the agents of different hotels recommended their respective houses. I went directly on board; there were few passengers, apparently more ladies than gentlemen. In the large cabin allotted to the latter, I soon lay down to sleep, partly undressed, covered myself up well, read a little and soon fell fast asleep. Without experiencing the slightest sensation of sea-sickness, for the sea was uncommonly smooth I awoke on

Friday, 19th, at seven o'clock, in the Port of Southampton. When going on deck the sun was just rising like a ball of fire and glaring through the rigging of the many vessels lying around. We moored close to the wharf my carpet bag was quickly dispatched in the Custom-House. Whence I walked to Solomon's Railway Hotel where I had stayed in October 1845, but which was then completely overshadowed by its proud neighbour "Radley's Railway Hotel". Not knowing where Mr. Schutte was to be found I searched though [] vain for Mr. Peacock, our old friend at that time [. . .] [175] that Mr. and Mrs. Schutte had taken up their quarters at the Dolphin; thither I wended my way. In an anteroom I found one or two sheriff's officers, in the saloon Schutte and his wife together with a Mr. Sharp of the firm of Rawdon of Liverpool. I need hardly say how dejected, how haggard Schutte and Rosa looked; to them I was a guardian Angel. After Sharp was gone they gave me an account, of all that had occurred; when on the point of going on board the Steamer, their passage having already been taken and paid for, a sheriff's officer had waited upon Schutte and arrested him for debt, sworn to by Messrs. Rawdon of Liverpool. About the year 1837 or 1838 this firm of Raudon had authorized the house of Naylor of Liverpool to make on their account purchases of Wool in Perú. Naylor had directed themselves to Mr. Schutte of Arequipa, and placed him in funds for that purpose. Schutte always hard up took the money, paid with it another debt, bought no wool

for Naylor and in October 1838, when he suspended his payments, Naylor of Liverpool appeared as one of his creditors. The name of Rawdon he did not even know; his other creditors were: A. Gibbs and Sons of London, Joseph Hegan & Co. of Liverpool, Manuel Baltazar de la Fuente of Iquique and I. Shortly after his stoppage he placed his mercantile books before two merchants, I believe they were partners of the branch establishments of Naylor and of Hegan [] Tacna; they examined the books and gave a certifi- [. . .] [176] had lost his money by unfortunate speculations and that neither fraud nor extravagance could be laid to his charge. Provided with this document he believed that he had nothing further to fear from his English creditors, and accordingly he and the whole family had been quietly living in England for many months. I afterwards learnt from Mr. Rawdon himself that by a mere chance, when driving in an omnibus from Liverpool into the Country, he had been told by a fellow-passenger that Schutte was in England, and he had taken the necessary steps to stop him. The entire forenoon I remained with the Schuttes, with Mr. Sharp's consent a telegram was sent to Rawdons of Liverpool requesting them to take off the arrest. I dined frugally at my hotel was again summoned to the Dolphin when I learned that a negative answer had been received from Liverpool and we then determined that I should start by the night train for London to take Hayne's advice. At ten I returned to my hotel and conversing and reading the papers I kept myself awake as well as I could until half past two when the mail train started. A fellow passenger and I slept the whole way and on

Saturday, 20th of December, at 4 1/2 a.m. we were at the Waterloo bridge station in London. A porter showed me to a common public-house in the neighbourhood called the "Hero of Waterloo" the only place open hereabouts. The bar was crowded with prostitutes and men of apparently disreputable character. However, upstairs [] obtained a fair room and bed, and notwithstanding the [. . .] [177] I soon fell asleep, and slept soundly from 5 to 7. After a good cup of tea and toast, I ordered a cab and drove to Hayne's dwelling house in Sussex Square; he, his wife and family were at breakfast; they were of course much astonished to see me; when Hayne and I were left by ourselves, I explained to him the object of my call, and together we drove to an Attorney in the city who, though a very clever man, did not know what to counsel and no fixed determination was come to; he however gave it as his opinion that the certificate which Mr. Schutte had obtained of his creditors in South-America was not of the slightest legal value. When I had separated from Hayne, I went to the office of Cotesworth and Powell. The latter, a pleasant active and acute man took much interest in the case, the particulars of which I laid before him, and accompanied me to his lawyer, by chance, the same whom I had a short time previously already consulted with Hayne, consequently nothing was

done and I continued as irresolute as before, and having now nothing further to occupy myself with for the day, I took a chop at an eating house and walked to my Aunt's Mrs. Willink N^o 39 Cumming Street, Pentonville. She, though glad, was not a little surprised at my appearance, and while she, old Mrs. Dubois, her daughter Frances and son Diederich who had returned from Hamburg, were at dinner I wrote a long letter to Mr. Schutte giving him an account [...] proceedings. Afterwards Dr. John Cresswell to [...] [178] one game and lost another. The loss was a clear proof that my mind was not at ease, for otherwise he would certainly not have been able to gain a game. About 10 o'clock I walked home to the "Hero of Waterloo".

Sunday, 21st of December 1851. I removed to St. Paul's coffee house, St. Paul's churchyard. In the street near the church of St. Martins le Grand I waited for my cousin Diederich, and with him attended Divine Service in the French reformed church close by, particularly recommended to me by my aunt. There was a great deal of reading and psalm singing, and the sermon was on the text, "We being all brethren". I did everything in my power to keep my attention to it but did not succeed, so much was my mind taken up by Schutte's Affairs. In an omnibus I drove to the vicinity of Sussex place to the south of Hyde Park, whilst Sussex square whither I intended going, lies north of the same. It cost me thus a good walk before I reached Hayne's house. He had already dined and was sitting by himself in an arm-chair, he complained that his health was fast giving way. We had a long conversation, which led however to no result regarding the case in hand. It was a gloomy day and when I reached my aunt's it was already quite dark. With her and her family I took a plain dinner, gained with difficulty a game of chess from Frances and though in bed at an early hour, did not fall asleep till past three [...] [179] breakfast when Mr. Sharp was with me. He now proposed that Mr. Schutte should only pay his employers, Messrs. Rawdon, who would then release him and he might embark. I did not relish this plan; it was both dishonest and dangerous; dishonest, because it would be favouring one creditor to the prejudice of the others, dangerous because either Gibbs or Hegan might clap their hands upon Schutte as Rawdon had done, and then what would he have gained? Nothing. Thus without having made up my mind to the one thing or the other I again went to Gibbs' office where Hayne asked me. "Don't you think the best thing Schutte could do, would be to make an arrangement with all his creditors?" then he would be whitewashed and might recommence business without fearing anybody. You know he owes us between \$70,000, and \$80,000 do you pay down in cash £2350 at 44d = \$12,272-6 about 3/1 in the pound and we will give Schutte his discharge. My answer was, that it would be a hard thing for me to come under such a heavy disburse; I would nevertheless pay the money to serve Schutte, him however I must necessarily

consult before I could give a decided “yes”. Off I went to Southampton, Schutte who said that he would rather shoot himself than appear in the bankruptcy court, saw the heavens open at this proposal, the more so as it was not he, but I, who would have to find the funds. I remained with the Schuttes [...] Dolphin Hotel where I passed the night. [...] [180] to Hayne’s proposal I left Southampton at an early hour. The Atmosphere was clear and bracing. In London I went to no hotel, and left my carpet bag at Gibbs. Hayne was unwell but Davy wrote down in the form of a letter my verbal arrangement with the former. Powell, pleased with the arrangement which I had made was of opinion that a legal document ought to be drawn out, and whilst this was being done with the lawyer, I perambulated the Streets of London, for my aunt lived too far off to look in upon her. The document was drawn out in due time, Gibbs filled in their discharge and so did I for Schutte’s debt to me, both, however with the express condition that the two other English creditors Hegan and Naylor would do the same for the amount of their respective claims. A dinner was quickly dispatched and I found myself at Euston Square Station just before the train started for Liverpool, the above spoken of document in my pocket. Darkness had set in. My fellow travellers were two ladies and one gentleman, whom I at first envied in my own mind for from their conversation I judged that they had come from the south of Europe and were going to spend their Christmas holidays at home, whilst I was knocking about in such an awful manner and on no pleasant errand; but by and by I learned that they were Americans, husband, wife and daughter and that they were immediately to start across the Atlantic, and such a voyage for a certainty I did not envy them at the [...] season. At about 11 O’clock I was at Stor[p]’s [...] [181]

Wednesday, 24th of December 1851. At nine, I was, full of impatience, at Estill’s office; the one hour till ten, when he made his appearance seemed to me an eternity. With him I went to Hegan’s office, and there again, only Mr. Gillman, the junior partner was present, who could not decide on such a weighty matter – a new detention. I returned to my hotel and walking up and down, unable to do anything, I was happy when at 1 o’clock I received a message that Mr. John Hegan had come. He had much changed and looked much older than when I had seen him many years ago in Lima. He was an excellent man, and after some conversation fell into my views. Thence I directed my steps to Raudon’s Office, and was requested to return in the evening. With Estill I took a cheap dinner and at the hour appointed made my appearance at Rawdon’s. The head of the establishment was an elderly, apparently good-hearted man, but dreadfully incensed against Schutte as well he might be. All my talking and I have no idea whence I had such a flow of words, all my explanations, all was in vain; he made pretensions to which I could not listen. “Well Mr. Rawdon”, said I at

last, "I must wish you good bye, Mr. Schutte will declare himself bankrupt and you will not get a cent". I put on my wrap rascal, shook hands with Mr. R. and made my exit. Hardly was I in the Street [] a clerk came running after me with the words [. . .] [182] was received with these words – "Well, Sir, I am an old man I do not wish to injure anybody and I agree to your terms, I have, however laid out in spreading my nets all over England about £100 for I could not know where Mr. Schutte would embark and these £100 I expect you will make good to me." My answer was that where thousands were at stake I did not mind £100 more or less, and he might count upon the money. My agitation was such that Mr. Raudon observing it gave me a glass of sherry to steady my nerves. A notary's office had been kept open by his order though it was Christmas Eve, here the preliminaries were settled and a telegraphic dispatch advised Mr. Schutte of the favourable result of my negotiations. Having returned to my hotel my mind was now sufficiently at ease to allow my reading the papers. I saw that in France, Napoleon had had an enormous majority of votes, however, less so in Paris than in the departments. In the Capital about 196,000 votes had been for and 96,000 against him. Lord Palmerston had resigned.

Thursday, 25th of December 1851. Christmas Day. To spend this holiday in an hotel by myself was an idea which I could not bear, and I therefore told Estill that he must allow me to participate of his christmas dinner, which he kindly acceded to. After having breakfasted in the general room I sat down to write my memoranda. I then amused myself with the papers. The "Sun" was extolling Lord Palmerston; called [] the master mind which alone had been able to keep [. . .] [183] Lord Treasurer instead of Lord John Russell. The "Times" on the other hand though praising Lord Palmerston's energy and activity was of opinion that it was a good thing he had retired from his post as Secretary for Foreign affairs, as his meddling disposition would never allow him to remain at rest, and on good terms with the Continental Powers. The "Times" gave also extracts from a French publication, which proved the extreme secrecy with which the coup d'etat had been planned, and of the energy with which it had been carried into execution. At half past eleven Mr. Estill called upon me, with two of his sons; it was too late to go to church and we therefore passed over in a Steamer to the Cheshire side where the new town or suburb of Birkenhead was starting from the ground. To me it appeared to be laid out on a very, if not too extensive a plan, the Streets very wide, but houses still wanting. One large square was finished, a pretty garden in the middle and fine buildings around. The new park was very handsome, and does much honor to the genius of Paxton under whose direction it was being laid out. Previously it had been an extensive tract of level ground, similar to the site where Birkenhead stands, but now there were pretty walks, and hills, fine trees, sheets of water, running

rivulets, bridges across them, all artificial. It put me in mind of Regent's park. Large pieces of ground were left open for the benefit of cricket players. [...] had a look at the new Birkenhead Dock. In [...] [184] I called at the hotel to enquire whether any letter or telegraphic message had been received for me, and this not being the case we drove together to Estill's dwelling house, some distance out of town. It was one of the usual English country houses, gravel walks and shrubbery outside, inside comfort without elegance. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Estill, Mr. and Mrs. Daffil, Manchester friends of theirs, and a number of children of both families. The dinner a substantial English Christmas one, very different from, and I should say, inferior to the Hamburg cookery. We had a roast turkey and ham, roast beef, potatoes and vegetables plum-pudding and mince pie, port and sherry. Neither of the two ladies in the least interesting, the gentlemen not superior to the common run of merchants, and thus to tell the truth, though I was much obliged to them for their friendliness, the whole affair was flat and stale; as a proof, I may mention that when the ladies had left us to our wine, all three sitting round the fire took a short nap. Afterwards, Estill and I talked about business, we rejoined the ladies, looked at some engravings; and before ten, I drove back to my hotel.

Friday, 26th of December 1851. This morning, much was still to be done. To Joseph Hegan & Co I gave my drafts 3 days sight on A. Gibbs & Sons £1477-9-9, to C. & J. Rawdon another for £462-10/, both signed the discharge, but as in Schutte's books, Naylor, and not Raudon appeared as his creditors, I had still to [...] the signature of this firm. I went to their [...] [185] after some little demur. To Rawdon I paid the £100 extra; to make up this sum I had to borrow more than a half from Estill. Finally some formalities had to be gone through with in the office of a Notary Public, which being done, Rawdon telegraphed to Southampton that Mr. Schutte might be released from durance vile. I myself took the train for London, carrying with me the discharge documents. I had few fellow travellers, the temperature was cold, so much so, that for the last 3 or 4 stages, when I was by myself in the coach, I had to stand up on the seats to keep my feet warm. From Euston square Station a cab took me to St. Paul's coffee house, where Schutte was waiting for me; in the afternoon he and Rosa had arrived from Southampton and taken up their quarters at Mrs. Moyles, Wardrobe place Dr.'s Commons. It is hardly necessary to say that he expressed his gratitude for what I had done for him. We had a long talk till past midnight. The excitement in which I was, and the cold, which in some measure benumbed my limbs, made me take two or three glasses of hot brandy and water, a thing which I had not done for many years past, and which I have not done since.

Saturday, 27th of December 1851. Early in the morning Schutte came to my room to tell me that he had not a penny left in his pocket, for, the hotel Expenses

in Southampton and the heavy fees to the officers had exhausted what he had [] with him for the voyage. I fetched £100 from [...] [186] and walked to the office of the French Consul where the Chancelier refused to “viser” my passport because it had not been signed by the Peruvian Chargé but as this latter lived far off, and I had no time to spare, he advised me to run the risk of returning to France without the “visé” in consideration of my having left that Capital only a few days previously, and with my passport then quite in order. I followed his advice ran back to my hotel as fast as my legs could carry me, paid my bill, bade good bye to the Schuttes and was in good time at the, to me well known Waterloo Bridge Station. In Southampton I alighted at Solomon's and towards 10 p.m. went on board the Steamer. Several English gentlemen were sitting round the fire, I joined them and the conversation ran of course on the coup d'état, and Lord Palmerston's resignation. Nearly a million of votes were already known to have been given in favor of Napoleon's presidency. Lord Granville had succeeded Lord Palmerston as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. At eleven we were under weigh. The Steamer was the same in which I had come over the other day called “Le grand Turc” but though I composed myself to rest in the same manner as I then had done, I did not sleep so well. During the night a strong easterly wind got up, heavy waves struck the vessel and sea sickness came upon me.

Sunday, 28th of December 1851. About noon we were near Havre. When I went on deck it was piercingly cold, we [] in between two quays, and came to a Standstill at [...] [187] had landed. All the trunks and portmanteaus, my solitary bag amongst them were carried to the Custom House and I at the recommendation of my English fellow travellers went with them to an inn kept by a Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler opposite a dock filled with vessels. We had immediately to appear at the police office where the passports taken from us on board were examined; the irregularity of mine was observed but the words “Danish Consul General” helped me through without difficulty. The searching of the luggage we also easily got over, and I, having now several hours at my disposal, for the train for Paris did not start until the evening, took one of my long walks. The Docks of Havre are handsomely and solidly constructed, run from the bank of the Seine far into the town, and at the time of my visit were crowded with shipping. Havre is encircled by two circumvallations, a fosse is between them, and another fosse outside the outer rampart, consequently I had in order to get out of the town to pass under two gates and cross two bridges. Seeing some heights at a distance I directed my steps thither and ascended a convenient carriage road. These heights are called “les hauteurs d'Ingouville”. On one side they are lined with handsome Country houses, from the other, that turned towards Havre, the prospect upon the town and the mouth of the

Seine must be very pretty when the atmosphere is clear, but this was a dark and cloudy day [...] [188] enjoying the pleasure of distant views. I reentered Havre through a different gate, and passing a fine building which I believed to be a church, entered. It was a museum, the apartments of which were filled with plaster of Paris copies of famous statues, stuffed quadrupeds and birds, collections of coins and medals etc., but the lateness of the hour only allowed me to walk rapidly through them, for at four o'clock, they were shut up and visitors ordered to leave. From 4 to 5 o'clock I conversed with Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler in their drawing room, and at five sat down to dinner with them, a few travellers, and some of their usual boarders; this meal was substantial and quite in the English Style. The remainder of the evening I whiled away conversing and reading the newspapers. At nine an omnibus was at the door, it took me and one of my fellow-passengers from on board the Steamer, to the Station, and without loss of time we started afresh. At first, conversation kept us awake, but at about 11 all four of us who were in the carriage, apparently people accustomed to travelling, composed themselves to sleep, each in his nook. At 12 1/4 we stopped at Rouen, where we awoke, but soon settled down again to complete stillness, which was not interrupted until

Monday, 29th of December, at 5 a.m., when I found myself again in Paris after an absence of eleven days. The luggage was quickly dispatched but of course it was still too early to disturb the Auregans. I therefore went to a coffee-house which I [...] open at this early hour, took a cup of coffee, read and [...] [189] to the Cité Trévise. It was a cold bracing morning; the day was just breaking, and a bright rosy colour covered the eastern sky. Hardly anybody was stirring and upon me, such a silence in streets which usually are full of life and bustle always makes a strange impression. At Auregan's I had to wait more than half an hour before they heard my ringing, and opened the Street door. Everybody was still in bed. I told my wife that it would be prudent for us to return without delay to Lima, to which she willingly consented. In the course of the day I informed Schutte by letter that we had made up our mind to return with them on the 17th of January, and a fortunate thing it was for them that we took this determination, for otherwise they would have embarked on the 2nd, on board the "Amazon" and probably have perished, like so many others, who lost their lives on board this unfortunate vessel. The whole day I was busy writing, my wife and Mrs. Auregan went out to make purchases. As our sojourn in Paris was to last but a few days, we continued residing with the Auregans, and cheerfully put up with their frugal way of living.

Tuesday, 30th and Wednesday, 31st of December 1851. The weather was clear and frosty, and the temperature pleasant, at least to one like me fond of quick

walking. Both days I had little time to go out, being busy during the day time with [...] over accounts, and writing letters. I found to my [...] [190] profit, but on the other hand was much annoyed when I observed that more than half of the cargoes was still unsold. I must not omit mentioning that Mr. Julius Pflücker whom I had left in charge of my business in Lima, during my absence had managed it uncommonly well, and that considerable remittances required for the new establishment had come in fast. The Santa Cruzes and Riva Agüeros called. Tuesday evening Auregan and his wife, Mariquita and myself walked about the Boulevards, which now (a few days before the new year when all over France presents are reciprocally made and received, just as it is the case in Germany on Christmas eve) are lined with rows of booths, filled with all kinds of nick-nacks, trifles, play things etc., in several of them games of hazard were played, the prizes being however not money but a cake or a plaything; men from the country in their blue blouses crowded round these booths. Wednesday after dinner I took a cab and drove with my wife to Mrs. Echegaray and Mrs. Bedoya, neither of whom was in, thence to Santa Cruze's; here we found the whole family at home, with them were, Mrs. Riva Agüero and her daughter Caroline, also Doña Jesus Bedoya, an elderly lady, known to all Peruvians who visit Paris for her extremely kind and serviceable disposition. Santa Cruz himself was on the point of driving out to pay his new-years respects to Louis Napoleon; he was accompanied by Montero his Secretary, Brandon his attache, and Simon his son. In his splendid uniform with a sash over his shoulder and various [...] on his breast he looked quite imposing. Former [...] [191] they were extracted, his appearance was much improved and he might almost be called good-looking, notwithstanding his dark Indian complexion. He was but a short time absent and after his return the conversation became interesting and agreeable. I talked also a good deal with an elderly French marine officer who had taken home Mrs. Riva Agüero from South America and on board of whose vessel, Louis Napoleon had been for several months, after his unsuccessful attempt to bring about a revolution in Strasburg. This gentleman told me that Napoleon's dissimulation was extraordinary, and that he had a wonderful power over his features, so that nobody could ever read what passed in his mind; of this, he had given a particular proof in the soirée of 1st December when he appeared as "insouciant" as ever, whilst his brains must have been filled with the coup d'état, on the very point of being carried into execution. We left at ten, when reaching Auregans, Mr. A. told me that 7,000,000 voters in France, had unanimously elected Louis Napoleon, President of the Republic.

1852

Thursday, 1st of January 1852. In my rough memoranda, on this occasion, the beginning of the year, I find more than one page filled with prayers, reflections, fears, and desires, which, though [...] ance with my then thoughts and ideas I will not [...] [192] to fail.

The weather was extremely foggy, so much so, that on driving with my wife to Santa Cruz's we could with difficulty distinguish the trees on the Boulevards and in the Champs Elysées. I returned on foot and when I crossed the Place de la Concorde even the huge obelisk and the beautiful fountains were hidden from my sight. Santa Cruz as member of the Diplomatic Corps, had several seats at his disposal in the Cathedral of Notre Dame where high mass was about being said and a Te Deum sung to celebrate Louis Napoleon's election as President for ten years, and accordingly my wife drove to the said church with the Santa Cruzes and the Riva Agüeros. She told me on her return that the solemnity had been splendid, and she thought that from the countenance of those present, she could judge of the general satisfaction which this election had given. I received a letter from Schutte, who informed me, that the number of people who were taking their passages, by the Steamer to leave Southampton on the 17th was so great that he feared my wife and I would not be in time to secure a cabin. This news induced us to leave Paris without any delay. Auregan obtained the necessary signatures to my pass-port, Mariquita and I packed up our trunks, took our last frugal dinner at Auregan's and at 7 o'clock were at the station of "Le chemin du nord". At first the cold was rather disagreeable, gradually the temperature became milder, and without anything occurring worth noticing [...] [193] passports as usually, and perhaps under the present political circumstances, more than usually, took up a long time in being examined and resigned, and this being at last accomplished we had to walk a long distance to the very end of the pier, for the Steamer "Princess Alice", owing to the low state of the water, was lying far out. A porter who lighted the way with a lantern hurried us on in such a manner that my poor wife with difficulty could keep up with him. When we had reached the end of the Pier, some "employé" or other was wanting, the luggage of the different passengers was piled up, one trunk above the other, the passengers themselves, my wife the only lady amongst them, stood huddled together in the dark night. The Frenchmen bawled out and hallooed to each other in an astounding manner; in short for about an hour's time the confusion was greater than ever I had witnessed. At last the officer so anxiously expected made his appearance, the luggage was put into launches, and then the passengers had to climb down a steep ladder into the boats in which we were rowed to the Steamer, lying, as

already said, a good way off. Fortunately the weather was mild and the sea uncommonly smooth. On board the "Princess Alice" my wife and I had the ladies cabin to ourselves; the former made every preparation for the much feared sea-sickness, however she soon fell asleep, and so trifling was the motion of the vessel, that when in less than two hour's time, we were in the Port of Dover, she could hardly believe me when I told her that we had arrived. [...] [194] but those of Mrs. Witt were searched with great minuteness. When the Custom House officers had finished their operation all of a sudden the keys were missing, nobody knew what had become of them, we hunted for them everywhere and they were at last found in the possession of a porter who had inadvertently put them into his pocket. From the Custom House we walked to a public-house close by where we had to wait till near eight when the train for London started. The fog was as dense as that of yesterday morning in Paris; from the midst of it the sound of bugles came over to us, and we were told that soldiers were embarking for the Cape of Good Hope. From Dover as far as Folkestone the road runs through tunnels cut into the Chalky cliffs of that island which the French are so fond of calling "La perfide Albion". Continuing our route, both of us and particularly my wife, were astonished at observing the verdure of the fields, whilst in France every trace of vegetation seemed to have been stifled by the cold; the firs showed their sombre green, many a brown leaf was still adhering to the branches of the sturdy oaks, and even the cattle were grazing in the open air. We passed through Canterbury and many other places of lesser note and about eleven o'clock were at the well known London Bridge Station. A cab took us and our luggage over the always crowded London Bridge, through the new King William's Street, the Poultry; the very focus of London bustle, up Cheapside, at the end of which we had just [...] glimpse of St. Pauls, then new-gate Street, the sombre prison to [...] [195] we entered the quieter parts of London. We stopped at Mr. Wagners with whom we had resided when last in London, N° 41 Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square. He came out to receive us, but could not give us any account of the Schuttes. I then ordered the cabman to drive to Mrs. Moyles, Wardrobe Place, Doctors Commons. Here Mr. Schutte and Rosita had taken up their quarters, and we did the same. They were extremely glad to see us. We had two bed-rooms up stairs and a parlour below. Here in the very heart of the city the atmosphere is of course almost always gloomy and our rooms were therefore rather dark, but as to the rest everything was clean, and the dinners and breakfasts which Mrs. Moyle gave us the fortnight we remained in her house were extremely good though plain. Mr. Schutte and I accustomed ourselves here to take at our dinners, bitter ale as it comes from the cask, and though at first rather unpalatable we thought it by and by the most delicious beverage we had ever taken. As soon as we had

installed ourselves, the first thing I did was to go to the Transatlantic Steam Navigation office, Moorgate, where I learned to my regret that all the first class cabins in the aft part of the vessel were engaged, I had to run to and fro to know my wife's opinion, and secured at last one first class cabin with two beds in the fore part from Southampton to Chagres, and then again from Panamá to Callao.

From Saturday, 3rd to Saturday, 10th of January. This [...] [196] principle. It was indispensable that it should be so, for Schutte as will have been seen by the foregoing had not one single rial of his own, and my capital between \$250,000 and \$260,000 was for the greater part invested in the new establishment, several thousands I had had to disburse to extricate Schutte from his difficulties, a similar sum I had lent to my son Juan, and the little which remained I required for the purchase of furniture and other articles and for daily expenses; it was fortunate that I had still a balance in Gibbs' hands and to their office I had often to go to fetch money wanted for the purchases which my wife and I made of Carpeting at Druce & Cos. Upper Baker Street, close to Madame Tussaud's exhibition of wax figures, of interior carpeting and various furniture at Maple & Co.'s Tottenham court road and of gloves, shirts, shifts, stockings, petticoats etc. at Hancocks, Poultry. To Scolefields of Birmingham I wrote for metal bedsteads, bannister for our Lima Stairs, and similar articles. Our present lodgings had the great advantage that in a quarter of an hour's time I could reach both Gibbs and Powell's office, and to the former I frequently went to take press-copies of my letters, of which I had many to write; I had to examine accounts and papers and generally sat to work at 8 a.m. whilst the others, especially Mr. and Mrs. Schutte were seldom ready for breakfast before ten. The weather was generally mild and pleasant, the sun was out and there was no reason to complain of a cold winter. On Sunday, I took one of my customary long walks [...] which I like to give the particulars; along Ludgate [...] [197] turning to the left, up St. James Street, through Piccadilly passing Apsley House entered Hyde Park and emerged at its northwestern extremity opposite Sussex Square, where Davy lived. I called, but finding neither him nor his wife at home, I continued my march along the handsome Cambridge and Oxford terraces to the new-road; here I had to turn eastward and after a walk of fully two miles crossed Euston Square and rested for an hour at my aunt's. Old Mrs. Dubois who had completed her eighty second year was still uncommonly robust for her age. Diederich was not in, I learned from his mother that he had had the good fortune of obtaining a situation as clerk at Mr. Rouquette's Lime Street square. In order to get home I had still to walk further east; at the Angel Public House turned off to the right and then down the long Goswell Street, past the new post-office and finally reached Wardrobe Place. Our evenings we

passed either quietly at home pleasantly chatting or Schutte walked out with the ladies and I remained by myself occupied writing. Monday evening, he and I had a long conversation on the necessity of establishing a house under my name in Liverpool, because Estill insisted upon the impossibility of procuring us consignments without having a responsible establishment in England. On Tuesday I wrote him a few words, and in his reply he promised shortly to be with us. On Wednesday he arrived; we had a long conversation with him and the determination we came to though [...] to my liking was that the much spoken of establish [...] [198] with a fixed annual salary should manage it. On Thursday, Estill again made his appearance, and he now withdrew entirely from the arrangement we had made on the previous day; he pretended, and it may have been the truth, that he had received a letter from his principals Messrs. Scolefields, prohibiting him from entering into any arrangement with me. I was much annoyed at this, his negative, at the very last hour, when we were on the point of leaving. Schutte was in a towering passion, what was to be done? I telegraphed to Mr. Samuel Meyer, D. Schutte's Agent in Manchester, requesting his immediate presence. He came within a few hours, and before we went to bed Schutte had made a contract with him, it was drawn out in duplicate and signed by both parties. I may say that as long as he lived he acted as the Agent of H. Witt & Son, afterwards H. Witt & Schutte, and always gave great satisfaction. Mrs. Rudall came to see us and we returned her visit, she resided at Wagner's. The same day whilst we were at dinner, Mrs. Moyle entered our room with the sad news of the "Amazon's" loss. This handsome Steamer which had left Southampton on the 2nd inst. had been burned on Sunday 4th at 1 a.m., that is to say, in the middle of the night, in the Bay of Biscay. Young Vincent, Son of the Captain of the "Severn", on board of which we had come across the Atlantic and with whom we were well acquainted, had been on board the "Amazon" as Midshipman. He had arrived the very moment [...] hastened to Mrs. Moyle, his aunt, to tell her what had [...] [199] no time as he was obliged to hurry to the office of the Company where they were still ignorant of the event. It is unnecessary to say how grateful we all were to Providence for the extraordinary escape of Mr. and Mrs. Schutte, for had I not written them, that we would accompany them on the 17th, they would have embarked on the 2nd on board the ill-fated vessel, and in all probability been drowned as the greater part of the passengers were. The "Times" of Friday and Saturday gave some details. It was supposed that the irons of the new engine had become heated, owing to which some combustible close by had ignited. The flames appeared first amidships and extended with such rapidity that the two best and largest boats placed upon the sponsors could not be got at, two other boats which were lowered and in which the mail was placed and 26 passengers threw themselves

were immediately swamped and all went to the bottom. A similar fate awaited those who had taken refuge in the pinnacle and another boat; these two were carelessly unhooked from the tackles and upset – all who were in them precipitated into the waves and none escaped. The sea was high, the weather rough, the night dark, and the Steamer went rapidly through the water. All this increased the horror of the scene, and made it utterly impossible to save any one who was already engulfed in the waves. Only three boats got off safely, viz.: the lifeboat with sixteen [] of the crew, the dingy, of which young Vincent [. . .] [200] on board of this last mentioned the dingy soon lost sight. She overtook the lifeboat, Vincent and his two companions jumped into her, the former took the command and having met in the morning a brig called the “Marsdon” they were taken on board and safely landed at Plymouth. The Amazon blew up in the morning about 5 o’clock. The other boat was picked up by a Dutch brig and the passengers landed at Brest. Thus it would appear that at the utmost about forty human beings had been saved. Amongst those who perished were several ladies and children, the captain, Seymour by name, the chief officer Roberts whom we had known on board the “Severn” and Mr. Warburton, author of the “Cross and Crescent”. A subscription had been set on foot for the widows and families of the crew which perished. In Saturday’s “Times” a Mr. Nielsen, who had been with Vincent in the Dingy, published a letter in which he gave a sad account of the confusion on board and he ventured the assertion that if captain Seymour had attended to the lowering of the boats with the same energy which he displayed in his fruitless attempts to arrest the flames, both crew and passengers might have been saved for the boats were sufficiently capacious to hold everybody on board. From Paris we heard that by order of the Government that is to say of Louis Napoleon, the words “Liberté, Egalité, et Fraternité” were being erased everywhere and that the streets and places which had been baptized afresh during the Republic, were again to take their old names, thus [] instance the Palais Royal for a short time Palais National [. . .] [201] “Nous approchons l’empire à pas de géant.”

Sunday, 11th of January 1852. We rose and breakfasted earlier than usual, Mrs. Witt and Mrs. Schutte being desirous to hear mass in St. George’s Church, called the Catholic cathedral, where Cardinal Wiseman officiated occasionally. It is situated more than a mile from Blackfriar’s bridge, near the obelisk and opposite the Lunatic asylum. It is built of stone, and its outside has a very decent appearance, but the interior looked rather poor. Of the roof, the uncovered rafters were still visible. At the end of the nave was the choir, at the end of the two aisles respectively, an apartment, which might have been a chapel, a vestry, or destined for any other use. The nave and two aisles divided it without being crossed by a transept. The windows were of stained glass. Mass

was prettily sung by men, women, and children, and the sermon, preached by a bishop with a cracked voice, lasted about a quarter of an hour. The text was taken from the New Testament, where it is said that when Jesus had been for three days absent conversing in the temple with the doctors and wise men of the land, and had been found there by the virgin and St. Joseph he told them; "you have been seeking me I have been doing the works of my Father". Upon these words the preacher founded his sermon, that those who belong to the true church should prove their being so by their words and deeds, and never conceal their belief. The sermon over mass was concluded. When we entered the [...] we had to pay three shillings for our seats, [...]dur [...] [202] money, and thus jointly with the fare of the cab, the mass cost me seven shillings. After our return I paid a tiresome visit to Maria and Robert Cresswell. At my Aunts I spent a pleasant hour; we dined at five, and remained the evening at home. My wife and Rosita amused themselves many an evening playing at Écarté.

From Monday, 12th to Thursday, 15th of January 1852. During these four days I was so busy that I could not even find leisure to write my rough memoranda. The purchases which we had made, took up much of my time; every day I had to call upon the different shopkeepers to see that the articles bought were packed up and sent off to Scolefield's of Liverpool, who had to forward them to Callao. The Steamer in which a trunk which we had left in Hamburg was to arrive, had by stress of weather been obliged to run into Yarmouth, and I was very fearful it would not come in time; however on Wednesday the Steamer appeared, and on Thursday several hours were taken up by my attending in the Custom House, where the trunk, though it went in transit to Southampton, was examined with great care, and as it contained some of my wifes jewels, I kept a sharp lookout lest some of them might go astray. We called upon Mrs. Read in Torrington Square; she and Mrs. Valle-Riestra returned the visit but did not find us in. Mrs. Rudall dined with us on Thursday. The weather though mild was disagreeable and rainy, the streets dirty, and the wind high; many small crafts were lost [...] the coast. [...] [203] when it was still dark I started in a cab with the greater part of our luggage for the Waterloo Bridge Station. Very soon after the train had left London, the weather improved, and when I had arrived in Southampton the day had become delightful. Without loss of time I took the luggage on board of the Steamer "Dee" which was still lying in the docks. Instead of the lost "Amazon" the company had already dispatched another Steamer on Saturday last to the West Indies. I went to see Peacock as well as Mr. Hill, Gibbs' Agent; the former told me that the case we expected from Paris had arrived, the latter that the trunk from London was in his possession, so that all would be sent off to the Steamer in due time. After having made these various arrangements I went to Solomon's Railway Hotel,

breakfasted, wrote my memoranda and read the "Times". In this paper I found amongst others a very interesting proclamation directed by the President Louis Napoleon to the French nation. It was dated from the Tuilleries whilst before the Coup d'etat the President had resided in the comparatively small palace called "Bourbon Elysees" situated on the right side of the Champs Elysees. He affirmed and proved in this proclamation that the frame of the social Edifice was the work of the emperor, which had stood firm resisting his fall, and the shock of three revolutions. Accordingly he proposed to adopt and adopted the political institutions and the spirit of the Consulate and Empire. It went on saying, that the President is responsible to [...] to whom he can always appeal; the ministers are only [...] [204] the right of choosing a deputy to the Legislative body for ten years without their receiving any emolument. Senators were named for life by the President; their functions gratuitous, but the President might grant them an annual salary not exceeding the sum of 30,000frs ea; their number not to exceed 150, for the first year 80. The council of State was to consist of from 40 to 50 members nominated and presided over by the President with an annual salary of fcs. 25,000 each. This Council was to draw up the projects of law and discuss them before they were submitted to the Legislative bodies. The reports of the sittings in the newspapers were to be confined to those drawn up by the Bureau; the President and Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, to be named for a year by the President of the Republic. I found in the same paper that in Washington, the Capitol including the library of the Congress had been destroyed by fire, the loss was estimated at \$40,000,000. At the very moment that I was copying the foregoing from the "Times" the waiters came in and told me that a telegraphic dispatch had just been received from London stating that of the sufferers on board the "Amazon" thirteen more had been picked up in the bay of Biscay and taken to Plymouth. Now altogether 59 had been saved, first 21, then 25, and now 13. At 1 o'clock my wife, Mr. and Mrs. Schutte arrived by train from London; after having taken possession of our apartments in the hotel, we walked about, went on board the "Dee" and inquired for our luggage. On our return I wrote to Conradina and Amalia, to [...] and to S. Meyer and thus the time passed rapidly [...] [205] evening with him; Schutte did not go, we three others went. Peacock did everything in his power to make the time pass away pleasantly, he showed us some beautiful engravings, and also two gold snuff-boxes presented to him by King Louis of Bavaria, who a few years previously had for some time been with him as passenger on board of a man of war under his command, when on a cruise in the Archipelago; he also took us down to the kitchen to show us how a pheasant was roasted by gas, but notwithstanding all his exertions the more than four hours which we were with him seemed to us very long; his

wife, a plain and rather vulgar woman did not speak Spanish, as little as two other visitors a young widow and a young man, of whom the former though not above nine months had elapsed since her husband's death, did not conceal her predilection for the latter. At 11 we sat down to supper with the already mentioned pheasant on the table, and walked home at half past twelve, glad that the party was over, though thankful to Peacock for his kindness.

Saturday, 17th of January 1852. I was up early in the morning; it was a beautiful cloudless winter day. Before breakfast I wrote a letter at my wife's particular desire to Ulysses von Dirckink, but to which I never received an answer, so that I am ignorant whether it ever reached him or not. I ran to the National Bank where I paid in a pound for the families of the shipwrecked crew of the "Amazon", and at 11 a.m. we put ourselves [...] tion with the little luggage we had still with us. [...] [206] on board, but by and by, the deck became so crowded that we could hardly move. Peacock all the while stood on the wharf to wish us the last good bye; at about half past eleven we shoved off, in a few minutes we were outside the beautiful docks and alongside the "Dee" moored in Southampton waters. As soon as we were on board, Mariquita and I went to our cabin, which though in the fore part of the vessel, pleased us well on account of its large size. The crew were still busy taking in luggage and cargo, I was fortunate enough to get a glance of the box come over from Paris, but notwithstanding my looking about everywhere, I could not find the Hamburg trunk with Jewelry and I had thus to rest satisfied with the Agents' assurance that it was shipped. My wife remained in the Cabin, I went on deck, and soon made acquaintance with young Mr. Hüneck partner of Uhde Hünecken & Co. of Valparaiso, also with a German established in Hayti, who had his wife with him, a whitish mulatto with decidedly negro features; I renewed acquaintance with the Revd. Mr. Herd who had been one of our fellow passengers on board the "Severn" and was now returning to the West Indies with his wife, children and a governess, also with a Mr. Philippi who had been in Lima in 1837 and with whom and various others, Browne, and Mutzenbecker of Huth's house, the British Consul Barton, Juan Aliaga, a Swedish Officer, etc., I then made such a pleasant excursion to Lurin and slept the night on the floor upon our pellons in Echenique's estate of San Pedro. He was now a major in the Chilian [...]ce and was employed by that Government for facili [...] [207] about a year or two later when stationed on the shores of the straits of Magellan, he went out on foot botanizing with a servant, and has never again been heard of. It is supposed that both were murdered by the savages in that neighbourhood. We had not been long under weigh, and had hardly passed the ruins of Netley Abbey, when I already felt unwell, though as yet hardly any motion was perceptible. I hastened to my cabin and was very poorly indeed, which I can only attribute

to an accumulation of bile, caused by the unusual quantity of bitter ale which I had taken within the last fortnight; for on no previous occasion had I given in so quickly. Of course of the beautiful scenery which I had so much admired when we steamed up Southampton Waters on the 22nd of May of 1851, I saw nothing, for I soon turned in and both my wife and I suffered much.

Sunday, 18th of January 1852. We both awoke pretty well; my wife however remained in our cabin where breakfast was served her. I rose, shaved, walked the deck took a light breakfast and attended divine service in the saloon; the Captn. read prayers and the Revd. Mr. Herd preached a fair sermon. I then wrote my diary in rough, when seasickness came on again, and drove me to bed. We now lost sight of land and steamed along nicely.

Monday, 19th of January 1852. I managed to rise and to remain up the whole day, nevertheless I felt very miserable [...] lay down on the sofas, and whiled away the time with reading [...] [208]

Tuesday, 20th of January 1852. Whilst I was dressing, the nausea came over me so powerfully, that I had again to lay down and from that moment until Saturday morning I did not leave my berth. We had really a horrid time of it; my wife felt as poorly as I. A heavy gale blew from the South-West, the vessel rolled unceasingly, and the waves knocked against her sides with fearful violence; especially on Thursday the waves ran mountains high. Our cabin lying somewhat lower than the level of the other state cabins, the scuttle was kept shut, and as the billows continually rose above them we found ourselves in such darkness that reading was out of the question. My wife and I conversed but little and listened to the incessant clatter kept up in an adjoining cabin by the knocking and tossing about of all kinds of vessels in which medicines were kept; sometimes such was the noise that it prevented our sleeping. When not sleeping or dozing my thoughts reverted to times past and times to come, and occasionally I amused myself with making difficult multiplications in my head. Mrs. Schutte kept her berth like ourselves, whilst her husband, who never suffers from sea-sickness, looked in four or five times a day, and we always hailed his appearance as a pleasant interruption of our solitude. The steward also came in regularly to bring us our meals, of which we took but little. During the night from Tuesday to Wednesday, the first time that my wife witnessed such an uproar of the elements (for our passage on board the "Severn" had [...] an uncommonly favourable specimen of a sea voyage) she [...] [209] hers to comfort her; in the course of the ensuing days she gradually accustomed herself to the noise, and became more tranquil. As regards myself, I by no means felt quite at ease; every night I recommended myself most fervently to our Creator and was equally thankful when the morning dawned without any accident having occurred in the course of the night. Here follows a sketch of

our cabin in which we passed these horrible ninety six hours:

a. my wife's berth, against the vessel's side; a window above it, but as the port-hole was not opened until the 1st February little light was admitted through it.

b. my berth considerably higher my feet crossed those of my wife; below my berth several trunks. e. a big trunk occupying much room but of great use to me when climbing into my bed.

c. an immoveable chest of drawers.

d. an immoveable wash-hand stand.

f. the doors.

On Friday 23rd January, the Captain commenced putting up for the general benefit of the passengers, every day at noon a paper stating the latitude, longitude, and distance from the Sombrero rock close to St. Thomas. This day we were distant from said rock 3000 miles. During the gale which we had encountered in the Bay of Biscay, the progress made had been [] trifling; sometimes not more than one knot per hour, [] [210] she was old, her steam power insufficient, and if I mistake not this was the last time she made the voyage across the Atlantic; thenceforward she was used as an intercolonial Steamer, that is to say, she did the service between the various West Indian islands.

Saturday, 24th of January 1852. The sea had gone down, the wind had lulled, and the steamer's motion was less perceptible. I rose and remained up the whole day, regularly sitting down to the different meals, viz.: at 9 breakfast, 12 lunch, at 4 dinner, at 7 tea, and those who liked might still take some biscuit and cheese for supper. Wine, spirits, beer, and lemonade were paid for extra; everything else was included in the passage money. We had new moon, and the evening on deck was pleasant.

Sunday, 25th of January 1852. Again the weather changed for the worse. Revd. Mr. Williams, another clergyman, (both he and Herd I believe were Methodists) preached the sermon. Afterwards he told me in conversation that he had been in the East Indies for five years, that he understood the Hindoo language and that he was on his way to Demerara there to introduce Christianity among 12,000 coolies carried thither from the East Indies.

From Monday, 26th of January to Sunday, 1st of February 1852. In the course of this week we became regularly installed on board and the passage commenced to be agreeable. Every day the temperature grew warmer and the sea smoother, towards the end of the week, the great Atlantic was as quiet as a lake. In consequence [] consumption of coals and provisions, the Steamer beca [] [211] In proportion as the motion of the Steamer decreased my sea-sickness diminished and finally left me altogether; nevertheless, in the morning when

awaking I had always an abominable taste in the mouth, and till dinner time, saliva collected, and I had to spit unceasingly, from this I have to suffer in all my voyages. My principal amusement on board was playing at chess, which I did the whole morning and forenoon, and though I lost a few games to a tall West Indian Mr. Mills, I was undoubtedly the strongest of all the players. In the principal saloon stood two long tables, to each about forty persons sat down both to breakfast and dinner; the one was presided over by the Captain, near him sat the Admiralty agent, who has to take charge of the mail, also two officers on half pay going out to the West Coast as commanders of the Government's Store ships in Valparaiso and Callao. Mackay was the name of the one destined for the former port, his wife accompanied him; Strong, a rough, good kind of fellow went to Callao. At the head of the other table sat the Doctor and the seats near him were filled by the two clergymen. Schutte, Philippi, Mr. Pirinelle, a French planter from Martinique, a very agreeable man with whom I had become well acquainted, and myself, took our seats on a sofa in a recess round a separate table, where we were quite at ease, and where we were joined by my wife and Mrs. Schutte, when they came up to breakfast or dinner. For several nights running, Hünecken [...] from Valparaiso, Schutte and I played whist, but [...] [212] and hot, that we could not bear to remain below any longer, and playing was given over, and we enjoyed ourselves conversing and walking the deck till about half past ten when I retired to my berth, and generally slept soundly till seven in the morning, sometimes I awoke, and then a strange feeling came over me, when I listened in the night to the moving of the gigantic engine, to the straining, creaking and I may say sighing of the vessel. On Sunday the first of February before divine service, the sailors, firemen, stokers, etc. in short the whole crew with the exception of those who were on duty, were mustered by the Captain. I calculated that there were nearly two hundred human beings on board, viz.: about 90 first class passengers, ten or twelve second class, Cornish Miners bound for San Francisco, and the remainder consisted of the crew, including captain and officers. This day the weather being beautiful, and the sea smooth, prayers were said on deck, a pretty and impressive scene. An awning was stretched over head for protection against the rays of the sun, and between the awning and the bulwarks flags were fastened. The binnacle served as a reading desk for the clergyman; the crew, cleanly dressed ranged themselves upon benches, and of the passengers those who liked to attend, by far the greater part, sat down where they could find a seat. Revd. Mr. Herd preached this day. "Death is our greatest enemy", this truth he endeavoured to impress upon our minds and in the course of the sermon he referred to the loss of the "Amazon" as well as to the decease of a gentleman who had died on board [...] Friday night of erysipelas in the head. The day [...] [213] service read over it, but both the one and the other escaped my notice. It is

amusing to observe how on board of these Steamers the passengers are in the habit of forming different groups. The English of the West Indies hardly ever mix with their countrymen from the West Coast, whilst these latter make up a party in which they are joined by the Germans from the Spanish Republics in the shores of the Pacific. The French generally remain by themselves and those whose native tongue is Spanish also cling together. Until St. Thomas the English tongue predominates amongst the passengers, thenceforward as far as Aspinwall or Colon, Spanish and English are about on an equality, whilst in the Pacific, English falls into the background. The provisions on board rather inferior in the beginning improved gradually, and towards the latter part of our voyage before reaching St. Thomas we had no reason to complain.

February	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
Latitude	27°25'	25°55'	24°17'	22°47'	21°56'	19°42'
Longitude	44°20'	48°3'	51°23'	54°20'	57°20'	60°51'
Distance from						
Sombrero Rock	1179	961	755	565	375	163 miles

Friday, 6th of February 1852. My mother's birthday. This was the first day we had the regular northeast trade wind in our favor, the weather continued beautiful, the sea smooth; but the steamer had become very crank or in other words she was lying over considerably to the one side and if we had been caught by a storm which however in these favoured latitudes hardly ever occurs [] might easily have been thrown upon our beam ends. [...] [214] taken in; accordingly towards the time of our reaching St. Thomas when nearly all the coal was consumed, and the ballast was not sufficient to keep the vessel steady, she had become much too light and leaned over to the one or the other side. On our rising from dinner, we were not a little frightened at the report that the engine was on fire. The fact was that something, perhaps a stone of the smallest size had introduced itself between the enormous iron beam and the axle-tree round which it revolves, and had caused an extraordinary friction, owing to which the steel had ignited and a dense volume of smoke arose. For more than two hours, water was continually poured upon the spot where the ignition had taken place but to no avail; the engines had to be stopped and in about a quarter of an hour the smoke ceased and we again moved on.

Saturday, 7th of February 1852. This was a busy day for some of the passengers. Several of the English West Indians, amongst whom Mr. Mills with whom I had occasionally played at chess and who was going as chief justice to one of the smaller Islands; Mr. Daniel of Nevis a gentleman who was on his way to Tortola there to act as Governor; also Mr. Foot whose destination was Greytown whither he was proceeding as Consul accompanied by his wife, had drawn

up and signed a document to the company in which they complained of the manner in which the cargo had been shipped and stowed; of course all the passengers were requested to affix their signatures, I did not do so, and if I am not mistaken [...] Strong put the paper quietly into his pocket when unobse [...] [215] address was presented to Captn. Wilson by a different party; this I did not sign either, because I was of opinion that he had not done anything deserving particular praise, and though many other signatures were wanting besides mine the future governor of Tortola surrounded by a number of gentlemen, read it aloud to the captain on deck.

Sunday, 8th of February 1852. Immediately after breakfast we occupied ourselves with packing our trunks and getting everything ready for landing. When I went on deck we had the Sombrero rock, at one o'clock we had an island called "la virgin gorda" on our Starboard side; it bore west by north, and both to the north east and south West of the same stretched out a low ridge of hills, looking in the distance like separate islets. Tortola followed on the same side, then to larboard a strangely shaped rock called "Frenchman's cap" and the pretty island of St. Thomas lay before us; we entered the bay, the lighthouse to our right, came to anchor and felt happy indeed when we distinguished the three hills upon which the town is built, covered with houses and trees, and the low ground between them. At about 6 p.m. we landed together with the most necessary part of our luggage, and the short avenues of palm trees from the landing place to the large hotel del Comercio, pleased us now quite as well as when we first saw it about ten months back. We took up our quarters in the said hotel and as darkness soon came on we did not go [...] and enjoyed the beautiful evening sitting in the open caor [...] [216] of which however in the obscurity not much was to be seen. We were soon joined by Harker and Hünecken also by Mr. Michelena y Rojas, the great traveller, who had been with me on board the "Midway" when I came from Europe in October 1845. He had just arrived from Cadiz and Porto Rico and was to leave next morning early. We had previously been told that the passengers bound for Chagres, we of the number were to be conveyed thither by a small steamer called the "Conway". The Dee was to proceed to Havana, and the Derwent to the smaller islands; in this manner our large party come from Europe was completely broken up.

Monday, 9th of February 1852. The "Hotel del Comercio" was filled with more passengers than it had been when we last passed through; the servants had to wait upon more guests than on that occasion and consequently could not attend upon us with the same care as they then had done, thus though we had no reason to complain of our rooms, beds, and accommodation in general, yet a small difference, and this for the worse, could be noted. When I awoke it was daylight but the sun had not yet risen over the hills which encompass the town. I opened the window enjoyed the fresh air, and the pretty not extensive

view over the rising ground covered with houses and vegetation, which extends towards the just mentioned heights. We were up early and before the heat became oppressive we walked along the one long street, and made some trifling purchases. The cleanliness of [] town, the tidiness of the mulatto population, the only one [...] about [...] [217] speaking low prices, altogether pleased us. I do not enter here into a detailed description of St. Thomas having done so in the previous volume, pages 648/649. I enquired for the sea bath where I had bathed when last here, and was told, that the rough sea and bad weather had destroyed the palisades which had surrounded it. Schutte and the two ladies went to an establishment where they took a fresh water bath; I went on board the “Dee” to look after our luggage but could only have part of it transhipped to the “Conway”. On my return to the hotel we had a substantial and good breakfast to which I did ample justice; the noise which the waiters made, the running about, their knocking against each other, all was quite as bad as it had been ten months previously. Breakfast over I again went on board the “Dee” in the expectation of obtaining our luggage within a reasonable time. In this however I was disappointed the whole day I lounged about on board the vessel for I was determined not to leave her until I had seen every package of ours placed on board the “Conway”. The Derwent was first dispatched, she hauled between the “Dee” and the coal depôt. From the one side, the necessary quantity of coals was placed on board of her in the manner described last year, on the other side, goods and luggage were transhipped to her from the “Dee” which being concluded she got under weigh; then it was the “Conway’s” turn and she took the “Derwents” place. The heat was excessive, I walked [...] eck, spoke a few words to the one and then to the other [...] [218] disappear behind the hills, whilst their shadows gradually crept over the landscape. According to the regulations of the company the passengers had to dine on board the “Conway”. I passed over to her and about fifteen of us sat down to dinner, as many, among whom, my family, Philippi, Hüneck and Harker remained on shore. It had become quite dark before the last packages, one of which was our box come from Paris, were transhipped; as soon as I saw this accomplished, I myself went over a plank placed from the “Dee’s” deck to the paddle box of the “Conway”, when on the paddle box, I slipped and should doubtless have fallen into the sea, if somebody had not taken hold of my arm, with the words “well sir, there I have saved you”. Who it was who saved me I never learned. On deck I met the other passengers and till eleven o’clock we remained sitting there in the cool air. Then the “Conway” got under weigh and we all went below each to his respective berth.

Tuesday, 10th of February 1852. The arrangement of the cabins on board the “Conway” was more to my liking than that on board the “Dee”, on board the latter the doors to the cabins opened at once from the long passage in the

middle of the vessel, whilst on board the “Conway”, from the centre passage a number of small passages branched off to the sides of the vessel, and from these, the doors opened sideways to the cabins, one with the window to the sea, the other with the window to the centre passage. Moreover as the vessel was not crowded, each passenger had a cabin to himself, and thus [] wife took an outside, and I an inside one. Between [...] [219] they are short and have a kind of chopping motion, whilst there, when the weather is not boisterous, there is always a long, rolling swell. Add to this the smaller size of the new Steamer, and it is not to be wondered that many of the passengers again fell sick; Mrs. Schutte, Mrs. Witt and I were of the number, the two former remained in their berths, whilst I managed to rise, remain on deck, and even play chess. About thirty sat down to dinner. The captain, Sawyer, in the centre, to his right Mrs. Mackay and her husband, to his left Mr. and Mrs. Foot, next to Mackay was my seat, opposite the Captain, the admiralty agent, near him Strong, Schutte, Hunecken, Harker, etc. This captain was a much more agreeable man than Wilson of the “Dee”, he was attentive and polite to every-one without exception whilst the other had only taken notice of a few West-Indians with whom he was acquainted.

Wednesday, 11th of February 1852. The sea was much rougher than on the preceding day. As far as the eye could reach, we saw nothing but white crested waves.

Thursday, 12th of February 1852. The sea had gone down, both my wife and myself felt quite well.

Friday, 13th of February 1852. At half past eight when I went on deck, the coast of New Granada, distant about 25 miles stretched out on our larboard side from North-east to South-west. The ridge of mountains called the “La sierra nevada”, the highest points of which are said to be 17,000 feet above the [] of the sea was clearly distinguishable. A belt of clouds [...] rose into the [...] [220] We were approaching the shore when I finished reading Bulwer’s “Last of the Barons”, in my opinion one of the most interesting and most clever novels ever written. The description of the decisive battle of Barnet, fought near London on the 14th April 1471 is a masterpiece. How solemn sound the first words, “Raw, cold and dismal dawned the morning of the 14th April, the Easter Sabbath”. Here the noble Warwick the King-maker, and his brother, the marquis of Montague, fell at the foot of two oaks, whilst the imbecile Henry VI, for whom they fought, was an inactive witness to the battle which cost him his crown and liberty. The Yorkists were led by the famous Edward IV son of Richard Duke of York and the Rose of Raby; and his cunning brother Richard of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. Who has not heard of the battle of Bosworth fought on the 22nd of August 1485, and of the victory gained over Richard there, by Henry VII? who by his marriage with the daughter of

Edward IV put an end to the long wars between the two roses. Warwick had two daughters. The elder Isabel married George Duke of Clarence, who by order of his brother Edward IV was drowned in a butt of Malmsey. They had two children, George Earl of Warwick, executed in the reign of Henry VII, and Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, beheaded during the reign of Henry VIII. Warwick's second and favorite daughter Anne was betrothed to young Henry of Lancaster, who was made prisoner at Tewkesbury, and murdered in the presence of Edward IV. Anne was next married to Richard III by whom she [...] a son, who died young, and whom she soon followed [...] [221] of Gloucester, stood in those times on the banks of the Thames, to the left of the present Street called Ludgate-Hill. When we lodged in London at Mrs. Moyle's, Wardrobe Place, the Ward in which we were then living is still called Castle Baynard's Ward, and a street close by, Knightrider Street, derives its name from those times long past by, when the knights of Baynard Castle used to take their ride in that neighbourhood. At ten o'clock we were four or five miles distant from Santa Marta. The town and its sandy beach gradually opened to us; the mountains which encircle it at some distance, stretch as far as the coast, where they form the bay, into which we entered through a wide passage, the main land to the left, a rock, with a fort, to the right. As soon as we had come to an anchor, the captain sent off a boat in which several of the passengers went on shore, Philippi and I amongst them. I left him collecting shells, whilst I strolled about by myself. The noon-day's heat, was tempered by a pleasant breeze, nets were spread out on the beach for drying. I wondered how the enormous cactus twenty feet high, and more, could draw their sustenance from the sandy soil, the miserable sheds under which negroes were living, fortifications fallen into ruins, everything I saw, made it manifest to me that I was once more in the territory of one of the luckless South American Republics. I climbed up a hill on the top of which I found another fortress in ruins, and there made a sketch of the bay [...] which herewith follows a copy: [222] I descended passed a large

whitewashed square building, the Store of Joaquin De Mier, the first merchant of Santa Marta said to be worth \$2,000,000? continued my walk and reached Santa Marta itself. Its streets like those of nearly all Spanish towns,

cut each other at right angles; they are not paved. The houses consisting of the ground floor only, are built of bricks and adobes whitewashed; they have in the middle a large yard or patio, and street windows are secured by iron or wooden railings painted green. I entered the church, the inside of which was better adorned and cleaner than I had expected. Here I met the party from on board; I remained with them, and whilst we were looking at a house, which distinguished itself from its neighbours by its pretty appearance, its owner, an elderly lady invited us to walk in. As I was the only one who could speak spanish I kept up the conversation with her and she turned out to be the sister of General Manuel Aparicio resident in Lima, for whom she requested me to take "una encomienda" which I declined. I purchased a pair of ready made [...] at \$3 and at about four O'clock we all returned on [...] [223] companied us to the Steamer, that the revenues of Nueva Granada, if properly managed, was sufficient to pay the interest on the English loan. Lopez was President and Obando was expected to succeed him. After having dined we got under weigh. The land breeze gradually increased and blew by and by with great violence. In the bay of Santa Martha, and its neighbourhood such sudden strong winds are of frequent occurence. We went through the water at a famous rate, the whistling of the wind through the rigging was frightful, the knocking of the tiller and the rattling of the iron chain were insupportable, also the motion of the vessel was such as to cause sea sickness to more than one on board, I however managed to keep up till past ten. Hardly had I fallen asleep in my berth when I was awakened by a loud shriek from my wife. I had shut, but not well fastened, the port-hole of her cabin; a wave had struck it, burst it open, and wetted everything in the cabin, including the bed and my wife who lay in it. I removed her immediately into my own bed and stood ankle deep in the water, whilst for Captain Strong, who occupied the Cabin close by it was fine fun. After the water was baled out I had a mattress placed on the floor in my cabin; and doubled up, for there was no room to stretch out my legs. I slept as well as I could until next morning.

Saturday, 14th of February 1852. The inconvenient posture [...] which I had passed the night made me rise at an early [...] [224] swell and much motion, so that I was far from well. At about half past ten when I ventured on deck I saw land on our larboard side, and soon after, the fortress called Papa upon the summit of a hill which commands the town of Cartagena came in sight. At noon we were exactly opposite this fortress bearing S.E.S. and the town itself, with its Walls and steeples, was clearly distinguishable to the S.E. We passed the entrance to the bay called "la boca grande" which has been rendered impassable, by vessels having been sunk there by the Spaniards during the war of independence; we then ran along the island called "Tierra Bomba", and

turning to he left entered through “la boca chica”, into the extensive bay of Cartagena surrounded by low land. Outside, a pilot had come on board; when steaming through the entrance, we had to larboard, upon the island, the fort San Fernando; to starboard, hardly raised above the level of the sea, the fort Felipe. We kept close to the land which we had to our left and upon which we observed some houses. To our right at some distance stood a whitewashed powder magazine; at 3 p.m., we came to an anchor, not far from the landing place – a gun was fired, soon after passengers came off; of those on board, some left in shore boats to visit the town. I did not go having already made the acquaintance of this uninteresting and hot place in 1845 and 1851. Numbers of boats rowed by mulattoes were lying round the Steamer filled with vegetables, fruit, amongst which large cocoanuts, shells, monkeys, parrots etc., all of which found ama[_] on board. We dined, a gun was again fired [...] [225] dark, so as to afford no inducement to remain on deck, in the saloon, the heat was insupportable, and I thus whiled away the time sitting in the passage, and conversing with my wife who was reposing in her berth; she had exchanged her previous one for another near the ladies saloon, and her old one, as well as another opposite mine, were occupied by new passengers, come on board from Cartagena who were disgustingly sea sick.

Sunday, 15th of February 1852. A quiet day; we had no Divine Service. I felt pretty well, and passed the day reading a novel called “Agnes Mansfield”, not particularly interesting. The scene is laid towards the latter part of Queen Elizabeth’s reign; its principal historical contents are the following: Gebhard von Truchsess, archbishop of Cologne turns Protestant and marries Agnes, upon which his subjects rise against him, and the Elector of Bavaria deprives him both of his Archbishopric and Electorate.

Monday, 16th of February 1852. All on board rose early eager to go on shore. By and by appeared to our larboard a high coast which I supposed to be Porto Bello; we ran along the woody shore passed Navy bay, called by the natives “Bahia de Limon”, where the railroad was to end, which at that time a North American Company was constructing across the isthmus. About noon we came to anchor opposite the mouth of the river Chagres, at a considerable distance from the coast, between a North American and a Dutch man of war; the latter [...] frigate of 64 guns called the “Prince of Orange”. [...] [226] rather difficult, especially for ladies, to descend into the boats. The captain intended to put the passengers on shore in the lifeboat but on her being lowered she knocked against the vessel’s side and was stove in; then another boat was lowered in which the Captain went on shore with some of his favourite passengers and promised shortly to be back to take off the remainder; he however stayed away so long that we got tired of waiting, and we, that is to say, Philippi, Schutte and

Rosita, my wife and myself agreed with the owner of a pretty capacious shore boat, a fine young mulatto from Curaçoa to convey us and our luggage on shore for \$15. A long narrow Sandbank, called the Bar, stretches across the mouth of the river, and one must be well acquainted with it, to pass it safely; we got easily over it and landed on the left bank. Here stood the North American part of the town, consisting in a great measure of houses built of boards, and distinguished by high sounding names of hotels; opposite, lay the Spanish part of the town, with a hill in the background and a dilapidated fortress on its summit. After having made some enquiries regarding the usual price, paid for going up the river as far as Gorgona, we agreed with the same who had brought us from on board, to continue our journey with him, one hundred and ten hard dollars was at last the price fixed upon. On board the "Conway" we had provided ourselves with some provisions, here we bought plates, knives and forks, for ten apples we were asked a dollar. On account of the many accidents and even murders which had taken place on the river a very necessary regulation had been [...] was that the [...] [227] with passengers, had to present himself to a certain magistrate who provided him with a permit. The Curaçoa mulatto rowed me across and whilst he was attending to his business I remained in the boat. It was the same spot where in April 1851, Waitt and I passed the night sleeping on the hard boxes in the canoe in which I had come down the river, both wrapped up in my cloak. We started on our journey to Gorgona at a quarter to six, besides the mulatto who sat at the tiller, three negroes were at the oars, we sat in the middle of the boat, under an awning, the luggage piled up behind us. The prospect was really pretty; the spanish town, with its miserable huts, had in itself nothing handsome but the luxuriant vegetation all around gave it a really tropical appearance, interesting not only to northern eyes, but even to such as are used to the barren coast of Perú. The negroes pulled hard against the current, and in a few minutes we had left Chagres behind us. Tall trees, underwood and creepers interlaced with each other, and forming an impenetrable screen, reached to the very banks of the river, which, for some time, continued of considerable width. Ere long the sun went down and though there was no moon, the night was so light that but few stars were visible on the unclouded firmament, only Jupiter shone with his customary brilliancy, now we had him to our right, now to our left, now ahead, now astern, such were the numberless bends of the river. It was a most lovely evening and we enjoyed the cool atmosphere the more, as we had suffered from [...] essive heat during the day. Crickets were chirping [...] [228] about in the bushes. At a small place called Gatun, on the right bank, we stopped for the night, in a public house, kept by a Negro of Hayti, who sold us some biscuits, but as to the rest of the supper we made it upon the provisions brought with us. I took some

spirits and hot water more than I ought to have done. Harker and Hünecken who had come in a boat by themselves overtook us here. In such houses as this, there is of course but one general room or hall with a large wooden table in the middle, and wooden benches around it, on the present occasion, the table was covered with a dirty tablecloth, the benches were occupied by all kinds of people, for every traveller was admitted and took his seat where he chose. A steep stair case led up to a kind of hay loft, where four hard mattresses, with equally hard pillows, stuffed with sea weed or straw, were placed on the floor, and Schutte with his wife, Mariquita and I rested upon them for the night. Though the window was kept open, the heat was so great, that a thin cotton sheet was too warm a covering. Philippi remained in the boat to take care of the luggage.

Tuesday, 17th of February 1852. As early as three o'clock, the "Patron" of the boat called us. I felt feverish and had a headache no doubt owing to the spirits I had taken the previous night, to which I was not accustomed. At half past four we were in the boat; it was not yet daylight, and the temperature was so cool, that the ladies shawls, the railroad rug, and my big cloak, were in great request; but hardly had the sun risen above the horizon, and we became exposed to its slanting rays, when to keep them out, the same shawls were fastened to the awning, and let down on the sides [...] [229] only used long poles, which pushing against the bottom of the river, they impelled the boat up against the strong current of the, at this season, shallow river. This was hard work, the perspiration ran down the faces and bodies of the negroes, who, soon taking off their light jackets, were merely girt round the loins. The river is highest in the months of November, December and January, of which I had made a sad experience in November 1845, when the journey from Chagres to Cruces, though I was in a light quick boat, took me, including stoppages at night, three days and a half. It appeared to me that the river every year increased its width; it makes inroads upon the banks, it loosens the earth which covers the roots of the trees nearest to the water, till at last they tumble in, increasing the danger of the navigation. The scenery around us was similar to that of the previous evening, it was beautiful, but at last became tedious by its monotony. There was always the same luxuriant vegetation, to the very water's edge, only here and there, the trees were cleared away, a hut or house was built, and a few acres of land were under cultivation. Almost in each of these houses, provisions were sold, but generally of a very bad quality; spirits, coffee without milk, ham and eggs; each boiled egg a rial. Though we stopped occasionally at one or the other of the usual landing places, we lived nevertheless mostly upon the provisions from on board. My near-sightedness prevented my seeing many of the objects which my companions pointed out to me, birds

with brilliant plumage flying about [...] monkeys, gambolling and running up and [...] [230] monkeys resounding from the distance; at a later hour we observed the tall lizards called Iguanas, basking in the sun, running up and down the steep bank, or dropping into the water from the tops of the trees, these animals are not only eatable but considered a delicacy. Of turtles we saw but few, but what interested me most was a "cayman" or small crocodile; at a short distance from us, we noted something floating upon the water like the trunk of a tree, and we knew it only to be a living thing by its suddenly diving and disappearing. Of large beautiful blue butterflies there were but few, but never have I seen such a number of the common white, yellow, and orange ones collected on one spot, as I saw here hovering on the shore over small pools of stagnant water; without any exaggeration there were 150 to 200 of each kind, and what struck me as particularly strange was, that the white ones kept entirely separate from the yellow and orange without mixing with each other. At 8 a.m. at a house called "Los dos hermanos" we went on shore for the first time, and were much disappointed in not being able to obtain any milk. Harker and Hünecken overtook us here, but they did not keep company with us as their boat pulled quicker than ours. We had here a sharp shower of rain which refreshed the Atmosphere for a moment. We passed another house, likewise to our left, called "Boca la Gata" where the progress made by the constructors of the railroad was clearly visible. At Vamos Vamos, I gathered a few wild flowers which I still preserve in my collection of dried herbs, leaves and flowers. The day previous [...] had met a small steamboat which could go [...] [231] and overtook various boats with passengers; in one of them we observed a young man bearing a great resemblance to Dimon of Lima, and when going on shore at Palanquilla we met this young man and entered into conversation with him, he actually turned out to be a younger brother of the Lima Dimon on his way to Lima, thence to San Francisco. He was dressed like the California Yankees with a red shirt, and his trowsers tucked into his large boots. He had a party with him amongst whom a stage dancer Mademoisell Céleste, whom dressed in man's clothes we saw sometimes with her companions, trudge bravely along the bank, which exercise I myself envied them, for I got weary of the boats slow motion. About sunset we stopped for the night at a small beach, at a short distance from which stood a public house "La Tavernilla". It was completely filled with travellers, and we had thus to pass the night in the boat under the awning, making ourselves as comfortable as we could, with the shawls, cloaks, and above all two thin cushions, belonging to two folding chairs, which we placed on the hard benches and boxes, the chairs themselves brought with us from England we lent to Philippi and Hünecken, who, sitting in them, on

the beach, probably slept more comfortably in the open air than we under our awning.

Wednesday, 18th of February 1852. At a quarter to six we were again on the move. Between Tavernilla and Gorgona, [_]here are many “malos pasos”, caused by trunks of trees, lying [...] river; their thick branches stick out, and between them the [...] On the [...] [232] rivers they are called “snags”, and frequently form dangerous impediments to navigation. Sometimes the river was so shallow, that though our boat with ourselves and all our luggage, only drew fifteen inches, it sometimes got aground, when Philippi, dressed as he was, jumped into the water, and assisted in pushing her off. In the neighbourhood of Gorgona, the forest was cleared away to some extent.

On our arrival at this place, the boat was made fast, Schutte and I jumped on shore, and ascending a small acclivity came to the village itself. We enquired for a place where we might put up, and were shown to a somewhat large building called the St. Louis Hotel. Mr. Doy the agent, who had served us when we last came across, was absent, and we therefore availed ourselves of the offers of Dorsay & Co., with whom we made an arrangement for the forwarding of ourselves, and luggage to Panamá. We had to pay for each saddle beast, including saddle, ten dollars, for each 100 pounds of luggage \$6 and for our two folding chairs, which had to be carried by men, two dollars four rials each. This bargain concluded, we returned to the boat, the luggage was sent to Dorsay's, and we went to the hotel on the summit of the acclivity. Rosita and my wife obtained the dormitory destined for ladies, and fortunately they remained by themselves, no other females making their appearance to occupy the other empty beds. This apartment had at least one advantage, that of being cool. In the adjoining room, Philippi, Schutte and I, had three stretchers pointed out to us with hard pillows of dried palm leaves, and torn cotton sheets for covering. Below, there were two large uncomfortable looking saloons, in the one was the bar, in the other a large wood [...] [233] table cloth, dirty plates, dirty knives and forks, dirty cups and saucers, and this was the “Great St. Louis Hotel” so much lauded in the papers! After the family had been installed I went to Dorsay's to see the luggage weighed, which took a long time, and when the muleteers were about loading the beasts, it began to rain, when by Dorsay's advice their departure was put off till next morning. Dorsay inhabited a miserable hovel, divided by a partition into two apartments, the innermost with a hammock, a table and a few stools, inkstand, pens and paper, was denominated his office. Philippi and I now walked about this miserable village bordered to the westward by the forest which extends all across the isthmus. The view over the river to the other side, covered with

the usual tropical vegetation was pretty enough. The houses or huts are built of boards and cane; at every step you come upon horses, mules, asses and pigs. The filth in the streets was abominable; they were filled with all kinds of offal, with orange peels, rinds of other fruits and vegetables etc., and it was really to be wondered at, that notwithstanding all this uncleanness the climate of this place was considered much healthier than that of Panamá and Chagres, which can only be attributed to it being situated considerably higher. After our return to the hotel, we sat down to dinner, round the above noted large table. The provisions were just eatable, and the knives and forks disgustingly filthy. After having satisfied the [...] nature, Schutte, Philippi and I, jointly with [...] [234] opposite ours, where they seemed to be rather better attended to than we were, went down to the beach, where we amused ourselves playing ducks and drakes; a boat arrived bringing Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. Strong and two more passengers from on board the "Conway". Mrs. Mackay bitterly complained that such a country as this was not fit for *ladies* to travel in. Though I felt by no means well, yet, as I had still a good deal to do at Dorsay's, regarding our journey of the following day, it was rather late before I could take a hot foot bath, after which I lay down and slept soundly until,

Thursday, 19th of February 1852, when I awoke about 5 o'clock. By daylight we were all up and ready. The breakfast was on a par with the dinner of the previous day, all I took was a glass of hot water, sugar and claret, from our own stock. As is usually the case in these countries, the mules did not come at the early hour fixed upon, thus with continual running to and from Dorsay's, with bringing the beasts, putting on the saddles, mending the broken bridles and straps, arranging the stirrups etc. it was full seven, before our party, accompanied by a guide, started. Our luggage had gone on many, Mackay's Harker's and the others a few hours before us. Immediately after leaving Gorgona, a bridle path led through the thick forest; underwood and creepers, formed on both sides an almost impenetrable thicket, and the high trees gave a pleasant shade. Though the mules had arrived from Panamá only the day before, and of course were rather fatigued, they jogged along at their habitual [...] and we felt happy and pleased. The ground was [...] [235] and there we had to pass over some wet slippery places, but as the mules were sure footed, and accustomed to the road, there was no danger or difficulty anywhere. In the same manner as along the river, trees were cleared away at certain distances, there a patch of land was under cultivation, there stood a house made of boards, and refreshments were offered for sale by the occupants, invariably yankees. My wife, myself and Philippi got separated from Schutte, Rosita and the guide, but as we overtook Dimon, who, several times, had come this way, we placed ourselves with all confidence under his guidance. I wondered how well my wife kept up. At about

noon we passed the river, at the same spot, where on the 22nd April 1851, we had rested, with the large party who at that time accompanied us, and shortly after reached a tent, the owner of which was a North American, very ill of the fever and ague. Here Philippi, my wife and I alighted, and refreshed ourselves with biscuit, ale, (one dollar p. bottle) and effervescent lemonade. A young fellow shot with a pistol, a large iguana which had climbed up to the top of a tree, and this, he said, was a delicacy which would fetch in Panamá at least a dollar. Just when we were on the point of remounting, Schutte and his wife, whom we thought to be far ahead of us, appeared, their guide had taken them a long roundabout way. We were now only about two leagues from Panamá; soon after leaving our resting place, the trees were cleared away more than hitherto, the land was more cultivated, houses showed [...] shorter distances from each other, the road [...] [236] to which we were exposed without shelter. We passed the Savanna the name given to the plain near to Panamá, rode through the suburb, skirted the triangular market place, and had now before us, the dilapidated walls and gate, the dry moat, the bridge, and the hollow way leading to it. It was between, three and four in the afternoon when we found ourselves inside the town, where we met some fellow passengers from on board, who assured us that Panamá was so crowded with strangers, that hardly lodgings were to be had anywhere; by their advice we took an apartment upstairs in the Louisiana Hotel, in the main Street close to the gate opposite a church. It was a miserable room, looking to the backyard, a stretcher in each corner, the water closet close by, and rats and lizards running about in every direction, though they did not venture to enter our room. For this we paid for one night \$10. We took a good, but expensive dinner below at the Restaurant. Our luggage arrived and Messrs. Shaben Brothers, with whom we had stayed in 1851, allowed it to be deposited in their store, without making any charge; a wonder for Panamá! Before retiring to rest we walked about a little; the streets were filled with Californian Yankees in their red shirts and big boots, almost all were bearded and looked savage enough.

Friday, 20th of February 1852. After having breakfasted below I started by myself in search of the "Cocoa Grove" which I had seen recommended in the papers and of which Dimon spoke in high terms. I walked at least half a league on the same road which we had come the day before, when on enquiry I was told that I had [...] completely in the wrong direction. I had to return [...] [237] to the left I soon came upon a large sign-post which pointed out the way to the Hotel which I was in search of. It looked a new and clean building, was surrounded by palm trees and a kitchen garden; the owner, a North American Doctor, spoke of the baths of which we should have the free use, and thus I agreed with him for a room with four beds, breakfast luncheon and dinner for

\$10 a day. On my return to Panamá, I endeavoured to persuade Schutte to go with me, in order to look himself whether he liked the place or not, but could not induce him, and we all four then set out on foot, a cart bringing up the few necessary trunks; on our arrival, the first clean appearance pleased them all, Schutte took a separate bedroom for himself and wife for \$2; but we soon found out that we had changed for the worse; the smoke from the kitchen filled our room, the luncheon consisted merely of oranges, the baths were nothing but tubs with water, and a calabash to pour the water over one's head – the dinner not much better or cleaner than that in Gorgona, and the worst of all was the company. The Doctor took the head of the table, to his right, sat four girls of easy virtue who were going on speculation from New York to San Francisco, to his left a married couple, apparently decent people; the remainder of the table was occupied by vulgar folks, men in shirt sleeves, we of course, rose soon in high dudgeon and with empty stomachs, Schutte and Rosita walked to town to take a second dinner; my wife suffered dreadfully from the heat [...] down. I myself wrote up my cash and diary [...] [238] but though the thin partition walls allowed almost every sound to pass I heard nothing improper; it was however 1 o'clock before the bustle in the house ceased and we could fall asleep.

Saturday, 21st of February 1852. At half past five, we were awakened by a loud knocking at our neighbour's door, and I was up in a moment. Until the sun rose, the temperature was pleasant and cool; but this luminary once above the horizon, its rays were as scorching as they had been ever since we had landed at Chagres. Breakfast was as miserable as the dinner of the day previous; we had it brought to our room. Schutte went to the town, whilst I remained at home with my wife and Mrs. Schutte. I had several letters to write; my wife felt very weak, owing to the little she had eaten and the continual perspiration from which she suffered. When Schutte returned, he told me that he had seen Philippi, Hüneck and others, who were living at a certain Lazo's in the town, with whom they were pretty well pleased; he and I walked thither, and at once engaged a large saloon for our family. We took our dinner with Mariquita and Rosita at the Restaurant in the Louisiana Hotel, and then told our landlord of the "Cocoa Grove" that he certainly could not expect our remaining with him. He was far from being offended, but in the politest manner possible, made us pay \$24 for our short stay with him. I procured two or three porters, and once more we changed our lodgings. It was now towards sunset. Schutte walked ahead, the two ladies in the middle and I brought up the rear, all four keeping a sharp look-out lest any of the porters should vanish with the trunks. We [...] ever safely arrived at our new residence. Lazo's house [...] [239] high steps led to the first, and another wooden stair-case to the second story. Here we were

shown to a very large and high room with a brick floor, the furniture consisting of: a hammock, two ordinary chairs, two tables and a stretcher in each corner. We had a balcony looking to the street, and as at all events the temperature was not so suffocating as it had been in the "Cocoa Grove" we were quite satisfied. Our next door neighbours were Hünecken, Phillipi and some others, in a saloon similar to ours; they had procured a piano and what with playing and singing they kept us awake rather longer than we should have wished.

Sunday, 22nd of February 1852. We breakfasted at nine, and dined at four, in company with Hünecken, Phillipi, a Mr. Hülsenbeck, a German lately arrived from Bogota, and two or three other Europeans. The meals, though they consisted of no delicacies, were good enough; the dishes were of the usual Spanish cookery; for breakfast – "Sancochado", (broth with boiled meat and yucas) and roasted bananas; for dinner – "Puchero" (boiled beef with vegetables) and other "guisos" (stews). Though these provisions were quite a treat compared to what we had eaten since leaving the Steamer, yet it happened to both my wife and myself, that the heat took away all our appetite – we only felt thirst, and the bad quality of the Panamá water, notwithstanding our always mixing it with a little wine, had the consequence, that our bowels became disordered which was a horrible affair in this place where water-closets were unknown. The whole day long I had to pay visits to the ruins of a church [...] the walls of which were covered with creepers, and the ins [...] [240] such places like this, there were more than one in the town, and that the streets in general, with the exception of one or two of the principal ones, were filthy and overgrown with grass, and you may easily conceive that when a sharp shower of rain, fell, followed immediately by a burning sun, a highly disagreeable stench pervaded the whole town. This we experienced more than once during the few days of our stay. Before dinner I called upon Mrs. Cazot, formerly Miss Flora Cadenas of Lima; the room in which she received me was carpeted, neatly furnished, and quite comfortable; with pleasure did I remain an hour with her. After dinner accompanied by Hünecken and Philippi we took a walk upon the dilapidated wall which runs along the story beach.

Monday, 23rd of February 1852. At Lazo's we paid \$2.4 each, daily without wine or beer. I was up at five, and accompanied by Hünecken, Philippi and Hülsenbeck, walked some distance out of town along the beach, which in the direction we went was sandy, and we all four took a delightful bath in the sea; we made many enquiries for milk but none was to be had; we were back in time for breakfast at nine. In the course of the morning I called at the counting house of Smith and Lewis where I found Glenn, who was there as clerk, satisfied with his situation. Patrick Robertson who had been in this house previously, had been dismissed. After much writing, I succeeded in bringing up my diary to the hour,

and I had hardly done so when Mrs. Smith came in; she, a tall, not disagreeable English lady, spoke Spanish pretty well; she had the politeness to invite us to spend the evening with her. Next called [] Cazot, who remained some time. She gave us many [...] [241] consisting of her husband and herself, a baby, nurse, and two servants, she had to send \$4 daily to market, rent for four rooms \$85, monthly; nurses wages \$25 monthly; washing of a pair of sheets \$1 ironing of same \$1 4r1s. We ourselves found out, that in Panamá the washerwomen do not iron the clothes, they only wash them, and for ironing them you must look out for another person; consequently a French Consul in Panama, received the same pay as a French Chargé in Lima. Mr. Perry, the English Consul, had £1000 annually from his Government, and £1000 more, from the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company. Mrs. Cazot communicated to us various Lima News; Mrs. Soyer had died; Dr. Francisco Moreira, Peruvian Chargé in Quito, had married Amalia Riglos; Federico Riglos had gone as Peruvian Consul to Havre, Mariano Moreira in the same capacity to Cadiz; Isabel Bergman was very ill and not likely to recover. Coba, formerly a clerk at Gibbs' appeared also at dinner; he had formed an establishment at Panamá under the firm of Coba & Co., Agents of Adam & Co.'s Express New York and San Francisco. About sunset Hunecken and I walked out to the Savannah, to see the people come in, who had been celebrating there, Carnival-Monday, the throng was great, it consisted almost exclusively of mulattoes, male and female, and we were astonished how extremely dried up the men looked, it seemed as if their continual perspiration had absorbed every drop of moisture in their bodies, both males and females were dressed in white, the former in white jackets or shirts sleeves, and white pantaloons, the latter in cotton gowns, with three or four rows of flounces round their breast, flowers and showy combs in [] hair; all behaved very properly, even those who were on [...] [242] and this in such a matter-of-fact manner as if it were nothing particular. From what we saw, Hünecken and I came to the conclusion that intemperance was not a vice of the natives of Panamá. A few tall, strapping North Americans in red shirts mixed up with them appeared to be, what they really are, of a distinct race. On our return we met several of our fellow lodgers; jointly we went to a coffee house to take some iced lemonade, a fresh supply of ice having just arrived from the United States via Chagres. The others favored Mademoiselle Cèleste the dancer, who was to show off on the Panamá stage, with their presence; I accompanied Mrs. Schutte to Mrs. Smith's, my wife was really unwell, and Schutte willingly remained at home under the pretence of keeping her company. Mr. Smith occupied a large house close to the wall, the apartments in the upper story, to which we were shown, were airy, high, the walls whitewashed, the floor matted and the furniture clean and decent, not elegant. The party consisted of Mr. Smith his wife, and

sister-in-law, Mr. Flint, agent to the North American Steam Company, a Mrs. Hind, wife of the Captain of the "Santiago", Rosita and I. The two ladies of the house sang a little, but upon the whole it was a dull affair, for conversation formed the only amusement, and certainly there was no one particularly interesting. I talked most with Mrs. Hind, a pleasant young woman. She told me that she lived usually in Callao, in the same house with Mrs. Joy, wife of Captain Joy, who a year ago took us down the coast in the Steamer "New Granada". We had tea without milk and before going home, some wine and water, at all events no expensive entertainment. Occasionally there came from the sea beach [...] [243] of, such odours, that all present had recourse to scented water, which was handed round. Mr. Perry the English Consul had one of the handsomest houses in Panamá, built under his direction. Mr. Lewis's had just been concluded. When Mrs. Schutte and I walked home, Mr. Smith sent a boy carrying a lantern with us, which was indispensable in a dark night, for the streets of Panamá were dirty and not lighted up.

Tuesday, 24th of February 1852. We rose at an early hour and occupied ourselves with packing up our luggage till breakfast time. I next called, by myself, upon Messrs. Smith and Lewis, and, accompanied by Mrs. Schutte, upon Cazot and wife. Schutte and Phillippi made arrangements with porters and boatmen; to the former we had to pay \$3 to take our luggage to the beach; to the latter \$15 to convey the same and ourselves to the Steamer. Till it was time to start I amused myself with reading Lever's novel "Jack Hinton" which is very interesting; it gives a description of Irish life and character, as they were forty years ago. We, glad to leave Panamá, then walked to the rocky beach, where two boats were waiting for us; the one received our luggage; the other, Schutte, Rosa, Phillipi, myself and my wife, and as the boatmen could make use of their sails a fresh land breeze carried us quickly to the "Santiago", which lay a considerable distance off. There was as usual a good deal of bustle before we were installed in our berths, and the luggage was stowed away; nearly all our trunks had to go [...] into the hold, and only a few indispensable ones we were [...] [244] were directed to the ladies cabin. Mr. Schutte and I, had a cabin jointly, he, the upper, I, the lower berth; each cabin contained a comfortable sofa, a wash hand-stand, but no chest of drawers which is a great convenience on board the Atlantic Steamers. The "Santiago", an iron steamer, had but lately come out from England, and the fitting up of the principal Saloon was pretty. The wainscoting of American Maple wood, above which handsome paintings, the ceiling white, with gilt edges, the benches covered with crimson woollen velvet, the hangings of crimson silk. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, came on board; they introduced us to Captain Hind, who was consequently very kind and polite. At dinner he placed us next his wife on his right hand, opposite to us

Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Strong, Hünecken etc. We were about forty at dinner, which was good, abundant and clean. At six we got under weigh; on the starboard we had the row of islands which form the bay of Panamá, the sea was quite smooth and we steamed along without experiencing any motion. The moon was a few days old, it was a lovely evening and I remained on deck till past ten.

Wednesday, 25th of February 1852. We continued gliding along as quietly as the previous day. Nothing occurred worth mentioning. Ten o'clock was our breakfast, four, our dinner, and seven, our tea hour, of the latter I did not partake. The heat was excessive, I read "Jack Hinton" and played chess.

Thursday, 26th of February 1852. I passed a very bad night, the looseness of my bowels having increased. About 11 o'clock, when I had just gained a game of chess from Dr. Graham, we [...] [245] passed two single rocks, the opening to a cave, the mouth of a river, and came to an anchor off Buenaventura, where I had been on shore on the 17th April 1851 together with Glenn, and of which place I then gave a description. This time I again went on shore in one of the steamer's boats, we landed on a rocky ledge which stretched into the sea behind a bluff hill, I ascended this hill, and instead of descending into the town I enjoyed a walk upon the glossy velvet turf; through the trees which surrounded me, I distinguished the river which forms the island of Buenaventura, and accosting a brown fellow I learned from him that this river is navigable for five days, in boats drawing little water, up to a place called "La Junta" and thence the merchandize is transported upon mule back to the town of Cali. When on the point of re-embarking, I met the Steward from on board, on his errand to buy fresh provisions, but he complained that he could not find much to his liking, eggs four for a rial. When we were on board a shot was fired and off we were again, the sea as smooth as it had been since our leaving Panamá.

Friday, 27th of February 1852. I was up at half past five with the intention of taking a salt water bath which could be got on board, the bath was however engaged by so many persons that I had to wait nearly two hours, before it was my turn. I enjoyed it much, and expected that it would do me good, but in this I was disappointed for I felt poorly the whole day long, and so weak that I could hardly walk a few steps, "Jack Hinton" and chess [...] solace. Provisions commenced to be bad, Mrs. Witt [...] [246] the pretence of a bilious attack; the fact was that he was drunk. When I went to bed, I found my whole body covered with red prickles the consequence of the extraordinary heat. In the course of the day we had passed the coast of Esmeralda, whence the tobacco, known under this name is exported.

Saturday, 28th of February 1852. During the night we passed the line. In the course of the day we had to larboard the coast of Charaguez, where I was told the

best quality of the cocoa exported from Guayaquil is produced; further south followed “El Puerto nuevo” now quite insignificant; once, before Guayaquil had become the principal port of Ecuador, a place of some importance, for at that time the nearest road led thence to Quito. We next had to our starboard the island of La Plata, between which and the main we passed, and then continued our course towards the mouth of the river Guayas. I ate little the whole day; a bowl of sago did me much good. In a gentleman who called himself Portez, whom I believed to be a New Granadian, whose complexion was somewhat dark, and who spoke English very fairly I found a doughty antagonist in chess. I beat him, but with difficulty. Having finished “Jack Hinton” I began reading a german book lent me by Hünecken called *Das neue Leben* by Berthold Auerbach which author at that time enjoyed some reputation in Germany. To me he appeared too fond of Metaphysics, and on other occasions his style appeared to me bombastic and inflated, not to my liking. Here follow two extracts which pleased me: – *Was ist das Volk? Alles was geschmierte Stiefel trägt und traumlos schläft*, and again [...] *Ihr Herren, Laßt Euch* [...] [247]

Zwei wege hat der Mensch vor sich

Immer den rechten führe mich

Mühsam wachen, kann nichts nützen

Gott wird wachen, Gott wird schützen,

Er durch seine große Macht

Gab uns eine gute Nacht

Sunday, 29th of February 1852. The Steamer stopped, I awoke. We were at the mouth of the river Guayaquil, but in the dark, Captain Hind did not venture to enter. At half past four, I heard the order given to steer N.N.E. and we again moved on. I went on deck, the day had broken; to starboard we had the island called Sta. Clara, also “el muerto” or “la amortajada” from the resemblance it is said to bear to a dead man; on it stands a lighthouse. To larboard soon appeared the long island of Puná covered with vegetation but little cultivated. Upon “la punta Española” Mr. Walter Cope who for many years was British consul in Guayaquil had his country house, abandoned by him since he resided in Quito. At the eastern extremity of the island lies the village of Puná, whence an officer of the “Resguardo” or Custom-house came off. Here a wide branch or estuary of the sea joins the river Guayas which separates the island of Puná from the mainland. The left shore is covered with thick vegetation. On the right bank, of course the left going up, close to which we kept (I saw by a chart that a sand bank lies in the middle) the wood is cleared away more than on the opposite side; we passed an [...] called “La Josefina” belonging to Manuel Icaza, and at about [...] [248] Many vessels were in the port, and it being Sunday they had their colors flying, Hamburg, English, North American, French and Peruvian.

When the sun had gone down, after dinner Captain Hind had the attention to take us on shore in his gig; Mrs. Hind and Dr. Graham were with us. We found Guayaquil in the same state as we had left it twelve months back. Now in the wet season the swamp round Guayaquil was such that the inhabitants could not go an English mile out of town, and they were confined to the small "area" which the streets and houses occupy and to the river. We directed our steps to the large house of the Luzarragas, where we found the same airy rooms, the same handsome furniture and the same kind reception as in April 1851. Doña Pancha Rocafuerte, Doña Pancha Luzarraga, and the latter's daughter Adela, all as friendly as they were stout and that will say a good deal. Rosario Luzarraga the youngest daughter was a fine specimen of a fat girl. Luzarraga told me that the Government at whose head Urbina was, feared an invasion of General Flores, at that time in Lima, and whose family resided in Quito in poor circumstances. Booth, whom I met by chance, assured me on the other hand, that nobody in Perú entertained any hostile plans against the said Republic. Mr. Booth was a North American who for many years had visited the west coast as a supercargo, and who had always consigned his valuable cargoes to the firm of Alsop & Co. in Valparaiso and Lima; in the latter place I became acquainted with him. As Mrs. Hind and Dr. Graham did not speak Spanish I proposed [...] hem to take a walk under the shelter of the high porticoes [...] [249] Hind who told me that Garbe, the same whom Schutte and I had seen in Hamburg in July in the hotel de l'Europe, expected me. We went to him and met there almost all the Germans from on board. His wife was the daughter of a clergyman, Wolf in Hamburg, and a sister of Mrs. Stock, whose acquaintance I had made in Messina, in 1845. Both were pleasant women, however I gave the preference to her in Sicily. Mr. Elvers, the junior partner of the firm of Overweeg, Garbe, and Elvers was also there. The apartments, though well furnished, were of course inferior to Luzarraga's. At 9 1/2 p.m. we returned on board; here I found Horatio Cox; our fellow passenger on board the "Severn" on our voyage to Europe in 1851. He was a little annoyed that I had not called upon him, and had come on board to see Mr. and Mrs. Schutte who had not left the vessel. He gave us a friendly warning to be on our guard, against him who called himself Portez, which he believed was not his real name, and of whose character he had a bad opinion.

Monday, 1st of March 1852. As long as we were moored at the Malecon we suffered excessively from heat, also from shoals of gnats, though not to such an extent as I had apprehended. At 9 a.m. we got under weigh, and at 4 p.m. were opposite the "Muerto" which island we now left to the north of us. Booth who went up to Callao with us, gave us an amusing account of the sensation which the news brought to Lima by two young Peruvians regarding Mr. and

Mrs. Rudall had created in the Lima English [_]. The account given by these young men, one of [...] [250] married; that the real husband of Mrs. Rudall was still alive etc. They told this to Thomas Conroy, who immediately took the news to Went's. Went flew into a towering passion, upbraided Rudall for having imposed such a woman upon himself and friends, and swore that one of his daughters, whose god mother Mrs. Rudall had been, and had been christened Agnes should be rebaptised; whether it was done I do not know, but at all events the name was changed from Agnes, Mrs. Rudall's name, to Emily. Mr. Rudall did not call to account the authors of the injurious reports spread by them against his wife's honor, he did not attempt to justify himself to Went; on the contrary by the first or second Steamer after this occurrence he left Lima and has not returned (2nd Jany. 1875). As regards Mrs. Rudall, I called to my wife's recollection the remark I had frequently made that Mrs. R. notwithstanding her many good qualities, which I willingly acknowledged, was surely no lady, not even a gentlewoman; her affectation, the airs she put on, were second hand, just as a chambermaid would copy from her mistress. Freights, Mr. Booth told us on another occasion, were very low, for Gibbs did not charter for guano, and many vessels were lying unoccupied in Callao, amongst which the "Maria" my sons and my own property.

Tuesday, 2nd of March 1852. At 10 o'clock a.m. we lay quietly in the beautiful bay of Payta; it is extensive and smooth as a mirror. The arid sandy coast of Perú which extends from the river Tumbes to the frontiers of Chile, here throu out into the sea, two arms in the [_] of half moons, which form the bay. The Pacific Steam [...] [251] frequented by whalers. Where the hills recede a little, and leave some room between them and the sea, the town is built, called San Miguel de Payta. Garland was one of the first who came on board; he was not a little surprised to see my wife and myself. Mr. and Mrs. Schutte he had expected, but of our coming he had not had the slightest idea. We immediately went on shore, and I, alone, hastened on in order to be the first to embrace Mrs. Garland, she was over happy to see us. Enriquito though more than two years old did not yet speak a word, but appeared to remember me, for without evincing the least shyness he took me by the hand and showed me about everywhere; he much resembled his mother. Guillermito who on the 28th February had completed one year looked very sickly. Garland's newly finished house was built close to the sea-shore, and from the corridor, steps led into the sea, very convenient for bathing; the rooms comfortable, cool, and nicely furnished, no doubt the best in Payta. A few yards distant was the counting house; the same old building in which Ruden received me the previous year. The sun was so glaring and the heat so great, that nobody liked to stir out into the sandy streets. Piura is 14 leagues distant, the road thither

runs eastward over a sandy plain where no vestige of vegetation is to be seen; nothing but the azure sky above, the glaring sand beneath. Hünecken, Harker, Philippi, Booth, all lounged the whole day long in the cool corridor, and Mr. and Mrs. Garland treated the whole party to a plentiful breakfast and equally abundant luncheon [and] [_]. There were also Frederick Schutte, who had come [...] [252] Duval and his clerk, whom the Peruvian Government had ordered from the United States, for the purpose of examining whether it were practicable to provide Payta with fresh water. Mrs. Garland told us, that with the exception of water, living was not dear there; but this indispensable element cost her \$5 weekly. It was brought thither from the river La Chira, six to seven leagues off, and two small barrels cost four rials. Following the sea-beach in a north-westerly direction the mouth of this river is only three leagues off; but there and some distance up, the water is quite salt, being mixed with that of the sea. There, numbers of Caymans are continually basking in the sun, and the village of Colan is situated. Mrs. Schutte remained with her sister in Paita where it was her intention to reside for one or two months. Immediately after dinner we bade good bye to the Garlands, and the whole party, my wife, myself and Schutte included, returned to the steamer where we found many new passengers; Charles and Eliza Higginson, Emilio Escobar, clerk of Ruden & Co., and others. Though a bill was stuck up which fixed our departure for 6 o'clock, it was nine p.m. before we left. I was unwell; Dr. Graham had given me rhubarb powders in the morning, and I had been under the necessity of abstaining from all the good cheer enjoyed by the others on shore.

Wednesday, 3rd of March 1852. It was really strange how suddenly the temperature changed after leaving Payta. Blankets were in request at night; the port-holes were carefully shut, and on deck, a great coat was very acceptable. The motion also increased; I felt great nausea, and Mrs. Witt actually became again sea-sick. A [...]burg Captain whom by his soft German pronunciation [...] [253] a heavy swell from Cape Horn downwards in a North Westerly direction, felt as far as where we then were but not further. My indisposition increased, Dr. Grahame gave me all kinds of Medicine but apparently they were of no avail. I only took some chicken broth, Mrs. Garland having been so kind as to send two fowls for me on board. At three p.m. we were opposite San José, the port of Lambayeque but at a great distance from shore, so that the Steamer rolled much. A little to the north of this port we had seen the islands of Lobos covered with flocks of sea birds which Captain Peacock of the "Perú", most appropriately used to call, many years previously, the Guano manufacturers.

Thursday, 4th of March 1852. In the morning, we stopped opposite Huanchaco, the port of Trujillo, we lay close in, so that the church of Huanchaco was clearly distinguishable. The indented mountains of the cordillera, stood out in fine

relief against the blue sky. At 10 O'clock at night we entered the bay of Casma; here two of our fellow passengers from Europe destined for Huaraz went on shore.

Friday, 5th of March 1852. My bowel complaint went on increasing, not only had I been obliged in the course of the night to get up many a time, but moreover this morning my stomach felt quite hard and swollen. The Doctor tried other medicines such as laudanum and kept me to a very strict diet, allowing me only to take a little arrow root, but not the slightest improvement did I experience. To while away the time I played a few games at [] but so poorly did I feel, that when we approached and [...] [254] seven p.m. we anchored in the Port, various persons came off from shore, amongst whom Escardó, who poured out to my wife his whole budget of Lima news, amongst which, the saddest was that of the casual death of la Marquesa de Lara, which had come about in the following manner: some malefactors, guarded by soldiers, had been unloading a heavy truck laden with flagstones, which stood on the rails running from Lima to Callao; profiling of a momentary want of vigilance on the part of the soldiers, they had thrown themselves on the truck and as the port lies from two to three hundred feet lower than Lima, the truck required a mere push to make it roll on. As soon as they were a short distance outside the town they jumped off and the truck still laden with many flagstones, the velocity of its descent increasing every second overtook not far from Callao, the passenger train, which was moving on at its usual rate. It smashed to pieces the hindmost carriages, a few passengers were injured and one, the Marchioness, killed. Through the influence of Polack Mrs. Witt and I obtained seats in the Custom House boat, which took us on shore, and we walked straight to the abode of Henry Higginson living at that time with Blacker, in the neat house formerly inhabited by Henry Moss. I was so unwell that I did not take the slightest interest in, or notice of anything round me. Charles and Eliza Higginson were already with their brother by whom and his wife we were received with the utmost attention. Ices and cakes were brought in and at Eleven Mrs. Witt and I retired to the bedroom prepared for us.

Residence in Lima from 6 March 1852 till 10th August []

[]*day, 6th of March 1852.* [...] [255] and I went on board the Steamer for our luggage, all the passengers were on deck each busily occupied with picking out his respective trunks and boxes. In about an hours time we were back on the mole where we had hardly any difficulty with the searching for in Callao the Custom House Officers, had to show some consideration to Higginson, nearly all of them being under pecuniary obligations to him. I met Captain Adams

of my vessel the “Maria” still lying, to my great regret in Callao bay, and after having consulted with him I decided to send her without delay to Panamá, there to take in passengers for San Francisco. Many Lima acquaintances whom I met in Callao were much surprised to see me, and after having breakfasted at Higginson, I, merely on a little broth, we walked to the terminus, which at that time was nothing better than a miserable shed. The carriages were airy, the seats convenient and well stuffed, the motion on the road easy, and we reached Lima in 22 minutes. A circumstance which struck me particularly, was that for the last one or two minutes the train runs through the very streets of Lima, which I have not seen in any other place. The old church of San Juan de Dios had been converted into the Lima terminus. We walked straight to the house of Mr. Charles Pflücker for, not expecting to return till the end of the year, we had let the first story in our own house to Montané & Co., till then, and as Montané himself had not yet arrived from France, they, in the meanwhile had relet it to Mr. Arcos. Mr. Pflucker and his wife with their usual kindness immediately put at our disposal two rooms [...] [256] was sent for without loss of time, for this female medical adviser was particularly clever in curing dysentery, and what I suffered from was certainly the commencement of this illness, which I attributed in a great measure to the hot water and spirits taken by me in Gatun on the 16th February. As soon as she had come, she treated me in the same manner as she had done about three years previously. I had to lie down on my back, she then touched my belly and stomach all over, which done she prescribed and sent me a beverage made of the fat of fowls, a large plaster was placed all over the belly, and finally what was the worst I had to submit to a clyster. Mr. Julius Pflücker called and with him I had a long conversation on the subject of his recoveries on my account to which he had attended during my absence. Upon the whole, money had come in very well; only a few were behind hand, and of them the principal one was Domingo Elias. Fortunately, Mr. Pflücker had a sufficient balance of mine in his hands to enable me to make the necessary disbursements amounting to about \$3000 for the immediate dispatch of the “Maria”, of course I could not leave the house, and we went to bed very early.

Sunday, 7th of March 1852. During the night, the remedies of the “Doctora” had their desired effect. In the morning they were repeated; all she allowed me to take, was two bowls of milk. I was thus very weak and though I made an attempt to write my letters for Europe, I could make but little progress, and had to lie down. Both in the forenoon and in the evening, several persons called upon us; Rodewald, Francisco [...]iros and wife, Pedro Carrillo, Dr. Carrasco, Eldridge and daughter [...] [257]

Monday, 8th of March 1852. I felt a little better, but was as yet unable to leave the house; Visiting cards came pouring in.

Tuesday, 9th of March 1852. This day I felt strong enough to venture into the street. With my wife and Mr. Schutte I went to my own house where we were much annoyed to find that the coachhouse and porter's lodge had been ceded to Arcos, though they were not included in our lease to Montané. We had the various apartments opened to let fresh air in. I left my wife in a long conversation with the friar Urias, and went to the counting houses of Thomas, Lachambre & Co., and Montané & Co. From the former I purchased preserved meat for the "Maria". From Richon, at the latter's, I learned to my regret that Montané was shortly expected and that then he would occupy our house till the end of the year. After dinner I wrote to Dr. Bustamante of Arequipa requesting him not to forget my claim against the stepmother of my wife, who had not made any payment during my absence.

Wednesday, 10th of March 1852. In the same proportion as I recovered my strength, the "Doctora" allowed me more substantial food, both at breakfast and dinner, chicken broth with an egg, a little chocolate with milk, and a small piece of roasted pork. I ordered Captain Adams to sail at 3 O'clock in the afternoon for Panamá, which he did. This was in reality a very quick dispatch, considering that only on the previous Saturday I had determined upon his sailing; my fervent wishes for a large number of passengers from Panamá accompanied him. Schutte [_] for Islay where he would probably find the "Cito", the first [...] [258] Mrs. Witt and I were occupied the whole day arranging the stores in my house; and returned to dinner quite tired. From 7 to 9 p.m., the Lima hours for visits of etiquette, José Campo and his young wife Dolores Plata, Mr. and Mrs. Prevost, and J. J. Moreira, Mr. Ross and his lady, the widow of the late Colonel Beltran, whom he had married during our absence, Mrs. Bolivar, late Miss Rosario Pardo, called. When they were gone I retired to my bedroom, arranged my papers and wrote up my diary.

From Thursday, 11th to Saturday, 20th of March 1852. I became quite accustomed to the monotonous hum-drum of Lima life, so very different from that which my wife and I had been leading for the last eleven months, always moving about, always seeing new scenes, new objects, always making new acquaintances or meeting old friends. Now, my occupations were confined to arranging my books, papers and accounts, which I did in good earnest commencing every day in my own office Calle del Correo at 7 1/2 or 8 a.m. and leaving off at half past nine or ten p.m. To the different meals, say nine, breakfast, five, dinner, eight, tea, I went home to Pflückers; but though the distance was not great, I still felt so weak, that this walk, short as it was, fatigued me considerably. About

this time an epidemic disease made its appearance in Lima which went by the usual name "la peste"; it consisted of headache, pain in the limbs and fever, without however being in the slightest degree dangerous. In the expectation that sea bathing would do me good I went down several mornings by the half past seven train to Callao, where I took a dip in the sea close to the arsenal. The small [...]ns for undressing were made of wood, preferable to those of ma [...] [259] disagreeable, for the surf was there so strong, that I could only keep my feet by laying hold of a rope stretched out between two poles, moreover the water there appeared to me much colder than that in Chorrillos, however, as the sea-bathing did me no good I soon left off, and had recourse to Clarke's "Pansirop" which I may say was equally ineffectual. Friday 12th I went to Joaquin Osma the minister for foreign affairs to present myself as Danish Consul after my return; he had gone to Bellavista where Echeñique the President and his family resided at the time. On the following day I found him in, I remained but a few minutes. My wife continued to receive many visits; I myself paid a few as far as my strength would permit me, on Sunday 13th and Friday the 19th, San José. One evening I played whist at old Mr. Bergmann's, another at Rodewald's. Severin was the fourth hand. At Bergmann's poor Isabel was not visible, her mother told me that she was a little better. Flores' expedition for the invasion of the Republic of Ecuador left Callao, if not assisted, at least connived at by the Peruvian Government. Rosas, the Buenos Ayrian dictator had been totally defeated by Urquiza; in the middle of the battle Pacheco passed over from the former to the latter, with 7000 men, which decided the fate of the day. Pacheco had been made governor of Buenos Ayres; Rosas had disappeared.

From Sunday, 21st to Saturday, 27th of March 1852. A week similar to the previous. I ceased taking Pansirop and again called in the Doctora, but my strength I could not recover, nevertheless I worked in my office as much as I was able, and [...] I made various calls [...] [260] many houses I was refused admittance, owing to the prevalence of the peste which in the course of the week made sad progress, whole families were ill in bed, and hardly one or two persons could keep on their legs to nurse the sick. The symptoms varied, they were; bowel complaints, bleeding at the nose, pain in the limbs, headache, fever, and sometimes cramp. In the course of this and the ensuing month, hardly one tenth of the whole population of Lima escaped, but fortunately not one single case proved fatal. It is useless to give the names of those upon whom I called, but one conversation which I had with Joseph Hegan I will note down. When speaking to him of my new establishment he gave it as his opinion that I had not acted prudently; I ought to have left well alone, and after having once made a little money, I should not have exposed it to the chances of trade. I could not help acknowledging the justice of his remarks, but it was

now too late. The “John Pachet”, the first vessel with a considerable quantity of French goods for us, arrived in Callao. I ordered Higginson, my former agent, to attend to the landing of the packages, but though the samples came up, I did not effect any sales, because knowing that I was a bad hand as salesman I preferred leaving this branch of our business to Mr. Schutte, whom I expected shortly back from Islay. Now as to politics, I may say that the general opinion was averse to Echenique’s Government, on account of the assistance rendered to Flores. Antonio Elizalde, the Equatorian Chargé asked for his passports and many believed that war between the two Republics was unavoidable. Doña Gertrudes Pflücker, and all her children, with the exception of Francisca, caught the epidemic; on Saturday also my wife fell sick, [...] to take to bed; fortunately she suffered very little, and had no head [...] [261]

Sunday, 28th of March 1852. When I arose, my debility was overpowering, yet I managed to walk to my office, but had soon to return home, and to seek my bed; the “Peste” had caught hold of me. Dr. Maclean was sent for, who prescribed an opening medicine. During the night I was very feverish, I had some fixed ideas in my head, which I could on no account get rid of. It seemed to me as if a pair of pincers had taken hold of the back part of my head, and the forehead actually felt so hot that I rose and placed it against a looking glass in order to cool it.

Monday, 29th of March 1852. I took a sudorific which had at once the most beneficial effect; the disease was got under, however before

Monday, 5th of April 1852, I did not leave my bed. On Saturday the 3rd Don Carlos Pflücker arrived from Morococho; he was as healthy, rosy, and in good spirits as usual. Mr. Schutte likewise returned from Arequipa; he told me that he had effected extensive and good sales of the goods per “Cito”. I did not doubt the extensiveness, but as to the goodness, I had first to see the note of sales, and compare the prices with the invoices, before I could, and would place implicit confidence in his assertion. Schutte took up his lodgings at Maury’s. I rose from my bed after having kept it for more than a week, but my weakness did not allow me to walk ten steps.

Tuesday, 6th of April 1852. I was still unable to go to the office. After dinner, which for me, continued to be very frugal, I, taking hold of Pflucker’s arm, managed to reach the bridge, but further [...] [262] news brought by the north Steamer were that Louis Napoleon had confiscated all the private property of the Orleans family, moveable and immoveable, the value of which was said to be 300,000,000 francs. Morny, Louis Napoleon’s illegitimate brother, and staunchest adherent, one of the few, who had taken a share in the coups d’etat of 2 Decr. 1851 refused to countersign this decree, and instead of him Casabianca affixed his signature to it as minister. Not only the committee

acting for the protection of the property of the Orleans family, protested against this arbitrary and unwise measure, but also the princes of Nemours and Joinville, and king of the Belgians, their brother in law. Sieveking wrote me in high spirits about the Slesvig Holstein affairs; he said that these two duchies would always remain separate from the Kingdom of Denmark, that Charles Moltke had been made minister for the former, and Reventlow for the latter Duchy, that Rendsburg would be occupied by Holstein troops, and that the Austrian and Prussian forces would leave the Duchy. From Mr. Samuel Meyer, our agent in Manchester, we received a letter informing us that he had already sent off some goods to our consignment, and that more were expected. This was an agreeable surprise both to Mr. Schutte and myself.

From Wednesday, 7th to Staunday, 10th of April 1852.

Thursday, 8th. Holy Thursday.

Friday, 9th. Good Friday.

Saturday, 10th. Sabado de Gloria.

I gradually got round, and had an excellent appetite. Arcos gave up that part of my house hitherto occupied by him. I myself had my bed placed [...] the small room behind my office, so that having my books and pap [...] [263] mind. I continued taking my meals at Pflucker's, and engaged a servant to light the lamps, keep my rooms in order, and take care of the house in my absence. Circulars of our new Establishment and detailed market reports were sent off; in short, Schutte and I did what was necessary to commence our business. The "Quito", a new Steamer belonging to the Pacific Company arrived in Callao, one of the many passengers by her was Miss Luken, the sister-in-law of Mr. Adams, the British Chargé.

Easter Sunday, 11th of April 1852. I was up at an early hour and together with Mr. Bergmann, drove in a "balanzin" to Chorrillos. We alighted at his "rancho", I took a delightful sea-bath, then in the fonda a breakfast which I thought excellent. There were many gentlemen from Lima who enjoyed themselves like myself, Wheelock, Severin, Lembcke, Wehrmann and others. After having rested and read at Bergmann's, Blacker and Adams came in; the latter whom I had not seen since my return was as he had always been, very friendly towards me. We played whist from 12 to four; Mr. Adams, extremely fond of the game was a first rate player. Mr. Bergmann undoubtedly the worst of us four. I then paid a long visit to the Corvalanes, the two Misses, Mascaro, Felipita, and Rosita had returned from the sierra, where they had resided for more than a year for the recovery of Rosita's health, and soundness of mind, in which object they had completely succeeded. After a second bath my plain dinner was quite as acceptable as the breakfast had been. With the above [...]ed acquaintances I took in the cool of the evening a plea [...] [264] vicinity of Chorrillos where

vegetation is to be found. At the Codecidos I saw only the ladies who appeared to be rather low spirited; both Codecido and Mora were absent. At old Doña Ignacia Palacios the usual gambling was going on in all its glory. Doña Ignacia however, when soever she could spare a few minutes from her absorbing pastime did not fail to address me a few friendly words. I finished the day at Adams' together with Bergmann. Miss Luken the new comer was stouter and perhaps a couple of years older than her sister and quite as agreeable in her comportment. Forcelledo the ridiculous little admiral of the Peruvian navy, raised to this dignity by his brother-in-law the president Echenique, who knew of navigation and seamanship quite as little as I, came in with his wife Josefa Tristan; we took tea and when the visitors were gone, played whist till half past twelve. Herring, very intimate at Adams', son of an opulent ship-broker and shipowner in London, took an occasional hand; he was one of the worst players I have ever met.

Easter Monday, 12th of April 1852. I spent exactly in the same pleasant manner as the day previous; I merely changed my calls, thus for instance I spent an hour or so at the Rowses, where I met Mrs. Pearson the clergyman's wife, and Dr. Smith just recovering from the epidemic.

Tuesday, 13th of April 1852. Being called rather late, Mr. Bergmann and I were only just in time for the omnibus which after several stoppages, owing to the horses being tired, put us down in Lima at 9 a.m. To my great sorrow I found Schutte ill of the epidemic, and though many purchasers came in I would not take it upon myself [...] [265] business should be attended to, exclusively by Mr. Schutte.

From Wednesday, 14th to Saturday, 17th of April 1852. No change in my usual quiet Lima life. I recovered my strength and worked hard. Towards the end of the week, Mr. Schutte, though still poorly, re-appeared in the counting-house, and effected some sales of the French goods at fair prices, but not to first-rate purchasers. On Friday evening I called upon Went; he was an agreeable man, we were intimate owing to our long acquaintance, but his dreadful deafness was a sorry draw-back, and thus it was impossible to derive much pleasure from his conversation. His wife and sister-in-law were not over lovely, but Anita, his daughter who had been about seven years in England for her education, appeared to be a very nice girl.

From Sunday, 18th to Saturday, 24th of April 1852. On Sunday in the forenoon I paid my usual round of visits, but in one or two houses was not received on account of the epidemic. At Bergmann's I was asked to remain to dinner which invitation I accepted. The sons had gone to the bull-fight; Isabel was too unwell to appear at the table, Sophia and Charles were still in Europe, the clerks did not dine with the family, and the whole party was thus reduced to

Mr. and Mrs. Bergmann, Augusta and myself. The illness of Isabel seemed to exercise a benumbing influence upon the whole family. After dinner Mr. Bergmann and I walked to the Alameda where there was the usual concourse of Lima people; men walking up and down, “tapadas” sitting on the stone benches, courted, criticized and criticizing; [] two and four wheeled carriages driving up and down. These [...] [266] Pflucker’s till past ten. Of the whole week nothing further is to be noted except the departure of Mrs. Witt on the 23rd for Payta to remain with Enriqueta for a month or two. I of course accompanied her to Callao, we dined at Higginsons and at 5 o’clock I walked with her as far as the mole, I could not, however, accompany her on board the Steamer as the last train returned to Lima at half past five. Several acquaintances went down to Payta in the same Steamer, amongst whom Charles Higginson, so that I had no doubt that my wife would be well taken care of. On Monday evening I played whist at Bergmann’s, and again on Saturday; this latter day it was something like a party – there were two tables, we had supper, and again went to play. My occupations were always the same; without books, paper, pens, and ink, it appeared to me that I could not live. Schutte also set seriously to work, but in our sales we made little progress – difficulties after difficulties arose and our establishment appeared to me to have opened under very sad auspices, and likely to verify the unfavourable opinion, which in the course of this diary, and particularly during the time of our negotiations in Hamburg and London, I have expressed more than once. On the 17th, by the north Steamer, I received advices from Captain Adams of the “Maria” from Panamá. He had secured the following passengers for San Francisco viz.: 15 at \$100 each, 84 at \$90, and 2 at \$300. To judge by these rates I flattered myself that this voyage of the “Maria” to San Francisco would leave a fair result; but finally it turned out very differently – this I say here in anticipation – owing partly to the high prices of everything required [] in Panamá and San Francisco, and mainly to the impossibility [...] [267] In England, on a motion made by Lord Palmerston on the subject of the militia, ministers had been left in the house of Commons in a minority of eleven, and accordingly Lord John Russell and his friends gave in their resignation, whereupon a protectionist ministry had been formed; Earl of Derby, Lord Treasurer; Lord Lugden, Lord Chancellor; D’Israeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Malmesbury, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In France, Louis Napoleon was making rapid strides to despotism or his ruin. The only day to be celebrated as a civic holiday was that of the 15th August, the first Napoleon’s birthday. On the 20th March, the anniversary of Napoleon’s return from Elba, a large review was to be held, and it was expected that the people would make a great demonstration in favor of Louis Napoleon.

Sunday, 25th of April 1852. I always rose early, sometimes before daylight, and as I had my desk close by, I wrote incessantly early and late. This morning I commenced copying the memoranda, written during our last voyage to Europe, which was an amusing occupation, but now when I dictate these words in January 1875 I have little doubt that it was in those months from April to October 1852, when by overstraining my eyes, I gave the last blow to my sight, which having rendered me such good service during my childhood, youth, and manhood, had well deserved, when age approached, a little more care than I thought proper to bestow upon it. During our absence in Europe, John Hoyle of Trujillo had given in marriage his eldest daughter Caroline, a very amiable girl [...] Federico Lafuente son of the “grand mariscal”. The father [...] [268] of the Custom House, and thus evil tongues said all smuggling affairs were concentrated in one family. This Sunday morning at 8 o'clock I drove out in a balanzin to Chorrillos with Mr. Bergmann and John Blacker, formerly his clerk, then partner of F. Isaac & Co. I spent the day in Chorrillos, in the usual pleasant manner. We played less whist than we had done the previous Sunday but one, the cause of which was Mr. Adam's indisposition, he was really poorly, so that at night we left off playing at eleven o'clock. Also Miss Luken was ill of the epidemic. Bathing, breakfasting and dining, visiting, climbing up the neighbouring hills with Lembcke and Renner, and reading an interesting novel the “Whitefriars” took up the remainder of the day. The history of this novel is laid in the reign of Charles II, when the entire English nation was a prey to fears and apprehensions, originating from the so-called Popish plot, the mere fabrication of the villain Titus Oates and his accomplices.

Monday, 26th of April 1852. We drove to town in the Public omnibus; the horses got tired, as they often did, and from about Echenique's chacra “La Victoria” I walked to Maury's hotel where I breakfasted and afterwards dined. The eatables served here were superior to those which I had had in the “Fonda Italiana” where I had also made a trial, but certainly inferior to what is placed on the table in an hotel of the second rank anywhere on the continent of Europe; nevertheless it was a fortunate thing that such an establishment existed in Lima, and with its owner Mr. Maury, I made an arrangement that during my wife's absence I would breakfast and dine at his table d'hôte at \$34 monthly. My tea I continued to take at Pflucker's; I [...] [269] remained half an hour or so and returned to my [...] [269] to Admiral Moresby of the “Portland” then in Callao. From the little I saw of the admiral I thought him to be a good kind of man, but not particularly interesting; he suffered a little from the gout and with difficulty rose from his chair. The gentlemen invited assembled at about six, and past seven we sat down to dinner in

the following order. N° 11, Rodewald – 10, the Admiral – 9, Mr. Bergmann – 8, Mr. Mathison, Callao Agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company – 7, Brauns, clerk of the house – 6, Mr. John J. Rowe – 5, Mr. Pfeiffer – 4, Mr. Went – 3, Julius Pflücker, clerk – 2, Mr. Barton, the English Consul – 1 Dr. Maclean – 16, Mr. H. Moss – 15, Wehrmann, clerk – 14, young Moresby, the admiral's son and secretary – 13, Mr. Wheelock – and 12, myself. The dinner was as it has always been the case in Huth's house, ever since Hellmann had the management of it, complete and genteel in every respect. The dishes, the wines, the table service, the glass ware, the knives and forks, the attendance, in short everything was so perfect in its kind, that it left nothing to be wished for; but on the other hand the real amusement which I derived from it, but small. I have never been a gourmand and thus what to others is a source of pleasure is to me very indifferent. Sometimes I conversed with Rodewald, sometimes with my other neighbours, and at the wine, when Went held forth on a subject which did not interest me, drowsiness so decidedly overpowered me that I fairly fell asleep for a minute or so. After coffee, two whist tables were arranged, the one for Bergmann, Moss, Went and myself, the [] for Pfeiffer, Mathison, Maclean and Wehrmann. Rodewald hi [...] [270] glad when about twelve o'clock I could follow their example.

Wednesday, 28th of April 1852. Julius Pflucker delivered up to me all the papers I had left with him and after some demur on his part I persuaded him to accept \$600 as a remuneration for the trouble he had taken with my affairs during my absence. One of his brothers Otho, who for some time had been in the employ of the eldest brother Charles, in one of his mining establishments in the interior, and who had come down to Lima on account of his health, commenced showing decided signs of derangement; he had the fixed idea that there was an intention of poisoning him, he ran out of the house without his hat, he concealed himself under the table, and played altogether such mad tricks that his brother Charles saw himself under the necessity of locking him up. This constraint increased his violence, so that his brother had much trouble with him, and after several months he at last succeeded in putting him on board of a vessel and sending him off to Germany. About this time, animal magnetism was the topic of the day in Lima society. Mr. Ch. Pflucker was a firm believer in the science, and thus a Mr. Bruce, teacher of the English language at Zyla's, made a trial to magnetize two of Pflucker's sons, Charles and Julius, upon the former, a strong boy, he made no impression whatever, the other felt drowsy after some manipulation, and Bruce was convinced that in the next sitting he would make him fall asleep.

Thursday, 29th of April 1852. I went with the Captain of the "Cito" to Mr. M. M. Cotes, and concluded a charter for the vessel with Guano to Malaga

at \$15 (fifteen hard dollars) per ton. By some oversight or other I have omitted to mention the arrival of this vessel at the proper [...] [271] Steamer arrived, we had just time to read our letters.

Saturday, 1st of May 1852. Samuel Meyer continued procuring us small consignments. Daniel Schutte was about laying on another vessel consigned to us, but to our great regret frequently found himself in the necessity of purchasing from the manufacturer who consigned to us some of his fabrics, a more or less equal amount on our own account, so that we always ran the risk of losing upon our half quite as much as, or even more than our commission upon the manufacturer's half would come to, whilst he, on the other hand by overcharging the merchandize sold us, could in some measure, by anticipation, secure himself against loss, should there be any, upon his half. Auregan followed up making purchases on our account. As regards politics this latter wrote that he expected by the following Steamer he would have to inform us of the proclamation of the French Empire, which, he added, would give great and general satisfaction. Mrs. Schutte did not arrive from Payta, though her husband had firmly expected her; in her stead Frederick Schutte came, who, after a short stay in Lima was to proceed to Islay in order to superintend the construction of the iron mole, contracted for with the Government by C. W. Schutte. In the evening I went to Bergmann's to play whist.

Sunday, 2nd of May 1852. I was up early, and for several hours occupied myself with writing. The two hours before breakfast were those when I was least interrupted. Henry Higginson came up from Callao, and with him we had a long and necessary conversation on the Port Agency which he was to charge us. I paid a number of visits, and at five went again to a dinner party [...] This was not so splendid as that [...] [272] previous Tuesday; nevertheless everything good and genteel. We sat down as follows Nº 8, Rodewald – 9, Charles Pflucker – 10, Hülsenbeck, the young German who had come with us from Europe, and who was now in Lima, as clerk to Portez, of whom I have made mention above, as having joined us in Panamá – 11 and 12, two clerks of the house – 1 Frederick Schutte, (his brother C. W. had been invited both last night at Bergmann's and this day at Rodewald's but had refused because these two gentlemen had not called upon him on his first arrival) – 2, Brauns, clerk – 3, Mr. Meyer who, as agent of the firm of Bahlsen Müller & Co. of Valparaiso was consigned here to Montané & Co. – 4, Gildemeister, of Bremen – 5, Wehrmann, clerk – 6, Blacker, and 7, I. We had as usual coffee, tea, and whist, and about 12 I returned home rather better pleased than on the previous Tuesday; this day there had been less etiquette.

Monday, 3rd of May 1852. Schutte was very busy with his German correspondence which he wrote in rough, Pinkernelli copying it out in clean.

Tuesday, 4th of May 1852. In the evening I was at Bergmann's playing chess, but the old gentleman could not cope with me, I easily beat him.

Wednesday, 5th of May 1852. I saw Richon, who told me that he had learned from Montané, that he Montané had been elected Deputy for Bordeaux in the chamber of Representatives in Paris, that therefore there was no probability of his coming out again, and that he, Richon would cancel the lease, which he had taken of the first story of my house, and deliver up the keys to me.

Thursday, 6th of May 1852. Nothing particular.

Friday, 7th of May 1852. [...] [273] evening to his house to play a game of whist with Adams, who dined with him. Of course I accepted the invitation, and met there some of the usual hands, Donovan, F. Sagastabeytia, Mr. Bergmann, his two sons and others; when I left at 11, Enrique Armero came in to take my place, and they continued playing till an early hour next morning.

Saturday, 8th of May 1852. An evening at Bergmann's similar to that at Maclean's. They always said that Isabel was getting better, but nobody believed it. Manuel Tirado having been elected Deputy for Lima to the Congress which was to meet the year following, this election was celebrated by public demonstration in the alameda del Acho; eatables and drinkables were distributed to the lower classes, pitch barrels were burned and the alameda was thronged with people.

Sunday, 9th of May 1852. A Steamer arrived from Guayaquil bringing the news that Flores was making no progress in his enterprize. On the contrary, a number of his men were said to have passed over to Urbina, amongst whom 80 Chilians with a Peruvian officer. Both this day and the following

Monday, 10th of May 1852, we were very busy with our correspondence for Europe. It is true that on Sunday I made a few calls, and dined "en famille" at Charles Pflücker's and that on Monday I played whist at Maclean's, but Schutte and Pinkernelli did not allow themselves these relaxations, and on

Tuesday, 11th of May 1852, when I rose early, as usual, I still found the latter at his desk, who had been writing the whole night [...] that this young man die [...] [274] quickly though his steadiness and exactness deserved every praise. In my original diary I find some reflections made by me on occasion of this being my birth-day; I copy them verbatim: "This is my birth-day. What shall I say? I am fast getting old; the years lying behind me appear like a dream. Especially those which I worked at Gibb's, writing day by day, week after week, and year after year, incessantly, untiringly, are quite a blank, I hardly recolled anything. I was glued to my chair from morning till night, and every Sunday and holiday forenoon found me regularly in the office. Now I again do something like it, but shall I gain as much as I then did? – I doubt it". General Lafuente and Hoyle arrived from the north. From the south, Eck with his wife and family on their way home not to return; he had realized a large fortune. I of course called upon

them, who had come up for a few hours from Callao and stopped at Went's. The fear of the epidemic made them quickly return to the Steamer. Maclaughlin and his three daughters did not even come on shore for the same reason. They all continued their voyage to Europe via Panamá. Anita, the eldest daughter of James Gibson, arrived from Arequipa and took up her residence at Went's.

From Wednesday, 12th to Friday, 14th of May 1852. General Destua left in the Peruvian Man-of-war Steamer "Rimac" for Guayaquil. It was said that the object of his mission was to bring about a friendly understanding between Urbina, the President of Ecuador, and Flores, the invader who was lying at Puná without doing anything. It was however supposed that Castilla had secretly instructed Destua to favor Flores' views whensoever it was in his power to do so. The firm of Gibb's had [...] time past been collecting [...] [275] siderable sum of money, the object of which had been unknown; now it came to light that they, having about one million in their chest, the government intended to propose to the holders of the "arbitrio" bonds which bore an interest of 12%, the alternative either to receive the amount due to them, in cash, or to content themselves henceforth with an interest of 9% annually.

Saturday, 15th of May 1852. At 4 p.m., I drove with Mr. Bergmann in the public omnibus to Chorrillos, but at the place called the half way-house, which may be about a league from this place, the iron hoop round one of the wheels came off, so that the coach could not proceed any farther. The greater part of the passengers remained waiting for the other conveyances which might offer, whilst I made up my mind to walk on. I was soon overtaken by a very agreeable man with whom I entered into conversation, and who, I learned afterwards was Julio Arboleda one of the great political leaders of the aristocrats in New Granada. The Rojas, or Democrats, had at that time the preponderance in said Republic, Lopez the present, and Obando, in all probability the next President, were of this party. Arboleda was banished, and whilst we walked on at a rapid pace towards Chorrillos, he gave me an interesting account of all that he and his party had suffered, and of the atrocities committed by the Rojas, in which, though there might have been some exaggeration there was certainly much truth. At first the road was a little sandy, but when approaching the sea coast we had a most agreeable walk upon the hard ground, and I reached Chorrillos not in the least fatigued, and quite as soon as Mr. Bergmann [...] After having [...] [276] dinner at the hotel, and cleaned myself, Mr. Bergmann and I went to Adam's, where great kindness, tea and whist were never wanting. The two Houlders, the one a clerk at Dickson & Co's, the other at Alsop & Co's, came in, and we played till midnight.

Sunday, 16th of May 1852 was spent in the usual Chorrillos fashion. I began reading Tschudi's sketches of Perú written in German, lent me by Rodewald. These sketches, with a little exaggeration, contain a great deal of truth; the

delineation of the Peruvian character is certainly not in favor of the nation, taken as a whole. The work is by far superior to Dr. Smith's "Peru as it was" written by him several years before. About noon some friends and acquaintances, English and German, dropped in at Bergmann's rancho so that two whist tables were formed. Bergmann and I dined at Adam's, the only thing I had against Mr. Adams was his taciturnity; the ladies very amiable; the little girl Jemma, spoiled. Dinner was plain but good, Tokay wine was served, which was excellent. For an hour or so, Bergmann and I went out to look in at old Mrs. Palacios' and other ranchos. On our return to Adams' we found there Echenique, the President of the Republic, who tried hard to make himself agreeable; towards me he was also very polite. Whist closed the day, as always at Adam's.

Monday, 17th of May 1852. The omnibus which should have left at seven in the morning, did not arrive till nine, and then with the horses so tired that they were not able to return to Lima till 4 in the afternoon. Thus, against our will Bergmann and I had to remain this day in Chorrillos. I took a bath; B. and I made various calls, amongst others on Mrs. Cotes where I found my Saturday acquaintance Julio Arboleda. At [...] [277] to kill a couple of hours. These three days I had been uncommonly unfortunate my losses having amounted to \$18 – far too much. On my return to Lima I learned that the north Steamer had arrived, with Mrs. Schutte on board. She and her husband resided at Morin's, I immediately went to see her; my wife had arrived safely in Payta, and enjoyed good health.

Tuesday, 18th of May 1852. Here follows an abstract of some of the news brought by the Steamer; in New Granada, the President Lopez had obtained the consent of the chambers to levy troops in order to assist the Government of Ecuador against Flores. It was insinuated, though not clearly stated, that these troops might serve to fight the Peruvians. In France the 5% funds had been reduced to 4 1/2%. Louis Napoleon had destined 25 1/2 millions of francs to finish the Louvre. In England, the Protectionist ministry of Lord Derby was in the minority; but with the assistance of the opposition led by Lord John Russell, and to which Lord Palmerston, Sir James Graham, and other distinguished members belonged, they would carry through the bills for the necessary supplies, after which they would take the sense of the country, or, in other words, they would then dissolve Parliament. It was expected that the war against the Kaffirs on the Cape of Good Hope, would soon be brought to a close. The Atlantic Steam navigation Company had just finished a new steamer the "Paraná", 2250 tons register and 800 horse power. The saloon was sufficiently large for 200 passengers to sit down at meals. In the battle in which Rosas was defeated the Slesvic-Holsteiners who fought in the Brazilian Army, overthrew with ease the famous Buenos Ayrian Cavalry. [...] Regularly every

day I [...] [278] visit to Mrs. Schutte; Mr. Schutte was busy drawing out market reports. Sales dull, I in the evening at Bergmann's to play whist.

Thursday, 20th of May 1852. Ascension day. Holidays and Sundays always carry with them the obligation I am under to make a round of visits; for this loss of time I make up by rising early and remaining up late; in the copying of my rough memoranda I made good progress.

Friday, 21st of May 1852. The "Comercio" was full of "Remitidos", breathing a warlike spirit against New Granada, and nevertheless Vales consolidados, the interior debt of the Peruvian Republic were rising, they stood at 38% being no doubt influenced by the Government having destined \$250,000 (not one million as said above) for the paying off of "arbitrio" documents. From the "Comercio" I copied the following:

Ages of Potentates in 1852		1874
Pope Pius IX	59 years	
William I King of Wurtemberg	70 years	Dead
Leopold I King of the Belgians	60 years	Dead
Frederick William IV King of Prussia	56 years	Dead
Nicholas I Emperor of all the Russias	55 years	Dead
Oscar I King of Sweden and Norway	52 years	Dead
Frederick VII King of Denmark	43 years	Dead
Louis Napoleon Bonaparte President of the French Republic	43 years	Dead
Ferdinand II King of the two Sicilies	41 years	Dead
Maximilian II King of Bavaria	40 years	Dead
Louis Charles d'Orleans, Duke of Nemours	38 years	
William III King of Holland	34 years	
[_] Ferdinand [...]	[...]	[...]
[279]		
Alexandrina Victoria, Queen of G. Britain	32 years	
Maria II Queen of Portugal	32 years	Dead
George Frederick King of Hanover	32 years	Dethroned
Henry (V th) Count of Chambord	31 years	
Victor Emmanuel King of Sardinia	31 years	
Henry Eugene of Orleans Count of Aumale	30 years	
Abdul Medjid Sultan of Turkey	28 years	Dead
Antoine Marie d'Orleans duke of Montpensier	27 years	
Francis Joseph I Emperor of Austria	21 years	
Isabel II Queen of Spain	21 years	Dethroned
Louis Philip Count of Paris	13 years	

From Saturday, 22nd of May to Saturday, 5th of June 1852. During this fortnight my way of living was so uniform and monotonous, that hardly anything occurred worth noticing. I may however mention that I commenced devoting every day nearly three hours before breakfast to the translation of Tacitus into German, which I did with great zeal and pleasure. Also many a time I occupied myself in the same manner an hour or two before going to bed, that is to say, when I was not invited to play whist, which I frequently was at Bergmann's, Adam's, Barton's, and Maclean's. Whitsunday and Monday I dined the first day at Rodewald's, the second at Bergmann's. On Monday, the north Steamer arrived, Daniel Schutte had chartered the "Adelheid" to our consignment. My wife wrote me from Payta that I might expect her by the Steamer of [...] June. From Juan Diez I had an interesting letter dated 18 [...] King & Co. the House [...] [280] which Mur was partner had agreed to advance him the freight upon the huano per "Iowa" without its being sold, and thus Juan flattered himself that he would have been able to make a splendid remittance to Europe; but then he had the misfortune that the Chinese refused unloading the ship unless at most extravagant wages, pretending that they could not bear the effluvia and the stench of the article. This of course delayed the landing of the cargo, and in the meanwhile the exchange upon London had risen five to six pence per dollar. Juan added that now he could not think of going to Europe via Suez, on account of the expensiveness of the route, but that he would always go thither via Panamá, there to use the water cure against his chronic ear-ache. He had chartered the "Iowa" to San Francisco for chinese passengers. Pruneda told me 400 at \$70 each, which if true would surely make a handsome freight. He also asked my advice whether to join H. Witt and Son or not; I answered him dissuading him decidedly. The "Rimac" with Destua returned from Guayaquil, Urbina had received him in a friendly manner, but declined all Peruvian interference between him and Flores, which latter it was now asserted was not so badly off as previously said, he having 700 men with him in the island of Puná. I saw by the London papers that the crystal palace in Hyde Park was to be demolished and all the materials sold to the highest bidder, further that on the 2nd of March died in Venice "ultimus Romanorum" Marshal Marmont, the last of the galaxy of great warriors whose centre was Napoleon 1st. He was born at Châtillon sur Seine on 20th July 1774 and reached thus the advanced age of nearly 78 years. At the siege of Toulon, he [...] attracted Napoleon's attention, whom he accompanied everywhere [...] ception of the Russian Campaign [...] [281] he was prevented from taking his share, owing to the amputation of one of his arms, to which operation he was obliged to submit in consequence of a wound received in the battle of Salamanca against Wellington. On the 29th March 1814 he surrendered Paris to the allies by Capitulation, which act was

never forgiven him by the French. In the latter days of July 1830 he was called upon by Charles X to undertake the suppression of the insurrection in Paris with the military forces under his command; in which he did not succeed and had ever since been banished from France. The following was new to me and I doubt the truth of it; his name had been erased from the list of Marshals, and a black veil covered his portrait in the Salle de Maréchaux in the Palace of Versailles, in the same manner as it is done with the portrait of Mariano Faliero in the Ducal Palace of Venice.

Sunday, 6th of June 1852. My counting house business, my interesting translation of Tacitus, the copying of my memoranda, and at night in bed the reading of “Devereux” by Bulwer, no favorite novel of mine, kept me sufficiently occupied. I did not go out in the forenoon, but several gentlemen called upon me. Bergmann sent me word to dine with him. He was very down hearted and could not refrain his tears when he told me that Isabel was not likely to survive this month. He said that she could not keep anything upon her stomach, she vomited all she took. Dinner was of course a very dull one. Mrs. Bergmann did not appear. The evening, I remained in my office, Schutte was at work, and [] a long conversation with Zyla who called, I whiled away [...] [282]

Monday, 7th and Tuesday, 8th of June. Nothing particular.

Wednesday, 9th of June 1852. This was a sad day. At noon I went to Rodewald, who told me that Isabel was dying; as soon as I came home I sent a message to Bergmann by Duval, and received the same reply. Shortly after I heard the ringing of “agonias” and saw the Host pass by, and at five o'clock when I was quietly at work Schutte came in to tell me that Isabel had just breathed her last. This event though long expected, affected me much, for I had been very fond of this sweet girl.

Thursday, 10th of June 1852. Corpus Christi, I paid several visits, amongst others to Clay's, who were still in mourning for their daughter Lala, and who were full of the extraordinary and really wonderful things which the magnetiser Bonneville had been performing the night before in the saloon of the “Gabinete Optico”. I was invited to a Diplomatic dinner at Joaquin Osma's the minister for Foreign Affairs. I, remaining too long at Mrs. Schutte, was very late in making my appearance and found the other guests already assembled sitting in a circle in a somewhat darkened room. After a few moments conversation we went at a quarter past seven to the dining-saloon. Mr. Rodewald, Consul for Hamburg was wanting, on account of the death of Miss Bergmann – Gildemeister, Consul for Bremen, because he visited nobody – Macaul for United States, and Canevaro for Sardinia, I do not know the reason why. Those who sat down to dinner were the following:

Nº 1, Joaquin Osma – Nº 2
Antonio [S.] Fer[] Brazilian Cosul [...] [283] 4, French

Chancellier – 5, Adolph Lacharrière, Belgian Consul – 6, Comte de Rattimenton, French Chargé – 7, Randolph Clay, Chargé for the U. States – 8, General Alejandro Deustua – 9, J. R. Eldridge, Chargé of the Sandwich Islands – 10 Peter Conroy, Consul general for Portugal – 11, Felipe Barriga, first Employé in the ministry for Foreign affairs – 12, Toro, chilian Chargé and 13, William Pitt Adams, Chargé for Great Britain. Upon the table stood three magnificent silver chandeliers, also various silver or plated dishes; the table service and glassware handsome not splendid, for dessert, silver gilt spoons, knives and forks rather old fashioned, which I believe were an inheritance from old Salazar Conde de Vista-Florida. With the dinner and the wines no fault could be found. Osma himself was a quiet host and I managed to keep up a pretty lively conversation with my French neighbours. After dinner we were shown into the beautifully furnished drawing room where coffee was handed round. Those who smoked went outside into the corridor, I spoke a few words with Adams and we two were the first to break up when the remainder followed our example. It was half past nine and at ten I was at the door of Bergmann's house just at the moment when the corpse was being carried out. Four men carried the coffin; immediately after it walked Frederick and Estanislao Bergmann, then Julio Portillo and I; the night was so dark that I did not recognize the remainder. In silence, and with a measured step we walked to the Church of San Francisco, where in a large box behind the high altar, the coffin was deposited for the night. This was by no means a solemn ceremony, nevertheless [...] an impression upon me because I thought of whom we [...] [284]

Friday, 11th of June 1852. As early as seven o'clock Mr. Schutte and I went to the Church of San Francisco to attend at the funeral of Isabel. Many gentlemen were present. On the bench to the right of the high Altar sat as usual chief mourners; Federico and Estanislao Bergmann, Mr. Prevost, and Rodewald, next to whom I took my seat. The rites being over the coffin was carried to the hearse, and Mr. Adams offering me a seat in his open carriage, together with Barton and Moss, we with many other carriages followed the hearse to the catholic burial ground outside the Maravillas gate. Since I had last been there, two marble monuments had been erected close to the entrance, a plain one for Osma and family, a handsome one, by subscription, for General Necochea, who distinguished himself and was severely wounded in the battle, or rather Cavalry charge of Junin, the precursor of the decisive victory of Ayacucho on 9th December 1824. As soon as the coffin was lowered from the hearse, the following six gentlemen: Prevost, Guido, Rodewald, Lembcke, Sagastabeytia and Julio Portillo, placed it on their shoulders and carried it to the niche in which it was immured, for such is the custom here, and not to dig a grave into which the coffin is lowered. Julio Portillo put a wreath of white roses upon the coffin and made a short funeral

speech, which I did not hear at the moment, but which I read afterwards in the “Comercio”, and which was generally much praised. After our return to town I took my breakfast at Maury’s and then followed my usual occupations. Bulwer in his “Devereux”, third book, third chapter, expresses himself as follows: “and all return next morning to their wonted business, and let the glad [...] teach them to forget the past, until for themselves, the sun sh [...] and the for[...] ess eternal.” [...] [285] how to find words for what everybody feels. Near nine o’clock in the evening I went to Adam’s by invitation; besides the family and the usual whist players who dropped in by and by, there was also a Mrs. Lloyd, the wife of the English Chargé d’affaires in Bolivia, who for the time being was staying at Adam’s. We played till a late hour and I again lost my money.

Saturday, 12th of June 1852. A quiet day.

Sunday, 13th of June 1852. The great procession of Corpus started from the church of Santo Domingo; for the natives of Lima, as well as for many foreigners a procession is a great treat; as regards myself having frequently seen these idle shows I did not even go from my office to the street door to have a look at the number of wooden saints and living sinners who passed the house. I called on several acquaintances, amongst whom on Mr. Bergmann whom I had not seen since his bereavement. I found him and his son Frederick, busy making out a list of all the persons to whom they had to send invitations for the “honras”. Mrs. Bergmann and Augusta, did not show themselves. The pictures hanging on the walls of the drawing room were covered with black crape, as in this room the visits of condolence were to be received. Now (1875) this custom of “dar pésames” as it is called, is in a great measure abolished, visiting cards being sent in to the bereaved family by the generality of acquaintances, whilst the most intimate friends are still expected and received, though not in a darkened room. At Went’s I was told that Bonneville had commenced magneti [...] Went to cure him of his deafness, and he, Went, flattered [...] [286] it turned out, was a mere delusion. Though it was Sunday I remained quietly at home after dinner; neither Tacitus nor my journal interested me, and I went to bed early.

Monday, 14th of June 1852. Mr. Dutéy of the house of Montané & Co. returned me the keys of the upper story of my house which I had let to them; they made good to me some deteriorations and I bought of them various trifles, so that everything was settled between us in the most friendly manner. I immediately wrote a few words to my wife to inform her that we had again our whole house at our disposal. I had tea at Mrs. Pflücker’s and took her, Francisca, and Carlos to the “Gabinete Optico” to witness there the extraordinary performance of Dr. Bonneville, the animal magnetizer; the small saloon was filled. He himself stood on a raised platform, delivered a short lecture in Spanish, and made many experiments. His exterior was rather distinct from that of the usual run

of human beings; his lank hair was hanging over his shoulders; his eyes had a strange, not to say wild expression, and when he magnetized and made his passes with his hands, he fixed his eyes upon the individual upon whom he was acting, in a manner which put me in mind of the snake, of which it is said that it paralyses by its mere look, the bird which sooner or later falls its prey. Bonneville had most power over such persons as he had already magnetized, and by means of a few passes even at a short distance, or by stretching out his hands towards certain parts of their body, he had them completely in his power, they had no volition of their own; if he willed them to stand, they stood [_] though they used their utmost efforts to sit down, they could [...] [287] The first individual whom B. magnetized, seemed to be attracted to him, exactly as iron is attracted by the magnet; with his eyes shut, he followed B., wherever he went; he made him read, which he did with great volubility until the moment that B. paralysed him by means of a few passes, and then he could not move his lips. Bonneville gave him a cane, and told him to throw it down, whilst at the same time he magnetized him to the contrary, and thus the magnetized person clutched it like a vice, though he tried hard to throw it down, and then as soon as Bonville took off the magnetic influence, down came the cane. Mr. Adams ascended the platform, B. had magnetized his hand the day before; with a few passes it was again magnetized, and with a sheet of paper which Bonneville gave him to hold, exactly the same thing happened as with the cane of the previous person. Now a certain Zuñiga made his appearance. Upon him Bonneville had an extraordinary influence and if there was no secret understanding between them, which I did not believe at the time, the feats witnessed by the whole audience were really wonderful. By means of a few passes, during which time deep silence reigned in the saloon, he placed him into a magnetic sleep which lasted full three quarters of an hour, and which probably would have lasted still longer if B. had not awakened him. By his experiments with Zuñiga his object was to prove that not only magnetism, but also phrenology, is a true science. He touched the organ of generosity on Zuñiga's head, and instantaneously he gave away his cigar case to Dr. Garviso, an oculist, who stood [_] upon the platform, then the organ of covetousness was touched, [...] returned to [...] [288] organ of combativeness and he gave blows into the air: that of risibility, and he commenced laughing; that of moroseness, and he looked sour and sulky; and finally, that of the love of children, when a hat being held to him, he fondled it in his arms as if it were a baby, and sang a lullaby. After Bonneville had awakened Zuñiga the latter asserted that he did not recollect anything of what he had been doing. The influence which Bonneville exerted over a cholo, a servant in the palace, was still more wonderful. With a few passes he put him into that state which

magnetizers call “extasis”; he had his eyes open, and B. passed a lighted candle before them without his winking; Bonneville made him jump up and down exactly like a puppet, made him throw up an apple and catch it over and over again, and at last when Bonneville told him to throw it down, he could not do it on any account, until as usual he removed his magnetic influence and the apple fell. Most ludicrous was the trick with a cloak; the cholo wanted to put it on, whilst the magnetism was directed to the contrary, and thus the cloak flew continually round his shoulders and body, until at last to vary the effect, B. made it adhere to the shoulder, and there it stuck, as if it were glued to it. As soon as the magnetic influence was removed then everything returned to its normal state. All these things were so incomprehensible that certainly I could not have believed, if I had not seen them.

Tuesday, 15th of June 1852. Mr., Mrs. Schutte, and I, dined at Went’s with the family, Dr. Gallagher, and Anita Gibson. The conversation was without “gêne” and we were all well pleased. After dinner we went to the drawing-room where a number of gentlemen, whist players, A [...] Sagastabeytia [...] [289] I again came off a loser.

Wednesday, 16th of June 1852. I arranged some money affairs of my own. To Felipe Coz one of General Torrico’s known agents, I lent \$15,000 at 1% against security of \$50,000 in “Vales de la nueva consolidacion” of course also Torrico’s property; and to Domingo Elias I discounted \$12,000, probably pagarées of Sotomayor, for he, Concha, and Aspillaga signed at that time pagarées to the order of Elias for any amount. By means of this transaction, I recovered from him, say Elias, half of his old debt to me about \$3000. In the evening, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Schutte I again went to the Gabinete Optico. Bonneville delivered a lecture on the various temperaments of human beings, which he divided into four; bilious, nervous, sanguine and lymphatic. In this I believe there is some truth, but when he added that these temperaments, if decidedly, and without any admixture, developed in a human being, have such an influence upon the exterior, as to regulate his size, his complexion, his hair, and the color of his eyes, then I say that there is much humbug in such assertions. He made many experiments similar to those of the previous Monday, but also some new ones, as for instance, three young men ascended the platform, they took hold of each other by the hands, he then magnetized them and though they did everything in their power to separate their hands, they could not until Bonneville by a few passes of his hands removed the magnetic influence under which they laboured. The most extraordinary thing was that done to a Cornish miner who had been at work in the Cerro de Pasco, and whose right arm and hand had been rend [...] [290] stone having fallen upon him. He had been for 50 days in Lima applying to several physicians

for cure, but in vain. This morning he, for the first time had seen Bonneville who with a few passes had succeeded in loosening a little the fingers which until then had been completely closed; on the platform he continued the cure, and made both arm and hand flexible which they had not been since the accident. Bonneville observed that this man was extremely susceptible of animal magnetism, and thus by acting upon him a short time longer he had him completely in his power, so that in his magnetic sleep he walked and stood still like an automaton, solely according to Bonneville's will; he also when returning to his seat amongst the spectators, not having yet quite recovered his senses, fell against some one, and only completely awoke when called upon by Bonneville. When leaving I spoke a few words to this miner, who told me that he did not remember anything of what had been done to him on the platform.

Thursday, 17th of June 1852. The north Steamer arrived; my wife wrote me from Payta that by next Steamer she would be without fail in Lima, together with Enriqueta and the little ones, Enrique and Guillermo. From France the news were that Louis Napoleon would without doubt ere long be named Emperor. The new Senate had voted him twelve million of francs annually, and appropriated to his use the National Palaces, Parks, Gardens, furniture etc., together with the right of hunting in the National woods and forests of Versailles, Fontainebleau, Compiègne, Marly and St. Germain. The Kaffir war was not yet brought to an end. In the evening, at the proper hour, say between seven and eight [...] went to Bergmann's to give them the "Pesame". Old Mr. Bergmann [...] [291] drawing room was destined for female visitors.

Friday, 18th of June 1852. Anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and Conradina's birthday. I saw in the papers that great European Powers had, in conformity with the wishes of Frederick VII then King of Denmark, come to the decision that after his decease, and that of his uncle Ferdinand, when the dynasty of the house of Oldenburg, which had occupied the throne since the year 1448 would become extinct, the crown should devolve on the Duke of Glücksburg.

It was also rumoured that twenty five vessels were getting ready in England to sail for the Lobos Islands there to load huano, it being supposed that these islands were deserted and had no owner; this supposition was erroneous in every respect. The Islands are situated;

The outer one	6° 59' 45"	North latitude.
	80° 43' 55"	West longitude.
The inner one	6° 26' 45"	North latitude.
	80° 52' 50"	West longitude.

By geographers, they have always been considered as belonging to the colonial possessions of Spain, and when Perú declared its independence they remained with the Peruvian Republic; moreover they were not altogether deserted, being occasionally visited by fishermen from Lambayeque. Nevertheless, if the English vessels had actually arrived it might have given rise to some misunderstanding between the Peruvian and English Governments. Having to call upon [...] I had a long talk with him and he was very communicative [...] [292] he had proposed Renny for the Arequipa house, but had as yet received no answer from the London firm. Gray had an interest of 12 1/2% in the business all along the coast, and that he, Went, had the same share, and that he had asked for an increase of 2 1/2%. I dined with him, together with William Wyman of Trujillo and Bonneville; the latter did not shine in conversation and spoke both English and Spanish with a very decided French accent. He tried to magnetize Mrs. Went's hand, and also a black servant wench but did not succeed, whilst Mr. Went's hand, with a few passes he stiffened to such a degree, that he could not close his fingers. He left at half past eight to give his private lecture, whilst Wyman and I went at nine to Adam's whist party, where ill luck still pursued me.

Saturday, 19th of June 1852. Our business was so dull that neither Schutte nor the clerks had anything to do. I always found occupation with my private reading and writing, and also with arranging the books of the house in the manner in which I wished them to be kept.

Sunday, 20th of June 1852. I commenced reading "La Battaglia di Benevento" by F. D. Guerazzi a very interesting work; the fault I found with it is that the author is too much hunting for effect; it is too palpable that he strains all his faculties to produce something strange and extraordinary. Higginson's call, and my own visits took up as usual the whole forenoon. I dined at Rodewald's with the clerks and Schmidt, at that time partner of Krämer who consigned their Merchandise to Huth's house, and who, Schmidt, at the end of the year intended to enter into partnership with Lembcke. The affairs of the Lobos islands formed a prominent part of our conversation. Rodewald made light of a [...] [293] could not be doubted; he entertained other fears, in my opinion not without foundation. "If war", he said "were to break out with New Granada how easily could a band of Yankee ruffians be collected in Pamaná, and what would hinder them from making themselves, under N. Granada colors, masters of these islands?" That would have been a bad job indeed, and then adieu to Vales Consolidados and to the credit of Perú.

From Monday, 21st to Saturday, 26th of June 1852. A quiet week, Tacitus, my old diary, "La Battaglia di Benevento", the new journal and ledger for the house kept me always employed. Wednesday, honras of Isabel in the Church of La merced.

Thursday, “*dia de San Juan*” dined at Rodewald’s with Schutte and Schmidt; as Mr. Schutte declined to play whist, Julius Pflücker, cashkeeper of the house was sent for to take his place. In the “*Comercio*” many articles appeared on the subject of the Lobos islands. Adams was of opinion that they undoubtedly belonged to Perú. Government sent troops to garrison them. Santiago Távara was named Plenipotentiary for Bogotá to settle the misunderstanding which had arisen between New Granada and this Republic – Herrera, Chargé for Rome, Osma for Madrid, Manuel Mendiburu for London – these three last named had lately been Ministers. Francisco Rivero hitherto Chargé in London was to go in the same capacity to Paris. Charun was named Bishop of Trujillo and at the same time Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical affairs. Saturday, whist at Adam’s.

Sunday, 27th of June 1852. Dinner at Rodewald’s, I had [...] mined to leave off playing whist in case my late losings sho [...] [294] fortune came round.

Monday, 28th of June 1852. A dinner party at Went’s, I was invited for six o’clock, went at a quarter past six. Mr. and Mrs. Adams did not appear till near seven. We were arranged at table as follows: – N^o 1, Mrs. Went, –

2, Captain Wellesley of the “*Dædalus*” nephew of the Duke of Wellington, being son of the Duke’s youngest brother; he was a good looking man, in his comportment he was quite off-hand, without giving himself any airs. – 3, Miss Luken, – 4, Mr. Jameson, – 5, Mr. Renny, – 6, Anita Gibson, – 7, Rodewald, – 8, Mrs. Adams, – 9, Went, – 10, Mrs. Gallagher, – 11, I. – 12, Mrs. Renny, – 13, Anita Went, – 14, Gallagher, – 15, Mrs. Jameson, – 16, Mr. Adams. Dinner was so so; Went had introduced the, at the time, new fashion of not placing any wine on the table, which will do if the servants are first rate and know how to wait well, but as this was certainly not the case in his house it would have been much better if our host had followed the old plan of letting everybody help himself. I kept up a lively conversation with my two neighbours, especially with Mrs. Renny. When the ladies had retired, Gallagher held forth in his usual overbearing manner against magnetism, phrenology, and physiognomy; the majority of the party were of the contrary opinion and the argument was principally taken up by Rodewald, who certainly had the best of it, but to make Gallagher give in was another question. Whist closed the evening.

Tuesday, 29th of June 1852. St. Peter and Paul, holiday. Assisted by the clerks Pinckernelli and Duval I busied myself opening several cases of French furniture just arrived from Paris, there was some breakage, but upon the whole it turned out well. This was the day I had [...] [295] I did, without omitting a single one. I dined at Rodewalds with C. Pflucker, Severin, Meyer and Schmidt. Rodewald was an intelligent, talkative, and agreeable man, and thus at his

table conversation never slackened. I amused myself better than the last time. Whist was played at half the usual stakes and I gained a trifle.

Wednesday, 30th of June 1852. Nothing particular.

Thursday, 1st of July 1852. Before I had gone to Maury's for breakfast I was surprised by the appearance of my wife, Enriqueta, her two little boys Enrique and Guillermo and three servant girls. Glad as I was to see them I was not a little confounded at the idea that as yet nothing was in order to receive them, for, though upstairs there were sufficient rooms not one of them was carpeted or properly furnished, there was only the expensive furniture just arrived and nothing else; nevertheless as soon as the mattresses and trunks came up from the port, they accommodated as well as they could. From Auregan we received advice of the receipt of the first remittance made from Arequipa on account of H. W. & Son. Owing to the loss in weight of the piña it gave a bad exchange, only 4 fcs. 70 the dollar, which loss, by no means anticipated, was very annoying.

Friday, 2nd of July 1852. We all slept on the floor in the absence of bedsteads, and no cook being yet engaged the girls did the necessary work in the kitchen. Some furniture bought in London came up from the port; the marble slabs of the wash-hand-stands from Maple Tottenham Court road were broken, owing to the slovenly manner in which they had been packed. Business, beyond measure dull [...] [296] Mariquita and Enriqueta received only their most intimate friends, for as yet everything in the house was in great disorder. I declined Mr. Adams' invitation to play whist at his house; it would have been improper to absent myself the evening of the very day that my wife had arrived.

Sunday, 4th of July 1852. Many visitors came both in the forenoon and in the evening.

Monday, 5th and Tuesday, 6th of July 1852. Visitors, and arrival of more furniture. *Wednesday, 7th of July 1852.* I was invited to dine at Adam's. Before dinner Capt. Wellesley was so decidedly the magnet which attracted all the attentions of Mrs. Adams and Miss Luken that they had not many words to spare for anybody else; Adams entered into a lively and secret conversation with Bonneville, and thus Strong my travelling companion from Europe and I were left to ourselves, until Foster partner of Alsop & Co. came in; we then went to dinner and I was quite surprised when Mr. Adams told me to give my arm to his wife, for I certainly thought that this honour would have been reserved for Captain Wellesley. We sat down in the following order; N^o 5, Mrs. Adams, – 6, I, – 7, Bonneville, – 8, Miss Luken, – 1, Adams, – 2, Strong, – 3, Foster, – 4, Wellesley. Conversation was agreeable, dinner fair, champagne excellent. We, that is to say, the gentlemen, accompanied Bonneville to the Italian Hotel where in his room, he gave lectures on magnetism. I was not much pleased, for the air was confined and the heat great

owing to the smallness of the apartment and the number of people present. Bonneville lectured [...] temperaments, made many experiments with Zuñiga whom [...] [297] hands. Whether there was some secret understanding between the two I will not affirm, but I apprehend there was. Bonneville placed eight or nine persons on a row of chairs, he made them all fall into a magnetic sleep and on touching their different organs they gave evidence of combativeness, kindness, acquisitiveness, generosity, love of children etc., finally, a boy, I do not know where he came from, whom Bonneville had reduced to the magnetic sleep, was touched by Mr. Adams on his organ of combativeness and all of a sudden, as if pulled by a string, he jumped round and tried to hit him, Mr. Adams, a violent blow.

From Thursday, 8th to Sunday, 11th of July 1852. My way of living was so quiet and uniform that hardly anything occurred worth noticing. During the absence of my wife I had usually been out in the evening at least four times the week; now, I was always at home writing the journal of the house, and bringing up my own books until 30th April 1852. The result was not satisfactory; my capital had in the course of the year, hardly increased seven thousand dollars; the only account which had left a fair profit, say \$23,000 was that of Interest; everything else I had touched, had either left losses or insignificant profits. I made an agreement with a German painter to paint the interior and exterior of our house. Since the death of Isabel Mrs. Bergmann and Augusta did not show themselves; on Sundays I only found the old gentleman by himself usually reading the "Times" newspaper.

Monday, 12th of July 1852. The north Steamer came in. The "Adelheid" on board of which vessel Auregan had shipped some goods [...] the house, had sailed from Havre. From Samuel Meyer of [...] [298] Francisco, dated 15th June; another from my cousin Frances Willink informing me that her marriage with her cousin John Cresswell would take place on 28th June. In Paris, Luis Napoleon had distributed in the Champs de Mars new Eagles to the Colonels of several regiments, which act had been celebrated with great solemnity, it was called "La Fête des Aigles". From sixty to seventy thousand soldiers had been present, and the number of spectators was computed at half a million, many other festivities had followed. In England the sending out of vessels to the Lobos Islands continued to be a subject of great interest to shipowners and agriculturists, the British Government however did not promise them any protection.

Sunday, 18th of July 1852. In my round of visits I called upon old Mrs. Lavalley and her only son José Antonio who told me that he was about going with Joaquin Osma to Europe as attaché to the Legation.

Sunday, 25th of July 1852. A dinner party at Rodewald's, given in honor of Flemich, a native of Antwerp and one of Huth's partners in Valparaiso. We were none but Germans, but as some of them were on bad terms with each other, Rodewald had to take great care to place them at respectable distances, and he therefore arranged them as follows:

Nº 11, Rodewald, – 10, I, – 9, Charles Pflücker, – 8, Meyer, – 7, Julius Pflücker, – 6, Hulsenbeck, – 5, Gildemeister, – 4, Severin, – 3, Flemich, – 2, Schutte, – 1, Schmidt, – 15, Wehrmann, – 14, Brauns, – 13, Lembcke, – and 12, Pfeiffer. The party went off as pleasantly as parties always did at Rodewald's.

Monday, 26th of July 1852. Mr. C. Pflücker left for the interior along with his children Francisca and Carlos.

Tuesday, 27th of July 1852. [...] [299] rooms at the corner of the plaza changed the name of this establishment to that of the "British Whist Club", and the most respectable of the British subjects here in Lima were subscribers to the same, such as Mr. Adams, Mr. Barton, Donovan, the two Blackers, Henry, James Reid, the two young Bergmann's etc., also a few natives, Enrique Armero, young Ferreira and others. In honour of the anniversary of the Peruvian independence, celebrated on the 28th July, fireworks were let off this evening in the plaza, and the subscribers to the club availed themselves of the opportunity to invite many families "to see the fireworks and to dance". The committee named for the purpose, consisted of Dr. Maclean, Donovan, Enrique Armero, Henry, and young Ferreira, who had the attention to invite Mr. and Mrs. Schutte, Enriqueta, my wife and myself but we declined for our dancing days had passed by.

Wednesday, 28th of July 1852. Anniversary of the Independence. The previous night's ball, I was told, had gone off well. As it was and still is, the invariable Custom, Misa de Gracia was said in the Cathedral, troops formed in the plaza and volleys were fired; mass being over the President received the corporations and all those who were willing to present themselves, in the saloons of the palace; I merely left my card. In the plaza we had some miserable rope dancing, also what is called here a "palo encebado" which means a high pole greased all over with some ornaments of silver and a few dollars fixed at the top, which is the reward of him who first succeeds in climbing up. The promulgation of the new codes of law was the great solemnity of the day. It was done from the balcony of the cabildo or [...] hall. The minister of Justice read the decrees which ordered [...] Echenique said in a [...] [300] voice "Queda cumplida la ley, estan promulgados solemnemente los codigos civil y de procedimientos", and this being done silver medals struck in commemoration were thrown among the populace. A large dinner party met in the palace by invitation from

the President amongst whom the Diplomatic, not the consular corps. In the evening the Palace and Cabildo were poorly illuminated; the Portales were rather more crowded than usual, and when Echenique drove to the opera, some boys, probably paid for, ran after the carriage huzzaing. Otherwise there were no signs of enthusiasm, and upon the whole, the day passed over in a dull manner.

Thursday, 29th of July 1852. Everybody returned to his daily occupations.

Friday, 30th of July 1852. Rodewald came to me and asked me whether I was inclined to partake of a really good dinner, I answered I was – “well then, come to me at six”, and surely we had a dinner which was in the old style of Christian Hellmann; the party consisted of the following: N^o 1, Rodewald, – 14, Joaquin Osma, – 13, a certain Correa, a very rich hacendado from Chile, – 12, Felipe Barreda, – 11, Joseph Hegan, – 10, Dr. Maclean, – 9, Barton, – 8 Flemich, – 7, I, – 6, James Rowe, – 5, Mathison, 4, Moss, – 3, Went, – 2, Adams. During dinner I conversed very pleasantly with both my neighbours; when we had risen and coffee was being handed round, I had an equally agreeable talk with Barreda and Flemich, until Rodewald called me off to take a hand at whist.

Saturday, 31st of July 1852. Juan Diez quite unexpectedly [...] [301] had come by the north Steamer from San Francisco, and was, upon the whole well pleased with the trip of the “Iowa” from Canton to that place, the passage money earned, he had invested in the purchase of China goods, and required \$8000 more to be remitted hence to King & Co. The “Iowa” had sailed from San Francisco to Valparaiso. Our own commercial correspondence from Europe was not satisfactory. As regards politics, a fusion had taken place of the Bourbon and Orleans parties. They had come to the agreement that if ever the two families were to re-enter France victoriously, the Duke of Bordeaux was to ascend the throne as Henry V, and there being no chance of his having any issue, then, after his death, the Count of Paris, eldest son of Ferdinand, Duke of Orleans, who came to such an untimely end when jumping out of his carriage, was to succeed him. In England Lord Derby had repeated the declaration given by the English Government, as far as 18 years previously that the Lobos islands like the Chincha islands form part of the Peruvian territory. The agriculturists were by no means satisfied with this decision. The enterprize of General Flores was knocked on the head; the Steamer “Chile”, formerly called the “Regenerador”, upon which the main reliance of Flores had been placed, having been delivered up to the Government of Urbina, by the Chilians on board, dissatisfied with not having received any pay. Flores and general Wright escaped to Payta. It was rumoured that Osma, Manuel Espantoso, M. M. Cotes, and C. Armero, who

had assisted Flores with Money, were sufferers to a considerable amount by this unfavourable turn the enterprize had taken.

Sunday, 1st of August 1852. Ruden and [J.] Dimon, who came in [...] [302] States which were of a threatening nature. There, shipowners had taken a similar view to those in England regarding the Lobos islands, and accordingly many vessels were being equipped for the purpose of loading huano in said islands, and as the Yankees are not so easily dissuaded from following up an unjust thing, if it be to their advantage, as the English are, the younger Osma, Peruvian Minister in Washington had sent off Larañaga with despatches on the subject; he had just arrived in Lima by the North Steamer. At 4 O'clock Rodewald and I, went by invitation to the Palace. Many gentlemen were present in the saloons, of whom I could not distinguish any one, we went up to Echenique who shook hands with us, and we then mixed with the crowd. At least one hour and a half had to be whiled away in coversation with the one and the other. We then went to the dining saloon, the attention of every one of us being first called to a sheet of paper upon which a table was drawn with the names of the guests in the order they were to take their seats round it. Echenique sat down in the middle, to his left the minister of Finances Mr. Mendiburu, to his right the minister Charun, next the Senator Salcedo, then I, Rodewald, Ruden, Juan Ugarte and others; opposite Echenique, General Medina, President of the Council of State. I think we were about sixty, none of the foreign diplomatists; present were amongst others: Went, Lacharière, Richon, F. Barreda, Canevaro, Vicente Oyague, Booth, Pruneda, Dr. Carrasco, Dr. Muñoz, senator Ledesma, senator Rueda, old and young Centeno, Dr. Barriga, Correa from Chile, his son and his companion, Macall etc. Echenique took wine with Ruden, Rodewald and myself; with these my two neighbours I kept up an agreeable conversation. The dinner, the wines, the [...] dance, the table service, everything in short was much better than [...] [303] dishes, very handsome no doubt, were marked with the initials of Cotes: M. M. C. Before dessert was placed on the table we had to retire for about twenty minutes to another room where the greater part of the natives regaled themselves with a whiff at their cigarettes. We rose at about eight, when coffee was handed round all standing and conversing. I believe I was the first to make my exit, as it has always been my custom on similar occasions.

Monday, 2nd of August 1852. The journalizing for the firm kept me so occupied, that, to my great regret, I had to neglect Tacitus and my own old diary. I paid for the house of H. Witt & Son \$200, six months "Patente", or license for trading of an establishment of the 3rd class. I was also informed that there existed a claim against me for "Patente" not paid during my absence in Europe; this of course I

intended to resist, because my house had actually been shut up, and I may say here at once that I succeeded in carrying it through. Great apprehensions were entertained that the Lobos islands would forcibly be taken possession of by the North Americans under their own, or New Granada colors, for a war between Perú on the one, and Ecuador and N. Granada on the other hand, appeared inevitable. Vales consolidados were unsaleable, their nominal price 30 to 34%.

Tuesday, 3rd of August 1852. My son Juan Diez left for Valparaiso.

Wednesday, 4th of August 1852. Hardly two months before, I had lent Felipe Coz \$15,000 he placing into my hands \$50,000 in Vales, then considered as sufficient security. I had however taken care to insert a saving clause in case the value of the Vales were to decline, and as this was now the case, I insisted upon my right of selling the vales in order to cover myself [...]. This, Coz or rather his agent Huby, was at first [...] [304] return to me \$3000 for this purpose I went to Callao this morning and though Conroy was somewhat annoyed that I was not satisfied with his mere word, he afterwards gave me an order for \$3000 upon Gibbs, and I returned to Lima quite contented, for as the Spaniards say, “mejor es ponerse diez veces colorado que una vez amarillo”.

Thursday, 5th of August 1852. I saw by the papers that the deputation of English Agriculturists with the Dukes of Richmond and Buccleuch at their head, had presented themselves before the Earl of Derby, praying his Lordship's interference for a reduction in the price of huano. The earl's reply was a complete damper; he said that this was a subject which could only be treated on by diplomatic negotiations, and that as the lowering of the price was opposed to the interest of the Peruvian Government there was no probability of their agreeing to it. The gloomy state of the Peruvian politics filled me with anxiety, for as my own “Maria” and Juan's “Iowa” sailed under Peruvian colors, without being insured against war risk, they would have been liable to seizure and condemnation in case war had broken out between Perú and the two neighbouring Republics, as at that time it was daily expected.

Sunday, 8th of August 1852. Amongst other visitors, Souza Ferreira, the Brazilian Consul General called, and gave my wife and myself a thrilling account of how he, during our absence in Europe, had been attacked in the “Cercado” by burglars, how he extinguished every light in the house, how he ordered all to keep quiet, and how he then placed himself with a fowling piece in the door leading from one room to the other. There he remained quietly whilst the thieves broke open the door leading into the room from the garden and at the very moment when one of them lighted a match; Ferreira fired, all made their escape out of the house, and one of them was [...]nd dead in the garden at the distance of a few steps. [...] [305] his daughter's death.

Wednesday, 11th of August 1852. Joaquin Osma left for the United States as Chargé together with his wife, accompanied by young Riva Agüero as Secretary, and Lavalley as Attaché. Dr. Manuel Tirado was named Minister of Foreign Affairs instead of Joaquin Osma. Mrs. Sotomayor likewise went to Europe on account of her health, with her son Frederick and daughter Caroline.

Thursday, 12th of August 1852. Ball at Mrs. Russell Dartnell's, I went there by invitation but had hardly spoken a few words to the host and hostess when I was taken hold of by Adams and Eldridge to play whist. We played till near one when I left before supper so that I saw nothing of what was going on. A few of those whom I remember to have been there, were: Adams, wife and sister-in-law, Eldridge and daughter, Malagrida and wife, the Villanuevas, Bolivar and wife, Polita Eguzquiza, Finck and sister etc.

Sunday, 15th of August 1852. I paid my ceremonial visit to the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tirado, then living in the first story of the new house of Mrs. Blanco at the corner of San Agustín. About this time Pedro Carrillo was a regular visitor at our house in the evening.

Monday, 16th of August 1852. The north Steamer came in. Flores, Wright and others of the same party were on board; the firstnamed was not allowed to land immediately. The cholera had committed great ravages amongst the North Americans crossing the isthmus. From the U. States nothing new about the Lobos islands. Disputes were arising between England and the United States on the subject of the Nova Scotia fisheries. Louis Napoleon continued realizing the Orleans property. From Daniel Schutte we had [...] [306] From Hesse I received privately a polite but decided refusal to my request to double the credit which my house had open with his firm.

From Tuesday, 17th to Saturday, 21st of August 1852. The time passed away without my doing anything of advantage for myself. I brought up the journal of the house to the day. The German painter went on with his work slowly but well. On Wednesday Mr. Adams had a stroke of apoplexy; he at once lost his speech and nobody thought he could recover. On the previous Sunday he had called upon us to bid good bye, as on account of his health he was going with Dr. Maclean into the interior, he then looked very ill, and my wife observed particularly, his sallow, greenish complexion. This illness of Mr. Adams, gave me real pain, for notwithstanding his great taciturnity, he had always been exceedingly kind towards me, and though there had not existed any great intimacy, yet the many games at Whist played together had placed us on very friendly terms. Here follow various news copied from the papers. In Paris, after the death of Marshal Soult, his beautiful collection of pictures, for the greater part forcibly carried away from Spain during the time of the French

invasion, was sold in public auction. One of the masterpieces of Murillo, representing the assumption of the Virgin was bid for by Louis Napoleon's agent, by the Queen of Spain's agent, by another for the Emperor of Russia, and the fourth, for the Marquis of Hereford; it was finally knocked down to the first for the enormous sum of 586,000 francs, and was added to the collection of the Louvre. Gibbs Bright & Co. of Liverpool had placed the Steamer "Great Britain", which my wife and I saw in Liverpool when in the docks, on the line for Australia, to take out emigrants; she was fitted out for 1000 passengers. The gold mania in Australia was surpassing that of previous year [...] California, not only did the towns become deserted, but even the [...] [307] of wool would diminish considerably, and perhaps to such an extent as to bring the Yorkshire manufacturers to a stand-still. Both the English Government and private individuals, were taking measures to send emigrants to New Holland to supply the place of those run away to the diggings, but who could answer for the new arrivals, would they not follow the example of the others? Upon the receipt of this news the prices of wool were rising in the Interior. Cunard's of Liverpool were thinking of establishing a new line of Steamers between Liverpool and Chagres, and then from Panamá to New Holland (this plan, up to the present day January 1875 has not been carried into effect). The Danish Government had recognised the loans made by the Slesvic Holstein provisional government during the late insurrection and promised to pay them. The treaty referring to the Danish succession spoken of above, and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Great Britain, France, Prussia, Russia, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, was ratified in London on the 19th June 1852, to which the clause was added, that it did not infringe in any way upon the rights and reciprocal obligations between the German Confederacy and the King of Denmark as Duke of Holstein and Lauenburg. The complete title of the Duke of Glücksburg, was, Christian, Duke of Slesvic-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg; he was married to Louisa, a princess of Hesse, and has issue. The war of the East India Company against the Burmese was carried on favourably; the Kaffir war was not yet brought to a close.

Sunday, 22nd of August 1852. We at last succeeded in putting our house into proper order. Adams continued very ill. In the evening [...] in my house an amusing whist party, we were; Bergmann, Sev [...] of the day was the [...] [308] which Vicente Oyague had made of his one third in the Callao railroad to Joseph Hegan for one third of a million of dollars, not all cash down, but interest allowed.

Monday, 23rd of August 1852. Subscriptions were the order of the day. Elias set one on foot for General Flores, in which he succeeded to a greater extent than I had expected, at least I saw on the list to which I refused putting my name

for a single rial, Elias himself for \$1000, Correa of Chile \$1000, Espantoso \$500, Peter Conroy \$200. The Directors of the Beneficencia raised a subscription for a lunatic asylum, to which H. Witt & Son, subscribed \$100, again, another by Lembcke and other Germans for a German club, to which Mr. Schutte gave \$50 and I also \$50. During the night from Sunday to Monday it rained so continually, though many pretend to say that it never rains in Lima, that the wet passed through the roof of our house, which was better secured and covered than the generality of houses in Lima. In the "Comercio" of this night appeared a contract between Joseph Hegan and the Peruvian Government for the construction of a railroad between Tacna and Arica. It was signed by Osma but published after his departure, as if he had been ashamed of having put his name to such a document, as well he might, for it was no doubt one of the most scandalous contracts ever made for the advantage of an individual. It was then supposed that many, high in power, amongst them Manuel Mendiburu, had an interest in it. On 31st August, José Gregorio Paz-Soldan made a violent attack against the contract in the Consejo de Estado. Here follows its principal conditions; Hegan deposits in the Caja de Consolidacion in Lima \$500,000 in Vales consolidados; (they were up again to 43%) which being done, the Peruvian Government advances to Hegan in London \$2,000,000 at [...] [309] in the same manner as the other English-Peruvian debts, is to be paid off or "amortizado" gradually. The funds both for the interest and the capital, are to be furnished by the Peruvian Government's agents in London, out of the proceeds of the Guano. To reimburse the Peruvian Government for this loan of \$2,000,000, Hegan places into their hands in Lima within three years or sooner, Vales consolidados to the amount of \$2,000,000 in which the above \$500,000 are included. Hegan keeps for himself the interest of deposited Vales at 6% whilst he returns to the Govt. the 4 1/2% upon the to be created new bonds. The Government guarantees to Hegan 6 1/2% annual interest upon \$2,000,000 which the railroad is calculated to cost; for twenty-nine years the railroad continues Hegan's, it then becomes the Government's property. It is to be finished within three years. Hegan is allowed to import 400 Chinamen, upon each of whom he is to receive a bonus of \$31. Everything and every utensil required for the railroad to be introduced duty free; all the labourers on the same to be free from military service. The principal gain which Hegan counted upon was the following; he expected that he would be able to sell the new Anglo-Peruvian bonds at par, whilst the Vales consolidados, cost at the utmost 50% and thus there would have been a clear gain of \$1,000,000. He however soon found out that he had reckoned without his host, for when this contract became known in the London Stock Exchange, the holders of the old Peruvian Bonds opposed themselves so decidedly, and so efficaciously, to the emitting

of the new bonds, that they prevented their being even quoted at the Stock Exchange. This affair with Hegan was the commencement of the conversion of the Peruvian internal debt, which was [...] ut in the following year by Manuel Mendiburu in London and [...] [310]

Monday, 30th of August 1852. Santa Rosa, I called upon all the Rosas of my acquaintance.

Tuesday, 31st of August 1852. San Ramon. I called upon the ex-president Castilla. He was absent, having gone with Elias to Huacho, where, according to report, gold mines had been discovered. They turned out to be of little if any value, and it was then believed that Castilla and Elias had gone thither not to be under the immediate eye of Echenique, against whom they were probably then conspiring. The sudden disappearance of Messrs. Zyla and Portez caused great surprise to all who were acquainted with them. Zyla was a young German student Pflücker had ordered out from Silesia as a teacher for his children, about six or seven years previously. For five years he behaved properly, lived in Mr. Pflucker's house and taught not only this gentleman's children but also those of Mr. Julius Pflücker, Pepe Yzcue, and my grand daughters Amalia and Conradina. When his contract for five years had expired, he joined a Pole called Postemski as Director of a school; he then commenced going astray, he had always been inclined to take a dram, and he now took a wife to himself not *A. I.* This woman and Mrs. Postemski could not agree, Zyla and his wife fell out, money matters became disordered and then Zyla thought best to decamp leaving debts behind him and his wife in the family-way. Julius Pflücker had lent him during my absence on my account but on his own responsibility \$900, which of course he had to make good to me. For many years Zyla came to my house three times a week for one hour in the evening and read with me Latin classics when I never observed him to be the worse for liquor. Portez, whose real name was supposed to be Alexander Maclean, our fellow passenger from Panamá, regarding whom, Cox of Guayaquil gave us a hint when we saw him on board the Steamer, had consigned himself to [...] [311] with a pretty valuable cargo of merchandize which had come round the Cape. The by far greater part of the cargo having been sold, Portez requested his consignees to pay him the proceeds in gold which they of course could not refuse doing. With this, a large sum, he had embarked for the North some time back; and now a Mr. Bonitto sent off by the same firm in London, appeared in Lima, enquiring for Portez and offering a reward for his apprehension. Portez had last been heard of in Panamá, had thence been traced to Aspinwall where under another name he had embarked for Havanna, and since that time neither of him, nor of his treasure, anything further had transpired. I received a letter from Juan,

from Valparaiso, who informed me that he had chartered the “Maria” for San Francisco, with flour at \$18 per ton.

Wednesday, 1st of September 1852. Mr. Adams breathed his last in the preceding night at a quarter past twelve. Dr. Tirado the Minister for Foreign Affairs sent round circular notes to the members of the Diplomatic and Consular corps, requesting them to meet on the following day at a quarter past one, in the house of the deceased, in order to accompany him to his last resting place. The vessel called A. F. Moor arrived from Havre. She brought us a large, but ill assorted cargo of French goods.

Thursday, 2nd of September 1852. At 11/4 p.m. I drove with Franco. Quiros in his carriage to the house of the deceased Mr. Adams. In the first room where I had played so many rubbers of whist with him, to whom we were now about paying the last “honras”, Captain Wellesley, Dr. Maclean and Mr. Barton received us. In the adjoining, the drawing room, stood the coffin covered with the Union Jack; upon it Adams’ cocked [...] word. Three Peruvian soldiers stood on each side of the co [...] [312] least 200 people, Dr. Tirado as Minister for Foreign Affairs took the lead, after him walked Wellesley, Maclean and Barton, then the coffin carried by six blue jackets from the “Dædalus”, the corners of the flag held by Souza Ferreira, Consul General, acting as Chargé for the Brazils; Clay, Chargé for the United States; Eldridge for the Sandwich islands, and Ratti Menton for the French Republic; all in full uniform with black crape round the left arm, the cockade, and hilt of the sword. Tirado had arranged that the coffin should be followed by private individuals and that the remainder of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps should bring up the rear, but as such things are never properly done here in Lima some of the Diplomats and Consuls preceded and others followed the not official mourners. The procession was closed by all the Peruvian artillery, cavalry and infantry at the time in Lima. We had to walk through many streets as far as the railroad terminus, whence the train conveyed all, the seats of those invited being paid for by the British Legation, to a spot opposite to Bella Vista (station) where it stopped; thence we marched in the same order as through the streets of Lima to the Protestant burial-ground; the procession was joined by many individuals from Callao, also by marines and sailors from the “Dædalus”. The Ministers Torrico and Mendiburu not in their official character attended. In the chapel the Reverend Mr. Pearson read the funeral service and when the coffin had been lowered into the grave, Tirado spoke a few appropriate words. Meanwhile the men-of war in the port fired minute guns and a Peruvian battalion which had come down in the train, fired three volleys outside the cemetery. On our return, I sat in the same carriage with Barton who related that the very morning when Adams fell ill, he (Barton)

and Wellesly had been requested to affix their signature to Adam's will. Barton then went down to Callao to write out a petition to Lord Malmesbury for leave of absence [...] [313] and as usual sat down in his arm-chair to smoke a cigar. Wellesly was near him, who suddenly observed a change in his countenance, he called Mrs. Adams and she was just in time to receive her husband in her arms, the last words Adams uttered were, "Bonnevillie and watch". He had been a great believer in animal magnetism, and shortly before falling ill, Bonneville had magnetised a watch and Barton assured us that the mouth which had turned one way when Adams was struck had resumed its proper place on this watch being applied to the same. On my return home from the funeral, which was towards evening, I found Mr. Schutte and the two clerks busily employed in arranging the samples ex "A. F. Moor". Our store now became too small for our many samples and I therefore rented from Davila Condemarin the two shops in our house to the right of the street door. Pinckernelli was busy the whole night until

Friday, 3rd of September 1852, calculating what the goods per "Moor" stood in. Only few purchasers came in; we sold no more than \$8000.

Saturday, 4th of September 1852. Hegan's contract for the Tacna railway ceased to be spoken of. Paz Soldan's opposition was quieted by some "weighty" favour shown him in the palace. The gold mines in Huacho were the topic of general conversation. A steamer went thither on a pleasure trip with hundreds of passengers.

Sunday, 5th of September 1852. Higginson paid us such a long visit in the store that I was prevented from making my usual calls. In the evening whist at Bergmann's.

Monday, 6th of September 1852. I took possession of the above mentioned [...] for nine years at \$27 monthly, and we immediately got maso [...] store out of the [...] [314] our office. The "honras" of Doña Baltazara Canseco, Castillas mother-in-law were celebrated in the church of "La Merced". I was invited but did not attend. I received a letter from Juan still in Valparaíso; he proposed to send the "Maria" from San Francisco to China with \$55,000 in bar silver, to be laid out in the purchase of a small cargo of Chinese goods adapted for the markets on the West coast. The plan was a good one but where was the money to come from? There lay the difficulty which could not be overcome. Dr. Urea paid me \$11,500 which he had been owing for a considerable while upon a security of arbitrio documents. These documents had been paid off by the consulado, and consequently he returned me my money, part of which, I immediately invested in discounting pagareés of H. Witt & Son who had to make remittances to Auregan of Paris, he in his last letter had been loudly clamouring for money.

Saturday, 11th of September 1852. From day to day I saw more clearly that the business of H. W. & S. required much larger funds than I had contemplated, and that by degrees nearly the whole of my fortune could be absorbed by it. Juan wrote me from Valparaiso that the “Maria” made \$6000 freight to San Francisco, and that her expenses in Valparaiso had amounted to more than \$9000. A comfortable state of things indeed! He requested me not to omit remitting Hunecken & Co. \$4000 in order to cover them for the deficiency and also \$9000 to King & Co. of Canton on his account.

Sunday, 12th of September 1852. Joseph Hegan and the minister Mendiburu left via Panamá for London. It was confidently asserted that the object of the latter was to convert \$12,000,000 Internal Peruvian debt paying [...] into Anglo-Peruvian [...] [315] lated would be worth at the London Stock Exchange, 100%. In this expectation however, he was mistaken, for as far as I recollect, Peruvian Bonds, have never reached par either in the Paris or London exchange.

Tuesday, 21st of September 1852. I allowed many days to elapse without my adding a single word to my diary. The motives were manifold. I was busily engaged with writing up the journal of the house, which took up my time so completely, that I had to neglect my favorite Tacitus, and the copying of my 1851 diary; secondly, our business did by no means go on to our satisfaction, which took away every inclination of mine to put to paper what Schutte and I jointly, and myself were doing, and thirdly, political European news were not of great interest. However, I at last made up my mind to write the following. I made the remittances for Juan, which I could manage to do, owing to an unexpected payment from Aspillaga, and a loan of S/10,000 from Sevilla, for a fortnight, without interest. Occasionally, but more seldom than I had done before Adam's death, I played whist in the evening. Conradina and Amalia wrote us that they had much to do in their boarding school at Mrs. Rucker's, Daniel Schutte and his wife were as usually travelling about during the summer. Schroeter complained bitterly that if we did not authorize him to enter into business with the manufacturers on joint account, it would be a very difficult matter for him to procure consignments. Auregan was always asking for money. Louis Napoleon had been to Strasburg to be present at the opening of the railway to Paris. Thence he had proceeded to Nancy and everywhere been received with extraordinary manifestations of loyalty. In England the elections for [...] Parliament were going on. The “Illustrated London News” [...] [316] Commons. From the United States the first accounts were, that not only a number of vessels had sailed to ship Guano, or rather to steal it from the Lobos islands, but even that the cabinet of Washington had instructed their naval commanders on the West Coast, to protect the North American vessels in their nefarious enterprise. The latest advices published by Alsop & Co. were of a

different nature. Mr. Webster, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Washington had no doubt promised some assistance to the shipowners who had ventured to send their vessels to the Lobos islands, but then the instructions given by the Secretary for war to the Naval commanders on the West coast, said, that he was to lend assistance to the vessels which went *to trade* to the Lobos islands; and certainly shipping Guano is not trading. Moreover the President Filmore was known to be opposed to Webster's views on this question; others went so far as to assert that Webster had resigned, but this was not officially known. If I mistake not Webster died soon after, and this affair which had such a threatening aspect was finally settled in a friendly manner in Lima, between Mr. Clay, U.S. Chargé, and Dr. Tirado, Peruvian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Those varying advices from the United States had no influence upon the value of Vales Consolidados in the Lima market. On the preceding Sunday I called upon Mrs. Adams having been told that she received visitors. She came from an inner room and was dressed in the deepest mourning; she looked pitiful, extremely pale, her eyes red with weeping, and her hair hanging down her shoulders in two plaits. She shook hands with me, and immediately burst out crying, as to myself I hardly knew what to say, and asked her whether she would have any objection to my wife calling upon her. Mr. Bergmann, Blacker, and Dr. Smith came in one after another and the conversation now became general. Mrs. Adams told us it was her [...] [317] Mrs. Witt and I repeated the visit; several other people, ladies and gentlemen, all in black, were present; little was spoken and we left at nine.

One of these days Mr. Ratti Menton introduced to me Mr. Monthoulon, French Consul in Guayaquil; he was a son of le Comte Monthoulon, who had accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena, he himself was a great friend of Louis Napoleon with whom he had taken a share in his abortive attempts against Louis Philip's government. He was now going home, because as he said he had been insulted by the present Government of Ecuador, which I did not at all wonder at, as he made no secret of his friendly feelings towards Flores and his party.

In order to find a vent for our many French goods which we found the greatest difficulty in disposing of by wholesale, Mr. Schutte formed the plan of putting up a shop under the management of a Frenchman called Bertin. I was not averse to this idea, though I disliked the first outlay of money which was requisite. I may say at once that this finally turned out one of the most ruinous speculations which we ventured into during the whole time of our establishment.

Wednesday, 29th of September 1852. Though several pages of my memoranda were covered with my scribbling, yet on re-perusal they contained in reality hardly anything worth noting down. My counting-house work, my translation

of Tacitus, visits on Sundays and holidays sometimes by myself sometimes in company with my wife, and an occasional game at whist; these were my usual occupations. On the previous Sunday I resolved, making a trial whether my strength and agility had not decreased during the last two years and I accordingly set out for a long walk. I ascended the Cerro [_] Cristoval, which according to Mariano Rivero's measurement is about [...] [318] which formed a complete carpet. Big rocks lying in the way presented some difficulty which was however easily overcome and I safely reached the summit where the wooden cross stands. I descended on the other side, near the convent of Los Descalzos and then following the foot of the mountain ridge. I emerged in the small plain of Amancaes; I passed there the Chapel and the image of the Virgin, crossed the plain, and taking my direction behind the chacra of Lequerica I once more took the mountains for my guide, until I reached the high road which leads from Huacho to Lima, through the "portada de Guia". I suppose this was a walk of about two leagues, and somewhat fatiguing on account of the uneven and rocky ground I had to scramble over along the foot of the mountain; nevertheless I reached my house covered with dust and dirt but not particularly tired.

Thursday, 7th of October 1852. In the course of the preceding week I had many annoyances. When comparing the state of my cash with the amount of payments to be made I saw no way of getting through. I applied to various persons for momentary loans and met with refusals. Of course I had to speak to Mr. Schutte on the subject, and such conversations were surely not of the most agreeable nature. Leyva lent me unexpectedly \$2000 at 9%, some one else \$1000, and at last I got over this difficult period, but I had a hard time of it, and my wife was of opinion that the vexation which I experienced during these 8 days, contributed to the sudden failing of my sight. I must however add that I myself do not think so, though on the other hand some of the German oculists gave it as their opinion that great anxiety of mind and violent anger may in some measure have caused the congestion which is my principal complaint. By the North Steamer a letter came to hand from Captain Washburn of Juan's vessel the Iowa who informed me [...] [319] was a bad job. He asked for several things which I had immediately to send down to him. From Europe the news went to the middle of August. In France, petitions were in the course of signature, directed to the senate, praying the President would allow himself to be crowned as Napoleon III. In England, the elections for a new parliament were brought to a close. The West Indian Steamer "Severn" the same in which we went to Europe in 1851 had taken fire on her way from Chagres to Southampton by the carelessness of a sailor, but fortunately it was extinguished before any serious damage was done. In the "Comercio",

a long letter was inserted directed by Mr. Webster to Osma, Peruvian Chargé in Washington, in which he endeavoured to prove that the U.S. citizens were in the right in sending their vessels to the Lobos Islands, but towards the end he added that as the affair then stood it would be referred to Mr. Clay of Lima, moreover, the North American naval commander, on the west coast was instructed in the meanwhile neither to molest the Peruvians nor to render any assistance to the North American vessels. On this day 7th Octr. when I returned from a walk to the alameda, during which I had given myself up to serious and uncomfortable reflections, on the state of my affairs, I found poor Enriqueta in the labours of childbed. She was safely delivered of a boy who was afterwards christened Alejandro. Mr. Ruden stood god-father to him.

Sunday, 10th of October 1852. In the round of my usual visits I had amongst others to pay my respects to Ponce, recently arrived Chargé d'Affaires for the Republic of Venezuela, he appeared to me an insignificant man. With him was Guzman, Vice-President of the same Republic [...] had much more the appearance of a gentleman. On this Sunday, the [...] In former years [...] [320] usually gave a dance on the occasion. This year we did not do so, merely Gertrudes Pflucker and her children and Rosalia Dimon came to look at the procession from the balconies. General Wright commenced being a regular visitor of ours, the chess I played with him was, I believe, the principal attraction.

From Wednesday, 13th to Saturday, 16th of October 1852. For the last times I played whist at Bergmann's in their old house in la calle de Valladolid; they now removed to their new one in la calle de Santo Domingo, previously inhabited by Elias, and I, on

Sunday, 17th of October 1852, experienced for the first time that my sight was failing. The night before, I had played whist as usual, though it had appeared to me, that I had been still more near-sighted than on previous occasions. This day I found that reading became difficult and that the printed words apparently ran into each other. On the 20th August, a dreadful earthquake took place at Santiago de Cuba, fortunately few lives were lost.

Monday, 18th of October 1852. Anniversary of the battle of Leipzic. Thirty-nine years have elapsed since this decisive battle was fought and gained by the allies. The procession of el Señor de los Milagros passed through several streets of Lima, it is mainly followed by women and its object is to commemorate the earthquake which destroyed Lima 100 and odd years back. It was reported that in the last six weeks, Gibbs had sold to the amount of \$400,000. Our own business was very reduced, neither were the advices from Arequipa satisfactory, and for the first time to my great regret, I was obliged in the name of the house

to borrow \$10,000 from Thomas, Lachambre, & Co., I believe, the property of Pedro Terry. Old Corvalan became crazy. In Buenos [...] [321]

Wednesday, 27th of October 1852. Notwithstanding the bad state of my eyes I continued writing and for the last few days had been busy with drawing out the account current for the house of C. W. Schutte & Co., in Arequipa, in rough. In former years I had sometimes had a dimness or kind of fog before my eyes, which I then attributed to bile and of which dimness I usually got rid by sleeping for an hour or two. In the supposition that my present weakness of sight arose from the same cause, I took an emetic but threw up no bile and perceived not the slightest improvement. I already commenced to fear that I should never recover my sight. Reading became every day more difficult, whilst I still could manage to write, though when I tried to compare one page with another, I could not discern whether they were equally well written or not.

Thursday, 28th of October 1852. Great holiday in Callao. Procession of El Señor del mar. One hundred and odd years back, on this same day, old Callao was destroyed by an earthquake and swallowed up by the sea. These were the last words which I find written by myself in my rough diary. My clean Cash Book is brought up in my own hand-writing to the 30th September, my journal and Ledger till 15th Octr. 1852.

Here is a gap in my diary, which I shall fill up on a later occasion. It was caused by the sudden failing of my sight, and my consequent incapability of writing and the want, for some time at least, of a proper Secretary. Moreover, I find in my original diary, of which, as already said more than once, the present manuscript is a mere copy somewhat [...] and corrected, that before the 23 Sept. 1858 I have not recom [...] [322] my life and other occurrences both private and public which came under my notice, and that of the intervening period from 10th June 1856 to 23 September 1858, the account given by me is in the shape of a narrative, which will be transcribed here, with the additions and alterations I may think necessary. For continuation, see page 1, Vol. VI. Written on the 1 March 1875.

(Fm. Vol. 6, page 285) Residence in Lima from 10th June 1856 till 28th January 1863, including a visit to Arequipa in 1859.

It was on the 10th June 1856, we came to an anchor in Callao Bay in the Steamer "Bolivia" Captain Johnson, an agreeable and good hearted man. During the last few days since our leaving Payta, the passage had been far from pleasant. The sky was overcast, the temperature cold, and our progress slow owing to the bad quality of the coal. Contrary to the contract with Government

we did not touch in San José and notwithstanding this gain of time, the day was far advanced when we reached the port. Hardly had we come to a standstill, when there was the usual confusion on board. No one heeded his fellow passenger; everyone looked after his own luggage and only thought how to get quickly on shore. Higginson immediately made his appearance, so did Schutte who was of course much affected on seeing his daughters, who having left five years back as children, now returned as grown up young ladies. We flung a good bye to the one or the other who stood in our way, and a shore boat took us to the mole, whence by the train we reached Lima at about half past five. We dined this day in Schutte's house jointly with Enriqueta, her boys, and Garland who had come up with us from Payta. During our absence, Schutte's family had inhabited our own house in the Calle del Correo and had only just removed to that which he occupied for many years in [...] Calle de Baquijano, and which now, in 1875, is the property of Ba [...] [323] mained with Schutte, and my wife, myself and Isabel, the wayward orphandaughter of Andrew Garland, took up our abode in the apartments occupied by Garland and family, in the first story of Sotomayor's house. This house, I may say "en passant", was not Sotomayor's, he, Don José María, was the tenant, Juan Aliaga the owner, and from him, I purchased it in 1864, as will be seen hereafter. It would be superfluous to say that we all enjoyed this family union and only regretted that Juan, for fear of the yellow fever, had not yet come down from Valparaiso. Though it was steamer night Schutte stayed at home whilst the clerks Blecher, Embden, Möller and Enrique Jaramillo repaired to the counting house; the three first named, natives of Hamburg had their rooms in Schutte's house and breakfasted and dined with the family, Jaramillo, a Peruvian, resided with his own friends in Lima. I learned that business was extremely dull of which the balance sheet of 30th April 1857, gave in its time an unequivocal proof. For particulars, I need only refer to the books of H. Witt & S. The yellow fever had committed great ravages in Lima for the last two or three months, and many young men and new comers had fallen victims. Our book keeper, Amandus Möller had had a narrow escape. Altenburg the young man whom I had sent round the cape, as my lector and Secretary had died a few days before, owing in a great measure to his own imprudence, he having laid a wager with another young man as to which of the two could eat most oranges in one sitting, and he brought up the number which he devoured, to nearly thirty. Another clerk of H. Witt & S. had likewise been swept away.

In the course of the first few weeks many visitors came to see [...] in due time returned their calls. As soon as it was fea [...] [324] carpenters, paperhangers and so on, are all the most disagreeable lazy and expensive people, one can have to deal with; thus at the recommendation of Jose Vicente Oyague who was just

concluding his house in the Calle de Boza, we engaged a certain Don Francisco as director of the work, but with him we made as little progress as we had done without him, and it was only owing to the patience and perseverance of my wife, who never tires, that towards the end of October, all the rooms in the first story were finished to our complete satisfaction. As regards the condition in which the furniture, the various ornaments, the vases, urns of Berlin porcelain, Bohemian glass, Italian marble, alabaster, agate, arrived, we were very fortunate, the breakage being extremely insignificant. The marble stair-case with columns of the same material, and vases at foot, had a very good effect, and was generally much admired. My wife herself was well satisfied. Whilst the work went on, our German Servant Johann kept watch, one of the clerks slept in the house, and when my son Juan Diez, arrived a month later from Valparaiso, he also, occupied his former apartments. The death of Altenburg was of course a great disappointment to me, and I immediately looked out for some one, able to read not only Spanish and English, but also German. The first whom I engaged was a married man a Mr. Haller who had been a German demagogue during the fatal year of 1848 had made his escape to England, thence, found his way to Sydney or Melbourne, and, to believe his account, had made some money which he had lost by the failure of a bank. In Lima he was in great misery before he entered my service; he read and wrote for me for several weeks and though he was a shockingly bad cypherer, on the whole, he answered my purpose, but I hated his red nose, his continual smell of alcohol and finally his demands for a [...] [325] Next, came a young South German named Albrecht, an excellent creature. I put up with his bad pronunciation both in German and English, and he would no doubt have remained with me if he had not preferred a situation as clerk at Templeman & Bergmann's. The third was a smart clever German from Memel, called Hoffmann, perfectly conversant with the French, English, German, and Spanish languages; I learned from other other quarters that in his pecuniary transactions he was very loose, he was fond of borrowing but little inclined to return the loans; however, as this did not concern me we should probably not have parted for some time if he had not made an advantageous marriage with a Tacna lady of some property, whose acquaintance he made at Morins table d'hote and of course after they had been wedded, they left for Arica, and shortly after we received a circular, informing us of his mercantile establishment. Of Mr. Albrecht, I may say a few words. In later years he went to the northern provinces of Perú, and how it came about, I cannot say, but the fact is that he rented on a long lease a large valuable estate called Falcalá, in the neighbourhood of Trujillo belonging to Doña Francisca Risco who – a widow at present 1875 – was twice married, first to Lorenzo Puente; next, to a certain Madalengoytia. When the lease expired Albrecht did not agree with the lady as

to the renewal of the same; she then let it to the sons of Charles Pflücker, who paid to Albrecht for improvements made by him on the estate, for Machinery, Chinese labourers, cattle etc. 400,000 or 600,000 Soles, of which sum, some proportion was paid to Gildemeister, to whom Albrecht was indebted. He now went about forming a new estate, purchased, with the assistance of the Banco Hipote[_] several smaller ones, which he united into one, and is perhaps at [...] [326] Richard Bullen, who had been my lector before our voyage to Europe, now again occupied his old position. His perfect knowledge of the English and Spanish languages was of course very agreeable, but on the other hand his ignorance of German debarred me entirely from the enjoyment of the literature of my own country, which I could not but lament. Bullen was very pleasant, willing, good natured, and well intentioned and though now and then we had a little rumpus, upon the whole we got on very well together. I can however not conceal that what surprised and sometimes annoyed me was his want of memory, his love of ease and convenience, in short something like a want of energy, astonishing in a young man of his age and which I could any attribute to a laxity of his physical constitution. Bullen was both lector and Secretary; as lector, he read to me the many volumes of Alison's new history, which, though full of facts, falls much short of his highly interesting previous work "The History of Europe from 1789 to 1815"; it is full of negligent writing and sometimes verges on tediousness; also Prescott's histories of Perú and Mexico than which, nothing, can be more beautifully written, further, lives of English Queens by Mrs. Strickland, a splendid erudite work, some volumes of Lardner's cabinet Cyclopædia, relative to general history, many of Bulwer's and Walter Scott's standard novels, besides some other lighter reading. As secretary; he wrote my official consular correspondence, the documents which Danish masters of vessels require of me, some private letters, my diaries, and I even ventured to entrust to him the writing of my ledger, Journal and Cash book.

My nephew, John Limpricht, the eldest son of my sister Maria, after having left the establishment of Bahlsen Müller & Co. at the time of their liquidation had joined Emile Duval, Auregan's nephew, in the beginning of 1856 [_] with the consent of Mr. Schutte, had established a store in which [...] [327] paints, oil, and similar articles. At the time I was in Europe, Schutte wrote me on the subject. Auregan lent his nephew \$3000 and Limpricht applied to me for the same sum. Though I had no great idea of this establishment I agreed to advance the money. As far as I can judge they hardly ever made any profits; for the articles which Schutte sold them, he made them pay high prices, and their private expenses were heavy; nevertheless, as they had a small capital, the \$6000 lent them, to work upon, during the year 1856, they managed to pay their pagarées excepting those owing to H. W. & S. Towards the end of the

year I had once more to come to their assistance with a new loan of \$2000. In the beginning of the ensuing year we asked them for a clear statement of their affairs, which Limpricht, by far the more clever of the two lay before us. It was then evident that they were not solvent. I got back my last \$2000, their creditors were called together, Schutte in Auregan's and my name, waived our claim for the first \$3000 each, which were entirely lost. He, Schutte, and Gibbons of the firm of Green Nicholson were chosen syndicos, of the estate of L. & D., the affairs of which were quickly wound up, and 50% paid to the creditors. Now, the two partners had to look out for situations, Duval obtained one with Charles Pflucker in his mining establishment at Morococho, Limpricht, one with Garland in Payta. The latter as long as he was in Lima, used to come to me every Sunday morning, and Wednesday evening, when he read to me in German and wrote up my books; after he was gone I missed him a good deal especially on Sunday mornings in the summer season, when the heat and glare of the sun did not allow [...] whiling away the time by taking long walks. Before turning to another [...] hannes Limpricht [...] [328] eldest son but second child of my dear sister Maria, and the architect Limpricht was born in Eutin on 1st January 1825. He was brought up in the paternal house, and acquired the first rudiments of learning in the excellent college of the said place, where in later years his brother-in-law Bobertag was one of the principal teachers, his father wished him to study law, and accordingly, though in fact, contrary to his own inclination, he went first to the University of Heidelberg, next to that of Kiel, whilst in this latter place, the insurrection of the Duchies against Denmark, broke out, when nearly all the students of Kiel, Limpricht amongst them, took up arms. Quite in the beginning of the war the Slesvic Holsteiners were defeated at a place called Bau; when Limpricht and many of his companions were made prisoners, and carried as such to a Danish man-of-war "Dronningen" ("the Queen") lying in Copenhagen where they were kept in strict confinement. Limpricht owed his liberty to his uncle Peter, the lessee of an estate in Zealand. When free, he again joined the Slesvic-Holsteiners, and, having risen to the rank of lieutenant, was present at the battle of Idstedt, which fought, in July 1850, was gained by the Danes and put an end to the insurrection; Limpricht was at a loss what to do, he was thrown out of his academical career, which, as said before, had never been much to his liking. He attempted to enter the Austrian Service, but not being admitted, I do not know the reason why, by the advice of my friend Sieveking, embarked in Hamburg on board of a vessel bound for Callao. About the month of May 1853 he made his appearance with me in Lima. He knew nothing of Mercantile affairs, but he had a clear head and was a good arithmetician, both qualities, heirlooms, which had descended from his grand-father to his mother and from his mother

to him. Also his handwriting [...] [329] and thus, without difficulty I obtained for him a situation in a counting-house. With whomsoever he was employed he gave satisfaction, more than once he was called in to arrange the accounts of a general average; no easy matter. He was sent to Iquique. I do not recollect by whom; on his own account he went up to Ayacucho, and finally, with my assistance, he established a cigar shop with Becker once clerk with H. W. & S. Now, in 1875 he resides in Hamburg as agent for his Lima establishment, which, though it does not yield a large profit, does however maintain the two partners and allows them to lay aside a small sum annually. I return to the year 1856. Also with Mr. Coleman, the teacher of Garland's children I made an arrangement, he came to me every evening, Sundays and Holidays included, Wednesday excluded, at nine O'clock and read to me in English for an hour, or an hour and a quarter. His knowledge of Greek and Latin and his intimate acquaintance with the English History, made him a very agreeable referee in many instances; we occupied ourselves mainly, with the perusal of Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman Empire; an abstract of what we had read in the evening I dictated on the following morning to Bullen, so that I gradually formed an interesting and valuable compendium of that stupendous work. Mr. Coleman likewise read to me my old diaries, the English papers, and biographies from Lardner's Cyclopædia so that the hour which I spent with him was to me one of the most pleasant in the course of the day. Mr. Coleman was like myself an indefatigable walker; his great deafness made conversation with him rather difficult, which was a very great pity. Having given this rather detailed account [...] my lecturers, who, in the unfortunate condition of my eyes, were, and a [...] of great importance to me, I proceed to an account of [...] [330] change. When the cloudy state of the sky permitted my going out, I used to rise pretty early and take a walk down the Alamedas and frequently over the lower ridge of the Cerro San Cristobal, which I ascended at the extremity of the one and descended at the end of the other Alameda. During the summer season, the rays of the glaring sun obliged me to stay at home and then I usually rose late. At nine O'clock, our breakfast stood on the table; whilst Juan was in Lima, we, of course, had usually the pleasure of his company. After breakfast I frequently went to Schutte's house, where for about an hours time, I dictated in German to Conradina and Amalia an account of our last travels in Europe. On my return home Richard Bullen was generally already waiting for me and he remained with me till four. Never had we an uninterrupted sitting, for, not only did he leave me for a quarter or so to stretch his legs, but moreover, hardly did a morning pass without somebody looking in, a visitor or a captain, or some Danish subject, who wanted to speak to me in my official capacity. Also Mr. Schutte or one of the clerks had something to say to me. It is true that since

the imprudent contract which I made with Schutte, before leaving for Europe in August 1854, and to which I referred at the time, I had no direct share in the affairs of the house, yet, as the interest which Schutte had to pay me, always depended upon the result of the business, for, if he had not made a profit, he would not have been able to pay me, I always liked to know, how things were going on.

At four o'clock we dined, with Juan when he was here, sometimes with Garland, when not in Payta, frequently with Enriqueta and almost regularly with two of her boys. After dinner, I again took my long walk, which ultimately I extended up the valley of Lurigancho as far as a low hill which forms [...] of saddle, which I crossed and then returned by the new [...] [331] the trees of this Alameda have been cut down, the pilas or fountains been removed and in lieu of them, under the superintendence of Felipe Barreda a handsome garden has been formed. The whole length, though not the whole breadth of the Alameda, has been inclosed with an iron railing sent out from England. Between the railings runs a broad walk with a fountain at the end. On each side of the walk and close to the railing, the width of several feet is allotted to pretty flowers and bushes; along the walk on each side stand 25 marble seats, and between these seats tasteful iron columns with vases on the top for plants; they are painted white and harmonize well with the seats. Finally, 12 large marble statues, representing the twelve months of the year, received from Italy, adorn this place of public resort. At night it is lighted up with gas. Outside the railing runs a well Macadamized carriage road, the only fashionable drive in Lima, though but little frequented. This carriage road is again lined by two rows of willows, the tree best suited for the climate of Lima, which rows form walks for pedestrians. The houses which are the boundaries of the carriage road are of a very humble description. To the right stands the church of "El Patrocinio" to the left, that of Santa Liberata, at the end the convent of Los Descalzos, or barefooted monks, of the order of St. Francis of Assisi. A small pavilion made of wood but sufficiently tasteful is built on the right side of this walk; its object was to serve for the military music which occasionally enlivened the scene on the afternoon of Sundays and holidays. The whole does in my opinion honor to the taste of Felipe Barreda, who was guided in the laying out and arrangement by an Italian called Tirabanti. It was finished about July or August [...]. The time of my afternoon walks, depended upon the season of [...] [332] I did not start before the sun was setting. I returned between six and seven and at eight we took tea. Visitors had in a great measure abandoned us, which is not to be wondered at, for what great pleasure could they find with old people where there was neither the amusement of cards nor the attraction of young girls. Old Centeno and Mariano Blas de Lafuente continued to be our most faithful "habitués",

the latter, ten times more agreeable than the former. Schutte regularly took tea with us, Rosita and the two girls sometimes. Irene, her husband Juan Bazo, and his sister Pepa, usually spent two evenings in the week with us, Garland and Enriqueta, more frequently. Ceremonial ladies visits also occurred in due course. At nine as already said, Coleman came and remained till past ten; by half past ten I was in bed. This was my way of living for about two years. From this description one might draw the conclusion, that notwithstanding the weakness of my eyes, notwithstanding my consequent incapability of reading, notwithstanding the extreme difficulty which I experienced in writing, my time never hung heavily upon my hands; however, whosoever were to think so would be grievously mistaken, for what can be more sad than to be obliged to remain in bed on a fine cheerful summer morning because, if up, the very sunshine forces me to stay at home, and at home I have not the means of occupying myself? How many tedious hours have I spent from six to nine in the evening, either listening to the eternal conversations about Peruvian Politics, or still worse, when my wife happened to be out, lounging about in our counting-house, or sitting quietly by myself exercising my memory with fruitless difficult multiplications or the recapitulation of the sovereigns of Rome and Constantinople, Germany, England, France etc. In the same manner after Limpricht had left I was condemned in the Summer season to complete idleness during the forenoon. [...] holidays [...] [333] habit of making my round of visits, but many a time I would more willingly have stayed at home, had it not been for the always recurring want of occupation. My wife always told me that I ought to be thankful to our Maker, for the sight which He had left me, that I was still able to see the light, to distinguish colors and objects, and to walk about by myself everywhere over hill and dale without guidance or assistance. She made me compare my lot with that of Felipe Pardo, or even with that of Stanhope Prevost, and certainly there was no doubt that I might have been in a much worse condition than I really was. Nevertheless I have been punished badly enough, the principal delights of my life, reading and writing having been taken from me, and, what is the worst of all, I saw but too clearly that the fault was mine. Relying upon the strength of my eyes, I made a gross abuse of them; with one light burning when I ought to have had two or more which only depended upon my own will, I used to study notes to Latin authors printed in the smallest type, or worried my eyes with deciphering my own illegible writing, and copying it into my diaries. And this I did every night till ten o'clock. What a fool have I been! Now, when it is too late, I see my stupidity and shall suffer for it until the end of my life. Great was the pleasure which I had experienced when occupied with translating Tacitus, when I mastered a difficult passage, when on turning to my old Spanish translation I found that I

had given the right meaning to the sentence, and finally, when I exerted myself to transfer it into good if not elegant German. This was a real intellectual enjoyment, but when my sight went I had to give up this occupation [...] my knowledge of the Latin tongue was not sufficient to understand [...] [334] English pronunciation given to it by Mr. Coleman. As long as my sight lasted, I was very fond of writing up my commercial books as neatly as possible; since it has failed, so many handwritings have been employed that I hardly like to look into them, and must be satisfied with the result.

Towards the end of 1856, an oculist from Havana, Dr. Finlay, was recommended to me by Mr. Seymour as being very clever in his profession, and like a drowning man who grasps at a straw, I applied to him, though I might well have known beforehand that what Dr. Von Graefe in Berlin could not cure, would not be within the reach of Dr. Finlay's skill. He was rather a pleasant man, and had much of a gentleman about him, but was as deaf as a post, and could not understand a word without making use of his ear trumpet. When I first saw him, he made many experiments with my eyes, asked me various questions, and made me put down on paper an account of Dr. Von Graefe's treatment. The opinion he then gave of the cause of my want of sight, agreed in a great measure with Von Graefe's, but I much suspect that he had heard previously from Seymour, to whom I had spoken diffusely about my eyes, what Von Graefe had said, and that he, Dr. Finlay, now produced as the result of his observations, the assertions of the cleverest man in his science. Dr. Finlay at first held out hopes to me, that in course of time my sight would improve under his treatment. He gave me a few pills to clean the stomach, and twice a day some ointment was rubbed upon my forehead. He was also very particular in excluding the rays of the sun, not only from my apartments but also from the corridors of my house. I was strictly prohibited from going out in the day time so that during the whole summer season of 1857 my eyes were hardly [...] exposed to the glare of the sun. At my own request he once applied [...] [335] previously, but neither of the two did it with the skill and light hand of Dr. Evers, Graefe's assistant in Berlin. I was about two months under Dr. Finlay's care, without however experiencing the slightest improvement and I then in a polite note, begged him to discontinue his visits. In 1857, or beginning of 1858, John Hoyle from Trujillo, who suffered from a weakness or dimness in his eyes, much like my own, though as yet not so far advanced, came to Lima, and availed himself of Finlay's services. The remedies prescribed by the Doctor, were similar to those recommended by him to me and after four or five months, Hoyle returned to Trujillo, with, as he thought, an improvement in his sight; with spectacles; which I dare not use, he could manage to get through with the greater part of the newspaper "El comercio". With the Doctor, he had

some dispute about his remuneration and, after beating down his exorbitant demands, he had still to pay a considerable sum, a thousand dollars at least. His charge to me was two dollars a visit. For a few months after our return from Europe, I tried my sight by endeavouring to read every fortnight a line or two of the very small print in the book which purposely I had brought with me from Berlin; however by and by I gave over doing so, for without making the trials I was too intimately convinced that my sight was gradually, though very slowly, deteriorating. I did not forget what von Graefe told me on parting, that it would not be unlikely that in the course of two years he should again have to come to my assistance.

I will now proceed to give an account of the social intercourse which my wife and myself kept up with the Lima world of "rank and fashion". The circle of our acquaintances was very extensive, but on intimate terms [...] with no one, except of course with the families of our daughters and [...] [336] partner of Huth's house. Formerly we were also on a very friendly footing with Charles Pflucker and his wife, but this intimacy was broken off when Mr. Pflucker frequently absented himself attending to his affairs in his mining establishments in the Interior, and when, at a later period, 1857, Mrs. Pflucker, Doña Gertrudes, left for Europe in company with her three younger sons who were to receive their education in Breslau in Silesia, whilst she herself remained in Paris with her rich sister, the widow of Luzarraga. It is the custom of the Lima ladies to pay each other ceremonial visits of about half an hour's duration, sometimes in the forenoon, but generally in the evening between six and nine. According to the greater or less degree of intimacy, such calls are made reciprocally from one to four or five times a year, and such a call is seldom repeated twice, if meanwhile, she who has been called upon, has not returned the compliment. To get through in one evening with five or six visits is considered a great feat, and thus one can easily imagine, that a lady rejoices many a time if she does not find her dear friend at home, and has done her duty merely by leaving a card. As already said above, upon those ladies with whom my wife was acquainted, or at least upon the greater part of them, I, on my part called, in the forenoon of Sundays and holidays, and their husbands, brothers or sons paid again the same attention to my wife. This custom I did not dislike, for it assisted in whiling away those forenoons, which otherwise might have hung tediously upon my hands. Dinner parties were by no means frequently given in Lima. My wife and myself followed in this respect the general custom, but when we gave a little party, for we never sat down more than fourteen, we had invariably the satisfaction that it went off well and that our guests were pleased, but, for this very reason that we seldom [...] friends with us, the necessary arrangements always caused my wife [...] [337] our

cook, a Chinese, with whom we were well satisfied in our usual way of living, always misbehaved, when more money was given him for marketing, this with him, was an invariable rule; for instance, on one occasion when on a Saturday we gave a small party, he stupified himself to such a degree with opium, that we did not again see his face till the ensuing Wednesday. I recollect that on New Year's day 1857, we had invited a few persons to dine with us; some months later we paid the same attention to Garmendia, a Cusqueño, his wife Antonia Nadal, and her brother Adeodato, whose acquaintance we had made in Paris; then again towards the end of the year, we had with us at dinner a captain in the Austrian Service, called Freisach, recommended to the firm by John Henry Schröder & Co. of London. This gentleman travelled all over the globe for pleasure, and availed himself of every opportunity which presented itself to make observations regarding the magnetic needle; jointly with him sat down to dinner Rodewald and Mr. Charles Prudhomme, a very respectable Frenchman from Lyons, who consigned himself to H. W. & S. The most agreeable party was that given by us in April 1858 to Mr. Rodewald before his leaving this country for good, there were besides him Garland and Enriqueta, Schutte, Rosita, Conradina and Amalia, Dr. Maclean, Brauns, afterwards manager of Huth's, Henry, the son-in-law of Went, (poor Went! he died in England at Twickenham near London, about one year after his return from this country, after having separated from Gibbs, and when he expected to be able to enjoy his handsome fortune of nearly half a million of dollars) Dr. Gallagher and Calisto Pfeiffer. After dinner, Calisto and Amalia sang, and Conradina played the Piano, so that the time slipped away agreeably. Mr. and Mrs. Garland also [] retired life; this was attributable to various causes; the long and re [. . .] [338] numerous offspring, six boys; Enrique, born 17th November 1849; Guillermo, 28th February 1851; Alejandro, 7th October 1852; Geraldo, 9th December 1853; Ricardo, 30th July 1855; and Juan Diez, 22nd June 1857. Ricardo was the only one of a sickly constitution, which he probably owed to a wicked wet nurse who infested him with her corrupted blood. The third motive for the quiet life of the Garlands was the unfavourable result of Garland's speculation in extracting oil from the seeds of two descriptions of bushes which grow wild in the vicinity of Payta, the Piñones and the Heguerillas. The manufacturing of oil not answering, he turned his attention to the making of soap for which purpose he engaged a German, Thomann, an adept in this manufacture, and who, jointly with Limpricht, attended to the business when Garland was absent in Lima. Garland at last, Heaven be praised, rid himself of a North-American engineer, Alfred Duval, who without having done him hardly any good cost him an enormous deal of money. It was he who first made Garland observe that an extraordinary quantity of piñones were growing wild on the plains of Payta

and Piura, and that an excellent oil could be extracted from them, but strange to say, notwithstanding their great abundance, the natives were too lazy to gather the seeds and to bring them in for sale. It was then that the Higuierilla seeds were thought of, of which it was expected a large quantity might easily be collected; of them, in other parts of the Globe, Castor oil is made, here, the oil to be extracted, Garland and the Engineer Duval were in hopes to be able to dispose of to the Steamers on the coast, for lubricating their machinery.

After this digression I return to the point from which I started, viz.: the way of living of the family Garland. They had to practise economy, not by choice, but by necessity. Garland on separating from Gibbs in the beginning of [] took with him a capital of \$100,000 perhaps somewhat more [. . .] [339] have been considerable, but afterwards when he stood by himself he did not make money by the speculations into which he entered and notwithstanding all this, Enriqueta, the best hearted creature in the world, in order to get Corina out of a scrape into which she had thoughtlessly run herself whilst on board, consented to celebrate her birthday, the 18th June, 1856, by a dinner party. Corina, during the passage, had frequently spoken of her birthday and half in joke, half in earnest, invited various gentlemen with whom she had become acquainted, to come and dine with her on that day, but when in Lima, her father and mother did not at all approve of this invitation, my wife and myself whose house in the Calle del Correo was under repair, resided with the Garlands and thus Corina at a loss what to do, applied to her aunt who would not say no. I refer particularly to this party because several of those who then sat down together have died, and the rest have dispersed in such a manner, that there is not the slightest probability, nay, possibility, of their ever meeting again. This is more or less what I said in 1858, how much more applicable are these words to the present day, about seventeen years later. The following, were those who formed the party: Mr. and Mrs. Schutte and their two daughters; (now in 1875 the one a widow, the other married for the second time, resident in Paris and not likely to return to Perú) a certain Morales, a Spaniard from Havana, and nephew of Doctor Galdeano; with him we had become acquainted on board on our passage from Panamá to Callao; he left Lima soon after and I have not heard anything further about him. Alejandro Villota, co-owner of the newspaper "El Comercio"; he was suffering from a cancer in the face and had visited Europe to get cured of this dreadful disease. He was our fellow passenger [] Southampton, and a very pleasant man; we became acquainted [. . .] [340] was incurable and some years later he died, after most excruciating sufferings, Alejandro Nadal from Cuzco and Vega from Valparaiso, nice young men who, which is not to be wondered at, paid much attention to our grand-daughters Nadal to Corina, Vega to Amalia. Neither did they neglect my wife or myself, Nadal sometimes read to me, Vega

took good care of us at dinner. The latter, married to a Miss Echagarray of Cuzco, is now, 1875, established in Paris as a merchant. Nadal, betrothed to Maria Araoz, died in Cuzco, in the flower of his youth; and finally, Desideré Vlemenx a Belgian Engineer whom Mariano E. Rivero, Peruvian Consul in Brussels, had contracted as Civil Engineer for the Peruvian Government. Nadal introduced him to me and we soon formed something like intimacy; I taught him Spanish, he read *Gil Blas* to me in this language, I aided him in understanding it, and an hour or so passed away in this manner. Here in Lima, I continued giving him lessons, and for many months whilst he was living at Maury's and afterwards in the Hotel de l'univers, I spent after dinner, from one to two hours in his apartments; I translated for him from French into Spanish, the projects and plans which he had to draw out by order of the Government, first of a military school, next of a fortress which Castilla wanted to have erected in Callao. This was extremely dry work; it was however a famous practice in Spanish, whiled away the time, and thus I did not grudge rendering Vlemenx this service. When we had finished these translations he used to read to me some of the horrible dramas of Alexander Dumas, translated into Spanish, then a very interesting biography called "*Felipe Segundo y Antonio Perez, su secretario*", which gives a shocking account of the infernal duplicity and falsehood of the king; finally we had recourse to some tragedies of Voltaire [] French, which, so much thought of by thousands of literary men, were to [. . .] [341] with "*La haute volée*" of Lima, no evening was he at home; with Lisboa, the Brazilian Minister, especially, he became very intimate; but the more he enlarged his circle, the more I retired from him, at first our meetings were reduced to three times a week and finally, to my great satisfaction they were broken off completely. Immediately after the taking of Arequipa on the 6th and 7th March 1858 Vlemenx was ordered thither to make sketches, drawings and plans of the environs of that town, but had a violent quarrel with Castilla, who, in his habitual rough and brutal manner, told him that all he had done was not worth anything, upon which Vlemenx threw up his commission, and, thanks to his connection with the minister Lisboa, obtained, through his influence an excellent situation in the Brazils, as chief in the Engineering department. He attended there to the construction of Railways, and after a residence of several years in that Empire, returned to his native country, with a fortune sufficient for his moderate wants, and, I believe, lives at the present day, somewhere in the Country in Belgium. In this manner, those who on the 18th June 1856 sat round Garland's hospitable board, have been dealt with in the course of the 19 years since elapsed, and I may well say that they will not meet again in this World. I recollect that after dinner, Francisca Pflücker, the two misses Mascaró, Irene and Pepa Bazo, came in and dancing was kept up with great spirit till midnight. A few months later, Garland

had to dinner with him, Captain, now, Mr. Seymour, his wife, and his cousin Beddy. Seymour was the Captain of the "Vicar of Bray" with whom I went home in 1843, and who was then beyond measure kind and attentive towards me. Since then he married the daughter of a rich ship-owner, established himself in London [...] [342] and in 1851, Superintendent of the Southampton dockyard, and, with Rucker, for many years Gibb's custom-house and shipping clerk. For some time they did a very extensive business, and Seymour, a man worth several thousands, gave himself the airs of a gentleman, but the captain of a merchant vessel always peeped through. Some years later, after Peacock had retired from the firm, Seymour failed for a large amount. He went over to the Continent with his lady, and with his present residence and proceedings I am ignorant.

The family of the Schuttes on the other hand, led a gayer life than either Mr. and Mrs. Garland or my wife and myself, with them the two daughters were the great attraction. They were two young girls just growing into womanhood recently arrived from Europe, well educated and not bad looking. Conradina, for brevity's sake called, Corina, was less handsome than her younger sister Amalia, but without contradiction more clever and more agreeable, and of one hundred persons, who might be acquainted with the two sisters ninety nine would give the preference to the elder. From her infancy she had been brought up in my house, and all her expenses incurred on her account down to the very moment that we set foot in Callao on the 10th June 1856 had been paid by me, thus we had certainly a right to expect that all our sacrifices would in some measure be compensated by her continuing to stay with us, now when she could be an agreeable companion to my wife, but the reverse took place. Mr. Schutte did not decidedly oppose his daughter's remaining with us, but he made so many conditions; amongst others, he insisted upon his daughter visiting only such families as he approved of, that my wife could not put up with them, and agreed to the separation from her grand-daughter, which at the time she deeply felt. Juan Bazo since the beginning of 1858 treasurer of the Lima Municipality, his wife Irene, and his sister Jos [...] [343] Garlands, the Bazos followed them like their shadows. Other visitors used to drop in occasionally at the Schuttes, and first on Fridays, afterwards on Thursdays, they established an "at home" or "tertulia" which was much frequented. Corina was a splendid performer on the Piano; Amalia, nature had endowed with a fine voice. In Hamburg she had taken lessons in singing, and in Lima, under the tuition of Pasta, she made great and quick progress in this art. Sometimes she sang by herself, on other occasions, duos, or even trios, with Calisto Pfeiffer and with Mr. Jerningham, British Chargé d'affaires who had taken the place of Mr. Sullivan, of whose atrocious murder I shall give an account further on.

Mr. William Stafford Jerningham was a younger brother of Earl Stafford; he was extremely fond of music, but after having sung, was, when at Schutte's, in the habit of withdrawing into a remote corner of the room and seldom took part in the general conversation; he had accustomed himself to a silly laugh, which perhaps was only nervous, but which certainly gave the idea of a limited intellect. Other young men, some girls, acquaintances of the two Misses Schutte were always present, they danced; for the elder people a rocambor table was laid out, at Eleven, a cup of Chocolate was handed round and about midnight the party broke up, all well pleased, I believe. My wife and the Garlands went there occasionally, I, extremely seldom, the glare of the lights was injurious to my eyes; my nearsightedness prevented me from distinguishing those who were present; my dancing years had passed by; music, I liked well without being particularly fond of it; going to bed late, I disliked and thus, one with another I preferred staying at home, to listen to Mr. Coleman reading to me, "Gibbon's decline and fall". I may say here that the game of rocambor, resembling the Germa [...] had by this time completely superseded the old game of whist. [...] [344] have prevented my playing.

Few balls were given in Lima in the course of the two years from 1856 to 1858, which I am now reviewing. I recollect one at General Castilla's and another at Mrs. Moss's. My wife went to both, I stayed at home, but could not avoid showing myself at least for an hour or so at a third, given in Huth's house by Mr. Brauns the successor of Rodewald on Whitsunday 1858 in honor of the latter and a short time before his departure for Europe. Diplomatic dinner parties were regularly given on the 28th July, the anniversary of Peruvian Independence, and on the 9th December that of the battle of Ayacucho, either by Castilla, or in his absence by the Council of Ministers; to these I was invited in my official capacity and so I was to another given by Zevallos, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in his own house. Sometimes I sent in my excuse, but as this could not be done always, I had to squeeze myself occasionally into my uniform and suffer the tediousness of from four to five hours. Generally we had to wait a long time before dinner was ready, and this hour or so had to be killed by conversing with one or the other near to whom one got a seat. Then we walked into the dining room in solemn procession; at the dinner table my seat was regularly the third, fourth, or fifth, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Canevaro, Consul for Holland was sometimes my neighbour, on other occasions Allier, Consul for the Pope, at all events a pleasant man; once, Pedro Orbegoso, then Prefect of Lima, was my neighbour. I ate little; drank nothing and felt annoyed if anybody asked me to take wine with him, for neither could I see him or distinguish where the voice came from. Castilla had the custom of taking wine with two or three at a time, I merely put the glass to my lips

without tasting a drop. When we had risen from dinner coffee was handed round in the next room, and then I was invariably one of the first to take French leave. The Friday before the ball at Braun's [...] [345] four guests sat down. To Mrs. Gallagher's right, Mr. Jerningham, then I, next to me an officer from H.B.M.S. "Ganges"; I did my best to keep up a conversation with both of them. Mr. Jerningham who had previously been Secretary to the Embassy in Rio, had arrived by the Steamer of 10th April, like all his family he professed the Catholic faith. The Jerninghams according to "Burke's" "British Peerage" and in conformity with what he himself told me at this party, had originally come over from Denmark, at the time when Canute the Dane reigned over the three kingdoms; the name itself is a proof of this Danish descent, "jern" means in Danish, iron.

I have said above that my only intimate acquaintance in Lima was Mr. H. Rodewald. He was born in Bremen, where his father many years back, carried on business on a very extensive scale; he failed, and then his many sons all in the Mercantile line, were forced to fight their way through the world as well as they could, four of them went to the United States and the one Hermann, to whom I particularly refer, entered the house of F. Huth & Co. of London, as a clerk; in the same capacity he was sent to their Lima establishment, where in the course of a few years, being soon found out to be a clever and industrious man, he was made partner of the house; as such, in the beginning second to old Christian Hellmann, afterwards alone, he managed the Concern. When Flemich, one of the Valparaiso partners whom we had seen in Hamburg in 1855, went to Europe, Rodewald went to Valparaiso to take charge of the business there, and after Flemich's return, he in April 1857, hastened to his old post in Lima, where he remained till May 1858 when he separated from the house and retired to his native place, probably never to return. His age was, I should say [...] 45, though he would not confess to more than forty, he was not [...] knew more than by [...] [346] greater part of foreigners resident in Lima, he was very lively, and I should say rather too talkative, and even argumentative; in his politics a staunch Tory, he and I agreed very well. I was fond of his company, and I suppose he did not dislike mine, for otherwise he would not have asked me to dine with him so frequently as he was in the habit of doing, either by ourselves, when after dinner, he invariably read to me interesting paragraphs from English papers, or with a few friends to a plain dinner, or also to sumptuous parties, such as he gave shortly before his leaving, to Mr. Jerningham, and two or three days later to a German Prince, called, if I am not mistaken, George, brother to the reigning Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, by all accounts a great scamp, whom the King of Prussia in whose army he served, had sent into a kind of banishment, ordering him to travel all over the globe. He arrived

in Lima under the title of Baron Grabow, came accompanied by an aide-de-camp, Baron of Bardenfels, and was recommended to Gildemeister Consbruch & Co. When he dined at Rodewalds, Lisboa the Brazilian minister; Lembcke Swedish; Gildemeister, Bremen, I, Danish Consul, and a few others were invited. The Prince was a man of about 28, very fair, his companion some years older, both quite off hand and without any pretensions.

Now, a few words regarding my son Juan Diez. Probably I have previously mentioned that when a boy about 8 or 9 years of age, his mother sent him to Germany for education. She then being a widow had not the means of incurring the expenses required for that purpose, and it was Mr. Daniel Schutte who for a few years paid for Juan's education. As soon as Mariquita became my wife in 1831, Juan was removed from D. Schutte's family in Bremen, to the care of my friend Henry Sieveking of Altona. Here he was placed [] a boarding school, and learned what boys were at that time in the ha [...] above all he obtained a complete and thorough [...] [347] language, which at the present day, March 1875, he speaks with the same perfection as his native tongue. For a short time after he had left school, he was placed by Sieveking as apprentice in the Counting house of J. H. and G. F. Baur of Altona, afterwards he went over to England, I do not recollect whether he was with A. Gibbs & Sons or not, but as soon as he arrived in Lima in the fall of 1840, I obtained for him a situation in the house of Gibbs Crawley & Co., afterwards Wm. Gibbs & Co., for several years he was cashier in the firm. In 1846, he, tired of Lima life, requested my pecuniary assistance to enable him to make a speculation in China goods, and towards the end of that year, he made his first voyage to Canton in the "Lambayeque" of which I have spoken detailedly, in my diary of that time; for several years Juan was continually on the move to China, to New York, San Francisco and finally from Valparaiso to Australia; in these last voyages in the years 1854 and 1855 he speculated exclusively in flour which he shipped on the Chilian coast, on board of the "Maria", his and my joint property, and took it for sale to Sydney and Melbourne. During this period he succeeded in realizing a small fortune, sufficient for his moderate wants. At the time that my wife, the two misses Schutte and I, arrived from Europe in June 1856, he was in Chile, and apprehensive of the yellow fever which had been raging in Lima, did not join us till about a month later. On the 12th April 1857 he once more left for Europe, there to place himself under medical treatment for Rheumatic pains, and especially the earache, from which he had been suffering from his childhood. During his residence in Lima, he employed himself as well as he could without having any fixed occupation; he laid out his money at interest and succeeded in selling the "Maria", in doing which he acted very prudently [] soon after, freights declined considerably. In October 1857, the purch [...]

[348] the “Maria’s” account in my books, dividing a profit of about \$10,000 between Juan and myself. In Europe, he went to a hydropathic establishment in Lambach near Coblenz where he spent the summer of 1857, the winter from 1857 to 1858 in Paris, and at the time I wrote the preceding in my original diary, July 1858, I expected his next letter would be dated Gräffenberg in Silesia the original hydropathic establishment founded by the first water doctor, the late Mr. Preisnitz.

The word “rancho” is applied in Perú to the huts of the indians, whilst in the dictionary of the Spanish Academy a different meaning is given to it; however, as custom becomes in course of time a second law, it was very natural that the houses which the Chorrillano indians occupied in their village went also by the name of ranchos.

I recollect that as late as 1827 when I, clerk at Gibb’s rode out thither in company with some of my colleagues, we could only obtain a chupe cooked by an indian or chola woman. Chorrillos was at that time exclusively occupied by indians and Cholos who gained their livelihood by fishing. Ere long the wealthier classes in Lima found out that the delightful sea-bathing which the Chorrillos bay afforded, contributed in a great measure to strengthen the human frame, debilitated by the great heat which prevails in Lima during the summer months; then they commenced purchasing the indian dwellings and the open places in Chorrillos, modest houses were built, as yet not the magnificent palaces which at present, 1875, abound there. One of such houses was that owned by me, bought from the barber Don Camilo and afterwards a good deal improved and repaired. It stood upon the high cliff which faces the sea over which as far as the opposite shore, even to Callao and the island of San Lorenzo, the view extended; it had however one great draw [...] [349] one, at that extremity of Chorrillos opposite to the entrance from Lima. For this reason Mrs. Garland who about the middle of 1858 was desirous to spend there a few months, both on account of her own and her children’s health, did not occupy my rancho but preferred the offer made to her by her uncle General Mariano Sierra, my wife’s brother, who placed at her disposal, his rancho sufficiently capacious and situated in the very centre of Chorrillos, of course without a view to the sea. On the 29th May, the entire family, Garland, his wife, the six boys, Mr. Coleman, their teacher, four or five servant girls, and the man servant emigrated thither. On the 4th June, the previous day having been the holiday of Corpus Cristi, at an early hour in the morning, Mrs. Sotomayor sent word to my house that housebreakers had entered the store occupied by a certain Mayorga, exactly beneath one of the apartments of the Garlands and that they had found their way into it through the floor of Garland’s room. The house which the Sotomayors occupied, they had rented on a long lease from

its owner Juan Aliaga y Calatayud; they lived on the ground floor. Of the upper story they had let the apartments towards the street, to Garland, those in the interior to a certain Abadia, a Spaniard, and to Vicente Camacho a native of Venezuela, both married to daughters of Col. Lastre. The Stores towards the street had another owner who let them out to different persons. As soon as my wife and I received the message, we hastened to the house. The exterior of Garland's apartments showed no sign of any damage having been done to them, but hardly had we opened the door when we saw the big hole made in the floor of one of the rooms, and in the ceiling of Mayorga's store, through which [...] thieves had let themselves down. Into Garland's room they had [...] [350] and thence through one of the windows high up in the wall, the wooden railing of which they had wrenched off. On our proceeding a few steps further we perceived a smell of smoke, and in Enriqueta's parlour we found one of her handsome French clothes presses lying on the ground, the mirror broken and a hole burnt into the thin wood which formed the back part; the fire had spread to the contents and a thick smoke burst forth. All the inmates of the house assembled, the press was carried into the corridor, when the flames increased and the smoke was such that I could hardly approach, in a few minutes the fire was extinguished, sufficient water being poured upon it. The damage done was great, what was not consumed by fire had been injured by water, a handsome silk dress and a lace pocket-handkerchief which Juan had just made his sister a present of, dresses which we had brought her from Paris, a particularly handsome white merino cloak presented by my wife to Juancito then a babe, and many other articles, if not destroyed, were rendered completely useless. But, strange to say, with the exception of this one piece of furniture, the thieves had not tried their strength upon any other, the marks of their fingers were visible on the dust upon Garland's library and writing desk, but the locks were untouched and even his valuable cloth cloak spread on the piano was not carried off. I communicated this bad news to Garland and the following day he and Enriqueta came to town; they saw the havoc which had been done and prevented as far as lay in their power the recurrence of a similar robbery by ordering iron railings to all their windows. Even in another room in the corner of the house above the Store occupied by a certain Martinez, the thieves had commenced making a hole in the floor but probably want of time had not permitted them to finish their work. A few days after Enri [...] her husband returned [...] [351]

On the 10th June 1858 the Steamers arrived from North and South bringing the usual correspondence; I was in the habit of having all the letters read to me, of consulting with Schutte on the remittances to be made, and of dictating to Embden, one of the clerks, the English letters to be written, as well as any

German letter which required a little more than usual care. On the 13th the north Steamer left and I having now no further urgent occupation, my wife, who was of opinion that sea bathing would do her good, and myself, together with our servant girl Virginia drove in a balancin to Chorrillos. We left our house under the charge of our Irish coachman John, our negro servant Placido, and Embden, who did us the favor to sleep in the house during our absence; of the chinese cook Achipe, I take no notice, for I doubt that he would have contributed to the defence of our property should his assistance have been required. General Sierra's rancho differed but little, if at all, from those of his neighbours. It was large enough for our numerous family; its furniture was plain and such as befits the country, if the word country can be applied to such a dirty and dusty place as Chorrillos was in 1858. I verily thought that its filthiness increased from day to day; previously the sweepings and the offal used to be carried outside on the road to Villa where actually formed hills; now I found them also in the other direction, behind Stubb's house, next to ours, as well as on the face of the cliffs or high shore upon which the village is built. Both in size and population Chorrillos was fast increasing; on the high road which leads to Lima, especially, new houses were springing up; one of great dimensions not on that road, but nearer the opposite extremity, with its front to the sea, built by Antonio Cucalon [] just been concluded, its cost was said to have been \$100,000 [. . .] [352] nished and fitted up. For the first two or three days the sun continued to shine, from an unclouded sky, and the temperature, very unusual for the advanced season of the year, was so warm as not to allow my taking any violent exercise. These days past, the winter set in in good earnest, early in the morning a drizzling rain fell and in the day time the sky was overcast. Thus nothing prevented my taking my usual long walks in the forenoon and exploring the environs in all directions. Once I went as far as the lakes which extend on the other side of the estate of Villa towards the sea. This large sugar estate with all its appurtenances had a short time previously been sold by young I. Antonio Lavallo to J. M. Goyeneche of Arequipa for \$221,000 cash down. Another forenoon I walked to Surco, a village which, somewhat inland, is the very reverse of Chorrillos, rich in trees and vegetation, whilst its houses were gradually falling into ruins; another day through the sugar fields of Villa to the estate of San Tadeo which formed part of Goyeneche's purchase, thence to Surco and back by the high road from Lima; twice all along the ridge of hills at the foot of which Chorrillos lies, to its very extremity, which last feat rather put my climbing powers to the test. Accompanied by the children I visited, more than once, a small beach on the other side of the said ridge where some huge rocks, several feet above the level of the water, lie scattered about; the waves of the Pacific come rolling on in a long swell, their white crests thunder against them, foam over, and a brilliant cascade throwing their spray

far and wide; many a time have I sat there looking at this beautiful spectacle. This spot is called "El Salto del Fraile". Close by is a spring of fresh water which was considered to be more wholesome than that found a short distance off, at a spot called "agua-dulce", and which was at the time used in Chorrillos. Recently a great improvement had been made at the Expense of the Govern [...] [353] the nature of the ground would permit. The huts made of straw-mats in which the bathers undressed were exactly the same, and as uncomfortable as they had been for the last twenty years. P. G. Candamo, the original owner and constructor of the railway from Lima to Callao, had for several years been negotiating with the government about another railway which he intended to lay from Lima to Chorrillos; as usual he had had to overcome many difficulties. At last every obstacle was removed and his engineers had commenced the work, which, it was hoped, would be concluded by the end of 1858. It would be a great omission to speak of Chorrillos and not to mention the "huacas" in its neighbourhood. Huaca is an Indian word and is applied by the present Peruvians to all kinds of ruins which date from the time of the Indians under the reign of the Incas. Of these huacas, many are found in the environs of Lima, generally in the shape of mounds of earth which may perhaps have been fortifications. To the Northward of Chorrillos on the other side of the new burial ground, extensive ruins stretch along the basis of the ridge of hills mentioned more than once; on the other side they are confined by the high road to Villa. Many of the massive walls, constructed of "Adobones" or huge bricks baked in the sun have crumbled into dust, yet, sufficient have remained standing, as to enable the curious to trace their position. Mr. Coleman and I, who visited this huaca, accompanied by Enriquito distinguished clearly where the walls had formed large open squares; on other places where they were closer to each other, houses had probably stood, and what we much wondered at was that here and there these walls, which for three or four centuries at least had been exposed to wind and weather, to the rays of the sun and the rain, had preserved a [...]th, or rather, glazed surface. Human bones, principally well pre [...] [354] tered over the ground. Across the road another huaca, upon a hill, or perhaps itself forming the hill, is situated; also here bones and skulls were bleaching in the sun, but I did not visit it. On the southern extremity of Chorrillos, behind Mr. Stubb's house where the ground gradually ascends towards the hills, a Portuguese lately, when laying the foundation of his house, discovered bones and skeletons. Since then people had been digging there, and one forenoon our whole party repaired thither for the same purpose. The remains both of grown up people and children were found, skulls with the hair still adhering to them. Babies seem to have been interred in a particular manner, of them we discovered one skeleton with part of the skin still upon it, wrapped up in a piece of common cotton texture; one hand held a few short sticks, and all

around the body were placed like a garland choclos or the ears of indian corn completely dried up, alternately one dark and one light colored. Upon the first wrapper a few sticks were placed crossways, another wrapper of the same texture round it and this again, held together by cords. The earthen vessels were made of very ordinary clay rough to the touch, and their shape common, nothing like those of fanciful shapes, and made of a finer clay which are mainly dug out in the neighbourhood of Trujillo. The above mentioned Portuguese made little Enrique a present of a tassle of small colored feathers tied together by strings, which no doubt served as an ornament; he found it when building his house, and it is now in my possession as well as several pieces of cotton cloth, which have not lost their consistency nor their colors.

When at home Garland sometimes read to me either biographies from Lardner's Cyclopædia, or a novel, "Jane Eyre" written by a lady which contains many striking passages, its style is often vigorous, but towards the end the interest [...], it is spun out, and I confess I was glad when we had done with [...] [355] of the latter Bullen had just finished reading to me "Quentin Durward"; the graphic description of Louis XI and the insight given into his character, his superstition, falsehood, duplicity, cold and cruel disposition, are admirable. In the course of the day, I whiled away some time playing in the corridor with the children's balls; before going to bed Coleman used to read to me an hour or so, but after all, many hours hung heavily upon my hands. The weather, during our stay in Chorrillos, was, as already said, a few days excepted, cool, not to say cold, and thus I for my part took hardly more than two or three baths; my wife, daughters and grand children, on the other hand did not discontinue them for a single day, deriving therefrom both pleasure and benefit. On the 25th June, the day of the arrival of the Str., I drove to town in the public omnibus which left at 7 a.m.; the windows of the carriage were open, and I, thinly dressed, felt quite chilly on my arrival in Lima; nevertheless, I breakfasted and dined at Schutte's, had the letters read to me, dictated as usual and went to bed early. Saturday whilst dictating to Bullen I could not keep myself warm, ate nothing and lay down at five o'clock. Sunday I remained in bed, had no appetite, fever came on and my head pained me much. Bullen was with me for a short time in the forenoon, but I soon tired dictating to him; Rosita and Schutte were with me; they made me perspire, take a foot bath, and on Monday morning I felt so much better that I got up; I even thought of driving to Chorrillos, but when going, accompanied by Bullen, to the coach establishment near Jesus Maria with the object to take a balancin, I felt so weak that I could not reach my house without resting for several minutes at a Restaurant; my appetite was so completely gone, that I even declined taking a little jelly. I again lay down [...]; my headache increased. Tuesday I thought myself well enough [...] balancin

to Chorillos but hardly had I arrived when [...] [356] mediately sought my bed. Wednesday I was worse, my headache was dreadful, in every two or three seconds a pang shot sometimes through my forehead sometimes through the back part, and this with such violence that my whole body trembled; my wife applied the same remedies as Rosita had done, but all to no purpose and on Thursday in the middle of the day, my wife and Enriqueta in one, Garland and myself in another *balancin* returned to Lima leaving the children to Mr. Coleman and Enriqueta's careful servant girls. In Lima I immediately went to bed, Dr. Grau was sent for and though I expected that the fatigue of the road would make me sleep, I spent a horrible night, for the increasing head-ache did not allow me a moment's rest. On Friday I was really ill, the fever at its height, my tongue as dry as a stick. Grau came three times; he prescribed a liquid of which I had to take a wine glass every hour, and which at once produced the desired effect; he also ordered pills, injections, and a liquid containing much ether with which my head was continually bathed, and to my own and everybody's great surprise I was much better on Saturday and on Sunday so well, that the Doctor paid me on that day his last visit. This was on the 4th July; in the course of the following weeks I gradually recovered my strength, but so slowly that as late as the 24th of the same month my debility did not allow me to walk as far as the *alamedas* without getting tired, and to climb up the hills would have been an utter impossibility. Dr. Grau called my illness "*terciana*" or fever and ague in the head; my own impression was that it was nothing but a very violent cold, combined with a disorder in the stomach. Two days later, on the 6th July, Enriqueta and Garland appeared unexpectedly bringing with them little Guillermo who was ill of fever. We ceded to them the large corner room which went by the name of Juan's [...] [357] with the greatest care but I hardly think that he would have been saved had it not been for the application of a powerful *clyster*, of which his mother has the prescription and which clears the stomach. Already the very next day he felt better and the Doctor was astonished at the sudden change. From that day onwards his health improved, but for many weeks was so weak that he could not stand on his legs. Garland once a week used to ride to Chorillos to see how the remainder of the family was getting on.

The lines in my original diary, of which these are a transcript, say, "now my diary is brought up to the day (24th July 1858) but I have still to give a summary of European and Peruvian politics and of other occurrences which I believe to be of interest", here it follows:

In the preceding pages I have already referred to the assassination of the British *Chargé*, Mr. Stephen Henry Sullivan which took place on the 11th August 1857. After the death of the much lamented previous *Chargé* Mr. William

Pitt Adams, an account of which will be found, page 311 of this volume, Mr. John Barton, as he had done on previous similar occasions, took charge of the Legation until the arrival of Mr. Adams' successor. I may mention here "en passant" that Mrs. Adams not long after her return to England, married a Colonel in the army, Mr. Warre, and her sister, Miss Luken, Captain Wellesley, of the "Dædalus", in which vessel she and her sister had gone home. Mr. Sullivan, the new chargé arrived in Lima in the beginning of 1853. He was a middle sized man with a jolly John Bull face; his florid, not to say bloated complexion, and his apparently swollen body gave evident proofs of his partiality to good cheer and to the bottle. This is a venial frailty which may be excused, [...] his utter contempt of the common decencies of life. From [...] [358] ladies, and only found pleasure in the company of women of ill repute, with one of whom, a certain Mendez, he soon became intimately acquainted, publicly lived with her as his mistress, and was even seen walking with her arm in arm in the streets. The natural consequence of such a mode of living was, that English married gentlemen were very loth to invite him to their houses, and thus, during the time of his sojourn here, I but seldom met or spoke with him, nevertheless, the few times I had occasion to do so, I found him an agreeable man and quite a gentleman; I heard him speak a few words of French which he pronounced wonderfully well. He was a nephew of Lady Palmerston and perhaps to this circumstance he owed his post in Lima. In his Peruvian politics he was a friend of Echenique, after whose fall, he leaned towards Vivanco, but the measures taken by Zevallos the Minister of Finances, with regard to the Anglo Peruvian bonds, reconciled him necessarily to Castilla's administration. It was on the 11th August 1857 when sitting at dinner with the said Mendez and Mr. Cheesman, a merchant tailor, whom he employed as his private secretary (even the small size and situation of his house opposite the back door of the theatre were disreputable) at seven o'clock in the evening, when a man decently dressed of dark complexion desired to see Mr. Sullivan; being refused admittance he threatened the servant with a blunderbuss which he drew from under his cloak; the servant tried to escape in order to give the alarm but was stopped by two accomplices, whilst the other made his forcible entrance into the dining room, and upon Mr. Sullivan asking him what he wanted, he shot him through the left side. Mr. Sullivan staggered and Mr. Cheesman received him in his arms; the assassin and his accomplices escaped in the confusion. Three bullets were extracted from the wound, but notwithstanding the utmost efforts of surgical, and medi [...] [359] O'clock in the morning. On the 15th, his funeral took place, with great pomp, more or less in the same manner as that of Adams. Then Tirado, now Zevallos led the procession, Rodewald and I drove in my carriage to the house of the deceased, whence the Diplomatic and Consular corps, two

by two, all in their uniform, followed the funeral car to the railroad terminus. The paper N° 10 in the appendix gives an exact description of the assassination and funeral. For the discovery of the perpetrators of this horrible crime, the Government offered a reward of \$10,000 and a few days later another of \$50,000 however up to this day, March 27th 1875, the criminals have not been discovered. The motive for this murder is buried in profound mystery which probably will never be cleared up. Some were of opinion that plunder was the object, and that this was not carried into effect because the robbers, or whatsoever they may have been, found in the house a greater number of individuals than they had counted upon. Others attributed the deed to political hatred on the part of the friends of Vivanco. In confirmation of their opinion they said that for a great length of time Sullivan decidedly favored Vivanco, but that as soon as Castilla's government had recognized the entire Anglo-Peruvian debt, he changed his opinion, signed the treaty of 21st May 1857, which placed the Chincha Islands under the protection of the English flag, and also induced the English Admiral to embargo the Peruvian men-of-war, the "Loa" and "Tumbez" for the outrage committed by them upon an English Merchant Steamer, which interference on the part of the English, seriously injured Vivanco's cause, and that therefore his, Vivanco's, partisans revenged themselves upon Sullivan as the author of all the injury done to them. A third, and the most [...] opinion, to which I myself was inclined, was that the on [...] [360] Sullivan's assertion on his very deathbed, that he did not know of any enemy, yet to me, it did not seem unlikely, that in the course of his dissolute life he might have offended a husband, lover or brother, in the most vulnerable point, say in the honor of a wife, mistress or sister; moreover it is not to be forgotten that he lived separate from his wife an Italian, with whom he was on bad terms, and to whom he allowed an annual Stipend. This view of the matter is still corroborated by the murderer's expression "yá estoy vengado" (now I am avenged). After Sullivan's decease Mr. John Barton the consul, once more took charge of the Legation and once more was disappointed in his expectation of being appointed Chargé. As such, the Hon. William Stafford Jerningham arrived, and Mr. Barton went to England on leave of absence. In his stead, remained in Callao a Mr. Robertson, brother of Mrs. Gallagher and Mrs. Went, a rather uncouth creature. Of Mr. Jerningham, I have already spoken, the other members of the Diplomatic and Consular bodies, it will not be amiss to pass in review.

Mr. John Barton, British Consul General, was a man of more than sixty, good looking, and of a florid complexion. In the years 1823 and 1824 he was in Valparaiso, a handsome, good for nothing, agreeable young fellow, and well liked. To prevent his making an imprudent match, a friend of his sent him off to Callao, where his pleasant address soon gained him friends, and

he obtained the Port agency of the three important mercantile houses, of Gibbs, Huth, and Templemann & Bergmann; he lost that of Gibb's, but he and his successor's have kept the agency of the two latter houses till this very day, March 27th 1875. Soon after, he asked in marriage Maria Moss, daughter of David Moss, alias Moses, who had made his fortune in the flour trade. He obtained the father's consent, but on condition that he should settle upon his wife a considerable sum of money; not [...] it at his disposal he borrowed the same from his employers and [...] [361] been redeemed in the course of years by means of the agency earned. Barton had apparently a most happy character; the misfortunes and inconveniences of life seemed to make no impression upon him; to him life was nothing but a round of enjoyments. Of course occasionally he had to work, but you may be sure that he did not do one iota more than what was indispensably necessary – he always knew to select drudging partners and clerks. In his younger years he was fond of good living and good wine, though it could never be said of him that he merged into intemperance; in later years, his constitution, which at last felt the effects of his gay life, gave him warning that it was time to take care of himself. In society Barton was extremely agreeable, in company of men, his jokes were not always the choicest, but with ladies he knew how to keep within bounds. His fixed salary was £800 a year, his consular fees were considerable, besides which he had something certain as Post-Master for the correspondence by the English Steamers, and also upon the shipment of each bar of silver sent home by way of Panamá. A man like him was also a good hand at all games, chess excepted, and in such a country as Perú it would have been strange if Barton had escaped the vice of gambling to which he was much addicted. His wife, by whom he had no children, went home long before him partly on account of her health, partly because his infidelities became notorious. Now in March 1875 Mrs. Barton is dead, and Mr. Barton lives in England upon the moderate income of a pension.

Mr. John Randolph Clay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States was a man of about fifty, tall and raw boned. When he, his wife and sister-in-law, first arrived, at a time when my wife and myself [...] more with the gay world than we did in July 1858, and when he [...] much of his [...] [362] Countrymen said that he was an extraordinary Diplomatist and that his official notes were real master pieces. As far as I could judge, he by no means distinguished himself in conversation, on the contrary, he wanted fluency of language, and on his first coming out, he was very fond of talking of his Austrian and Russian acquaintances, he having occupied in former years Diplomatic situations in Vienna and St. Petersburg. His wife, née Crawford, Scotch by birth, undoubtedly wore the breeches. She was a young, pretty, and agreeable lady, and would have been still more so, had it not been for her great

affectation. When Richard Bullen read to me Walter Scott's novel of St. Ronan's Well the character of Lady Penelope Pennfeather put us in mind of Mrs. Clay, with the difference that the living one was younger, handsomer, less blue, and still more eager for amusements than the imaginary one. Mr. Clay, a few years after his arrival, found out that it was impossible for him to live upon the moderate pay of a North American Chargé; he asked for, and obtained, the rank of Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the corresponding pay, at the same time it was said that Mrs. Clay had inherited some property, and now, having removed to the house, until then occupied by Mr. Prevost, which they furnished and fitted up in style, they launched out: Dinner parties, Soirées, balls, pic-nics, excursions to the men of war in the Port, etc. followed each other in rapid succession; a quiet life appeared an impossibility to Mrs. Clay; he, the husband, said occasionally in the presence of his friends, "what can an old man do if he has a young pretty wife? he must accede to all her wishes". The death of their second son put a sudden stop to their round of diversions and then Mrs. Clay's grief was as immoderate as her pursuit of pleasure had been until then. Of her sister Nina Crawford, nothing particular is to be said. When Mr. and Mrs. Garland saw [...] Clays in London 1873 [?] they apparently lived in the greatest poverty; Mrs. [...] [363] Clay belonged to the political party of President Buchanan and when Buchanan retired to private life, Clay fell, not to rise again. He might have saved something whilst in Lima, but the extravagance of his wife did not allow him to be economical.

Mr. Huet, the French Chargé was a somewhat stiff, reserved and polite Frenchman; he and I visited each other perhaps twice a year and were on distant but friendly terms. More than once I went to him for advice which he willingly gave me. In his political bias, as regards Peruvian politics he agreed with the deceased Sullivan with whom he went hand in hand in the various measures which they took. In his comportment he resembled one of his predecessors Mr. Lemoine, whose name has frequently been mentioned in my diary, whilst he differed altogether from Monsieur le comte de Rattimenton, a volatile Frenchman whom you could meet every evening sitting upon the counter of one of the French shops, conversing freely with everybody around him.

Mr. Lisboa, the Brazilian Envoy was a short little man with a round belly, very polite and quite "comme il faut". He had studied in Edinburgh spoke English, French, Spanish, and, of course, Portuguese; about his diplomatic capacities I knew nothing. When he first arrived he was accompanied by his wife and two daughters, extremely agreeable ladies, whom he afterwards sent to Paris, for economy's sake as he said. Lisboa frequently gave small dinner parties which, I was told, were excellent, quite in style. I doubt whether he was at home one

single evening, wheresoever there was a *soirée* or *tertulia* surely there Lisboa was to be found, and though he was married and not young, his attentions to ladies were occasionally more marked than Mrs. Lisboa [...] have liked.

[...] [364] the Sandwich Islands, which honorific employment he obtained from Mr. Wylie an Englishman, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Honolulu. Mr. Eldredge had no pay, no fees, but was satisfied with the honor and with the invitations to the palace dinners which he received accordingly. Mr. Eldredge was an old man but kept up extremely well and was pleasant in society. How he made the two ends of the year meet was a riddle to me; he had a large family and his eldest daughter Caroline kept always on a level with the fashionable world. Many years back Eldredge was clerk or perhaps partner, of Huth's establishment in Lima; when he separated from this house, he did business on his own account but did no good for himself; he then had the auction mart, he was always fond of spending; his wife, a disreputable character ran away from him; by and by his business became reduced to the owning of one or two small vessels trading on the coast and thus, the older he grew, the more entangled became his affairs. Some thought that only card playing kept him above water. However, one with another, he had all the appearance of a respectable man. In March 1875, the family is entirely dispersed; he is dead, of his wife I know nothing, Caroline and one or two of her sisters have gone to the U. States. One of the sons committed a theft when Clerk in the Banco Hipotecario, and I hardly think that his brothers have turned out much better.

With the Chilian Minister Señor Irarazabal, and with the Ecuatorian Francisco de Paula Icaza, I was not acquainted, the former I saw occasionally but never spoke to, the latter had just arrived and been solemnly received by the Council of Ministers. He called upon me, but though he was told that I was at home did not come up stairs but left his card and I intended to return the compliment in the same kind.

After the death of old I. Carmen del Triunfo, Consul general of Nueva G [...] [365] Consul Antonio Sousa Ferreira, became the Senior of the Consular corps. He, a respectable man, has for many years resided and (1875) still resides in Lima. He is a married man, has a grown up family, and more than once in the absence of a Brazilian *Chargé*, has had under his charge the Legation of that Empire. In his somewhat old-fashioned uniform, crosses and orders on his breast and round his neck, he looks quite imposing, but in 1858 he was overshadowed by Lisboa and was forced to keep in the background. As to the rest, he is a good hearted man, of no particular bright intellect; now in 1875 he is at least 80 years old and still robust for his age. Next in seniority follow I. My commission as Consul is dated Copenhagen 10th November 1841, upon which General Vidal, then at the head of the Executive, put his Exequatur on the

10th November 1842. My Commission as Consul General is dated Copenhagen 22nd January 1845, and General Castilla, President of the Republic, signed the Exequatur on the 31st December of the same year. I believe I could give a pretty good and veracious account of myself, however, as it is by no means a pleasant task to lay open one's own faults, and a ridiculous one to make an ostentation of the good qualities which one may think to possess, I will rather pass myself over in silence.

José Canevaro the Sardinian Consul General was the third in seniority. On an occasion, when I myself was absent, he insisted upon being my senior, Mr. Rodewald stood up for my right, the Government Archives were referred to, when it was seen that the date of my exequatur preceded that of his. Mr. Canevaro has risen from the very dregs of the people, and though he mixed with what was called the best society in Lima, though he took great care [] to commit himself in any conversation by an improper expression [. . .] [366] gave himself when walking, to be convinced that he moved in a very different sphere from that to which he had been accustomed in his childhood. He was born in the neighbourhood of Genoa and was, in 1858, 52 or 54 years of age. According to an account which he himself gave me many years previously, he was, when quite young, cabin-boy on board of a slaver; when this was taken by an English man-of-war, he was wounded in the hand, a handspike being run through it, of which he showed me the cicatrice. What then became of him I did not learn, but Mr. Wulf, an old man, who was my fellow passenger in 1856 from Southampton to St. Thomas, in which latter place he was then cashier to the Bank, narrated to me that many years back when he kept a store in said island, a young sailor came up to him and asked whether he would sell him on trust a few articles to the amount of about \$50 – which he should like to take with him to Panamá. Mr. Wulf trusted the sailor with this small capital on condition that he would sell to him in exchange the straw hats which he might bring in return. The sailor agreed to it and kept his word. This sailor, Wulf told me, was José Canevaro. On his next trip he obtained credit for a greater amount, and this, Wulf assured me, was the foundation of his fortune. I do not remember the exact year but it must have been in 1832 or 1833 when Canevaro and his then partner, a Corsican, Gaspar Palmieri, came to Lima possessing a respectable sum of money. They soon quarrelled, separated, and became deadly enemies, until the decease of the latter, which took place in 1858. They married sisters, daughters of Felix Valega, an Italian, who, at that time, enjoyed here a very good reputation. Both Canevaro and Palmieri, were clever business men and made large fortunes. Of Canevaro's handwriting, I have never seen more than his signature; nevertheless, after the [] race of Baratta the previous Sardinian Minister, he obtained his place [. . .] [367] had

a large family, and it must be said, to his credit, that he gave his sons excellent education; he had them brought up in a first rate boarding school near Geneva. In 1858 he was in partnership with his two former clerks Pardo and Barron; on his sole account he entered largely in the purchase of the converted Anglo Peruvian bonds; he made also as agent for Rothschild of London an offer to the Government for the consignment of huano to France, which however was not accepted; he owned several houses, had his chancery, which no other consul had; stood on good terms with many of the Government people; was the most intimate friend and "compadre" of José Dávila Condemarin, once Minister, in 1858 Post master and a man of some influence; in short here in Lima Canevaro stood very high, and nevertheless his reputation for strict integrity was not immaculate. In March 1875, José Canevaro, a very rich man, usually resides with his wife in Florence, a few months of the year he regularly spends in Paris. He is not entirely withdrawn from Commerce, but all the business he does, is on a very large scale. From the Italian Government he has bought the title of Count. Many of his sons, José, Rafael, César, Francisco, Octavio, are in Lima, established as merchants, managers of banks, José is Deputy, in fact there is nothing at which they do not aim and which they believe out of the reach of their ambition. José is a count, like his father and all of them are well off in the world. The second son Napoleon is captain in the Italian Navy. The two sisters are well married to Italian Noblemen of distinction.

Luis Baratta, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was at one time Consul both for the King of Sardinia and for his Holiness the Pope. He [] of a respectable Genoese family; had had a very good education [. . .] [368] Italian but believed to be opulent. The first time I visited Baratta, he lived in the house now occupied by Bergmann and his apartments were very well furnished. He put up a shop in the Calle de Bodegones, where he did not prosper and I believe that it was owing to him that the privilege which Consuls, though improperly, enjoyed until then, of introducing articles for their own use, duty free, was taken from them for Baratta availed himself of this privilege to import duty free, articles destined for his shop. Then came the malpractices of his secretary, in which he was at all events so far implicated that he signed documents without having, as he said, read them. From this time onwards his pecuniary circumstances rapidly changed for the worse. At a later period, the year I do not recollect, at the request of Lacharière, Belgian Consul now dead, I set on foot a subscription for Baratta, to which all the members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps liberally contributed with the exception of Triunfo and Eldredge who excused themselves with their own limited means. Then Baratta became deranged in his mind; of this malady he recovered, but gradually slid down into the very abyss of poverty, so much so, that in my opinion, he

maintained himself and his numerous family by the alms which were sent him on receipt of the begging letters which he was in the habit of addressing to his former acquaintances and of which not a few, some written in latin, reached me. He became completely asthmatic and finally died when reduced to the greatest poverty.

When the pontifical Consularship General was taken from Baratta it was transferred to Achilles Allier, a French gentleman, clever and possessing much more general knowledge than the greater number of foreigners resident in Lima; however, Mr. John Hayne, formerly head of Gibb's house on the coast, and afterwards, until a few years of his death, one of the manag [...] A. Gibbs & Sons [...] [369] I have ever come in contact with, assured me that Allier, though he wrote with a wonderful ease and fluency, was by no means correct in his mercantile notions. Allier and Francisco Quiros were the first who entered into the business of Guano for England, and who made contracts with the Peruvian Government for this article. Upon the conduct which at the time Allier observed towards a Frenchman called Cochet, many aspersions were thrown, whether with justice or not, I cannot tell. It was affirmed that Cochet was in reality the first who understood the real value of guano, and who thought of sending it to Europe for sale, who addressed himself to Allier, and that Allier after having obtained from him every possible information on the subject, took up the business for himself and never allowed Cochet the smallest share in the large profits afterwards made. Many a time I saw in the "Comercio" long representations addressed by Cochet to the Government full of invectives against Allier. Of Cochet no notice ever was taken; in other countries, this would have proved that justice was not on his side, in Perú, merely that he had no influence. In another place in this diary I have given a short account of the course which the Guano business took. About May 1843 the bills which Quiroz Allier & Co. had drawn upon W. J. Meyers & Co. of Liverpool were returned under protest for non-acceptance, Quiroz Allier & Co. could not take them up, and then no doubt Allier must have been in the same predicament as F. Quiroz, in whose house I recollect everything was sealed up. It was then owing mainly to the influence of Mr. John Hayne, that their creditors did not push them, time was allowed them, and gradually, when guano became better known in England, when its consumption increased, [...] through the participation of Anthony Gibbs & Sons in the bus [...] [370] all their difficulties, and met their engagements, but had their share in the immense gains made by all who were interested in these transactions. After a number of years, they, as well as Meyers of Liverpool retired from the Guano business; why they did so, I am not prepared to say, but in the meanwhile, both Allier and Quiroz had made large fortunes. The former took for many years

an active share in the public Charitable institution called "La Beneficencia" of Lima, also in the college of the French nuns; he was the most intimate friend of Luna Pizarro; archbishop of Lima, since dead, also of Pasquel, who at a later period occupied the Archiepiscopal chair; in short, Allier had great influence amongst the Lima clergy and was, upon the whole, much respected. Pasquel in his will named him one of those whom his sister, who inherited his property, was to consult in difficult cases, and, about 1858, two rich men, Gaspar Palmieri and Mariano Miguel Ugarte, who died at no great interval from each other, named him respectively their executor. March 1875 he resides in Paris with his step-daughter Doña Barbarita to whom he is extremely partial. I suppose he is nearly, 80 years of age.

Peter Conroy was the Portuguese Consul. Since 1827 when I first came to Lima I knew his elder brother Thomas, at that time clerk of Christopher Briggs. No doubt it was he, who induced his younger brother to try his fortune in Lima. I recollect perfectly well either in 1829 or 1832 when Thomas introduced his brother Peter to a number of Englishmen, with whom I then was, in the garden of Thomas Greene, at that time the common resort for many of us on a Sunday afternoon, he, Peter, was a tall raw Irishman. He obtained a situation as clerk with James Watson Leadly, who was satisfied with him, certainly not on account of his intelligence, but for his great steadiness and trustworthiness. When [...] went home, Conroy entered the Counting house of Naylor's [...] [371] by and bye he became partner and his name appeared in the firm. He soon married; she whom he took for his partner in life was Rosa Robinet, an amiable lady, by whom he had no family. Peter Conroy was an excellent, good hearted, somewhat pompous man, but, in my opinion, of no great capacity. His unbounded vanity and great extravagance, beneficial to all around him and prejudicial to himself alone, soon became manifest. The toilette of Mrs. Conroy was the most elegant and most expensive; his dinner parties were frequent and first rate, his horses the best in the place, his coachman, cook, and the servants received higher wages than were generally current. The day of Santa Rosa, Mrs. Conroy's saint's day, was celebrated every year, sometimes by a large dinner party, invariably by a splendid ball. To Chorrillos he carried the same system of extravagance and I know from an eye witness who was in 1856 at the feast of San Miguel in Lurin, for which the Indians had named Mr. Conroy one of their Mayordomos or Patrons, that the abundance of exquisite wines, and viands, which he had ordered thither was beyond conception. But, not satisfied with all this, Conroy must necessarily call Ramon Castilla and Domingo Elias his friends; no doubt he was more intimate with them, than many other foreigners and with José Gregorio Paz Soldan, he was for some time on the very best terms. Even when you heard Conroy speak of his business, you would have thought it was very

flourishing, though everybody knew that Naylor Conroy & Co. had for many years past done but little. Jointly with his brother Tom he entered into extensive mining and other transactions in the Cerro de Pasco, by which, according to all accounts, they lost considerably. In 1856 he entered into the grand speculation of the “camal”, that is to say, he [] from the Convention, the concession to erect a slaughter-house [...] [372] Lima, must be killed, the owners paying so much per head. To get this passed in the convention, it was asserted and believed that Conroy had laid out a large sum, some said \$80,000 in bribes to the members, then the building itself was a continual drain upon his purse; close by he bought an extensive piece of ground, and spent considerably upon the house and garden. All these expenses drew, of course, the attention of everybody in Lima upon him and I shall not forget the prophecy of old Christian Hellmann who told me on the 13th April 1857, when walking up and down with me in the yard of my house “You may rely upon it, Conroys affairs will one day come to a lamentable end”. To the many foolish things done by Conroy, he towards the end of 1857 added one more, and this was his signing in his own name for Don Domingo Elias, pagarées to the extent of from 30 to \$40,000. Domingo Elias, well known in Perú as a man, who, notwithstanding his large income, was always in debt and short of cash, had for many years back, been in the habit, in order to raise the wind, to have pagarées signed at six months credit to his order, by three of his intimate friends, José Maria Sotomayor, Ramon Aspillaga, and a certain Concha, formerly his clerk. These pagarées amounting jointly to a very large sum, always said that the signers had bought Aguardiente from Elias; accordingly, they stood to his order and were immediately discounted by him. At the time of their falling due, he had of course to provide the funds; whether he always did so I cannot tell, but I know, that in former years, I myself discounted many of them, and they were always duly paid by the parties who had signed them. Perhaps these three persons, nicknamed Elias’ “caballos de batalla” got tired of rendering him these services, at all events, as already said, Peter Conroy signed such pagarées as if he had purchased cotton from him at [] month’s credit; they fell into the hands of brokers, who hawked them al [...] [373] do with them. Finally they were discounted at 1 1/2% monthly. In January 1858, for two or three days, Conroy actually stopped payment; his friends came to his assistance, and his brother Thomas, José Gregorio Paz Soldan, José Unanue, Felipe Barreda, and Nicholas Rodrigo, advanced him perhaps as much as \$200,000, he giving them as security a mortgage on the camal which in August 1858 he endeavoured to dispose of to the Government. This pecuniary assistance extricated him for the moment from his difficulties and the business of the house apparently went on as before. At the same time an advertisement appeared in the “Comercio” to the effect that the cashkeeper

Antonio Sousa Ferreira had left the establishment of Naylor's Conroy & Co. (it was rumoured that at the time of his leaving there was a deficit of \$20,000 in the cash) and that the German Steinmetz, hitherto book-keeper, had taken his place; further that the house of Naylor's Conroy & Co., neither received nor gave *vales*. It will be well to say a few words regarding this word "*vales*". For several years, it had been, and in 1858 still was, the bad custom prevalent in Lima, to give and to take in payment scraps of paper upon which the following words were written "*Vale*", for so many dollars Lima, the date and signature. These went current from hand to hand as if they were actual cash, and were known by the name of "*Vales*". It is not at all unlikely that in later years, the recollection of the easy credit which such *vales* obtained, led the projectors to the establishment of Banks. Misfortunes, as the saying is, never come single. Conroy's health suffered severely, a paralysis impeded the free use of his tongue and legs, and though in 1858 he was somewhat better, he still walked with great difficulty. In the same year he suffered two heavy losses, whether [...] his own private account, or on account of the house, I cannot tell [...] [374] from a guarantee given by him for his brother-in-law William Robinet to Pedro Terry, the other arising from some mines which he had to deliver up to the heirs of General Bermudez for which he claimed \$150,000 and for which only \$80,000 were awarded to him. Consignments from Europe to the firm were again on the increase and in my original diary of August 1858 I express an ardent wish that P. Conroy might be able to disentangle himself from the many difficulties in which he was involved at the time; the sequel of this diary will show that my hopes were not realized; the house of Naylor's failed in Liverpool and in its South American branch establishments. Conroy lost the use of his limbs from the waist downwards; he died in comparative poverty. His widow is still alive in March 1875 but I believe nobody knows how she, her mother, a widow, and sisters, who live together, manage to keep up the outward respectability which they certainly still preserve.

William Robinet, Peter Conroy's brother-in-law, did, for a certainty, not belong to the Diplomatic and Consular corps who in 1858 were resident in Lima; however, in the beginning of that year his name was in everybody's mouth. It was perhaps in the month of April that an occurrence, which did not redound to his honor, procured him an ephemeral, not enviable notoriety, and it is for this reason that I will give him a place in this my catalogue of individuals. His father was an English East Indian; why, how, and when he came to Perú, I do not know. In Lima he married Doña Rosa Garcia, belonging to the far spread family of this name. Until his death he always moved in the humbler sphere of life; he had many children, the eldest son was William who was brought up to a seafaring life, and who at an early age, was made Captain

of the Merchant vessel "Lambayeque" on board of which my son Juan Diez went passenger with him to Canton in 1846 and Juan [...] [375] to reason his refractory mate, by far his senior in years. Robinet established himself in Canton and speculated largely, frequently to San Francisco, sometimes successfully, sometimes otherwise. He was made Peruvian Consul and was considered a man of integrity and property. Being held in this repute, various parties in Valparaiso placed considerable sums in his hands for the purpose of purchasing a cargo of China goods to be shipped on board the "Mercedes" bound from Canton to Valparaiso, Huth & Co. from 100 to 120,000 dollars, Alsop & Co. from 80 to 100,000 and three other houses in Valparaiso each \$15,000. The Mercedes left Canton; Robinet, passenger by her, though a comfortable cabin was offered him, preferred taking his berth in the hold. A few days after the "Mercedes" had left Canton a fire broke out in the hold; it was extinguished but the (unfortunate) extraordinary discovery made that some cases, supposed to contain silk goods, were filled with gunny bags and other articles of little value. Robinet now commenced showing signs of the deepest despondency, and a few days before the vessel reached Valparaiso he disappeared leaving letters behind to his parents, the above mentioned parties, and the captain, in which he said that having been deceived by the China merchant to whom he had entrusted the purchase of the silk goods, he could not face his creditors and was resolved to put an end to his life. Nobody believed that this had been his intention, and in fact a few days later he turned up in Valparaiso, having, as he said been picked up after having thrown himself into the sea, but in all probability he had concealed himself on board the "Mercedes". When the cargo was landed the bulky goods such as tea, fire crackers etc. turned out correct, whilst the cases which were to contain silks [...] less. The general opinion was at the time that Robinet in order [...] [376] the money placed into his hands for the purchase of the cargo, and that in order to conceal his fraud, he himself set fire to the cargo, by which means, if his plan had succeeded, the underwriters would have had to pay and the parties in Valparaiso lost nothing. He himself, as may well be conceived, threw all the blame upon the China Merchant to whom he had entrusted the purchase of the silks. He returned to Canton accompanied by one clerk of Huth's and another of Alsop's who went with him to look into the matter, to examine his books and to save what they could. How far he was guilty, or whether he was guilty at all, has, I believe, not been ascertained up to the present day. For many years I hardly heard anything of him and at last, perhaps two years back he suddenly appeared in my office, totally lame and carried by two Japanese. He related to me that for a long time he had resided in Japan, that he knew something of the language, that he had been in the employ of the Japanese Government and that he had lost the use

of his limbs in the most extraordinary manner. He had been dangerously ill, of what malady I do not remember, to cure him the Japanese medical men thought fit to apply a red hot iron to his feet which may have cured him of his illness but lamed him for life. Perhaps, he brought some money with him, certainly not much. Both here and in Chile, his wife being a native of this latter country, he attempted to gain a livelihood but in vain. One or two months ago he addressed himself to my son Juan, told him that he had made an invaluable discovery, viz.: that of taking the longitude at any hour of the day, and that he wished to get to Europe, there to sell the secret, but that he had not the money, to pay the passage with. Juan procured from the President Pardo that the Peruvian Government paid [] passage and he has gone to Europe. So stand his affairs at the present [. . .] [377] J. F. Lembcke, a Hamburger by birth was, and in 1875 still is, the Swedish and Norwegian Consul. He is a clever, active, honest, and honorable man. The only thing which can be said against him is that he is a busy body, and meddles with the affairs of other people with which he has nothing to do. Occasionally, he is hot headed and bad tempered, and these defects in his character have created him more than one enemy. I myself was on bad terms with him for many years; at a dinner party given by José Maria Sotomayor in honor of his being elected "Prior del Consulado" he came to me with a glass of Champagne in his hand, begging me to forget all that had passed between us and to shake hands with him. I did so and since then we have remained every good friends. In March 1875 he is one of the two Jerentes or Managers of the Banco de Lima which establishment owes its origin to him and Julian Zaracondegui.

William Brauns, a native of Bremen, was made manager of the firm of F. Huth Gruning & Co. of Lima, after the departure of Hermann Rodewald. He had been an indefatigable clerk and owed his situation to his great industry. Of his intellectual capacity I entertained no very high opinion. All the heads of the House of Huth have been Hamburg Consuls and thus this post also fell to his charge. In 1858 Brauns was not married and lived retired. Afterwards he married a very handsome woman of French extraction, Carmen Becherel, a native of Ecuador; then Brauns gave many parties, and, I may say, rendered himself guilty of extravagance. Of course when Hamburg was incorporated with the North German Confederation and since when all Diplomatic relations were exclusively carried on by the Prussian Govt. [] lost the Hamburg Consulship, but until his death which I [. . .] [378] not intimate with him.

With John Gildemeister, also a native of Bremen, I am on very distant terms. He has made a large fortune in the Nitrate of Soda business and is said to be a good man and a clever merchant. In 1858 he was unmarried, since then he

has taken a wife to himself, I believe of low extraction, by whom he has a large family. He also lost his Consulship when Bremen became part of the North German Confederacy.

L'Ange Richon in 1858 the Belgian Consul, married to a Miss Telleria, was a very agreeable Frenchman; he was well liked in Lima Society and all who knew him were sorry when he left, which he did when the house of Montané liquidated, of which firm he had for many years been the active partner in Lima. In 1875 he is established in Bordeaux where he does a good business.

With the Dutch Consul, Thomas Wheelock, an Englishman, I was on very friendly terms. For many years he had been chief clerk of the firm of H. Reid & Co., and when Mr. Henry Reed died, Wheelock was entrusted with the liquidation of that firm and afterwards placed at the head of Bates Stokes & Co., successors of Reed & Co. Besides his consignment business, Wheelock had an interest in the Gas Company and I believe he was well off in the world. His wife was Mariana Ozambela with whom for many years my wife and Enriqueta were very intimate; they however broke off the connection and I think they were right in doing so. After the family of Wheelock had left Lima, they resided for a long time in Bordeaux and afterwards removed to London. Only the second son Charles is in Lima (1875) partner of Duncan Fox & Co.

Cristoval Armero, a native of Venezuela, was the New Granada Consul [_]al. Though my family was on bad terms with his, he and I always [...] [379] when he rented the lottery, or, as it is said here, "remató el ramo de suertes" he made money and knew how to spend it, but in later years his circumstances were less flourishing; he occasionally purchased wool and consigned it to A. Gibbs & Sons, but I believe I did him no wrong when I said in my original diary that the gambling table was his principal resource for the maintenance of himself and numerous family. In 1875, he, his wife, and their son Enrique are dead.

Colonel José Maria Alvarez, a Columbian, was Consul General for Venezuela. He, dead in 1875, was, in 1858 widower of the Marquesa de Lara and I looked upon him as a brute and a scamp, a strange combination of two qualities, always opposed to each other.

Thomas Conroy, Consul General for Costa Rica, the elder brother of the above named Peter, was and in 1875 still is, Port Agent in Callao. At the time that W. Gibbs & Co., whose agent he is, had the Guano business, his income is said to have amounted to as much as \$40,000 annually, but he, like his brother Peter, was ostentatious, and thus his money went out as fast as it came in. He is very talkative and perhaps sometimes allows his tongue to run away with his judgment; otherwise he is a good and honorable man. His family is numerous and some of his daughters well married to foreigners.

There were still the Spanish Consul Mr. Jáne; the Mexican Vice Consul, a son of Ugarte, in Lima; and the American Consul in Callao, Mr. Miles, but of these I knew nothing.

The year of 1857 brought with it in its course, or rather, towards [...], a commercial crisis which, making its first appearance in the [...] [380] such gigantic dimensions as to threaten for a week or so the total annihilation of the mercantile interest of that emporium of commerce. More than once in my recollection pecuniary difficulties have first shown themselves in the commercial world of the United States, whence they have extended their baneful influence to other parts. They have generally been owing to the extraordinary ease with which in the U.S. an enormous business can be carried on without any real or solid foundation. This time, many persons have thought to find the reason in the loss of the Steamer "Central America" on board of which a large amount of treasure from California had been shipped and which by its non-arrival caused the stoppage of some mercantile establishments, which had counted upon receiving it, in order to fulfil their engagements. Be this as it may the loss of the said Steamer made such an impression upon the Lima population that I cannot but give a short account of the same. On the 8th September 1857, the Merchant Steamer "Central America" under American colors, left Havanna for New York; she was an old vessel to which a new name had been given in order to conceal her age and to deceive the passengers; in fact, she was hardly sea-worthy. Scarcely was she out of the Port when it began to blow fresh, gradually the breeze increased to a gale, and the gale to a hurricane; she laboured tremendously and sprang a leak, which a really sound, good and strong vessel would not have done. For many hours the crew and the passengers were continually at the pumps and their exertions to keep her above water were beyond description, however they were all in vain, gradually the vessel settled down and on the 12th at 8 p.m. she disappeared beneath the waves. Seven hundred passengers were on board and of these, owing to the long interval between the first danger and the ultimate catastrophe, all the women and children were safely sent [...] [381] in sight. Some men also were saved, amongst them Mr. L'Ange Richon, spoken of above; he was the very last who threw himself from the deck into the last boat which left the wreck for the "Marine". Other passengers were picked up to the number of 48 by a Norwegian brig, the "Ellen", amongst them was Enrique Ayulo, a Lima shop-keeper, who for eight hours had been floating in the ocean, keeping himself above water with the help of a life-preserver. It is calculated that about 500 human beings perished, victims to the avarice and cupidity of the steamer's owners; amongst them were Mr. Seguin, Peruvian Consul General for New York, Nicolas Tirado, his secretary,

and son of Dr. Manuel Tirado, who lost his life in an extraordinary manner; he was choked by swallowing during his sleep his set of false teeth; also two sons of the Lima merchant Manuel Ollague.

In my opinion, the crisis above referred to was in a great measure the inevitable consequence of a business overdone and carried on, not only in the United States, but quite as much in G. Britain and Hamburg, upon credit and by means of accommodation bills. In the whole course of the year, produce was continually rising, and some to an extraordinary height. A reaction could not be far off; thus, for instance, Alpaca wool was sold in Liverpool at 3/0 to 3/1 the pound, a figure it had never reached before in my recollection, Cocoa was in Guayaquil at \$16 to \$18 the carga of 81 pounds, on shore, while its normal price for many years had been \$4 to \$4.4 and in August 1858 it was again down to 5 or 6 dollars. Also in Manchester the value of goods rose to an unprecedented height in the summer of 1857. Amongst other articles, grey and white cottons fetched on the spot such prices that the manufacturers saw little inducement to consign to distant markets. The West Coast [...] thus but poorly provided with this indispensable fabric, prices rose and [...] done in Lima [...] [382] retailers. As another proof of the extraordinary extent to which business had been carried on all over Europe at the time I am speaking of, I may also mention that notwithstanding the enormous quantities of gold brought into the European markets from California and Australia, the discount had ranged in London at from 5 to 7% whilst its usual rate in common and healthy times has always been from 2 to 4%. Mr. Schutte, as if foreseeing the danger had for many months always inserted in the orders for goods given to our agent in Manchester, Mr. Samuel Meyer, the proviso "if no crisis is threatening". By the Steamer of 25th November 1857 accounts were received that some few stoppages had taken place in England and Scotland, that in the middle of October discount in London was at 7%, in Hamburg and Bremen at 8%; the Steamer of 10th December held out hopes that notwithstanding the scarcity of money experienced in the European markets, the danger might blow over without any serious consequences, and thus, the news on 25th December, Christmas day, came upon us like a thunderbolt. The letter from Voorwerk of Hamburg gave us the first intimation, for they suddenly annulled the credit for 200,000 Banco marks which they had granted us in the most flattering terms, only a few months previously, and which we had transferred to Prud'homme Frères of Lyons; this was one blow, for it at once put a stop to the handsome consignments which we had firmly expected to receive from the latter firm during the Lima winter of 1858. Next, came the suspension of payment, which a New York paper, containing later advices than the direct letters from London, brought, of the houses of E. Sieveking & Son and Gorrissen Hüffel & Co., with both of

whom we were connected, and of several others. Of course for the next fortnight we were in a state of painful suspense and the Steamer of 10th January 1858 not only brought the confirmation of what we already knew, but many [...] [383] of London as well as a number of Merchants and Banks – amongst which latter the Western Bank of Glasgow – had stopped payment. Even the first rate American House of Peabody & Co. of London would not have been able to weather the storm had they not received assistance from the Bank of England, upon their depositing security with them to the extent of £800,000. Mercantile affairs became so bad that Government during the recess of Parliament had to interfere, and upon its own responsibility authorised the Bank of England to increase the issue of Bank notes to any extent which they might think prudent and necessary. This wise measure, showing at the same time the confidence which the Government had in the discretion of the bank directors, at once alleviated the tightness of the money market, and gradually things again righted themselves in Great Britain without any further failures of importance. As regards ourselves, the advices which we received were satisfactory. Messrs. Sieveking, with whom we were involved to some extent, wrote us that we should not lose a single penny by them, and this not owing to any particular favor on their part, for even if they had been willing, as honorable though unfortunate merchants they could not have shown us any preference; but the common course of things brought with it this result with which for some weeks we had hardly ventured to flatter ourselves. All our drafts upon Sieveking whether accepted and not paid by them, or not yet accepted were explicitly drawn by us against two cargoes of produce by “Senator” / “Georgiana” and consequently the proceeds of these cargoes could not be touched by anybody and only be applied to cover our drafts, whether paid by Sieveking or anybody else. Gorrisen Hüffel & Co. remained our debtors for about £500 and even this would have been avoided [...] y instructions been followed in the counting house of H. W. & S. [...] and as in duty bound [...] [384] them a remittance which reached them about a week before the draft fell due. Therefore we should have written, as I instructed our clerk to do, that this remittance was made to cover such a draft, in which case G. H. & Co., according to the English laws, could not have applied it to any other purpose, but the clerk had written, and Mr. Schutte had signed, that they should credit us for the remittance in account. This expression permitted G. H. & Co. to discount the bill, this they did, the acceptance fell due, they did not pay it, and we, like the other creditors had merely a claim upon the estate. There was still another risk which we were running, which was that our drafts upon Sieveking, not paid by them, might be returned hither with the addition of the usual damages of 25% however also of this fear we were relieved, for Cotesworth &

Powell wrote us that they would take up for our honor all our drafts upon E. S. & S. and G. H. & Co. No doubt a heavy weight was now removed from our minds, but another difficulty remained, which was, to find without much delay the funds necessary to cover Cotesworth and Powell for their outlay, for they wrote, and very properly so, that, in the then state of things they could on no account wait until our produce by the above said vessels was realized. This just request on their part embarrassed us for the moment, the more so as owing to the revolution of Vivanco against the established Government of Castilla, we had from 70 to 80,000 dollars part in actual cash, partly in wool, locked up in Arequipa, without being able to dispose of the same. It may thus easily be imagined what a Godsend it was to us when by the Steamer of 10th February we received nearly \$40,000 in cash, which Leplatenier, the head of the firm of C. W. Schutte & Co. of Arequipa and Pinckernelli, the confidential clerk, had themselves escorted from Arequipa to Islay. The taking of Arequipa on the 6th and 7th March 1858 by the Government troops under Castilla, re-opened the intercourse with the Port, but such [...] of mules and such high [...] [385] that not before the end of July all our wool could be shipped on board the "Prince Adalbert" which left with a valuable cargo, consigned to Cotesworth & Powell. Having now given an account of our own affairs as far as they were affected by the London failures, I will proceed to the advices received from Hamburg on the 10th January 1858. They were of the most distressing nature. In the two last weeks of November an extraordinary number of mercantile houses had stopped payment, amongst whom, several of very long standing, such as C. M. Schröder & Co. and L. F. Lorent am Ende & Co. whose manager was Kochen, Knauer's son-in-law, and the want of confidence became so general that even first rate firms such as H. J. Merck & Co., Berrenberg Gossler & Co., C. H. Donner, J. H. & G. F. Baur were spoken of, the two former, perhaps justly so, because it had been known for many years that they had been working above their means. Bernard Donner possessed on the 1st January 1855 at his father's death between two and three millions of banco marks, a sum which in difficult times, as those we have before us, might possibly be locked up in large and extensive speculations; but that Baur should actually have been pressed for money, was, in my opinion very improbable. As little did I believe the rumours which were afloat regarding [J.] Henry Schröder & Co. whose great wealth was but too well known. The firms of Salomon Heyne, S. L. Behrens & Sons, Hesse Newmann & Co., all three, Jews or of Jewish extraction, remained unsullied by the slightest breath of distrust and, owing to the patriotic measures of Heyne, it was hoped that the danger could be overcome. Not only did he bring about an association of respectable merchants for the purpose of endorsing second-rate bills, by which means merchants of little credit, but

solvent, would be assisted and perhaps helped [..]ough, to which association he contributed 500,000 banco marks and other [...] [386] discounted Bo. M 2,000,000 at 9 1/4%, somewhat less than the rate then current. Thus, he did everything which lay in the power of one single man, and on one occasion when he left the Exchange, hundreds of voices broke out into a huzza, a thing which had never before happened in Hamburg. Nevertheless, the direct Str. of 25th January 1858, brought still more aggravating news from Hamburg, whilst in London, confidence was gradually being restored; money was there easily to be had at 10%, and all kinds of produce and manufactured articles had considerably declined. In Hamburg on 12th and 13th December such was the state of Mercantile affairs, that a total collapse was apprehended; Von Leesen & Co., Cordes & Gronemeyer had stopped; also Ulberg & Kramer the bankers for the Swedish Government, whose engagements amounted to Bo. M 6,000,000. In Altona, my friend G. H. Sieveking under the firm of Sieveking & Co., had also been obliged to give way to the pressure of the times. J. C. Donner had been saved by the assistance of his brother-in-law Pustau who had made his money in Canton, M. Mathiesen & Co., by assistance from Norway. Pontoppidan, the principal correspondent of the Copenhagen National Bank, by a large remittance in cash from that establishment, Merck received some help from Austria; however all these partial remedies availed nothing; things came to such a pass, that for a few days no exchanges were quoted, for no bills on foreign places could be sold, and Schroeter [...] wrote us, that on London, only drafts on Rothschild, Baring, Hambro, and Gibbs would find takers, even those on Huth and J. H. Schröder were refused.

In this critical situation, the senate, the guardians of the Hamburg Commonwealth, took an unusual resolution, which was, to lend to 5 or 6 of the first bankers in Hamburg, a sum of 10,000,000 Banco marks; according to the Hamburg Constitution a *Senatus Consultum* has not the force of law without the approval of the "Burgerschaft" which means, a considerable number of the most respectable citizens, not senators [...] Burghers to watch over their interest [...] [387] would naturally feel a predilection for the second class merchants, rather than for the rich bankers and merchants who may be said to form the aristocracy of Hamburg and many of whom were represented in the Senate, if not in their own person at least by their relations. Would these burghers not ask and with some show of justice, "why will you now, at the very last hour, save from ruin a few individuals, perhaps related to you and to whose overtrading the present crisis may in part be attributed, whilst you have allowed hundreds who stood not so high in the social scale to close their establishments?" The only answer to be given was, that it was a measure of expediency; if five of six merchants who have accepted bills to a large amount cannot pay them, what

will be the result? Hundreds of minor houses who count upon the payment of these bills will also be forced to suspend their payments and thus we propose the assistance not exactly in order to save five or six persons, but hundreds who depend upon them. This reasoning prevailed and the *Burgerschaft* approved of the loan to be made by the Senate. Now arose another difficulty; the Senate did not possess the 10,000,000 *banco* marks necessary. They applied for a loan from the Prussian Government who declined all aid. It was said at the time, but I can hardly believe it, that those then at the helm in Berlin expected that the ruin of Hamburg would contribute to make the commerce of Stettin flourish. Then application was made to the Austrian Government; a favourable answer was received and silver bars, to what extent I do not know, came per train to Hamburg and were deposited in the vault of the bank. A commission of a few Merchants, sworn to secrecy, was named to distribute the bars between [...] who stood most in need of them. Their value was respecti [...] had been [...] [388] had now a sum to his credit against which he could draw his cheques; he could pay his bills and the momentary difficulty was overcome. The names of those to whom this helping hand was tendered, have not transpired. It was however rumoured that even C. H. Donner, though established in Altona, was of the number whilst others pretended that he had procured funds by mortgaging his estates in Holstein. After a lapse of several months, when things had returned to their normal state, the bars were sent back to Vienna untouched, but in the meanwhile they had answered their purpose. By the said Str. of 25th January, London and Hamburg advices came via the United States of a date a few days later than the direct ones, and they stated that affairs in Hamburg were looking less gloomy. Only one new failure had taken place, that of Schemann a large establishment in the hardware line.

We, H. W. & S. had of course also to suffer. Not only Voorwerk as already mentioned, but also Hesse, and Donner wrote us that under the then prevailing circumstances it was out of their power to grant us the credits we had hitherto enjoyed. Gorrissen & Co. did not write us themselves but we heard from Schroeter that they had suffered too much to be able to continue business with us. A few months later also Baur reduced their credit to the half. Gradually however Voorwerk reopened the credit which we had formerly, though not to the same extent. Hesse, also came round but wanted to be covered for his outlay within six months, to which condition we decidedly refused to submit. Only Donner persevered in his determination to close accounts with us. In the appendix under N^o 11 will be found a list of the names of the firms in Hamburg which suspended payment during the never to be forgotten crisis of 1857.

Hunecken, head of the firm of Hunecken Bahr & Co. of Valparaiso, arrived from Europe via Panamá accompanied by his young wife, the daughter of his

uncle [...] [389] in 1852 and had ever since remained on friendly terms with him. He was considered a clever merchant; at all events with the powerful protection of his uncle Voorwerk, he had known how to make a considerable fortune in the course of a few, say 10 years. He told us that whilst on his wedding journey, he suddenly received an order from his uncle to return immediately to Valparaíso. The object of this, though he did not say so, was no doubt to realize “*coûte qui coûte*” the large stocks on hand in Valparaíso upon which his uncle had made advances, and the want of which funds had inconvenienced him during the late crisis. In pursuance of this plan, he, immediately after his arrival in Valparaíso made considerable shipments to us H. W. & S. with the strict injunction, to *sell*, prices being a secondary consideration. He also related to us that the rich J. F. Ramos of Valparaíso who had made consignments of Cocoa to Voorwerk through his intervention would lose upon them at least \$200,000. The only house here in Lima which was swept away by the Hamburg crisis was that of Seiz Brothers & Co. Their firm in Hamburg, Seiz Brothers, having failed, they presented themselves to the Consulado as bankrupts, and in the beginning of February 1858 two “*sindicos*” were named, Sand, and Theodore Müller. Seiz was originally a watchmaker and understood nothing of business. His partners here were Bartels and Brockelmann, the former of whom entered into all kinds of speculations, they established a house in Iquique, purchased vessels, all which, as it now turned out, without funds of their own; the first blast easily upset them. It was immediately seen that their affairs stood very badly; here they had taken up on interest \$100,000 and their drafts to a large amount upon their Hamburg [...] of course came back protested for non-payment. [...] from Hamburg by the Steamer [...] [390] arrived here on the 10th February, trade was improving there; the letter from my friend Sieveking was, however, a sad one, he wrote me of his failure and added that he would of course be obliged to practice the greatest economy. His eldest son Henry, brought up in the Mercantile line, must fight his way through the world as well as he could; John, the second, was still studying at a university, and to enable him to visit his parents at Christmas, Sieveking's son in law Behn, married to his daughter Theresa, had to defray the expenses; the youngest son Charles was at the Altona College. It was really melancholy to see how opulent families could thus, on a sudden be reduced to, comparatively speaking, poverty. Sieveking added that H. J. Merck & Co. and J. C. Godeffroy & Son, though able to pay their debts, would have to liquidate. Godeffroy had sold his beautiful country seat in Blankenese, and many families had disposed of their carriages. Balls and dinner parties, in which the Hamburgers excel, were not heard of during this winter. Further on, in the course of 1858 new failures occurred, first in Sweden and Norway then in Batavia, the natural consequences of those which had taken

place in the United States, Great Britain and Hamburg. In Buenos Ayres hardly a single house remained upon its legs. Rio escaped much better than had been expected, and the last failure, one to an enormous extent, which came to my knowledge was that of the Steam Company trading between Hamburg and Rio. By the Steamer of 10th August 1858 we learned, for the first time from England, that there was a little stir in various produce, also that manufactured goods in Manchester were rising a little and finally that the bank had raised the rate of discount from 3 to 4%, which proved that business was improving, and that money, though still abundant, was in somewhat greater request. In Hamburg, discount was 2 to 3%.

My commercial notes would be incomplete if I were not to mention [...] exertion which Mr. Schutte [...] [391] received to that effect from Mr. Auregan in Paris, used towards the end of 1856 and beginning of 1857, to establish here, a bank permitted to issue notes. He had to address himself to the Minister of Finances Dr. Zevallos, who notwithstanding the unfavourable report given on the subject by the Consulado appeared at first to be much in favor of the plan. A meeting of landholders, miners and merchants was called together. Their report was favourable to the establishment of a bank, so were those of various other authorities to whom the project was referred by Zevallos. In the "Comercio", some articles ably written, probably by Rodewald appeared against it; nevertheless everything seemed to go on smoothly and Schutte entertained some hopes, in which I never participated, of carrying his plans through, when all of a sudden, Zevallos withdrew his countenance and the affair fell to the ground which was, as it finally turned out, a favourable thing for Schutte for the crisis though not much felt in France would at all events have rendered it impossible for him to bring together the requisite funds.

From my early Childhood I have been fond of reading and particularly partial to those books which treat on history both universal and special; I recollect now, nearly 76 years old, that on a fine summer day, when perhaps 10 years of age, I was lying on the turf in the garden of the house which my family occupied in the Palmaille in Altona, reading, in the universal history of Becker (a book at that time in everybody's hands) that part of the history of Charles I of England, which related his having levied, on the inland Counties, tonnage money, a measure which, as everybody knows, was one of those which occasioned the nation's rising against [...] authority. Somewhat later, I was presented on a Christmas day with [...] of course "Curiosities of the eighteenth century; on [...] [392] it I was much disappointed that it did not say a word of the French Revolution of 1789; however on its perusal I was delighted, for it gave a detailed account of the war in the beginning of the 18th century between Charles XII of Sweden and his northern neighbours; of the war of the Spanish succession;

of that of the Austrian succession, and finally of the seven years war. In the following years I was completely wrapped up in the study of the British Annals written by Archenholz which treat on the events from 1788 to 1795. The States documents and treaties which I met with in this splendid work, I applied to the mimic warfare which, in my playroom I carried on with Soldiers cast in lead and fortifications made of small wooden bricks. I give these particulars to show that history has been the object of my earnest pursuits even in my childhood. The warlike achievements of Napoleon I filled up the years I was in the Altona college, when, though my reason was not yet quite developed, I was however old enough to take an interest in everything which was passing around me. I was an eye witness to the sufferings of our Neighbours in Hamburg during the time the French yoke pressed upon them both before and after the short occupation of that town by the Russians under Tettenborn. Napoleon was sent to Elba about April 1814 and at midsummer of the same year I left the college. I was at the boarding school of Mr. Jay, Woodford Wells, when Napoleon escaped from Elba, lost the battle of Waterloo and was banished to St. Helena. In the beginning of 1816 when I entered Donner's Counting-house, the dull times of European politics commenced. We heard of the Holy Alliance and of the different Congresses held at Verona, Laybach, etc., all, in the highest degree, void of interest. I suppose it was in 1823 that the French, under the Duke D'Angoulême invaded Spain, for I have a dim recollection of having read whilst living with [] and Reincke in Kensington [] in the outskirts of London [...] [393] a fort, in or close to Cadiz. In 1824 I left Europe for South America. When I arrived in Arequipa, all was new to me; new faces, new names, new scenes, new politics; Peruvian politics had to be attended to. From Europe, advices arrived when they were three or four months old; upon the whole little interest was taken in what was going on there and only such events as the three glorious days of July 1830 in Paris, which upset the Bourbon Dynasty, stirred up the Spirits of the Europeans resident on the West Coast.

When I was in Europe from 1843 to 1845 whilst Louis Philippe reigned in France, all was quiet, if I except some signs of disaffection which already showed themselves in the Duchies of Slesvick and Holstein. A few years after my return to Lima, came the news of the overthrow of the Orleans in February 1848 and of the rising of the red Republicans in July of the same year which was succeeded by the establishment of the French Republic. In 1851, I was, I may say, present at the Coup d'etat of Napoleon on the 2nd December, and from the end of 1854 till 1856 I was travelling about all the while the Crimean War lasted. When in New York, I heard of the battle of the Alma; when in Hamburg came the advice of the death of Nicholas I; when in Genoa, that of the taking of the Malakoff tower; and I was in Paris when peace was signed there on the

30th March 1856 between Russia on the one, France, England and Sardinia on the other hand. The preceding, brings me to the observations made in my original diary of August 1858, on the conditions of this peace, which observations I copy verbatim "Little did the allied powers profit by this peace. What did they gain? – promises from the Czar not to keep a naval force on the Euxine, not to build fortifications along its shores, but who will prevent [...] doing whatsoever he likes as soon as the Allied powers are withdrawn [...] On the borders of Bessarabia a small alteration [...] [394] made in the line of demarcation but this with so little care that immediately differences arose on this subject between Russia and Turkey; as little was it clearly determined who was to be the owner of the Serpents Island in the mouth of the Danube." Long negotiations were carried on relative to these two points and at last Russia had to cede to the determined will of Lord Palmerston. The fate of the Danubian Principalities, Wallachia and Moldavia, was not finally decided by the said peace and was one of the questions on which the Congress, which was sitting in Paris in 1858, deliberated.

In 1856 England was at war with Persia. It arose from the taking of Herat by Persian troops, in opposition to then existing treaties. A British Army was sent up the Persian Gulf, landed, marched inland and routed the enemy at every encounter, whereupon the Shah sued for peace which was concluded in the beginning of 1857 at Paris, the French Government acting as Mediator, and an island in the Persian Gulf probably of importance in a military point of view, was ceded to the English.

In November 1856 a rupture took place between the English Authorities in Hong Kong and the Chinese in Canton. The latter had boarded a junk under British Colors sailing up the river and laid hold of one or two Chinese, who perhaps were real criminals, perhaps merely supposed to be so. This was an insult to the British flag and reparation was asked from Commissioner Yeh, first in a polite manner, by and by in urgent terms. Yeh, as haughty as stubborn refused giving the slightest satisfaction or listening to any accommodation. Accordingly hostilities commenced, but during the whole year of 1857, owing to the paucity of Soldiers which were more wanted in the East Indies, they were carried on with little activity. Lord Elgin arrived in the Capacity of Commander-in-chief and of Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Peking. Various forts close to Ca [...] [395] the foreign merchants deserted their factories in Canton, part of which was destroyed by the fire of the English. Towards the end of 1857 the warlike operations wore a more serious aspect than they had done hitherto; on the morning of the 28th December the bombardment of Canton began and on the 29th at nine a.m., 4600 English and 900 French troops, their allies, made themselves masters of the heights which command the town,

without as yet venturing to descend into it. On the following day however, the town also fell into their hands and on the 5th January 1858, Commissioner Yeh, a Tartar General, and the Governor of Canton, were made prisoners; the first of the three was afterwards sent to Calcutta on board of an English man-of-war. The taking of Canton cost the allies no more than fifty men killed and wounded. In the first months of 1858, papers received in Lima, sometimes spoke of the approval sometimes of the disapproval of Yeh's conduct by the Emperor. The former however seemed to have been the correct version for I saw by the *Panamá Star and Herald* of July 1858, which brought advices via San Francisco of a later date than those direct from Europe, that the united squadrons of England, France, Russia and the United States were, on the 3rd May at the mouth of the river Peiho, 140 miles from Pekin, when the Minister Yukh taking his stand upon the usages of the celestial empire, which prohibited his treating in person with barbarians, had dispatched two mandarins to the Earl of Elgin, "the leading eye", who refused to receive them and returned the message that if within a certain time a special envoy, of a rank equal to his own did not make his appearance he would direct the capture of two forts at the mouth of the river, and proceed to such extreme measures as the means at his command would enable him to do.

I now come to the rebellion in Hindostan, which, though quelled after [...] than two years rose at one period to such a fearful [...] [396] and took such vast dimensions that the overthrow of the British Empire in the East became a question which was frequently discussed in the Lima circles, and was looked upon as an event within the range not only of possibility but of probability. My opinion was at the time that the English might perhaps be able to preserve their settlements on the coast but that the inland would be irretrievably lost to them. The following four or five pages which give a succinct account of this insurrection, copied and a little altered in 1875, were originally written in August 1858 and therefore bear the impress of that year which must not be forgotten by him or her, who by chance, long after I have been laid in the grave may have the curiosity to peep into this voluminous chronicle of olden times.

It was on the 11th May 1857 that the Sepoy regiments garrisoned in Delhi, the ancient capital of the Moguls, first mutinied. Their example was followed shortly after by all the Sepoys spread over the wide extent of the Bengal Presidency except a few whom the European troops were in time to disarm. Thus, in the course of a few months, a well disciplined, excellently equipped and accoutred, and numerous army, with a powerful train of artillery, was on the point of overpowering the, comparatively speaking, small number of European Soldiers. Fortunately for England, up to the latest accounts received in Lima, which went to the beginning of June 1858, the Punjaub

continued quiet, owing no doubt to severe measures taken in the beginning and to incessant watchfulness on the part of the authorities. In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies disaffection occasionally showed itself, but actual risings had hitherto been quickly and effectually suppressed. Some native tribes, as for instance the Sikhs and the Ghoorkas of Nepaul, remained, strange to say, the faithful allies of the English, and, more than once, led by English Officers, committed great havoc amongst the rebels. At the time I was writing the preceding it was doubtful whether the rising was confined to the military class, or whether the entire [...] pulation was jointly making an effort to throw off [...] [397] English. In the former case I entertained hopes that the rebellion might be quelled, but in case all should unite, both Mussulmans and Hindoos, then, I feared, the white invaders from the distant isle would finally be chased out of the country. Various are the causes to which this outbreak was attributed. Some found the reason for it in the imprudent zeal of some superior officers to convert the Sepoys to Christianity; others said that new cartridges had been introduced which being smeared over with hog's lard, had forced the Hindoo soldier to put his lips to the fat of the unclean animal, the greatest insult which could be done to him. Others again pretended that the British authorities acted very unwisely in drawing the non-commissioned officers from the ranks of the Sepoys, so that the common soldiers hardly ever came in contact with their white superiors, from whom they gradually became estranged. It was stated somewhere that the annexation of Oude, not many years back by Lord Dalhousie, at that time Governor General of the East Indies, was a highly impolitic step and aroused the, until then, dormant passions of the natives. "These various motives may all have had their weight, (so I wrote in August 1858) but I, without being so presumptive as to venture a decided opinion on the subject, think that the solution can easily be found in the very civilization and education introduced by the English. The more enlightened a nation becomes, the less inclined it is to bear the fetters imposed upon them by foreigners and the more eager to throw them off at the first opportunity; moreover the discipline itself, and the number of the Sepoys, inspired them with a well-founded confidence in their united strength, which, they thought, would be more than a match for the few white faces".

Australia, the West Indies, and Canada, are differently situated because the inhabitants are either English or of English extraction, and secondly they are allowed [...] which surely the Hind [...] [398] As already said above, on the 11th May the mutiny broke out in Delhi, where the insurgents raised a descendant of the ancient Imperial family of the Moguls to the throne. Not only did they kill their officers, but also all the Europeans, without distinction of sex or age, were cruelly massacred by them. As soon as this news reached England, the

Government did all in their power to send out troops to the East Indies, without the least delay; those which had served in Persia were ordered thither, also Lord Elgin, when on his way to China, changed the destination of the troops whom he overtook on his voyage and who were proceeding to China; he ordered them to the East Indies. The advices received here by the Steamer of 15th October 1857 were heart-rending. The most atrocious cruelties had been committed by the rebels, especially at the instigation of one of their chiefs Nana Sahib after Cawnpore had fallen by capitulation into his hands. It is reported that women and children were hurled alive into the well, that the bodies of the captives were hacked and cut to pieces, glass being made use of for the purpose, not iron or steel. On the other hand, when and where the English preponderated, they were not slow in retaliating; the lower offenders were hanged in numbers, the higher classes blown from the cannon's mouth. After Delhi had fallen into the hands of the rebels the English immediately commenced its siege or rather its blockade, but no serious operations could be commenced until reinforcements arrived, for at first their numbers did not surpass 2000. At the death, by cholera, of the commander-in-chief General Barnard, General Reid took his place. The Nizam of Oude was prisoner at Fort St. William. Lucknow the Capital, beleaguered by the rebels, was still in the hands of the English. General Lawrence had died in consequence of wounds received at a sortie from this place, and it was much feared that the few English locked up there, might fall into the hands of the enemy if no speedy relief arrived. General Wheeler lost his life at Cawnpore; his death was avenged by General H [...] [399] Hyderabad, in the Deccan, a muting was discovered and immediately suppressed; in Sealkote in the Punjaub a regiment of Cavalry and another of infantry had left their quarters to join the insurgents in Delhi but had been overtaken and routed by General Nicholson. Various consecutive Steamers did not bring us advices of any great importance; the insurrection had gradually embraced the whole Presidency of Bengal, however, when and wheresoever the rebels were met by the English troops, their rout, if not defeat, was inevitable. That of 10th December 1857 brought us the news of the fall of Delhi; that of 25th its particulars; this capital was taken by assault, the fight lasted from the 14th to the 20th September, before the English, assisted by their native Allies were enabled to make themselves masters of the whole precincts of the town. The family of the great mogul fled, was overtaken, his sons and grand sons shot on the spot, by William Hodson, commander of a troop of light native horse, and the Mogul himself, a man more than ninety years of age, placed before a court of justice. Reinforcements were gradually arriving from England in October 1857, and hopes were entertained, which however proved fallacious, that the reduction of the Country would be accomplished ere long.

In England the question began to be mooted of the propriety of taking the Government of the East Indies from the Company and of placing the same into the hands of the Government. *Steamer of 25th January 1858*. All the interest of the struggle in the East Indian Peninsula was concentrated in Lucknow and its vicinity. Generals Havelock and Outram, the latter wounded in a sally, were shut up along with a handful of Europeans by an immense number of rebels, who carried 300 pieces of artillery with them, the former in the Presidency of Lucknow, the latter in another building of the same town of which has escaped my memory. Great scarcity of provisions was felt, and so numerous were the rebels [...] not only did they intercept the communication between these two generals, but [...] [400] was lying at Cawnpore, concentrating all the forces within his reach for the purpose of giving battle to the enemy. *Steamer of 10th and 25th February 1858*. On the 16th and 17th of November Sir Colin Campbell had fought his way through the midst of the rebels and brought aid to the besieged two generals. Havelock died a natural death on the 25th. On the 26th of the same month, he was raised to the Baronetcy and though this title had been conferred on him after his death, his heirs, by a particular favor, were allowed to wear it. On the 27th November General Wyndham the "Hero of the Redan", commanding three regiments was surprised by a rebel force, the contingent of Gwalior, and though Sir Colin Campbell gained a victory over the insurgents in which this contingent suffered most, he considered it prudent to leave Lucknow in their hands and to retire to Cawnpore, where he was waiting for fresh reinforcements which were successively arriving in Calcutta. The Punjaub was in a state of such tranquility that preparations for laying a railroad could be made. *March 10th to 25th 1858*. Partial actions were continually fought between the English and the Sepoys in which the former always proved victorious, but like the fabled of the hydra, for each rebel cut down, ten others sprung up. The communication between Calcutta and Delhi was open. The Steamers till 25th May 1858 brought no advices of any particular interest. The actions and skirmishes fought all over the vast territory which was in insurrection, showed everywhere the advantage of discipline, over numbers, and Sir Colin Campbell remained quiet at Cawnpore, until, having united a sufficient force he commenced his attack upon Lucknow on the 8th March, and on the 18th the whole town was in possession of the English, whose loss was trifling, that of the rebels amounted to 2000, whilst 50,000 of them effected their escape to Rohilcund and Bundelcund owing to Sir Henry Rose with his division not having been able to come up in time in order to cut off their retreat. After the Capture of Lucknow, Lord Canning the Governor General of the East Indies, published a proclamation in virtue of which the immoveable property of all the landhol [...] [401] the English, was confiscated. This harsh

and perhaps impolitic measure was severely censured in a dispatch directed by Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control to Lord Canning, who, on his part was violently attacked in both houses by the opposition, but to this I shall have to revert further down. Meanwhile Lord Canning did not act up to the threatening tone of the proclamation, on the contrary he acted in a more conciliatory manner, which, if the official reports can be believed, had the result of quieting the Country of Oude. The correspondent of the "Comercio" a Peruvian called Saenz, resident in London, whose communications were very interesting but, in my opinion, not always trustworthy, gave a more unfavorable account of the state of the English affairs in the East Indies. He affirmed that Sir C. Campbell would be under the necessity of carrying on warlike operations during the summer months of 1858 and that the Hindoos, better able to withstand the sultry heat of those months, would, for this very reason have a great advantage over the Europeans. English papers which I saw at the time agreed, in some measure, with the Comercio's correspondent. The General-in-Chief's demand for a further reinforcement of ten thousand men from England was also a clear proof that a good deal still remained to be done and that as yet the rebels were not completely subdued. The English Ministry, Earl Derby being Prime Minister, with the unanimous assent of the nation, resolved upon depriving the East India Company of the direct rule over the East Indies, and of taking the same into their own hands. Many resolutions to that effect passed the House of Commons; when these resolutions will come before the house in the form of a bill, be agreed to by the Lords, and receive the Queen's assent, I shall then endeavour to give an idea of the same. These were the last advices relative to the East Indian affairs, down to the 10th August 1858.

Since the peace, concluded in Paris on the 30th March 1856, the Governments of England and France continued ostensibly in harmony and their alliance still subs [...] 1858 [...] [402] on the 2nd July. Nevertheless it will be seen by a few incidents narrated in the following succinct account of the principal political events which took place in Europe in the course of the last year, that the peace hitherto preserved between the two nations was due to the prudence and forbearance of the rulers, not to the good will of the ruled, who, on both sides of the Channel, were as ready to give, as willing to take offence. *Steamer of 25th October 1857*. The Emperors of France and Russia were shortly to have a meeting at Stuttgardt. The King of Sardinia had inaugurated the railroad which was to perforate Mont Cenís. *Steamer of 25th November 1857*. The King of Prussia was dangerously ill. *Str. of 10th Decr.* The Emperor of Russia after his interview with Louis Napoleon at Stuttgardt, had another with Francis Joseph of Austria at Weimar; the result of these conferences was not made public. *Steamer 25th February 1858*. On the 14th January 1858 an attempt was made to assassinate

Louis Napoleon. At eight o'clock in the evening when he and the Empress were driving to the Opera, and were near the entrance, three projectiles in the shape of large hand grenades, were thrown from amongst the crowd, upon and under the carriage; their explosion wounded more than one hundred individuals, who were standing round, a few of them were killed, also one of the horses of the carriage, whilst the Emperor and the Empress escaped unhurt. They assisted at the representation of the Opera and on their return to the Tuileries, they found there the whole Diplomatic Corps and many Paris authorities who congratulated them on their providential escape. Field-Marshal Radetzky died at the age of 92, having served the Austrian Monarchy for 72 years with zeal and fidelity. During the last years of his life he was Governor of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, twenty five thousand soldiers were present at his pompous funeral. Dreadful earthquakes had desolated the Kingdom of Naples; 30,000 human beings had lost their lives and 200,000 were without shelter. The famous Jewish tragedian, Mademoiselle Rachel died, after a long lingering disease and was buried in the Jewish Cemetery of Paris. For many years, differences had existed between [...] Great Brit [...] that of [...] [403] jewels brought over from Hanover to England by George I, and some other jewellery bought by one of the Georges out of his private purse, both the one and the other claiming them as theirs. To settle the dispute, a special commission had been named by Lord Clarendon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and this commission had just given its award in favor of Hanover. *Steamer of 10th March 1858*. On the 25th January the Princess Royal of England, Victoria, was married to Prince Frederick William, son of the Prince of Prussia, brother of the present king, and thus heir apparent to the throne. The Ceremony took place in the Royal Chapel of St. James. The bride had just completed her seventeenth year being born on the 21st November 1840. The bridegroom was 26 years old. The 26th of the same month he was invested with the order of the Garter. On the 2nd February the bridal pair left Gravesend for Antwerp, whence by easy journies they reached Charlottenburg, and thence made their solemn entry into Berlin in the month of February. Reports were afloat which seemed to be groundless, that the Princess Alice was to be wedded to the Prince of orange. The health of the King of Prussia was precarious; his mind was said to be alienated.

Owing to the late attempt upon the life of the Emperor of the French and in consequence of a note passed by Count Walewski, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Paris, to Monsieur de Persigny, French Ambassador in London, Lord Palmerston brought in a bill in the House of Commons, on virtue of which, the existing bill relative to conspiracies with the object of assassinating was to be rendered more comprehensive, so that the act of conspiring in England, against the lives of foreign potentates, be declared felony. There was a strong opposition to the

first reading of this bill, because many members gave it as their opinion, and I think with great justice, that it was merely brought in to gain the good will of Luis Napoleon; others taxed the Ministry with pusillanimity. There was no reason, they said, to fear the French, or to be frightened by the warlike [...]ssions which were to be found in many of the congratulatory addresses presented [...] Imp[...]al [...] providential escape, however [...] [404] permitted the bill to be brought in. *Steamer of 10th April 1858*. In the debate which took place on the 19th February relative to the above bill, Lord Palmerston's Ministry was defeated by a majority of 234 to 215. Mr. Milner Gibson had proposed an amendment, not against the merit of the bill itself, but moving a vote of censure on the Ministry for not having as yet replied to Count Walewski's note of 22nd January, in a manner worthy of the dignity of the Country. The debate was very animated and lasted till half past one in the morning, when the Conservatives, Radicals, Peelites, and those of the Manchester school, having united, the above majority of 19 against the Whigs was the result; the announcement was received with great applause. On the following day Lord Palmerston and his colleagues gave in their resignation. The Queen sent without loss of time for Lord Derby who formed the following cabinet: he himself, Lord Treasurer; Sir F. Thessiger, Lord Chancellor; Mr. D'Israeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Malmesbury, Foreign Affairs; Pakington, Admiralty; Lord Salisbury, President of Council; Lord Hardwick, Privy Seal; S. Walpole, Home Department; Lord Stanley, Colonies; General Peel, War; Lord Ellenborough, Board of Control; Mr. Henly, Board of Trade; Lord John Manners, First Commissioner of Public Works; and Lord Colchester, Post Office.

The European papers contained many details on the subject of the attempt of the 14th January against the life of the Emperor. The perpetrators of the crime were four Italians; Orsini, a literary character, Pieri and Rudio, professors of languages, and Gomez, a servant. All four were arrested, placed before a French Tribunal, that of "La Cour des assises de la Seine", and condemned to death. Another accomplice was Simon Bernard, a Frenchman by birth, formerly a surgeon in the French Navy. He escaped to England and was placed there before a London Tribunal. An Englishman Alsop, was also said to have been implicated in the plot but had not been discovered up to the present day (August '58). The grenades were manufactured in Birmingham [...] wooden models. They [...] [405] them is to be found in the Appendix under N° 12. The manner in which they passed through Belgium and were introduced to France is very amusing. They were represented as belonging to a gas apparatus and when crossing the French Frontier were considered to be so valueless that no duty was charged upon them. It was reported that the Emperor of the French

was losing some of his popularity, because he had thought proper to give satisfaction to the English Government, for many improper expressions made use of in the addresses from the military, referred to on the previous page, one of which was that England was a receptacle for assassins.

Steamer of 25th April 1858. Orsini and Pieri were guillotined on 13th March. Rudio's sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment for life; of Gomez nothing was said. Mutual explanations, had, it was rumoured, restored friendship and harmony between the cabinets of St. James and the Tuilleries; but private letters stated that much coldness showed itself between Louis Napoleon and the other sovereigns of Europe.

Steamer of 25th May 1858. Simon Bernard was absolved; not, as far as I understood because he was not thought guilty, but because the law under which he was tried did not affect him. The verdict of "not guilty" was received with great applause by the London populace. Mr. James, who defended him, availed himself of this opportunity to deliver a tremendous philippic against Louis Napoleon, which, I am sorry to say, I have not seen printed; in the French papers it appeared in a garbled state. On the 14th April, three fourths of Christiania was destroyed by fire.

Steamer of 12th July 1858. The young King of Portugal was married by proxy in Berlin to a princess of Hohenzollern-Siegmaringen. The princess Maria, sister of the Regent of Baden, was about being wedded to a Prince of Leiningen, half-brother of Queen Victoria. On the 18th May, died the Duchess of Orleans, widow of the Duke Ferdinand, who was killed by being thrown out of his carriage. She was a [...]cess of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, and had reached her 44th year. She left two sons [...] Louis Philip [...] and Robert Philip Duke of Chart [...] [406] years of age.

The steamer of 12th July 1858. In the first weeks of May very interesting debates took place in both houses of Parliament, on the Subject of Lord Ellenborough's despatch to Lord Canning, Governor General of India, in which he expressed his disapproval of the latter's proclamation regarding the land-holders of Oude. It was apprehended that on this despatch becoming known in the East Indies, the Hindoo population, considering Lord Canning at variance with the Government at home, might take new courage, and therefore, Lord Ellenborough was blamed for having at all events acted with little foresight; he, therefore, to free the Derby Ministry from any blame which might be attached to it, took all the responsibility upon himself, and gave in his resignation. The opposition however considering this an excellent opportunity to upset the Ministry, brought in a bill for passing a vote of censure on the same, because, as they said, the Ministry was in toto responsible for every act of each of its

members. The Earl of Shaftesbury was the mover in the house of Lords, but was defeated by a majority of nine in favor of the Ministry. In the Commons, Mr. Cardwell acted the part of the Earl of Shaftesbury; here, the debates were very animated and prolonged. Finally, Roebuck with the Radicals, Sir James Graham with the Peelites, Sir Robert Peel and the independant liberals, all sided with the Ministry; merely Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, with their respective adherents remained in the opposition, but as they had the conviction that if the motion were brought to the vote, they would be left in the minority, Mr. Cardwell, taking Lord Palmerston's advice, withdrew the same. The Derby Ministry gained thus a complete victory in both houses and being fortified by the defeat of their antagonists were likely to remain in power longer than it was at first anticipated.

Steamer of 25th July 1858. The "Comercios" N^o 5738 and 5739 of 27th July contain very interesting European news, communicated by the London Correspondent. Here follow some extracts; allowance must however be made for his ultra liberal or Democratic opinions. In Russia, the emancipation of the serfs, introduced by the present Emperor, was making rapid and quiet progress. According to other accounts many great landholders were [...] which I believe to be more probabl [...] [407] diminish the value of their property. In Prussia, the King's eldest brother was Regent of the Country during the time of the King's derangement. In Spain and Portugal according to Saenz, much was being done in the construction of railroads, digging canals, and all other kinds of improvements, but I required other proofs than the assertions of an ultra-liberal, before I could believe that those countries were progressing. Some years previously, I had been reading "The Bible in Spain" which gives a deplorable account of the state of this country. At the time the book was written, a few of the largest towns excepted, the inhabitants were nearly as backward in civilization as the Indians of Perú are at the present moment. Denmark was at loggerheads with the German Confederation. The dispute referred of course to the two Duchies, but with the true and real cause I did not become acquainted, nor do I think that the correspondent of the "Comercio" himself was well informed on the subject. In Sweden, according to the same authority, six women who had forsaken the Lutheran faith, and adopted the Catholic belief, were placed before a tribunal, declared guilty of treason to the religion of the State, their chattels were confiscated and they themselves sentenced to banishment. The affair of the "Cagliari" which, for some time had filled columns of the daily papers was brought to a close. The "Cagliari" was a Sardinian Steamer which, steering for the Southern coast of Italy, was boarded, when on the high sea, by a Neapolitan Man-of-war, and carried into port, where

the authorities condemned the vessel and threw the crew, amongst which, two English Engineers Parker and Watt, into prison. They founded the necessity of this apparently arbitrary measure upon their well grounded suspicions, that the object of the “Cagliari’s” expedition had been to revolutionize the Kingdom of Naples. A loud outcry was raised against King Bomba by the English and Sardinian Governments for the insult done to their respective subjects and flag. The former, placed the case [..] the first judges of the land, who however differed in their opinion, a proof that [...] the prisoners. Meanwhile [...] [408] were being carried on and at last, after the receipt of the English ultimatum, which preceded that from Turin by twenty four hours, the Neapolitan Government agreed to the terms proposed by the English. The “Cagliari” was to be given up to the British Admiral, the entire crew was placed at liberty and an indemnity of £3000 was paid to Parker and Watt. The arrival of the “Cagliari” in Genoa was hailed by the populace with joyous acclamations. In the British House of Commons two important motions relative to electoral reform had been brought forward; the one which did away with the necessity of an elector possessing landed property, passed, the “ayes” having been 222 the “noes” 109; the second for secret voting, or voting by ballot, was lost by a majority of 294 against 197. If reliance could be placed on Mr. Saenz’s correspondence the English nation was at the time in great alarm, fearing a sudden invasion of the French, assisted by Alexander of Russia. It was certain that in France, great warlike preparations were in progress, but their exact nature was a secret, for from that country, owing to Louis Napoleon’s despotic rule, only such news transpired as he allowed to become public. Amongst other things it was known that France had been divided into four large military parts over each of which the Emperor had placed one of his most trustworthy Marshals. Those politicians who were of opinion that a war between the two Countries was imminent, asked, “Why does Louis Napoleon arm? Would he go to such an enormous expense if he had no object in view? Do we not know that the military men in France would gladly draw their swords to wipe out the blot of Waterloo? There must be a war”. Nevertheless no war broke out and England and France continued friends. The Illustrated London News made known to its readers that Prince Albert, when on a visit to his daughter in Berlin, settled the succession in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg in the following manner: as the present Duke has no direct descendants, the Duchy, after his death would fall to the eldest son of his younger brother Prince Albert. Now as this eldest son was [...] [409] but that the king of England, should, at the same time, be Duke of Saxe Coburg, and consequently the second brother Alfred was declared heir-apparent to the Duchy. In lieu of Lord Ellenborough, Lord Stanley, the

eldest son of the Earl of Derby, was named President of the board of Control, and instead of the latter the author, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, made Secretary for the Colonies.

Steamer of 10th August 1858. The Emperor of Japan opened his ports to foreign trade, for which boon the world was indebted to the energetic remonstrances of the United States Government. A question long pending between the U. States and England as to the right of the English cruisers to board American vessels in search of Slaves was finally arranged, in fact, the British ceded everything to the pretensions of the Americans; they promised hereafter to respect the stars and stripes and to pay for any injury actually done. In New Caledonia near Frazer's and Thomson's rivers, in the territory belonging to Hudson's Bay Company, North of Oregon, valuable gold mines had been discovered, and thousands of people flocked thither from California. These mines are no doubt a continuation of, and of the same nature as, those discovered in 1848 in the latter Country.

For some time past the Emperor of the French had been negotiating with his cousin Prince Napoleon, the son of Jerome, who, blunt, rough, violent and inclined to liberal or democratic opinions, was quite the reverse of his imperial cousin, to induce him to leave Paris for Algeria, and to take upon him the Government of that valuable colony with the title of his Lieutenant. The Prince however decidedly refused, pretending that he could not leave his father in his advanced age, thereupon, Louis Napoleon created a new Ministry for the Colonies, including Algeria and placed his cousin at the head of it. The Duke of Malakoff, Marshal Pellicier, French ambassador in London, was said to have displeased the Emperor by showing too much attention [] Duke d'Aumale, and was therefore superseded by his predecessor M. de [] The Christians in Candia had risen against the Turk [] [410] Authorities; Prince Daniello of Montenegro, who professed the Christian faith, was incessantly warring against the Turks. In the House of Commons Mr. Milner Gibson had moved for a resolution condemning the excise duty on paper; this was unanimously agreed to, but as the revenue which this tax produced came to 1 1/2 millions of pounds annually, the executive was authorized to make the necessary alteration in the Budget for the following year. The "Times", speaking on this subject said that in one week it had consumed 1330 reams of paper (the size was not mentioned) the excise upon which, came weekly to £732 or annually to £38,000. All accounts from the North of Europe stated that the heat in the first weeks of June, had been excessive. In London Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 90° in the shade, and owing to the extraordinary heat the Thames was emitting pestilential effluvia.

Steamer of 24th August 1858. In the East Indies the rebels had on more than one occasion gained partial advantages over the English. At Gwalior the Calpee rebels met a force opposed to them consisting of the troops of Marajah Scindiah, of whom the right and left wings passed over to them. The centre, consisting of his bodyguard, after a valiant defence was beaten and he himself had to fly to Agra. A reinforcement of from 9 to 10,000 men was to be sent out from England. The grand cross of the order of the bath had been conferred upon Jung Bahadoor, Prince of Nepaul, as an acknowledgement of the services rendered by his subjects, the Ghoorkas, to Sir Colin Campbell. The correspondent of the "Comercio" gave an alarming, but, I believe, in this one instance, not too highly colored picture of the affairs of the English in Central India. He said that they had to overcome, not merely a military mutiny, but the insurrection of a whole nation, and that notwithstanding their heroic deeds, their valour and discipline, one army after the other would be destroyed, perhaps more by the climate than by the sword of the enemy, he added that the first army of 30,000 men met this fate, that the second army of the same number was fast dwined [...] and that it would be no easy [...] [411] there is no conscription, a third army for the same purpose. In Jeddah, the port of Mecca on the Red Sea, a dreadful massacre took place on the 15th June. The Arabian population rose against the few Christians who resided there, relying upon the protection of the Turkish Authorities, which, in this instance, they were not able to render them. The English Vice-Consul, Mr. Page, the French Consul, Eveillard, and wife, and about 20 Christians more were murdered; more or less the same number, amongst whom, the daughter of the French Consul, who had received a sabre cut in her face, took refuge in the house of the Turkish Governor, where they remained until a Turkish force from Mecca restored order, they then embarked on board H.M. Steamer "Cyclops" for Suez. According to some they saved themselves by swimming on board the "Cyclops" in the darkness of the night; according to others, that they found an asylum in the house of the Captain of the "Cyclops" whence they were allowed to embark after he had given his promise not to fire upon the town. This man-of-war was lying in the Port whilst the outrage was committed but knew nothing of what was going on as no firearms were used. England and France had resolved to ask satisfaction from Turkey and delivery of the delinquents. But will the Turkish Government be able to find out the perpetrators and give them up to the offended Powers? Louis Napoleon had invited Queen Victoria to Cherbourg, where on the 4th August; the stupendous works constructed there for the fortification of the Port would be solemnly inaugurated. The Queen had accepted the invitation and was to proceed thither jointly with Prince Albert, accompanied by a splendid and powerful

squadron. This sign of friendship between the two monarchs allayed for the moment the fears of a rupture between the two nations. Parliament was likely to close its sittings by the end of July; meanwhile, various bills of importance had already or were about being passed in both houses. Amongst [...] bill admitting Jews into the House of Commons, thrown out year after year [...] A Jew elected as [...] [412] for the Commons, in taking his oath was allowed to omit the words, "upon the true faith of a Christian"; thus Mr. Rothschild would take his seat in the house as member for the City of London. The Upper house made the addition, that such jews are prohibited from voting on ecclesiastical affairs. Hitherto the members of the house of Commons, whilst in the exercise of their functions, could not be sued for debt; this immunity was abolished by a bill, just passed. The India bill progressed rapidly. There were to be a Secretary of State or Minister for the East Indies, assisted by a Council of 15, half of whom were to be named by Government, the other half by the present Directors. The horrible state of the Thames in London had attracted general attention and many proposals had been made with a view of remedying it; however no determination had been taken, and as the heat had diminished, the abominable stench had decreased. In the meanwhile, a plan of deodorising its waters had been adopted at the mouth of the principal sewers, where they debouch into the river, from 200 to 250 tons of lime had daily been thrown into it, which contributed in a great measure to destroy the offensive matter with which the waters of the Thames became impregnated. The weekly cost of this process was about £1500. The revenue of the British Government from 1st July 1857 to 30th June 1858 amounted to £66,879,000, the expenditure £67,226,000, leaving a deficit of £347,000; amongst extraordinary expenses figured four and a half millions of pounds for the Persian, £2,900,000 for the China war. In Paris the conferences of the Plenipotentiaries of the seven Powers had, on the 3rd July, resumed their sittings, interrupted for some time by the illness of the Turkish Ambassador. The fate of the Danubian Principalities, Wallachia and Moldavia was discussed. France, Russia and Sardinia were in favor of, England, Prussia, Austria and Turkey against their union. The correspondent of the "Comercio" divided the Paris Newspapers, into the following political parties; "L'Univers", "L'Union" and "La [...] legitimist and ultramontane [...] [413] deux Mondes", as advocating liberal and democratic principles, their coadjutors "Charivari" and "Figaro"; "Le Journal des Debats", as representing the Orleans faction, whilst besides the official "Moniteur", "Constitutionnel", moderate, "le Pays", violent Bonapartist, and "La Patrie" were the Imperial papers. It must however not be supposed that except these last four, the others were allowed to speak out freely; they had to take great care in what they said,

lest their printing establishments might suddenly be closed up by order of the Police. The same Correspondent of the "Comercio" gave an alarming account of the state of things between the German confederation on the one, and the Scandinavian Powers on the other hand; according to him a declaration of war was imminent, but as I had just received a letter of 14th July from my friend Sieveking who said nothing on the subject, I was confident that Master Saenz, in this, as in many other instances had been too prone to sound the war trumpet. In Candia, the Christian inhabitants had returned to obedience, the Turkish authorities having acceded to their various just demands. Follow a few gleanings, not political, from my rough memoranda:

The "Great Eastern", also called the "Leviathan", the largest Steamer in existence, was built at Blackwall, near London, finished about October 1857, and launched on the 31st January 1858. When I was in London in 1856 Mr. George Peacock promised to procure me an admittance ticket, however, as he omitted to do so I had no opportunity of going on board the "Great Eastern" and have therefore not seen her. I have also neglected to copy her dimensions, though they were frequently published in the daily papers, and I can only say that she is said to be able to carry 10,000 Soldiers in one trip, for which reason, many people were of opinion that in case of emergency she would be well adapted for a transport [...] a considerable force to a distant Colony. Others however gave it [...] [414] "Great Eastern" might be, it would always be, in the highest degree, improper to entrust so many lives to one single vessel. One paper, I believe the "Illustrated London news" opined that the "Great Eastern" would answer for bringing an immense cargo of East India produce from the East Indies to England. She was to be moored in a central point and smaller vessels were to carry their cargoes thither, and there tranship them into the big vessel; however, neither of the two plans have been carried into effect. The "Great Eastern" has not served as a transport and has not gone to the East Indies. It was calculated that when completely fitted out, she would cost the enormous sum of £800,000. The first Company which made this large outlay was founded upon shares and a short time after the construction of the vessel, they sold her to another Company of Speculators at a considerable loss; this second Company after some time, again sold her and again at a loss, and whether those who now in 1875 are the owners, make money by her, is more than I can say; what I know is that the "Great Eastern" has been chartered several times for the purpose of laying out Electric cable, for which she is well adapted. The launching of this enormous vessel was connected with the greatest difficulties and the ablest engineers were called to Blackwall to render their assistance. It was apprehended that had she been launched in the

usual manner, stern foremost, she would have gone over to the other side of the river and suffered serious damage. It was therefore determined to launch her sideways. This was done by means of powerful hydraulic presses. The huge mass was let down inch by inch, but often one extremity moved quicker than the other, the presses got out of order, and more than once the Engineers were at a loss what steps to take. Nevertheless at last their incessant efforts were crowned with success and, as above said, on the 31st January 1858 when the waters of the Thames were unusually high, owing to a spring tide, she dropped into the water and, according to the latest advices, when I wrote my original diary in August 1858, [...] floating on the river. About the same time, attempts which had fai [...] [415] Ireland to the shores of Newfoundland. The cable measured 3050 miles, whilst the the actual distance between the two points in Europe and America is but 1950 miles. Each mile of cable weighed one ton. The vast expenses of this wonderful undertaking were borne by a Company of English and North American Merchants, to whom the Governments of both Countries rendered material assistance by placing Men-of-war belonging to their respective countries at their disposal. The "Agamemnon", H.B.M. Screw Steamer took one half of the cable on board; the "Niagara" U.S. Steamer, the other half. The "Valorous" and "Gorgon", two British Steamers of smaller dimensions, accompanied the two larger ones; the former, the "Agamemnon" the latter, the "Niagara". They left England in the beginning of June 1858 and were to separate in the middle of the Ocean where its depth is 1500 fathoms. The exact point whence each was to steam to its own Country was 52° 2' north latitude, 33° 18' west longitude; there, the cable was to be spliced, and thence, whilst the one Steamer proceeded eastward, the other westward, a continual communication was to be kept up by means of the wire, which was to terminate in America in 47° 49' north latitude, 54° west longitude, and in Europe at the telegraphic house Valencia Ireland, 51° 56' north latitude, and 10° 25' west longitude. According to the European papers received by the Steamer of 24th August, the laying of the telegraph had again failed, the cable having broken on board the "Agamemnon" about 1000 miles from Ireland. The small squadron suffered much from bad weather and strong gales in the month of June. The "Niagara" and "Gorgon" returned to Queenstown on the 4th, the "Agamemnon" and "Valorous" on the 12th July. The Directors of the Company ordered them to start again on the 17th they having still 2500 miles cable on board. The "Panamá Star and Herald" of 15th August said that the Steamer "Moses Taylor" reached Aspinwall on August 14th with the news that the "Niagara" had safely laid the cable and reached Newfoundland on the 4th August, that the electric communication had been kept up with the "Agamemnon" which was already so near [...] [416]

The following was extracted from the *Comercio* of 18th August 1858:

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Export & Import</i>
European Russia	60,123,000	\$228,800,000	\$177,800,000
Austria	39,411,000	\$137,160,000	\$360,000,000
France	39,039,000	\$347,400,000	\$960,000,000
Germany and Prussia	32,729,800	\$140,000,000	\$400,000,000
Gt. Britain and Ireland	27,630,000	\$328,600,000	\$1,400,000,000
Spain	16,000,000	\$79,480,000	\$123,200,000
European Turkey	15,500,000	\$33,600,000	\$140,000,000
Two Sicilies	9,052,000	\$28,360,000	\$50,000,000
Sweden and Norway	5,129,000	\$9,060,000	\$105,200,000
Belgium	4,585,000	\$26,340,000	\$280,000,000
Kingdom of Sardinia	4,106,000	\$26,500,000	\$87,600,000
Portugal	3,499,000	\$14,340,000	\$40,400,000
Holland	3,451,000	\$30,880,000	\$278,400,000
Papal States	3,125,000	\$14,660,000	\$21,000,000
Denmark	2,469,000	\$8,240,000	\$47,800,000
Ionian Islands, Malta and various Principalities	2,411,000	\$10,920,000	\$35,800,000
Switzerland	2,393,000	\$3,260,000	\$200,000,000
Tuscany	1,817,000	\$6,340,000	\$38,000,000
Greece	1,043,000	\$4,040,000	\$4,800,000
Hanseatic Towns	400,000	\$3,860,000	\$440,000,000
	273,912,800	\$1,475,840,000	\$5,190,000,000

[417] In the course of the year 1857 the enormous number of 504,000,000 of letters were posted in the various post-offices of Great Britain and Ireland, whilst in 1839 they did not exceed 75,000,000. In 1857, in the town of Manchester alone, as many letters were delivered as in the whole Russian Empire during the same period say 16,000,000.

Before resuming the thread of my narrative, broken off on the 24th July 1858 (see page 357) of the occurrences in my own and my family's life, I have still to give an account of the events both political and military which took place in Perú during the period from the 26th June 1856, the day I landed in Callao, till the month of September 1858, to which date, more or less the diary is brought up.

At the time of our return to Perú in June 1856, the Republic enjoyed perfect tranquillity which had not been interrupted since the 5th of January 1855 when General Ramon Castilla with his revolutionary forces defeated the troops of the Government commanded by the Constitutional President, José Rufino Echenique, close to the capital. I have previously stated that it was in January 1854 when a revolution broke out in Arequipa. Castilla placed himself at its head, levied troops, obtained money by voluntary contributions against his promissory notes, which were at 50% discount and which, after his triumph were scrupulously paid in full. Military operations carried on in the Interior by both parties, took up the whole year of 1854, the forces of Echenique receded gradually whilst those of Castilla advanced at the same rate and increased in numbers the nearer they approached Lima. Hither Echenique retired always pursued by Castilla, who, towards evening of the 4th January 1855 took up a position at the village of Miraflores, close to the sea, to the right of the high road from Lima to Chorrillos. During the night he moved the greater part of his army [...] Miraflores to a small farm La Palma, which has given its name to the [...] [418] army in the darkness of the night, and, ignorant of Castilla's change of position directed his main body against the, now empty trenches and houses of Miraflores. This mistake was, as I was told the principal cause of the complete defeat which he sustained. On his side, General Alejandro Deustua, one of his best chiefs, was killed on the field of battle. At about 6 or 7 a.m. of the 5th the beaten Cavalry galloped through the Streets of Lima on their way to Callao. Shortly after, the victorious army made its entrance, I myself was absent at the time, with my wife and grand children, in Hamburg. What I state has been related to me. One of the first measures of General Castilla was to convoke a convention, and by the same he was elected Provisional President. This Convention in June 1856 held its sittings in Chorrillos whither it had removed for fear of the yellow fever, then raging in Lima. There, the members both of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies received for their daily appointments \$10 in Lima they had received \$8.4. They occupied themselves framing a new constitution, which when completed was proclaimed and sworn to on the 25th October 1856 by the President and the army. This new constitution introduced some good, some bad innovations; one of the latter in my opinion, considering the unsettled state of the country and the low state of morality, all over the same, was the abolition of Capital punishment even for murder. On the other hand, it laid down as a fundamental law of the Republic, that everybody, born, or living in Perú was free. When in 1821 San Martin declared the independence of Perú, the liberty of the slaves was one of the articles of the Constitution then promulgated, but this article had never been acted upon. In the year 1854 when Castilla and Echenique were fighting for the Supremacy, the latter to engross his files, made known that every slave who would join

his standard should receive his liberty. Castilla, not to remain behind when in Huancayo in Octr. or November of the same year, published a decree which gave liberty to all slaves, without exception, and this decree was confirmed by the [...] [419] and immunities until then enjoyed by the military and the clergy, which latter with the archbishop at their head, had till September 1858, obstinately refused swearing obedience to it. It further abolished the Council of State, (Consejo de Estado) and established the office of Vice President; it reduced in a great measure the power of the Executive, amongst other things the President could not of his own accord confer a higher grade in the Army, than that of Captain, every grade beyond this depended on the Congress, the proposal being made by the Executive. Another article of the Constitution, created “juntas Departamentales”, or a separate Govt. for each of the various departments. These however have never been established, for being tried on a previous occasion, they did not answer, because their separate functions disturbed and interrupted the Central Unity of the Republic. It also created Municipalities for each town and village for the purpose of attending to the local wants of each place. It declared that all Peruvians as well as foreigners who had become citizens of Perú, if 21 years of age, were allowed to give their votes for the election of the members of the juntas Departamentales, for the members of the Municipalities, of the Senate and the chamber of Deputies, as well as for the election of the President and Vice President of the Republic. Some limits were put to this universal suffrage; all such as were convicted criminals or had been degraded by infamous punishment, also those who could not read nor write, were deprived of the right of voting. This last requisite could however be made up for, by being the master of a workshop, by possessing immovable property, or by being discharged from the army according to law. Moreover the indirect election was abolished; the voters did not as before chose the electors, and these the Vice-President and President, but the voters gave their votes direct for the one or the other.

The name of Fermin Castillo, has more than once been mentioned in the cou [...] [420] more properly, clerk of my present wife, then a widow. Many a time she used to send him into the street to buy some trifles for her. I am ignorant when he entered the army; in 1842 when he was Colonel, the victory gained by Vidal and Lafuente, over Torrico at Agua Santa, was exclusively attributed to him and he rose to be General. In 1854 when Castilla raised the standard of rebellion against Echenique, Castillo was the only chief, who, having a separate command joined him; before the battle of the Palma the two quarrelled and in 1856, Castillo was decidedly in disgrace with the President. It was on the 15th August of this year, dia de la Asuncion, and birthday of Napoleon I, that Mrs. Garland at half past three in the morning, a candle in her hand entered my wife's and my bed-room with the words, “hay revolucion”. It will be remembered

that at the time my own house Calle del Correo was under repairs and we resided with the Garlands, sub tenants of José Maria Sotomayor who had rented from Juan Aliaga y Calatayud, the house Calle de Zarate which I bought of the latter in February 1864 and in which I now dictate these lines (April 1875). My wife and I got up; clearly did we hear the noise made by the Soldiers in the Square of the Inquisition; they huzzaed for Castillo; it was the battalion "Yungay" the only one which he had gained over. We heard the rumbling of artillery through the Streets, the firing of musketry in the large square (Plaza Mayor) and towards day break the occasional booming of cannon. We hardly knew what all this was about, various passers by, whom we asked from the balcony, could give us no explanation, some one replied that it was a quarrel between a and o. After breakfast, for notwithstanding the row, cooks could buy their provisions in the market place, and even ladies went to mass, I ventured out. At the corner of the Inquisition square, Castillo had placed a piece of artillery, which pointed downwards to the Plaza Mayor; at the corner of the latter, Castilla had placed []ther piece, and these two amused themselves with firing occasionally at each [. . .] [421] no firing and when I reached the Plaza Mayor, all was crowded with artillery, cavalry, infantry, and a number of curious spectators. I went to my own house, thence to Schutte's, to Charles Pflucker's and back by San Pedro, but had to run more than once with the crowd when a report was spread that firing was about to recommence. I learned what had really taken place. Hinojosa, the second in command at Santa Catalina had made common cause with Castillo; till a late hour in the previous evening he had been with Castilla and his wife protesting his fidelity, and thence gone straightforward to Santa Catalina where he locked up Alvarez Thomas the Governor and ordered out the artillery, with the intention of delivering it up to Castillo. Some of the subalterns, amongst whom an Irishman, Capt. Smith, refused obedience, remained faithful to the Government, and reentered the fort. It was affirmed, but whether with truth, I cannot say, that the Colonels of the other battalions had promised Castillo to join him but had failed to do so at the last moment. Castilla, as soon as he heard of what was going on, mounted his horse, hurried to the barracks of the Merced, ordered the battalion out and marched to the Plaza, where, on the elevated ground before the Cathedral, some companies of Castillo were posted; these fired and Castilla had his horse shot under him, before daybreak they retired to the Inquisition square. In the course of the forenoon various members of the Convention met, in the apartments of the Cabildo in the Plaza Mayor, the Congress hall being too near Castillo's quarters, with San Roman as their President. Thence a deputation was sent to Castillo summoning him to lay down his arms; on the steeple of San Francisco, Pedro Orbegoso was placed with some soldiers, who much

annoyed those of Castillo, and several balls fired from that height fell into the patio of Sotomayor's house where we were. During the whole forenoon the firing continued, [] without doing much harm on either side; here and there a curious citizen was [...] when standing in the balcony of the English Club-house [] [422] was hit by a bullet, which without hurting him flattered itself by striking a large key which he had in his breast pocket. I myself, to while away the time, made my nephew John Limpricht read to me. I remember it was a very interesting book, in French, written by Capefigue, treating on the events immediately after the death of Louis XIV. Between two and three in the afternoon, Castillo, seeing that he had failed in his attempt, for until that time he had flattered himself that other troops would join him, retired through the Barbones gate and when outside of town told his troops, that he had been disappointed, that the assistance promised him had not come, that all was over, and that they might disperse. Shortly after I saw Castilla with his staff and some soldiers take the same direction; they soon came in again and so the affair was over. The battalion "Yungay" was erased from the military list and such of the soldiers as came back to Lima, were mixed up with other battalions by order of Castilla. Castillo and Hinojosa during the night took refuge in the house of Irrázaval the Chilian Minister and by next Steamer, with permission of the Government, left for Chile.

The President, as just said, swore to the new Constitution on the 25 Oct. 1856, but, at the very moment he did so he added a few words to the effect, that he hoped, the nation would approve of it. These words were much commented upon in the political circle of Lima; next, it became known that Castilla had more than once expressed to his intimate friends, his displeasure with those articles of the Constitution which put some limits to the power hitherto exercised by the Executive, thus when the advices were received that great discontent prevailed in Arequipa, many persons suspected, and not without some show of reason, that Castilla himself had been the secret instigator. It was said that he had applied to the Arequipa Demagogues, the brothers Masias and Domingo Gamio, that he had supplied them with money and that these popular leaders who possessed a great influence over the lower classes "La cholada" of Arequipa [...] always willing to take up [...] [423] from the capital, had plied them with Chicha and Brandy, had represented to them that the Holy Mother Church was in danger, and in this manner had worked them up to such a pitch that they were willing to do anything at their bid, but at the last moment these Demagogues instead of confining themselves to a demonstration against the constitution, as Castilla had expected, went a long step further; they protested against the Constitutional Government and named Manuel Ygnacio Vivanco Supreme Chief of the Republic. This happened on

the 31st October 1856. It was the third time that Castilla and Vivanco were opposed to each other in civil strife; the first time in 1839 when Vivanco raised the standard of rebellion against Agustin Gamarra, President of the Republic, which attempt at revolution he styled the "Regeneration"; it was put an end to by General Castilla, Gamarra's lieutenant who routed Vivanco's forces at Cuevillas. The second time, Vivanco, then styling himself Director, actually rose to the supreme command and for some months, residing in Lima, ruled over the Country. Again it was Castilla who defeated his army at Carmen Alto near Arequipa in 1844, and now, for the last time, they measured their strength, Vivanco succumbing once more to the energy of Castilla. When the news of the rising of the Arequipeños reached the Capital, Castilla suddenly changed his tactics. He became the most zealous defender of the new Constitution; and hurled his anathemas against the perverse Arequipeños who dared to resist the legislature of the Country. The revolution progressed. On the 16th November 1856 when the "Apurimac", a screw frigate, the best vessel in the Peruvian Navy, was lying in the Port of Arica, and her commander Salcedo had gone on shore to be present at a party given by the English Consul Mr. Nugent, one of the lieutenants, Lizardo Montero, a youth of 25 years of age, induced the crew to follow the example of Arequipa and to pro[.] General Vivanco; then Steaming for Islay the "Loa", a man-of-war of smaller size, was [...] known in Lima the Govern [...] [424] the two remaining men-of-war the "Tumbez" of the same dimensions as the "Loa" and the "Ucayali" a smaller Steamer. On board of both Castilla put many foreigners, especially North Americans, whom he engaged at a high rate; against his doing so, a great outcry was raised; he was blamed for mixing up Foreigners in domestic quarrels, and for arming them with poniards and revolvers. After all even this measure was of no avail, the "Tumbez", commanded by Alzamora passed over to Vivanco's squadron, some of the foreigners were landed, and only the "Ucayali" commanded by Salcedo, a native of Chile, returned to Callao to bring these sad tidings. Towards the end of November rumours were spread in Lima, probably by the adherents of Vivanco, who counted amongst his friends many of the young men of the higher classes of Lima, that a revolutionary movement had also broken out in the Department of Ayacucho. On the 29th November apprehensions being entertained that the officers of the National guard of Lima were well inclined to Vivanco's cause, this corps was disbanded. About the same time the Executive issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$500,000 to any one who would bring the "Apurimac" into Callao bay, and place her at the disposal of the Government. On the 31st December 1856, the entire hostile squadron, which had recognized Vivanco's authority, consisting of the "Apurimac", "Loa", "Tumbez" and "Izcuchaca" made its appearance before the Port of Callao. On the first

January 1857, for the greater part of the day, a cannonade was kept up between the “Loa” on the one, and the “Ucayali” and the land batteries on the other side. Not much injury was done though I believe that those on shore suffered more than those afloat, the Vivanquistas boasted that only a goat on board the “Loa” had one of its legs broken by a cannon ball. A few of the merchant vessels which were not ordered away in due time were somewhat damaged; amongst them was a Danish brig the “Jylland” from Randers, Captain Quitsaw. On the following day, the 2nd, this Captain presented himself in my office, in a state of great excitement and requested me to make [...] Government for the [...] [425] the Danish flag. I promised him to do my best; he then, by my advice made out an account of damages, amounting to no less than \$1632.6. At that time José Fabio Melgar was Minister for Foreign Affairs; on the 26th January 1858, he was succeeded by Mariano Felipe Paz Soldan, and on the 16th February this latter gave up the portfolio which Castilla entrusted to Dr. Manuel Ortiz de Zevallos. With the two former I could not make the slightest progress in the claim which I presented; also with Zevallos I had much to correspond on the subject, and at last, Government offered to pay me for the Captain \$180. This trifle I did not think myself authorized to accept, and accordingly laid the whole affair before the Danish Govt. They took no notice of my official notes on the subject, and from the owners of the vessel in Randers I received instructions to arrange the matter as well as I could and thus, I had nothing better to do than to receive the \$180. So much for the protection which Danish subjects enjoy on this coast.

To return to 1st January 1857. Towards evening, the firing on both sides ceased, in the morning of the same day the enemy had taken possession of a Peruvian merchant vessel anchored in the Port, called “Catherine Hayes”; his attempt upon the “Terry” failed. In the course of the month of January, Domingo Valle Riestra, whom Echenique had raised to the dignity of rear-admiral, and who consequently was in disgrace with Castilla, went secretly on board of the “Apurimac”, the command of which vessel was given him by Vivanco. The “Apurimac” remained in sight of Callao bay and on the 29th January, early in the morning she approached the town and commenced firing, which did a good deal of injury to the “Ucayali”, and some damage to a few houses; meanwhile the remainder of the squadron with Generals Vivanco, Lafuente, Guarda, and others on board, steamed down the coast with the object of revolutionizing the northern Departments [...] Layseca, faithful to Castilla, kept Trujillo in order. The months [...] without any events of particular [...] [426] occurring. The Departments of Moquegua, Puno and Cuzco remained in obedience to the Lima Government; in the first, the military forces were commanded by Colonel Freyre, in the two other Departments by General San

Roman. Arequipa continued the focus of the revolution; Vivanco however discarded Gamio and gave to General Rivas, an old Echeniquista, the military command. The Masias whilst with Vivanco's army in the North, attempted to bring about a rising for Castilla; it was discovered and they had to fly for their lives. Islay was likewise in the hands of the revolutionary party as well as the islands of Chinchá, whence by making sales of Guano to bold speculators, Vivanco obtained the greatest part of the funds of which he naturally stood in great need. He also, in the same manner as Castilla had done in 1854, issued "vales", or promissory notes, which his friends offered for sale, even in Lima. They never stood above 50, and were often sold at 65% discount. Some time after, I bought \$3000 at 6%. Now, in 1875, Vivanco being dead, they are not worth the paper upon which they are printed; one of these notes is affixed in the appendix under N° 13. In the Department of Ayacucho, Genl. Bustamante the Columbian, the same who in 1826 brought about the revolution against Bolívar's forces, was at the head of a Vivanquista rising, which, towards the end of March, was easily put down by the troops of the Government under General Canseco. The Departments of Huancavelica, Junín, Ancachs, Cajamarca and Mainas, enjoyed tranquillity. In Payta and Piura the two parties, that of the Government, and that of the revolution preponderated alternately. The coast of the Department of la Libertad was subject to continual changes; the two armies, Layseca's on the one, Vivanco's with Lafuente, Guarda etc. on the other hand, were marching and counter-marching without coming to blows. The Department of Lima was quiet. Castilla and his Minister of war Raygada were in Callao, whilst the two other Ministers, Cano and Zevallos were attending to the business of their respective Ministries in Lima [...] on the 16th February [...] [427] and of Ecclesiastical Affairs (Culto); the latter to those of Foreign Affairs (Relaciones Exteriores) and Finances (Hacienda). For Finances, provisionally, until the arrival of Francisco Rivero, Peruvian Chargé in London. Not long after Dr. Mar took charge of the Home Department, Zevallos distinguished himself by his great activity and by endeavours to do justice to, and to pay every one who had a well founded claim upon the Government. To him and the influence which he exercised over the Convention, the law, given in the month of March is due, which acknowledged the validity of all bonds of the internal and external Peruvian debt. For a long time Castilla had refused recognizing those "Vales Consolidados" which Echenique had emitted, originating from fraudulent documents as well as those Anglo-Peruvian and Franco-Peruvian bonds which had arisen from Vales consolidados being converted into such bonds of the external debt, known here, under the name of "la deuda convertida". The English and French Ministers in Lima had more than once insisted upon the recognition of the latter, and had even threatened

that their respective navies would take decisive measures; nevertheless Castilla postponed this recognition as long as he possibly could, but when even Vivanco, in his capacity as Supreme chief, in order to gain the good-will of the Foreign Chargés, recognized said debt, Castilla, though reluctantly, had to do the same. As regards the Vales Consolidados above spoken of, amounting to no less than \$12,000,000 it was urged, and very properly so, that the original holders who had committed the fraud, should be made responsible for the deceit practised by them upon the Government, but that the present holders, who had purchased the Vales in good faith, ought not to suffer from the stupidity, connivance, or roguery of those who emitted these vales. Such arguments, backed by the Ministerial influence prevailed in the Convention, and the Country was load with an enormou [...] however, in justice could not have been avoided. On the 12th M [...] [428] usual voyage to Panamá. On board of her, Thomas Conroy had embarked, under his name but on account of the Government, destined for the army in the north, cash, muskets, clothing etc. to the value of \$32,000; Captain Strachan being prevented by Vivanco's Men-of-war from landing these various articles in Huanchaco continued his voyage followed by the "Tumbez" and "Loa" and when stopping at San José, port of Lambayeque, launches from the said two Steamers were sent off, an armed force boarded the "New Granada" and, presenting an order from General Haza, requested Captain Strachan to deliver-up the packages shipped by Conroy; on his refusing to do so they broke open the hatchways and forcibly carried off the money, the articles of war spoken of, and even provisions belonging to the "New Granada". The Captain's life was threatened, but no actual injury done to him. In Payta, he extended his protest before the English Vice Consul, Mr. Blacker. This news was brought to Lima by the Steamer "Lima" on 24th March 1857. Without loss of time, Admiral Bruce of the "Monarch" and Mr. Sullivan, British Chargé, had a conference on the subject. H.B.M. Screw Steamer, the "Pearl" of 22 guns was ordered down the coast in search of the offenders. She left on the 25th of march; on her arrival at San José, she sent on board the "Loa" and the "Tumbez" respectively, a lieutenant with 25 men and on the 31st March at half past seven p.m. she was back in Callao with the two captured vessels which had not offered the slightest resistance; one of them had to anchor alongside the "Monarch" the other alongside the "Pearl". At this time the "Apurimac" was not in sight of Callao bay having gone up the coast to the Chincha islands or to Islay as she was in the habit of doing. Castilla, availing himself of her absence and of the temporary capture of the "Loa" and "Tumbez" embarked on board the "Santiago", a merchant Steamer just purchased from the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, now called the "Huaraz", with 600 soldiers, in the night from the 1st to the 2nd April, whilst the "Ucayali" had

preceded him with 400 men on board. On the 3rd April, the "Loa" was released. She left on that day, returned on [...] [429] the following day the same direction as the "Loa". An English Sailor from the "Apurimac", whose engagement had expired, related that on the 1st April an attempt to mutiny had been made on board; the 4th Engineer and a carpenter were shot, as also the ringleader, Guzman, a Peruvian, whilst some sailors, put in irons, were landed on the Island of San Lorenzo. About this time a decree given by Castilla under date of 31st Match was published in virtue of which, every military man who had taken part in the present revolution headed by Vivanco, was erased from the military list. On the 4th April Castilla landed at Pacasmayo, together with the troops which he had taken with him; he joined Layseca's division, as well as Goyburu's irregular horse or "Montoneros" and then marched upon Lambayeque which place Vivanco had abandoned on the 5th, 6th and 7th April, taking the route to Piura by the road which is called that of the "rodeo", or round-about-way. On the 4th April Colonel La Cotera, who stood under Layseca's orders, made a "Pronunciamiento" or declaration, on his own account, the meaning of which probably he himself did not understand. With 400 soldiers whom he had with him in Piura, and with the inhabitants of that town, he declared himself for the Constitution and Convention, and refused to acknowledge either the authority of Castilla or Vivanco. To the Convention he even sent an envoy, who of course was not admitted. Part of the above news was brought hither by the "Ucayali", which having destroyed in Payta bay, Vivanco's transports, the "Malakoff" and "Catherine Hayes" returned safely on the 7th April. Only the "Guise", in Vivanco's interest, kept watch at the Chincha Islands; the "Izcuchaca" had steamed for "Islay", and the Government's Steamer "Huaraz" was at anchor in Payta bay, when the Merchant Steamer, which arrived in Callao on 10th April passed there. In Tacna and Arica some revolutionary movements had taken place which had however [...] quelled. I have omitted to mention above that on the 2nd April, [...] [430] the Executive Power, in conformity with the articles 86 and 88 of the Constitution was transferred to a council of Ministers, consisting of José Maria Raygada, Minister of war and President of the Council, Manuel Ortiz de Zevallos and Luciano Maria Cano, each in charge of two Ministries as above said. On the 20th April at 11 p.m. the "Apurimac" came in sight of Callao; she was accompanied by the "Huaraz" which she had captured in Payta bay. Half an hour later a Chilian Steamer the "Arauco", chartered by the Government authorities to bring advice of the enemy's movements, anchored. She brought the news that Vivanco's forces, avoiding Piura, where La Cotera would have stopped their progress, and marching through Olmos, arrived in Payta on the 16th April, where they embarked on board the "Apurimac" and "Huaraz" to the number of 150 cavalry, 150 infantry, and 200 officers! On the 9th April, the United

Army under Castilla's command was in Chiclayo. The 21st of the same month at midnight, Vivanco's forces amounting to about 500 men, under the command of Generals Vigil, Lopera, and Machuca, and Colonel J. S. Rodriguez disembarked. At about 3 a.m. on the 22nd they were safe on shore close to the mouth of the river Rimac, without having been observed by the Callao people. On board the "Apurimac" remained Generals Vivanco, Guarda, Cavaredo, Colonel Javier Osma and 40 Soldiers. The party which had landed reached Pescadores, unnoticed; here they were first hailed by some watchmen and the alarm given. The troops garrisoned in Callao, also the National guard, flew to arms, and a severe combat ensued of which the cutting from the daily paper affixed in the appendix under N° 13 1/2 gives a very fair account. The fight lasted from 5 till 9 a.m. Vivanco's men did their best, but were overpowered by superior numbers. There were about 1200 men on the side of the Government, few of whom troops of the line; the National Guards did the work. Major William Higginson is said to have distinguished himself. In the course of the same day Colonel José Bustamante of Puno, the traveller, and Dr. Francisco Javier Mariategui [...] of the Supreme Court of Justice, went on board the "Apurimac" to represent [...] [431] in an official manner, but with the connivance of General Canseco, then Governor of Callao. On their return to Lima, they gave an account of their conference, and stated that the conditions proposed by Vivanco for an arrangement were so preposterous, that it was utterly impossible to come to terms with him. Castilla with his suite embarked in Payta on board the merchant Steamer, landed in Huacho on the 24th April and arrived in Lima by land, two days later. On leaving Huacho in the dark, he had a fall from his horse and was somewhat hurt.

The Executive power continued in the hands of the Council of Ministers, for though Castilla was in Lima, he was there as commander-in chief of the army, and whilst in this capacity the Constitution did not allow him to hold the reins of Government. On the 4th May arrived in the Capital as Vivanco's Envoy, J. A. Garcia y Garcia, the same who in August and September 1854 had been my wife's and my companion to New York. The Council of Ministers had intimated to Vivanco, who, with his squadron, was at the Chincha Islands; to lay down his arms, and Garcia now brought the answer from his chief, which was to the effect that he was willing to do so on the following conditions: Castilla was to leave the country, the Convention was to be dissolved, a new one to be convened, and some articles of the Constitution to be reformed. To these preposterous pretensions the Council of Ministers gave an answer of which the following is a literal translation:

"Lima, 4th May 1857— Ministry of War and Marine – To Toribio Pacheco Ezquire, acting Secretary to the chief of the dissident forces.

The Council of Ministers having noted the contents of the communication made by you to them under date of 28th ulto., have agreed to the following; that they are not authorized to admit any arrangement which has not for its basis, the recognition of the Constitutional Régime which has been adopted; [...] and gloriously sustained by the people of the Republic. May [...] [432]

Hereupon Garcia took his leave. On the 10th May the following Men-of-war which had hitherto acknowledged Vivanco's authority returned to Callao viz.: the "Loa", "Izcuchacha", "Huaraz" and "Guise"; their commanders and crew again placed themselves under the orders of the Constitutional Government. This unexpected change had been brought about by William Higginson and a certain Leon who had left Callao for the islands and who, it was said, had obtained the object solely by the force of persuasion, through others affirmed that promises and bribes had also been resorted to. The "Apurimac" had gone further south, and the Chincha Islands were now again in possession of the Government. On the other hand, the advices brought from Arequipa by the Steamer of 12th May were by no means of a favourable nature. Evil intentioned persons had instilled into the minds of the populace the idea that foreigners had contributed to the defeat suffered in Callao by Vivanco's troops who, for the greater part, had been drafted from the Department of Arequipa; accordingly, the few foreigners living in that town, hardly ventured into the streets, and some did not think themselves safe even in their own houses. After Vivanco's return to Arequipa, where, on the 5th May he harangued the people in the large square, order was restored. On the 21st May 1857, Dr. Zevallos, who was the head and soul of the Council of Ministers, succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Chargés of England and France, in virtue of which these two European Powers took upon themselves for ten years the protection of the Peruvian huano islands, if such protection should be applied for, by the legally constituted Government of the Republic. This treaty was however to be ratified by the respective European cabinets within the term of six months; it was ratified by the Peruvian Convention, after violent debates. Only six Deputies voted against its approval; four of them were Mr. Toribio Ureta, Tejeda, R. Velarde and Escudero.

As might well be expected the treaty was not ratified either by England or France [...] the meanwhile it had answered its purpose and been of immense advantage [...] [433] a grain of Guano, and his pecuniary resources, which he had drawn hence were entirely cut off. When the 6 months had elapsed his affairs had changed for the worse and the Apurimac's presence was indispensable in Islay. Meanwhile, he found himself in the necessity of selling his Vales at any price and of imposing forced loans upon the Arequipa traders. General Layseca returned with part of the army, from the North. In the Steamer

of the 10th June, General Guarda appeared in Callao, whether as an envoy of Vivanco, or as a private gentleman I cannot say, at all events he was not allowed to remain in Lima. By the North Steamer of 10th June, Mr. Sullivan received despatches from his Government, approving the capture of the “Loa” and “Tumbez” by the “Pearl”; a few days later the “Tumbez” was given up by Admiral Bruce to the Council of Ministers. In this body Dr. Juan Manuel del Mar had, a few weeks previously taken his seat as Minister of the Interior. About this time, in conformity with the Constitution, the Lima Municipality was instituted. It consisted of twenty seven members chosen by the respectable householders of the capital. These twenty seven members again elected their President or “Alcalde”, their Vice-President or “Vice-Alcalde” and a third, to preside, if both President and Vice-President should not attend; their choice fell respectively upon Dr. Francisco Gonzalez de Prada, married into the respectable family of the O’Phelans; Felipe Barrera, a well known wealthy merchant and Miguel Pardo, partner of the firm of Canevaro, not at all connected with the other family of Pardo which belongs to the Aristocracy of Lima, whilst Miguel Pardo was of obscure birth. Prada, and Espinosa, then Prefect of Lima, quarrelled incessantly, the former endeavoured to extend, the latter did his utmost to restrict, the power of the new formed body. Prada soon got tired of these disputes and resigned, so did Barrera, whilst [...] continued to give general satisfaction, and did not retire from his post [...] [434] José de la Riva Agüero was chosen in his stead, Juan Bazo was made Treasurer for life, whilst the members of the Municipality were removable.

By the steamer of 25th June, the European Engineers from on board the “Apurimac” arrived in Callao; they gave as cause for having left the vessel, that amongst the crew signs of dissatisfaction likely to lead to mutiny had become apparent. On the 30th June after sunset General Castilla left Callao with some troops and eight pieces artillery on board the “Huaraz” and “Ucayali”. On the 5th July he safely landed in Arica, and on the 7th left Tacna to join San Roman who in the meanwhile had suffered some loss in the neighbourhood of Arequipa. This General, in Castilla’s interest, had formed an army in the Interior of about 3000 men with which he marched down upon Arequipa, took up a position at Yumina upon a hill to the right of the village of Sabandia, two leagues distant from the town. On the 27th June Vivanco’s soldiers sallied out and marched as far as Paucarpata, a village separated from Sabandia by a deep ravine. On the 29th reinforced by the National guards, they passed the ravine, attacked those of San Roman and fought the whole day long, during which combat, Carlos Canseco, a brother of Castilla’s wife, is said to have most distinguished himself. The Arequipeños boasted that they had had the advantage, nevertheless towards evening hunger and thirst made them return to town. On the following

day, San Roman crossed the ravine and when in Paucarpata, proposed an armistice to Vivanco which being refused, he on the plea of want of forage retreated over the heights of Jesus to Cangallo and Chiguato, villages at the foot of the volcano. During this march he lost many soldiers by desertion, and several months later the Arequipeños by general acclamation bestowed upon their favourite, Vivanco, the dignity of Gran Mariscal de Yumina.

In virtue of the decree given in March 1857 and of which I have spoken on [...] the interest of the entire funded internal debt, called "Vales de Consolid [...] [435] to which Castilla had raised no objection had been regularly paid ever since their emission, whilst the interest on those which for a long time Castilla had refused to recognize, having emanated from forged or fraudulent documents had hitherto not been paid. Their amount was now calculated and Vales given for the same, payable on 30 June and half on 31st December 1858. Similar arrangements were made relative to the payment of interest on the "Vales de Manumision". The promissory notes which went by this name, were given by Castilla to the owners of Slaves, who lost, this, their property, when slavery was abolished in Perú, shortly after the victory of the Palma. The year 1858 was fixed upon for the first year when a commencement should be made with the redemption (amortizacion) of both Vales de Manumision and de Consolidacion. Both descriptions of Government securities have been faithfully paid off and neither of the one nor the other a single one is in existence now in May 1875.

For a long time past, the large profits made by the Consignees of Guano, A. Gibbs & Sons in London, Montané & Co. in France, and Felipe Barrera & Brother in the United States, had raised them many enemies, for everybody was anxious to have a share in this lucrative business. About the months of July and August 1857, virulent articles were published against them in the daily paper "El Comercio". They were accused of not having done their duty and of having made illegal gains. The cry once raised was quickly taken up by some members of the Convention. The attacks were mostly directed against Montané & Co. and apparently with great justice, for agents of the "Crédit Mobilier" of Paris had placed into the hands of the Minister of Finances, Dr. Zevallos, documents which clearly proved that this firm had sold Guano at a higher price than they had given the Government credit for. Hereupon, at the request of Zevallos, the convention gave the [...] that without loss of time the Executive should send out Fiscal Commissioners [...] [436] This was done at once, and in the month of September, Toribio Saenz left for the United States, Tomas Vivero for France, and Mariano Basagoytia for England, each accompanied by an adjunct and a secretary. Not a word was ever published of what the two former did or discovered. Rumours however were afloat that Montané hushed up the matter

by coming forward with a considerable payment in Cash, and that Federico Barreda decidedly refused showing his books. The consignment of Guano was taken from the former and thrown up by the latter. Gibbs on the other hand, placed their books and every document asked for at the disposal of Basagoytia and his adjunct Felipe Barriga, and though some faults were, in their opinion, found here and there, upon the whole the highest encomiums were passed upon the firm of Gibbs, their integrity, and the manner in which they had managed the business.

About the months of November and December 1857 the Peruvian Government made known that they were ready to receive proposals for the consignment of Guano to France. Many tenders were made and the most advantageous for the interest of Perú being that of A. Gibbs & Sons, as will be seen by the comparative statement affixed in the appendix under N^o 14, the Consignment of Guano to France was adjudicated to them. Francisco Rivero, Peruvian Minister in London, no doubt offended at the intervention of Basagoytia in the Guano business, in the management of which, A. Gibbs & Sons had taken no step without his knowledge, withdrew from London and left the Legation in charge of his secretary, Federico, son of General Pezet.

Not long did the Convention survive the above severe measures taken against the Guano Consignees. It was on the 2nd November 1857, when Manuel Toribio Ureta presided, an opposition member, whilst for many months previously José Galvez of the Government's party had successively been Elected President, that at half past three in the afternoon, Cuba, an ensign of the battalion Castilla accompanied by some soldiers [...]ted himself at the bar and shouted these words: "Long live the Constitution [...]" [437] the battalion was heard, more soldiers entered, they pointed their muskets at the Deputies who made their escape any way they could, some over the roofs of the neighbouring houses leaving their hats and canes behind; one of them was Rafael Velarde, who, hatless and breathless came running to my daughter Enriqueta's apartments in the house of Sotomayor. At seven O'clock in the evening the Deputies reassembled and called Dr. Mar, Minister of the Interior, to the bar; he came, and threw the blame of what had happened upon the excited state of mind of Colonel Arguedas, who, he gave to understand, had been drinking too hard in the morning. On the following day, a printed paper without signature, but in the name of the officers of the battalion Castilla was handed about in the streets of Lima, in which all kind of abuse was heaped upon the Deputies, and to a note directed on the 3rd November by Ureta, President of the Convention, to the Minister Mar, asking whether the Council of Ministers would guarantee the safety of the Deputies in case of their meeting, he did not receive an answer until the 4th when he was told that the Council of Ministers could not vouch for

the safety of the members if they were to assemble, owing to the violent state of excitement in which the greater part of the military were at the moment. Thus de facto, the Convention was dissolved. Colonel Arguedas would not have ventured upon such a bold step without the knowledge and consent of the Council of Ministers. It was in every respect un-Constitutional, but upon the whole not displeasing to the inhabitants of Lima. The appointments which the Deputies received were looked upon as unnecessary heavy expense and a motion made not long before for the purpose of making good to each Deputy 12 rials daily for the period they had been paid \$8.4 and not \$10, had contributed to augment the general dissatisfaction. As soon as the dissolution of the Convention became known in the Departments, public acts, some signed by influential persons, [...]sting against it, were sent in to the Executive. They were printed in the Comercio [...] the Council of Ministers Dr. [...] [438] and Dr. Mar were, undoubtedly, the most influential persons, what they wished was done, what they opposed was not done.

On the 15th October 1857 died in Lima, the archbishop, Dr. José Manuel Pasquel. Signs of discontent showed themselves in various Departments. On the 4th and 5th July in Huanta an attempt was made to subvert the constituted authority, but this, and similar partial risings were easily suppressed and with hardly any bloodshed. A Conspiracy formed in Callao and which was to have broken out on the night from the 14th to the 15th and again on the 28th July, fortunately discovered in time, seems to have been of a more serious nature, at all events, Santiago Lanfranco, an Italian by birth, married to a sister of General Echenique's wife, was accused with having tampered with some of the troops garrisoned in Callao, was arrested and kept prisoner for several months in the Casemates of the Castle.

Meanwhile, General Castilla whom we left page 434 on his march from Tacna, joined San Roman on the 20th July near the village of Quequeña distant from Arequipa, in a south-easterly direction six or eight leagues, and took the supreme command. The joint forces, the exact number of which my original does not give, moved on to Sabandia, the same quarters previously occupied by San Roman, and stretching out somewhat to the right cut off the nearest communication between Arequipa and the Interior, a road which in former years I had travelled more than once, and which, passing the foot of the volcano leads over the Cordillera to Lampa and Puno. Whilst stationed here Castilla made an attempt by his agents and friends in Arequipa to buy over some of Vivanco's troops, but did not succeed, his intrigues being discovered. The Steamer of the 24th August brought the news that Castilla with his army had left Sabandia, had crossed the river a little lower down than Arequipa and

taken up a new position at Sachaca, to the South South-East of the town, one league distant. Now the intercourse between Arequipa and the Interior was open, and provisions again became abundant [...] the communication with Islay was [...] [439] families and the chiefs of the foreign houses left the town and took up their residence in the villages in the vicinity whilst clerks provided with passports from both parties were allowed to communicate with their principals. Also the foreign correspondence was permitted to be sent to Islay where however letters were occasionally opened by Vivanco's people who held the port. Haza commanded there and the "Apurimac" together with the "Misti" and "Arauco", small crafts, were anchored in the roadstead. At a short distance from Islay stood a piquet of Castillas soldiers. Skirmishes took place between both parties in the outskirts of Arequipa; that of 20th and 21st October was of some importance but led to no decisive result. Thus time wore on and I well recollect that Steamer after Steamer the following were the advices received; from the South, "Headquarters in Sachaca, Arequipa not taken"; from the North, "Headquarters before Delhi, Delhi not taken". In Callao, cannons of a heavy calibre were embarked and landed at Ilo with much difficulty; when or whether they ever reached Arequipa, I cannot say. After the decease of Haza, who died a natural death, in Islay, Montero who commanded the "Apurimac", Domingo Valle Riestra having previously separated from Vivanco and gone to the United States, embarked some pieces of light artillery, the books and archives of the Islay Custom House, and steered for Arica, in which port he captured on the 21st November 1857, a small Chilian vessel the "Tubalcain" with four pieces of artillery and some ammunition on board destined for the army of Arequipa, he then returned to Islay where he fired a shot not into but over the houses of the place, which meanwhile had been taken possession of by Colonel Freyre with some of Castilla's men; nevertheless Capt. Curvy of H.B.M. Corvette "Alarm" intimated to Montero that if he dared fire another shot at Islay before the British Consul had hauled down his flag, he would not hesitate a moment to sink the "Apurimac". Montero next went in search of the "Loa" and [...] but these vessels having safely reached Callao and taken shelter under the [...] [440] Iquique and made himself master of this port.

At last per Steamer of 25th January 1858 advices were received in Lima that Castilla and his army had once more crossed the river, abandoned Sachaca and the vicinity and again taken up a position on the left bank of the river in Sabandia, extending both to the right and to the left, so that the communication between Arequipa and the Sierra by the nearest road as above explained was cut off also that with Moquegua and with the valley of Tambo, whilst the intercourse with the Port, occupied by Castilla's forces was unimpeded and

that between Arequipa and Cuzco, as well as with Puno by way of Yura had not been interrupted for a single day during these long lasting warlike operations. Private letters stated that it was quite impossible Castilla could defer much longer a vigorous assault with all his forces.

Whilst the Apurimac was absent in Valparaiso, the man of war Steamer "Tumbez" dispatched from Callao, succeeded in capturing one after another five merchant vessels under colors of different nations, which were actually loading or about to load Guano sold to them by Vivanco's agents at the "Pabellon de Pica" near the confines of Bolivia. These captures were legal in every respect, in as far as the Pabellon de Pica was a small inlet or "caleta" closed to foreign, and solely open to Peruvian vessels; however, as the "Dorcas C. Yeaton" a North American vessel, one of the five, was not actually loading, but captured in open sea though without doubt on her way to the Pabellon, Mr. Clay the U.S. Chargé interefered, the "Dorcas C. Yeaton" was released, her captain obtained an indemnification, and a charter with Guano from the Chincha islands. The question as to the insult done to the stars and stripes was referred to the Cabinet of Washington.

On the 20th February two members of the dissolved Convention were arrested, being charged with having plotted against the Constitutional Government; a third, M. [] Ureta implicated in the Conspiracy took timely refuge with Mr. Huet [...] [441]

On the 21st February, Arica after a brave defence offered by the Government's troops and an equally valiant attack by the troops sent on shore from on board the "Apurimac", was occupied by the latter. The fight was said to have lasted from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., the town suffered but little. The prefect Ildefonso Zavala to whose watchfulness and good government the tranquillity of the department had been owing, up to that time, was made prisoner and sent on board the "Apurimac" where he was perfectly well treated by Montero. On the 23rd February, the Vivanquistas, under the command of Rivas entered Tacna, which was abandoned by the Constitutional authorities who took the road to Arequipa to join Castilla.

On the 5th March, General Medina arrived from Valparaiso and was allowed to take up his residence in Lima. Medina had retired to Chile immediately after the battle of the Palma having been President of the Council of State during the few years of General Echenique's administration. The merchant steamer which arrived on the 11th March brought the news that on the 6th of the same month at 4 O'clock in the morning, Castilla had made a serious attack upon Arequipa; the details were as yet unknown. On the 18th of the same month at 1 p.m. the express (propio) Beltran, known by the name of the "Volador"

(flyer) arrived by land from Arequipa which town he had left on the 9th, having thus made the distance of 221 leagues in 9 days! He brought the official advice that on the 7th March Castilla had occupied Arequipa and that at 25 minutes to 12 a.m. the victorious troops had drawn up in the principal square. The particulars of this action are more or less the following. On the 6th as already mentioned, the attack commenced from the side of the old cemetery, where in the outskirts of the town the church of San Antonio lies; some exterior barricades were taken, also the Chapel of San Pedro; here the revolutionists had hoisted a black flag which was hauled [] by an aide-de-camp of Castilla who planted in its stead the Peruvian [...] [442] besiegers. Another attack made more to the right upon the farm of Landázuri, and that part of Arequipa called Guañamarca failed completely. At the end of the Street, to the right of which San Pedro and Malakoff were situated, a very strong barricade was erected; to the left of this barricade stood the Convent of Santa Rosa. Into this Castilla's troops forced their entrance by pulling down the adobes with which an arch had been walled up. The nuns fled to the choir and in the cloisters of the convent a sharp fight ensued which terminated with the besiegers sallying forth from the main gate of the Convent. Thus they took the barricade from behind; a piece of artillery of the Arequipeños called Bocanegra was taken and here Castilla saluted Colonel Bengolea with the title of General. This advantage gained towards nightfall of the 6th decided the victory, and, if we may believe the accounts of the victors, Castilla did not advance any further this very night, being averse to expose the inhabitants to the horrors of a night attack. The firing though not very active continued during the night. On the 6th towards evening, Vivanco had addressed a note to Irarrazabal the Chilean Plenipotentiary, who, a short time previously at the request of the Council of Ministers in Lima had repaired to Arequipa with the object of bringing about a friendly understanding between the contending parties, in which however he had not succeeded. He was, during the night, in the village of Socabaya, between two and three leagues distant from the town. Vivanco's request to him was to serve as a mediator to prevent the further effusion of blood. This note reached him at 2 a.m. on the 7th, he forwarded a copy of it accompanied by a few words of his own to Castilla, who received it at 7 a.m. The latter's reply was that he should be happy to see the Minister, if he thought his presence would be of any use, but, about the time that this answer could reach the Chilean, all was decided, and, as said above, at about half past eleven a.m. on the 7th the victory was gained, the valiant Arequipeños were subdued, and the third revolution of Vivanco, who [] by the name of the "propping up" (*apuntalamiento*) was at an end [...] [443] in the village of Caima in the farm of a certain Pacheco.

Dr. Corpancho continued as hitherto his secretary general. Not only on Bengolea, also on Colonels Buendia, Freyre, and Bustamante, Castilla conferred the grade of General.

Vivanco, the same as on previous occasions, had shown little foresight; it was now found out that there had been great want of ammunition in Arequipa, much presumption, for he had boasted that Castilla would not venture to attack him, and little or no courage, for in the heat of the battle he was nowhere to be seen. Castilla connived at his escape to Chile. The Prefect Berenguel taking, it is said \$10,000 with him, was stopped at Puno, the money taken from him, he himself allowed to continue his journey to Bolivia.

Hilario Muñoz, the Bayetillero, to whom, at the time I was the head of Gibbs' house in Arequipa, I had sold many a bale of bayetilla, and who, I learned afterwards, had never cancelled his account, had been raised by Vivanco to the dignity of master of Police. He, one of Vivanco's Aide-de-camps, and several others who had most distinguished themselves during the revolt, all in irons had to pull down with their own hands, the very barricades, to the construction of which they had materially contributed. As to the loss suffered on both sides in this action the accounts varied much. The first bulletin published by Castilla stated his army to have lost 800 killed and 1000 wounded, so that the hospitals did not suffice to receive them. A private letter of Leplaténier's diminished the number of killed on both sides to 500, of wounded to 1100. Another letter printed in the Comercio fixed the loss of both armies in 900 killed and 1800 wounded which numbers do not appear to be exaggerated. The assailants on the morning of the 6th amounted to fully 3600 men amongst whom from two to three hundred Cavalry; they had with [] several pieces of artillery, some of which of heavy calibre. The regul [. . .] [444] and the Cholos each of whom had a musket in his hand and knew how to use it, I believe that the besieged outnumbered the besiegers; they it is true had less artillery, but then they fought behind strong barricades, and from houses, each of which, built of large stones, is a castle in itself. Their misfortune was that their chiefs, with the exception perhaps of Carlos Canseco, were not worth anything.

General Castilla named José Anselmo Abril, sub prefect and master of Police, who on the 10th March published a proclamation ordering all private individuals in the Department of Arequipa to give up their arms within certain periods proportionate to the distances at which they lived. On the 8th March the "Apurimac" appeared before Islay and fired a few shots, but as soon as the British Consul, Mr. Wilthew, went on board and assured Montero of the taking of Arequipa, he steered for Arica which place, as well as Tacna, acknowledged the Constitutional Government as soon as Castilla's victory was known. Rivas dissolved his small division and Zavala was reinstated as Prefect. On the

22nd March after sunset the Steamers “Apurimac”, “Arauco” and “Peytona” appeared in Callao bay. In pursuance of an agreement made in the Port of Arica between their Chiefs Rivas and Montero on the one, and Colonel Juan Espinosa on the other hand, these vessels were placed at the disposal of the Council of Ministers who readily confirmed the Conditions of the provisional arrangement, and consequently were given up on the 23rd. On the same day Rivas and Montero came up to Lima; the latter left the Country soon after. On the 11th and 12th March Castilla of his own accord published in Arequipa various decrees in virtue of which the Department of Arequipa was erased from the number of Departments; its various provinces remained, the province of Arequipa was reduced to the town itself which was deprived of its superior Court of Justice and its Departmental Treasury, which latter was transferred to the Port of Islay, and a Litoral Province of this name [] formed, comprising Islay, Tambo, Quilca, Camana and the Cercado of [] [445] The Governor of this new Litoral Province was to have an annual pay of \$6000. Moreover, the introduction of arms into the port of Islay was prohibited, and, if imported to be considered contraband and to be confiscated. These decrees caused great dissatisfaction and excitement not only amongst the Arequipeños resident in Lima, but also amongst many respectable Limeños. Castilla, merely Commander-in-Chief had arrogated to himself an authority which corresponded exclusively to the Legislative body, a Congress or Convention. Accordingly on the 26th March a petition was presented to the Council of Ministers signed by many influential persons, such as José Gregorio Paz Soldan, Francisco de Paula G. Vigil, Benito Lazo, Fracisco J. Mariategui, Miguel Carpio, Mariano Blas de La Fuente, Felipe Santiago Estenós, Jesus Elias, Mariano Felipe Paz Soldan etc. The purport of this petition was to request the Council of Ministers to declare null (sin efecto) Castilla’s decree relative to the dismemberment of the Department of Arequipa. To this the Council replied the next day, that, having under date of 24th already represented to Castilla the bad consequences which his decree would have if carried into effect, they must wait for his answer before they could give any further reply to the petitioners. On the 10th April Castilla arrived quite unexpectedly in the “Ucayali” with him a battalion. Though the Executive Power remained in the hands of the Council, he at first refused to recede from the orders contained in his decrees of 11th and 12th March. I went to pay him my respects on Sunday the 11th April. Many people were with him; he looked stout and in good health, but as if his thoughts were wandering from the objects before him. Tranquillity being now restored in the Country, the public credit improved gradually and steadily; the value of Vales consolidados and de Manumision rose from week to week, interest on the same was []larly paid, also the redemption (amortizacion)

of these debts continued [...] [446] decree, which ordered that all over the Republic the elections for the Constitutional President, Vice President and Deputies for the Congress extraordinary to meet in Lima on the 3rd October, should commence on the 1st August and that on the 15th of the same month, the Electoral Jury of each Province should proclaim the names of the elected.

On the 15th May a decree was published by the Council of Ministers reinstating the Department of Arequipa in all its rights; Quilca and Tambo continued annexed to the Litoral Province of Islay. In order to enable the council to give this law, Castilla, styling himself always Provisional President and commander in chief, granted them his permission to do so from his headquarters in Lima. A few days previously Domingo Elias, weak in body and mind, presented himself as candidate for the Presidency. In the *Comercio* he published his manifesto in which he promised to do wonders for the welfare of the Republic if elected, whereupon, articles tearing to shreds his public and private character, published in the same paper rained upon him from all quarters. In the ensuing months the whole country was in a ferment with the elections. The Candidates were, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency respectively: General Castilla and Dr. Mar, Domingo Elias and General Pezet, General Medina and Dr. J. G. Paz Soldan.

On the 20th July, General Castilla, who some weeks previously, had gone to Arequipa, for what purpose I do not know, returned in the "Apurimac" now called "Callao". On the following day General San Roman arrived from Islay in the Steamer "Huaraz" bringing with him the battalion "Puno". He accepted the portfolio of War and Marine and the Presidency of the Council, instead of Raygada, who retired owing to the bad state of his health. On the 1st August 1858 the elections commenced in Lima. Some weeks previously the Municipality had opened a civic register, in which the names of all those who presented themselves, and who had the necessary requisites were inscribed. Their number came to between 14 and 15,000, but there were [...] a few who did not apply for their tickets without which they could not [...] [447] did their duty zealously and scrupulously, nevertheless, abuses occurred which were unavoidable; thus, for instance, the same individual might, and did, present himself several times and on different days; not being recognized he might thus be inscribed several times under different names, and obtain more than one ticket proving his citizenship, and consequently his right for voting. Also as regards the Soldiers, probably it was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution that they should be entitled to vote, for it is expressly said that only such soldiers who had retired from service according to law, should have that right, but then the Constitution also said that all Peruvians had a right to vote who could read and write; certainly the soldiers were Peruvians and thus

by selecting a certain number who had the qualification of being able to read and write, and by sending them differently dressed and at certain intervals to the Municipality, gradually the whole army was provided with tickets for voting and surely these were not free voters, for they obey their officers, these their Colonels, and they again were, without exception, in Castilla's favor. Only in this manner could it be explained how in Bellavista, a village with perhaps not more than 100 families, there were five to six hundred voters for Castilla and Mar; of course the most flagrant abuses must have been committed there. In Lima, the town being divided into five quarters or "cuarteles", in five open places scaffoldings were erected; of the first cuartel before the theatre; of the second, in the square of the Inquisition; of the third, in that of Santa Ana; the fourth in that of San Juan de Dios, and the fifth in that of San Lázaro. Two stairs led up to the scaffolding, it was railed in, carpeted, and upon the same stood a table with a crucifix and writing materials, round the table a few chairs and an awning over it. On each scaffolding five gentlemen took their seats, at about eleven in the morning for eight consecutive days [...] five individuals were: one member of the Municipality, who presided, two Secreta [...] moreover if the voters doubted [...] [448] tiality of these five called "La Mesa receptora", they might call in a 6th person to be present and to watch the proceedings. More than once I approached these scaffoldings, and was surprised at the tranquillity and order which reigned. The voter mounted the stairs, took off his hat, presented his ticket, which was returned to him with the signature upon it so that he could not again make use of it, and he then handed the President two folded papers one of which was put into an urn destined for the names of the Deputies, the other into that for the President and Vice President to be elected. The voter then made his bow and descended the other stairs. This voting lasted till two or three in the afternoon when the five examined the votes, noted down the names voted for and then destroyed the original papers. In this manner the proceedings went on quietly the whole week, until Sunday 8th August when a disturbance occurred. A number of clubs had been formed in Lima, some for Castilla, others for Elias, and others for Medina. The military club and that of the tradesmen were in Castilla's, that which called itself of Order and Independence, presided by J. G. Paz Soldan, in Medina's interest. The members of the latter marched two by two to the open place before the theatre with the intention there to give their votes, but, prevented, as they said, from doing so, by Castilla's partizans, they quietly retired; at the corner of a street they came in contact with the tradesmen's club, marching in the same order as they: a scuffle ensued, blows were exchanged, stones were thrown, when the police both horse and foot appeared, fired, and used their lances; one or two lives were lost and several persons wounded. The next day, a document

signed by an individual calling himself secretary to the Club of Order and Independence, appeared in the "Comercio" in which he protested against the Lima Elections because "the electors were coerced and prevented from voting according to their inclination". At the close of the 8th day, less than two thirds of the Lima electors had voted; therefore, according to the Constitution four days more were allowed for the same purpose, at the termination of which Castilla as President and Dr. Mar as Vice-P [...] vast majority Elias and [...] [449] but few votes. Stray votes were given for Vivanco, Echenique, Mendiburu, Barreda, Colonel Arguedas and others. In the election of Deputies for Lima, Government likewise gained the day. They were: General Buendia, Tafur, formerly master of police, Miguel Pardo the Municipal, Dr. Arenas, a lawyer, and a certain Chavez, if approved of by the Congress, because hitherto, Lima had only given four Deputies and the fifth was added on account of the increased population. On the 22nd August 1858, the Municipal members of the various districts forming the Province of Lima, many of whom the most unlettered cholos, assembled in the Cabildo of Lima, where, by the Constitution they were not allowed to separate until the lists brought with them had been examined, the votes summed up, and the Elections concluded. They met at noon, sat down to a sumptuous banquet at 9 p.m. and did not separate till six or seven o'clock on the following morning, when Castilla and Mar turned out to be elected by a vast majority, and a deputation chosen from all the Municipalities waited upon the former, to congratulate him, and was graciously received.

By and by the results of the elections all over the republic became known; Castilla and Mar had an overwhelming majority. Elias went to hide his disappointment in the Chincha Islands, Medina took his seat as Deputy for Cuzco in the preparatory sessions of the Congress Extraordinary, of which the first was held on the 17th September 1858 with Dr. Seoane as President. This Seoane was, during Echenique's administration the most corrupt of all employés, but being a clever bold fellow without any principles Dr. Mar took him again by the hand and had him elected, Deputy for Santa. He managed the Lima elections in which he gave great satisfaction and became as Staunch an adherent of Castilla as he had been of Echenique five or six years previously.

The Congress Extraordinary was to number 101 Deputies viz.:

[_] the Department of Amazonas	3
[...]	10
[450] For the Department of Arequipa	7
For the Department of Ayacucho	7
For the Department of Cajamarca	8
For the Litoral Province of Callao	1

For the Department of Cuzco	19
For the Department of Huancavelica	5
For the Department of Ica	2
For the Department of Junin	8
For the Department of Libertad	7
For the Department of Lima	10
For the Department of Moquegua	4
For the Department of Puno	10
For the Litoral Province of Piura	4
	105

There is a difference of four for which I cannot account, probably a misprint in the Newspaper. For not less than thirty three Provinces two Deputies instead of one were chosen, and the first thing the Congress would have to do, was to decide who was the legally elected.

Whilst in Peru, as narrated on the previous pages, a dangerous revolution had been effectually overcome and a Constitutional Government re-established, the very reverse had taken place in Bolivia. There the revolution had triumphed, Cordova, the former President had fled the Country, many of his adherents, amongst whom Emeterio Villamil an acquaintance of mine, taken refuge in Tacna, and Dr. Linares a Civilian, been raised to the Presidential chair. In the month of August or September rumours were afloat that the said Linares, President of Bolivia, General Robles, President of Ecuador and General Echenique, ex-President of Perú had [...] alliance with the object of [...] [451] I am not prepared to say whether these rumours had the slightest foundation, or whether the alliance, if it ever existed, had any connection with the conspiracy said to have been discovered in Callao on the 21st September for the same purpose as that which the Alliance was said to have had, and in which, officers on board the Peruvian men of war "Callao" and "Amazon", anchored in Callao bay, as well as officers of the battalion garrisoned in the Port, were implicated; at all events certain it is that serious misunderstandings had arisen between Mata, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Ecuador, and Caverro, Peruvian Minister, accredited to the Cabinet of Quito. Caverro was Deputy for Ayacucho in the last Convention and a very turbulent member of the opposition. He married Margarita Eguzquisa, niece of Dr. Manuel Ortiz Zevallos and on this latter being entrusted with the portfolio for Foreign Affairs, Caverro soon changed his way of thinking and Zevallos sent him as Peruvian Minister to Quito, for which situation a man of such a violent and hasty temper as his, was certainly not the proper person. The cause of his dispute with Mata was the following. At the time that Colombia was one united Republic its Government had raised

a loan in England. When Colombia divided into the three Republics of Nueva Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, 27% of the loan was to be borne by the last named Republic. In part payment of these 27%, tracts of land en los Cantones de Canelos were made over to the British Creditors, but as the right of Ecuador to these districts was as yet an object of litigation with the Government of Perú, the Government of Ecuador ought certainly not to have made them over to another person. Another cause of complaint was that the said Govt. had permitted the British and North Americans the right of navigation of certain affluents of the Amazon, to which rivers Perú and New Granada had the same right as Ecuador. On these points Caveró addressed a private note to the [] of New Granada; very improperly this note was reprinted in a Bogota [...] Quito Minister for Foreign Affairs. [452] In this note Caveró had expressed himself in terms not favourable to the Government of Ecuador and of these Mata demanded an explanation from Caveró to which he had no right, for Caveró had addressed, not him, but a third person, and this was the defence which he made in his answer. In the same note he had made himself guilty of various exaggerated statements and on Mata's applying to the British and North American Chargés, Mr. Walter Cope and Mr. Philo White, both denied in clear terms the truth of what Caveró had said. The former answered that Caveró's assertions as to English Engineers being on the point of measuring and examining the lands assigned to the British Creditors, were mere inventions of his; and Mr. White on another point expressed himself in a similar manner though not in such clear terms. The upshot of all these Diplomatic notes was that Mata sent Caveró his passports and declined receiving his further official communications. Mrs. Caveró arrived in Callao on the 24th August.

The Comercio of the 23rd August 1858 contained the copy of the contract of sale made by Peter Conroy to the Government, of the slaughter house or "Carnal" built by him. He received for it \$320,000 of which \$50,000 cash, and the remainder in twenty, monthly instalments.

I now resume the narrative of Domestic occurrences broken off page 357 when I left Guillermo Garland dangerously ill of a violent fever; his body was actually reduced to a skeleton in which every bone could be counted; for twenty three days Dr. Grau, at that time the medical adviser of our family, would hardly allow him any nourishment and life was sustained by the medicines which the little fellow about seven and a half years of age swallowed with the utmost resignation. Our anxiety was increased when the Doctor thought necessary to call a consultation: Dr. []avo and Dr. Corpancho came who gave us the consolation, if consolation it could [...] no vital organ had been affected [...] [453] This was on the 27th July 1858 eve of the 37th anniversary

of the Independence of Perú. As it was the custom, artificial fireworks were let off in the large square and on the following day, the 28th; high mass was said in the Cathedral, the soldiers paraded in the plaza, the lower classes found their amusement in the “rompe cabezas” and “palo encebado” and in the palace a banquet was given to which the Diplomatic and Consular bodies were invited. I excused myself on the plea of my late illness; in fact I was not yet completely recovered, nevertheless I recommenced my long walks and my Sunday Calls. On the 4th August I gave a small dinner party in honor of Mr. Charles Prud’homme whose intention was to leave for Europe by the Steamer of the 10th but upon going early in the morning to the hotel where he resided in order to invite him, he had gone down to Callao whence he did not return till late in the evening and thus we had to sit down without him. “We” means my wife and myself, Garland and Enriqueta, Mr. Schutte, Juan Bazo, Vlemenx, the Belgian Engineer and General O’Brien, a tall good natured merry Irishman. I knew O’Brien since my stay in Arequipa, he had come to Perú with General San Martin under whose orders he had fought at the battle of Maipu, which assured the Independence of Chile, and by some accounts the victory was due to him, not to San Martin said to have been intoxicated at the decisive moment. General Santa Cruz conferred on him the grade of General, and sent him to Buenos Ayres where, I do not know why, Rosas, who then ruled the Argentine Provinces, threw him into prison, and O’Brien owed his liberty solely to the interference of the British Minister, accredited to the cabinet of Buenos Ayres. We were all in good spirits; these however were damped when at a late hour Dr. Grau called out Mrs. Garland to tell her that he found Guillermo in a worse state than he had left him in the morning and, I suppose that at this the eleventh hour, Enriqueta administered the remedy spoken of above [–] saved her son’s life.

[...] Prud’homme was [...] [454] with Schutte. We were fourteen in number: Schutte, his wife and two daughters; Mariano Paz Soldan; Vlemenx; Cordes; Sthamer, Huth’s clerk; Gonsalez, clerk at Gordillo’s; Prud’homme, Juan Bazo and his sister Pepa, Garland and myself. Nothing worth noticing occurred; I amused myself well enough and was home by nine. Garland remained longer playing at cards. I believe it is the first time that the name of Cordes turns up. Ferdinand Cordes, a native of Hamburg, was perhaps 26 or 27 years of age. He and his partner Lauezzari had both been clerks in Huth’s house, and had established themselves on their own account a short time previously. Their capital furnished by Lauezzari’s relations was small, and their business insignificant. Lauezzari was also a Hamburger, and of the two, Cordes was, in every respect, the superior. Though of a diminutive stature, he was good looking; he was very genteel, and a clever astute merchant. His family belonged

to the Patricians of Hamburg, but had been completely ruined at the time of the occupation of that town by the French.

On the 10th August a Steamer arrived from the North. The letter which Garland received by the same from his Payta clerk, was not so satisfactory as we could have wished, and we persuaded him to start by the Steamer of the 12th for, as the saying goes, "El ojo del amo engorda al Caballo" (The master's eye fattens the horse). Prud'homme also left; he went in high spirits for with the £6000 which we had given him upon London, he expected to be able to do a good business in Paris and to send us considerable consignments for the following winter. He thought of being back by February of 1859.

I must say a few words about Prud'homme. Some time before Mr. Schutte had become acquainted with an elder brother of Charles who, at the time was living in an hotel, and receiving small consignments of printed silk handkerchiefs from Lyons. He was as anxious to increase his business as Mr. Schutte was to obtain consignments, thus they soon came to terms, Schutte promising to make him advanc [...] of French good to [...] [455] in the office and here he himself effected the sales as far as prices went but as regards the purchasers, Mr. Schutte decided whether he would trust them or not, for the house guaranteed the sales for 2 1/2% and the sales commission was 5%. When the elder brother left, the younger took his place.

Guillermo having been without fever for some days, Dr. Grau gave it as his opinion that he would not entirely recover without breathing the healthy air of Chorrillos, and thus, Enriqueta, accompanied by my wife took him thither on the 15th August. This day, Sunday, as well as the ensuing week, I took my meals at Schutte's; the only alteration which this made in my way of living was that instead of being regularly at home in the evening I was with them from 8 O'clock, the tea hour, until ten, when I went home and to bed. I had also to reduce my walks after dinner, because they dined at a later hour than I did in my own house. The Bazos were never wanting and some male visitor or other usually dropped in. On Friday 20th there was a grand ball at Gallagher's, that is to say, as grand as the small size of their rooms and the great many people invited, would allow it to be. The Schuttes went, I not. The following day my wife came in from Chorrillos rather unexpectedly, but as she saw that I was getting on by myself better than she had thought, and as Enriqueta would have been very lonely without her, she, at my own request returned there on Thursday the 26th.

About this time the whole foreign commercial world of Lima found great difficulties in making their remittances to Europe; in fact, some houses I believe were utterly unable to send home the amounts due though they had the money in their chests. The cause was that Gibbs for a long time did not

draw at all, and finally when they did so, they merely gave bills for the fourth or fifth part asked for. We ourselves made up our remittances partly through bullion, and wool from [.]ipa, partly by taking drafts from Roca, Gordillo, and other minor houses, for [...] for three thirty and sixty days sight bill [...] [456] Gibbs drew on the 27th August at 44 1/2d ninety days sight. I calculated at the time that perhaps two thirds of the imports into Perú were paid for by Guano, and the other one third, by silver, gold, nitrate of Soda, Alpaca and sheeps wool, bark, and a trifle of Cotton. Silver bars were scarce, and up to \$11.2 and \$11.3 the mark, ley 11.22, at which price they yielded a bad exchange; thus some houses went so far as to pay a premium for the newly coined four rial pieces and remitted them home, probably they would not nett more than 42d. By the expression of, ley 11.22 is understood that if silver without any alloy is equal to 12, the Silver, ley 11.22 is equal to 11 22/24 or in other words with 143 parts of pure Silver is mixed up one part alloy.

By the Steamer of 25th August Hunecken and his wife arrived from Valparaíso on their way to Europe *via* Panamá. The three days they were in Lima, Schutte made a great deal of them and paid them every possible attention. They spent the evening together, went to the theatre; I also lent them my carriage and paid them a visit. Hunecken had been six months in Valparaíso, and had, no doubt, made great progress in clearing off the enormous stocks on hand; he expressed himself well satisfied with what Schutte had done for him in the way of sales, and there was at that time every probability that by and by his uncle Mr. Voorwerk of Hamburg would again place the 200,000 Banco Marks at our disposal, which he had withdrawn during the crisis of 1857. By the same Steamer I received a pretty long letter from my good friend G. H. Sieveking of Altona, dated 14th July 1858. He informed me that, notwithstanding his stoppage, he would be able to pay all his creditors in full with interest and that even then a not inconsiderable fortune would remain to him. From the 1st April he had formed a new establishment under his own name. His eldest son Henry was on the point of starting on board of a vessel belonging to his son-in-law Behn as supercargo for Singapore Java and China. These were good news but good news seldom come alone, good and bad are mixed up together, and so it was [...].

My very good friend Johannes Limpricht had [...] [457] illness; he had been preceded to the grave by his two younger brothers August and Bernhard and these three were the first of the friends of my youth, whose loss I had to lament. Who, ask I in my original diary, will be the next? I was also informed of the death of the pretty young wife of Ferdinand Reincke, Mimi Elmenhorst. On the other hand Hermann Reincke's wife, an interesting young lady from Cologne, had presented her lord with a little girl. Speaking of the late Mercantile crisis,

Sieveking said that Merck and Godeffroy would find much difficulty in again lifting up their heads; the event proved in after years that he was right as to the former, wrong as to the latter. Hesse, Newman & Co. had sustained great losses and weathered the storm owing to assistance rendered them by Isaac, Hesse's father. Bernard Donner on the other hand had been overcome and bewildered by the magnitude of the danger, to such a degree, that incapable of forming a correct idea of his affairs he had applied to the Hamburg Commission, of which I spoke page 386, for a loan of 1,500,000 Banco marks which he obtained though in fact he did not require it. The result had been that the firm of Conrad Hinrich Donner had stood its ground though at a cost of One million Banco marks. J. H. Schmidt, Schöens son in law, had like Sieveking himself paid all his creditors with interest.

On the 30th August 1858, day of Santa Rosa, I, as usual, paid my visits to the Rosas of my acquaintance; Rosa Schutte had more than sixty visits, including visiting cards, and whilst we were at dinner with the Bazos even General Castilla with whom Schutte had been on bad terms for the last three or four years, called and left his card. Now a consultation ensued in which it was discussed whether the family should attend the ball to be given on the 31st, Castillas Saint's day, and for which invitations had been sent round. It was decided in the affirmative. In [...] a few friends dropped in at Schutte's and amused themselves with dancing [...] [458] hour of half past ten. The 31st August was ushered in by a salute at six in the morning from the Castles of Callao, the Peruvian and Foreign Men of war in the bay and the fort of Santa Catalina in Lima; these salutes were repeated in the course of the day. In the forenoon, Castilla, though at the time merely a General, for he had not yet resumed the reins of Government, held a complete levée in his private dwelling; hundreds, perhaps one thousand individuals, both natives and foreigners paid him their respects. I was amongst the number; near two o'clock, dressed in black, I went to his house; he rose from his seat, shook hands with me, I congratulated him, when he motioned to me to sit down which I did for a few minutes, and, without having spoken a word I rose again, shook hands with him, who now enquired for my wife, and took my leave. The ball in the palace was to commence at nine; I went thither on foot in full uniform half an hour later; the crowd at the entrance of the Street door was such that with difficulty could I push my way through. As soon as Ezeta, the first Employé in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, who was at the door, got a glimpse of me, he took me by the hand and accompanied me to the saloon, a very long and comparatively narrow room, where he presented me to Castilla and Dr. Manuel Ortiz de Zevallos, Minister for Foreign Affairs. After having paid me this attention, he left me. I conversed a few words with the one and the other and walked up to Mrs. Castilla who

was sitting at the top of the saloon under a small canopy; on the sofa, to her left, sat Mrs. Zevallos, next to her, on a chair Polita Eguzquiza, to the right of Mrs. Castilla on a chair, Margarita Eguzquiza, wife of Cavero, Peruvian Chargé in Quito. With all four I spoke a few words as well as with Rosita Schutte, Mrs. Cavero's neighbour. I then retired and mixed with the crowd which gradually increased to such a degree, that it was difficult to move. The ball was opened by a Spanish Country dance of which Castilla and Mrs. Zevallos formed the first, Zevallos and Mrs. Castilla the second couple. I remained about an hour and was in bed by eleven [...] [459] been the case in the Palace; of men there was a very great number and consequently a mixture of all sorts. The servants who handed round the tea were very decently dressed, servant women had been appointed to receive the cloaks and bonnets of the ladies. In other saloons tables were placed for card playing, and the supper at two O'clock was very good. In one word this was one of the best managed parties given in the Palace since the Independence, no doubt owing to the improvements introduced by Dr. Zevallos. It was daylight when the last retired. The cuttings from the "Comercio" affixed in appendix under N° 15 give the details of this party.

Thursday, 2nd of September 1858. Early in the morning Isabel Moreyra, step daughter of the Minister Zevallos, died of a complication of diseases. On the 3rd in the forenoon her funeral was solemnized in the convent of San Francisco. The church was crowded, I attended. This young lady's mother was Doña Josefa, daughter of the marquis of Torre Tagle, who, his political opinions not being in consonance with those of the Patriots in the first years of the Independence of Perú, took refuge in the castles of Callao, which, defended by the Spanish General Rodil, the whole year of 1825, surrendered to the patriot forces in January 1826. Here the Marquis died and left his daughter young, rich, and unprotected. Shortly after she married a young Moreyra, the eldest son of the family Moreyra; their union did not last long, Moreyra died leaving her one daughter whose death I have just mentioned. The father Moreyra now interfered in the affairs of his daughter-in-law more than agreeable to her, and she, to defend her rights, called in the lawyer Dr. Manuel Ortiz de Zevallos, who knew how to make himself indispensable to her, and their marriage was the consequence. Zevallos was, and is, a man of a clear, sharp intellect and an astute lawyer, but I fear this is all that can be said in his favour [...] is a native of Quito, where his family is hardly known. In his dress [...] [460] this vice, which he is unable to control, he has sacrificed nearly the whole of his wife's extensive immovable property; one house, one farm after the other was mortgaged to raise funds for paying his gambling debts, then the interest could not be paid, and ere long the property had to be sold. At the present moment May 1875 I believe that all which is left to him and his spouse, is the

fine house near San Pedro, and a chacra "la polvora" both heavily mortgaged, and a very large collection of Oil paintings some of which are said to be master pieces and of great value. Their family consists of one daughter, Elena, a very pleasant well educated young lady and four sons, none of whom for a certainty has inherited his father's intellect. The eldest of them, Ricardo, is a lawyer, and has a good deal to which however I can only attribute to the assistance in all probability rendered him by his father, and to his marriage with Doña Carmen the only daughter of Don Melchor Vidaurre an influential person and vocal of the Supreme Court of Justice.

The same day the 3rd September, General Castilla held a review of his small army in the plain of Amancaes. Richard Bullen my Secretary and lector went there on horseback, I, on foot. The plain itself was filled with the troops and with hundreds of Civilians, on foot, on horseback, and in carriages; other hundreds occupied the crests and the slopes of the surrounding hills, and the whole, presented a very animated scene. I met here Charles Eggert of Gibbs' house; we took our stand on a small eminence and saw the entire military force defile before us; General Beingolea was at the head on horseback; he was a tall good looking young man, and had something martial about him. Next came six battalions who marched in columns, each, except the first, which was more numerous, of about 250 men, these were followed by from two to three hundred horse and the rear was brought up by six pieces artillery. In one of the ranchos the officers had prepared a lunch for General Castilla, where, as the [...] afterwards said, they enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. [...] [461] beginning of the century his father had been an opulent merchant in Dantzic, but like many others had been ruined by the revolutionary wars and by the occupation of Germany and Prussia by the French and thus his sons, Charles one of them, all well educated, had to look for their fortune in foreign lands. Charles Eggart was extremely clever, everything he did he did well. I knew him first in the beginning of 1846 when he was clerk in Gibbs' branch establishment in Tacna; then his acquaintance with the English language was very limited. In 1858 he was a perfect English scholar, French and Spanish he understood of course. As a merchant he knew well what he was about, and, above all he distinguished himself by his proficiency in minor accomplishments. He played the Piano like a master and sang very prettily. It was really a treat to hear him and Amalia Schutte sing together. He was a good horseman and an excellent shot, rocambor he played well and next to Renner he was the first chess player in Lima.

After dinner I again went out in the direction of Amancaes and saw the troops come in; it was evident that liquor had had its effect upon them; they marched disorderly and far from steadily.

The Comercio of 31st August 1858 published a note directed by Count Walewski, Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, to the Emperor, dated 12th June, by which it appeared that on the 16th April 1856 the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, England, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey then assembled in Paris had signed a declaration in which they laid down as principles of international maritime law: 1st that privateering is abolished, 2nd that neutral flag covers enemy's property, if not contraband of war, 3rd that neutral property if not contraband of war, is safe on board of a vessel under enemy's flag, and 4th, that a blockade in order to be obligatory must be effective, that is to say, the squadron blockading must be sufficiently strong to be able to keep off the enemy. Count [_]wski as President of the conferences took upon himself to solicit the adherence [...] [462] had been obtained from all governments in Europe and America, except from Uruguay which still required the Confirmation of its Congress; from Spain and Mexico, which adopted the three last but not the first article, and from the United States which required to the first article the addition of the following clause viz.: "that property belonging to private individuals of the belligerent parties, cannot be captured by hostile men-of-war".

Tuesday, 7th of September 1858. An almost total eclipse of the sun was, or rather should have been visible here in Lima from about 7 to 9 O'clock in the morning, but as the sky was very cloudy, I merely observed somewhat less light than usual at this hour; it was darkest from half past seven to eight. By the last Steamer from Valparaiso a German astronomer in the employ of the Chilian Government arrived in Callao on his way to Payta in the vicinity of which place it had been calculated the eclipse would be total.

Wednesday, 8th of September. This being a holiday. Natividad de Nuestra Señora, I walked out of the Guadalupe gate to see what progress Candamo was making with the Chorrillos railway. I walked on and on and when I came to the spot where the rails ceased, a trifle on the other side of the cross I thought I might as well pay a visit to my wife in Chorrillos, the more so as the sky was overcast. When approaching Chorrillos the sun shone out. I came to the neat church which stands in the gully or Barranco and then to Chorrillos by the pretty path which leads along the high shore to the village itself. This I reached at 2 p.m. exactly three hours after I had left the large square in Lima. I was in a tremendous perspiration, not much tired. The servants crossed and blessed themselves at my extraordinary exploit. I found Guillermito much better.

Thursday, 9th of September 1858. I returned to Lima, in a balancin with a young Spanish Architect.

Friday, 10th of September 1858. Two Steamers arrived, the one from the North, the other from the South [_] the latter came Dr. P. J. Bustamante of Arequipa,

an old friend of ours, with [...] [463] a staunch adherent of Castilla, had been elected one of the two deputies for said place and flattered himself with the hope of being made Minister ere long.

Saturday, 11th of September 1858. Schutte had of late frequently been complaining of the high interest which he paid me and which he said, would not allow him to make any headway. I therefore conceded to him that from the 1st May 1858 he should pay me 10% upon my capital of 230 odd thousand dollars, instead of 12% as originally agreed upon.

Sunday, 12th of September 1858. In my round of visits I called amongst others upon Dr. Bustamante who had taken apartments in P. Terry's new house opposite Gibb's. Since I had last seen him ten years back, he had much altered and I should hardly have recognized him. His wife, Doña Salomé did not show herself. Whilst with him, many gentlemen called, amongst whom, General Buendia, who appeared to me one of the most insignificant looking beings I ever had set my eyes upon. He spoke very big of what they intended to do in the Congress.

Monday, 13th of September 1858. Enriqueta, my wife, the children, and the whole family returned from Chorrillos. I recommenced my regular routine of life. After dinner I took a long walk and in the evening from 1/2 past eight to ten, Mr. Coleman read to me. During this week a young lady about twenty years of age, Mercedes, the daughter of Juan Antonio Rivero, was the topic of general conversation all over the town. She suffered from nervous attacks or convulsions and whilst subject to them she completely lost her reason and in her delirium blasphemed, as people said. When come to herself she recollected nothing and thought that she had been asleep. The fanatics in Lima, of whom there are not a few, and many of the clergy, affirmed that she was possessed of the devil. The 17th September 1858 was Enriqueta's birthday. On the 18th, anniversary of the Chilian Independence, Conradina finished, under my dictation, the writing of my German diary of our [...] [464] 24th April 1842 down to September 23, 1858.

All the news received on the 10th September from the various quarters of the Globe sank into insignificance compared to the advice of the successful laying of the Atlantic Submarine Cable. In the East Indies the English had again gained a brilliant victory at Gwalior of which town they had once made themselves masters. Nevertheless my opinion remained unaltered that at the end the Interior of Hindostan would at all events have to be abandoned, for I did not believe it possible that the few thousand British soldiers whom England could bring together, notwithstanding their valour and discipline, could subdue the enormous Hindoo and Mussulman population, if roused to arms as they then were. Lord Canning had published an amnesty; those willing to avail themselves of it were to present themselves before the 30th September,

but few seemed inclined to do so. Sir Colin Campbell had declared that his troops were to go into cantonments and that no active operations were to take place during the rainy season. The united English and French squadron was moving up the Peiho river towards Peking. The Sultan of Constantinople had commissioned the Pasha of Egypt to punish the perpetrators of the massacre at Jeddah, and ordered a considerable indemnification to be paid to the Christian sufferers. The English Consul Mr. Page was said to have been the innocent cause of this tragedy. The Hindoo owner of an English built vessel had thought proper to put her under the Turkish flag; this, Mr. Page, after investigating the case, considered to be illegal, and accordingly he ordered the Ottoman flag to be hauled down and the British to be hoisted in its stead which the Arabs considered as an insult done to their national honour, only to be washed out by the blood of the offenders.

The "Cagliari" affair was not yet ended; though this Steamer and the English and Sardinian subjects on board of her had been released, a very different lot had befallen [...] Neapolitans taken on board of her; they had been found guilty by the tribunal of [...] [465] to 25 years of incarceration.

I have already mentioned that the right assumed by English cruisers to search North American vessels under pretence of putting an end to the slave trade, had been abandoned. I now saw that negotiations had been entered into by the two cabinets with the object to prevent other nations from carrying on that nefarious traffic under shelter of the American flag. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton the new Colonial Secretary brought in a bill which gave great satisfaction. In virtue of the same, the valuable land in the neighbourhood of Thomson's and Frazer's rivers, was to form a new Colony under the name of British Colombia, and a separate Governor to be placed over it. Finally Baron Rothschild had been admitted into the House of Commons as Member for the City of London. It is well known, that he had been elected year after year but could not enter the house, as he refused taking the prescribed oath which includes the words "on the faith of a christian". The late act admitting Jews did away with the clause; the Baron consequently took the oath, substituting the words, "So help me Jehovah" and when pronouncing them put on his hat as Jews are in the habit of doing when taking an oath. Some ultras still made a last attempt to prevent his entering, but in vain, and he took his seat near the radical Mr. Roebuck. He was heartily welcomed and many members shook him by the hand.

Electric Atlantic or inter-continental Submarine Telegraph. The successful laying of the electric cable, the news of which reached us here in Lima on the 24th August 1858 by the Panamá "Star and Herald" of 15th August, I then thought to be an idle Yankee tale; but it turned out to be a fact. The confirmation we

received on the 10th September by the same Panama paper, of 30th August which, as well as the “Comercio”, which published extracts from New York papers, contained various details. Further accounts came to hand on 24th September. From these sources, I collected the information to serve as a record for future times when communicat [...] [466] present day. As said above, a last attempt was to be made after the failure of that in June 1857. Accordingly the three English Steamers left Queenstown, Ireland, on the 17th June 1858 early in the morning. The “Niagara” U.S. Steamer, Cork harbour on the evening of the same day. They reached their place of rendezvous in the middle of the ocean, lat. 52° 5' N. long. 32° 42' W., on the following dates viz.: – the “Valorous” on 24th, the “Niagara” on 25th, “Gorgon” on 26th and “Agamemnon” on 28th. Early on the 29th the ends of the two cables were spliced on board the “Agamemnon”. At five minutes past one p.m. the cable was lowered into the ocean and twenty minutes afterwards the vessels separated, the “Niagara” and “Gorgon” steaming west, the “Agamemnon” and “Valorous” steaming eastward. I now follow the journal kept by Mr. Cyrus W. Field on board the “Niagara”. He states that at the spot where they then were the depth of the ocean was found to be 1550 fathoms. The “Agamemnon” and “Niagara” carried each on board 100 miles of the electric cable. The distance from where the Steamers separated to the entrance of Valencia bay is 813 nautical miles, thence to the telegraphic station on shore the cable was already immerged. To the Westward to the entrance of Trinity bay, Newfoundland, the distance is 822 nautical miles, thence to Cyrus Station on shore, 60.

Date	Latitude	Longitude	Distance run	Cable paid out	Wind	Weather
July 30 th	51° 50'	30° 49'	99 miles	131 miles	S.E. to S.W.	squally
July 31 st	51° 5'	38° 14'	137 miles	159 miles	S.E. to N.N.W.	squally and cloudy
Aug. 1 st	50° 32'	41° 55'	145 miles	164 miles	N.W. and N.E.	Foggy, sea agitated
Aug. 2 nd	49° 52'	45° 48'	154 miles	177 miles	N.W.	Cloudy
Aug. 3 rd	45° 17'	49° 23'	147 miles	161 miles	N.N.W.	Fair. Ice met
Aug. 4 th	48° 17'	52° 43'	146 miles	154 miles	calm	Fine

The depth of the ocean until the 2nd August, inclusive, varied from 1500 to nearly [...]500 fathoms, on the 3rd it diminished to from 7 to 800 fathoms, on

the 4th to less than [...] [467] the “Gorgon” had been in sight all the voyage to lead the way. On the 4th the “Porcupine” British Steamer made her appearance and at 7 p.m. the Commander came on board the “Niagara” to serve as pilot into Trinity bay and as far as the telegraphic Station. On the 5th the distance run since the 4th at noon was 64 miles, cable paid out 66. The total of cable immersed by the “Niagara” since her separating from the “Agamemnon” amounted to 1016 miles 600 fathoms and the distance runs 882 miles thus a surplus of cable paid out 134 miles 600 fathoms, equal to 15%. At two a.m. on the 5th Captain Hudson, Mr. Field and others were rowed on shore to inform the people at the Telegraphic Station of their arrival. At 2.45 a.m. the “Agamemnon” telegraphed that she had paid out 1010 miles. At a quarter past five a.m. the American extremity of the cable was carried on shore, and at six to the Station, which being accomplished Captain Hudson of the “Niagara” made a short speech suitable to this wonderful achievement. The remainder of this day as well as the following days the necessary utensils and apparatus belonging to the Company were disembarked. At the Cyrus Station nothing was ready, for nobody had thought that the immersion would have succeeded; several days would therefore elapse before the first message could be received or answered. On the 5th August 1857 the “Niagara” had immersed the English extremity in Valencia bay; this remained still at the bottom of the ocean and the extremity of the cable on board the “Agamemnon” had been spliced to it, and thus by a strange coincidence both extremities were laid by the “Niagara” the one on 5th August 1857 in Europe, the other on 5th August 1858 in America. Eighty miles of cable still remained on board, the “Niagara”, which were to be returned to England. A short account of the “Agamemnon’s” proceedings, from a diary kept by Mr. Mansfield a surgeon who accompanied the expedition on board the “Valorous”, I took from the “Illustrated London News” [...] August 14th 1858. On 29th July as said above the “Agamemnon” separated from [...] [468] necessary to let a weak portion of the cable run out easily. (Why one portion of the cable can be weaker than the other, I, H. W., do not comprehend.) This was safely accomplished and the “Agamemnon” moved on. It had been agreed with the “Niagara” that, if on board of either of the two Steamers, the cable were to break before 150 miles had been paid out, they should return to the point of rendezvous. On board the “Agamemnon” this distance was immersed without any accident, on the 30th July at 2.15 p.m., and at 3.30 p.m. the “Niagara” signalled that she had been equally fortunate. Until the evening of the same day, the weather had been calm; it then commenced to freshen and before midnight half a gale blew from S.S.E.; the vessel began to pitch and there was a heavy strain upon the cable and great anxiety was entertained for its safety; it however withstood the violent motion of the ship. On the 2nd August the wind

changed to S.W. which of course was favourable and on the 3rd August, the strain had perceptibly diminished. On the 3rd August, the depth of the Ocean decreased from 1775 fathoms to 550, which depth the soundings gave at 7 p.m., and on the 4th at noon at the distance of 86 1/2 miles from Valentia the depth was 415 fathoms. At 9 p.m. the "Valorous" left the "Agamemnon" in order to make the land before her, which she did at daybreak of the 5th August. (This seems to be a contradiction to the above statement of Mr. Field that the extremity of the cable was spliced to a part immersed by the "Niagara" in August 1857.) The greatest percentage of cable laid out, above the distance run, was 48 3/4%; this was on the 31st July during the heavy swell with the wind from S.S.E. On an average during the "Agamemnon's" whole passage the percentage was 30. The average speed was 6 knots never exceeding 6 1/2 whilst the cable was laid out at the rate of 8 knots when fastest, 6 when slowest. The greatest angle that the cable had been observed to make with the water was 26°; the least 14° 13'; and the strain on the cable never exceeded 2330 lbs never was less than 1001, being inversely as the angle and not in a direct ratio. Three times whilst the cable was being paid out from on board the "Agamemnon" it ran casual [...] [469] The electric current was strong and satisfactory but up to the 10th August the complete arrangements did not appear to be made on the American side for the signals for "repeating" and "sending slower" were frequently made. On the 16th August the first message was sent across the Atlantic by the Telegraph and this was from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan, as per copy in appendix N° 15. The President doubted for some moments the authenticity of this message, until he received another message from the Director of the Station in Trinity Bay, who confirmed its authenticity, upon which Mr. Buchanan sent his answer copy of which goes under the same N° 15. The first message from the English Directors of the company to the American Directors consisted of the following few but beautiful and suitable words: "Europe and America are united by Telegraph, Glory to God in the highest – on earth, peace, good-will towards men".

After the cable had been successfully laid, three weeks still elapsed before the public was allowed to make use of it. This interval being employed by the Directory to ascertain by scientific men, which was the best and most convenient mode of telegraphing, for they feared, and very justly so, that if the communication by telegraph between the two continents had once commenced they would find no time to test the various methods. Nevertheless on the 24th September 1858 we, here in Lima, received, by means of the submarine cable to New York, political news from Europe of 1st September 1858 and from Bombay of 23rd July. The whole distance from Trinity Bay, Newfoundland

to Valentia is about 1650 nautical miles and this has been covered by 2022 miles of cable. The slack therefore is 372 miles or about 22 1/2%.

Four years previously the idea of laying an electric wire across the Atlantic had first been taken up in the United States by a committee consisting of six members viz.: Peter Cooper, President, Cyrus W. Field, Vice-president, Moses Taylor, treasurer, [] F. B. Morse, electrician, Wilson G. Hunt and Marshal O. Roberts. The [. . .] Great Britain for various concessions [. . .] [470] granted them, viz.: an exclusive right for fifty years as regards the Newfoundland coast and the shores of Labrador and Prince Edward Island; for twenty five years as regards Breton Island. From the state of Maine a similar privilege was obtained for twenty five years. The Colonial Government granted them likewise \$25,000 for the purpose of constructing a road in the western part of Newfoundland which was considered indispensable to attend to and repair the telegraph. An interest (what interest was not stated) was guaranteed upon a capital of \$2,500,000 and fifty square miles were ceded them on the island, wheresoever they might consider them most advantageously situated for their purpose. These privileges being obtained, the committee determined upon forming a company in shares of £1000 each, the total of which was to amount to £350,000. Of the 350 shares, 101 were taken in London, 88 in the United States, 86 in Liverpool, 37 in Glasgow, 28 in Manchester and the rest in other parts of England. These £350,000 were actually paid in; since then £31,000 more were raised, and shares to the extent of £75,000 were created to be handed over in payment for the exclusive privileges assigned to the company immediately on the successful completion of the undertaking. The actual cash outlay was therefore £381,000 which sum sufficed to pay for the cables and all the expenses incurred; even a small balance was still on hand. £44,000 so as to make the total £500,000 had still to be raised to defray the expenses of the different station houses and other indispensable outlay. The Governments of Great Britain and the United States had come to an understanding with the company to pay the same each £14,000 annually for fifty years, for the transmission of their messages; as soon as the yearly dividend upon the original capital of £350,000 reaches 6% then to reduce the annual payment of £14,000 to £10,000 which however was always to depend upon the efficient transmission of the messages. Previous to the failure in June 1857, the original shares of £1000 had been sold as high as £1150 and £1200. After the failure in June 1858 when 480 miles of cable were lost, sales were made at £300 and according to the lat [. . .] were purchasers at £800 but [. . .] [471] cable remained on hand. The land telegraph in Newfoundland, runs from St. John's skirting Trinity bay to Cape Ray on the western side of the island, thence it crosses the waters to Ashpu Bay, Breton Island, which through

the lines of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is connected with the North American Telegraphic net. From the "Comercio" of 25th September 1858 I cut the note which will be found in appendix under N° 16, said to be an exact list of all the submarine telegraphs laid at present (Sept. '58). One between New Orleans and Cuba was spoken of in the papers and the English Government appeared anxious to bring about a telegraphic uninterrupted communication between London and Bombay which, after what had been achieved appeared to me no impossibility. In the "Comercio" of 10th September I found the following description of the make of the cable. Seven thin copper wires closely pressed to each other, are the conductors of the electric fluid; round the same are three coatings of gutta-percha, then rope yarn, six times twisted round, and finally, iron wire of first-rate quality which forms the exterior coating. This wire is twisted round spirally eighteen times, and of it 126 miles for every one mile of the length of the cable are used. Whether this iron wire is prepared in such a manner as to prevent its oxydising, or whether still another coating impenetrable to sea water goes round it, I do not know. This cable is very flexible and every miles length weighs 1860 lbs, and its consistency is such that if one mile of it could be placed vertically, it could sustain in the water more than six times its length without breaking. The bottom of the ocean where the cable is laid was found to be of a clayey and sandy nature and had also been represented as being level, but this I suppose cannot be taken in a literal sense, for where the depth varies from 2500 to 1700, 500, and at last 200 fathoms, of course it is impossible that the bottom be actually level and the meaning can only be that there are no abrupt hills and dales and that on the contrary the slopes are [] and gradual.

[...] *September 1858*. Eve of the feast of Nuestra Señora [...] [472] Mercedes. At about 7 or 8 O'clock p.m., whilst crowds of people were admiring the fireworks which were let off in the open place before the Church of the Merced, the inhabitants of Lima residing in the neighbourhood of the barracks of El Colegio Real were alarmed by an unusual commotion of the troops. In the forenoon of this day the battalion Castilla commanded by Lieut. Colonel Arguedas was presented with a new Standard to celebrate which a dinner was given, and the Colonel perhaps made too free with the bottle. A few hours later he refused obeying an order given him by General Beingolea, commander-in-chief of the Lima garrison, to release some persons who had just been forcibly taken up in the Streets to serve as soldiers. When this act of insubordination was made known to General Castilla he sent word to Arguedas to give up the command of his battalion to another Colonel. Not only did Arguedas refuse doing so, but he shut himself up in his barracks of El Colegio Real, and even ordered his soldiers to make themselves ready to resist. Hereupon, infantry, cavalry

and artillery, from various parts of the town were brought together, friends of Arguedas represented to him the imprudence of his conduct, perhaps also the fumes of the wine had evaporated, and he submitted. The command of his battalion was given to Colonel Solis who was at the head of it on the following day when it formed part of the procession of las Mercedes. This being over it was dissolved and the soldiers incorporated with other battalions. Arguedas, the same who on the 2nd November had turned out the Convention, without being even reprimanded, was now arrested and sent prisoner to one of the Castles in Callao, for an act of insubordination.

Friday, 24th of September 1858. By a new arrangement, the date fixed for the arrival of the Steamer from Panamá was altered from the 25th to the 24th of each month. This day the Steamer made her appearance at a late hour and we did not receive our letters until night. Garland arrived unexpectedly from Payta, where he had transferred his establishment to Alexander Blacker, who for some years carried on the business of his brother-in-law Charles Higginson. My nephew Johannes Limpricht, [...] charge of Garland's affairs there came with him [...] [473] Europe dated 1st September, transmitted per submarine cable to New York, was of a peaceful nature. Parliament was prorogued on 2nd August by commission. The Queen's speech was as insignificant and void of interest as this document almost invariably is. The visit of Queen Victoria to the Emperor of the French in Cherbourg, where she remained the 4th and 5th August, went off brilliantly. She was accompanied by Prince Albert, and her cabinet, and was most enthusiastically cheered on her arrival. The speech made by Louis Napoleon at the dinner given on board the "Bretagne" contained many protestations of his desire for peace and amity. The fears of a rupture between England and France, had accordingly in a great measure subsided, and public securities had risen. On the 9th August the Queen and Prince Albert left England for Potsdam on a visit to their daughter. The King of Prussia continued too ill to see them. It was resolved in Parliament that the Thames should be purified by a complete system of sewerage, the expense of which was estimated at £3,000,000 Stg. The "Great Eastern", as already said, was safely launched and lay moored in the Thames opposite Blackwall but to complete her in all her details further funds were required, which being wanting, the Company resolved to sell her. In the East Indies, the spirits of the rebels had been much depressed by their late reverses; their number was said to have decreased to 30,000 and the English papers added that treachery was at work amongst them. In China at Tien-tsin the European and United States Plenipotentiaries had been met by Envoys Extraordinary from Pekin, and a treaty had been signed, or was about to be signed, the principal conditions of which were: the opening of the whole country to foreign trade, the admission of Diplomatic Agents, the toleration

of the Christian worship, and the payment of a war indemnity to England and France. The "Cyclops", British man-of-war, had returned [...] Suez to Jeddah and bombarded the latter town until eleven of the perpetrat [...] It was expected [...] [474] Louis Napoleon would celebrate the 15th August by publishing a more or less general amnesty for political offenders. The King of Naples had commuted the capital punishment, to which some of those implicated in the "Cagliari" affair had been condemned, to galleys for life, in his opinion a mitigation of their punishment. The Government of Austria had made several alterations in the administration of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, favourable to the inhabitants, amongst others duties had been reduced. The Police force in England and Wales comprised 19,187 men and its annual cost came up to 1 1/3 million Sterling. The long lasting differences between the Mormons and the United States Government had finally been brought to a close; on the 26th June the United States troops entered Salt Lake City which they found deserted, gradually however many of the inhabitants returned.

Wednesday, 29th of September 1858. A Subscription ball was given in the English Club rooms, the subscription being for each gentleman \$17 or upwards, he being allowed to bring with him the ladies who belonged strictly to his family. The saloon for dancing, originally the billiard room, was boarded and prettily ornamented with festoons formed of green branches; other apartments were destined for card playing. Ices and refreshments, all very good, were handed round in abundance, and an excellent supper was laid out in the backyard, carpetted and covered with a thick awning. The whole arrangement was very good and did honor to the committee, but the company, though of course decent, did, with few exceptions, not belong to what is considered the "élite" of Lima society. My wife and I drove thither at a quarter past nine and were of the first; by and by the saloon became well filled, and the dancers had some trouble to make their way through the crowd. After conversing a few words with some of the ladies, and many of the gentlemen, I left and was in bed by midnight; my wife came home at two, the family of the Schutte's at four, all well pleased.

[...] *October 1858.* At nine O'clock [...] [475] together with Garland, Enriqueta, and two of their little ones, drove out by invitation to the Chacra of Dr. José Gregorio Paz-Soldan, called San Isidro. It is about three quarters of a league distant from the Guadalupe gate; the Balconcillo, where the road turns off to the right, is half away. It is a splendid Chacra and covers 83 "fanegadas" of land. A "fanegada" measures 41,800 square varas, whilst an Arequipa topo measures 5000, and I was much astonished to learn from Candamo, (Pedro Gonzalez de) that the fanegada of best land round Lima was not worth more than \$800 and that in the neighbourhood of Chorrillos, where water is scarce,

its value decreases to 300 and even \$200. In Arequipa the “topo” of best land in Tiabaya was worth \$1000. The house in San Isidro is large and kept in good repair; flights of steps lead up to the corredor whence one has a view over green fields to the sea and the island of San Lorenzo. A large square yard, not paved, extends in front of the house, whence a number of doors lead to other yards or “Corrales”, and outhouses, such as one destined for the pressing of oil, another to the “galpon”, formerly inhabited by slaves, now by free labourers. Gradually nearly forty guests assembled. Besides those already mentioned from our house there were: Schutte, his wife and two daughters, two other boys of Garland’s, Juan Bazo, his wife Irene, his sister Pepa and his brother Lorenzo, Juan Aliaga, his son and two daughters, Dolores Puente, her sister Joaquina, two daughters of her deceased brother Lorenzo and Frederic Marriott, of course the owner of the house Don José Gregorio, his daughter Petita and his monstrously fat son José, Mariano Paz Soldan, his wife, his son Carlitos, and the latter’s friend José Ayarza, a nice boy, adopted son of Amunategui, editor of the “Comercio”, Pedro Paz Soldan, Codecido, Sarmiento, Lisboa, Huet, young Goyeneche, Cordes, Sthamer, Calisto Pfeiffer, Raymondi, an Italian Naturalist who had been travelling in the Interior [...] account of the Peruvian Government, two Arequipeños (names unknown) [...] [476] Paz-Soldans, the lawyer Dr. Mariano Alvarez (the son) young Carlos Riva Agüero, Candamo and young José Canevaro; perhaps there were some more whose names I do not recollect. Shortly after our arrival a light breakfast was served, coffee, tea, chocolate with cakes, and a frothy beverage called “capiroleta” in Arequipa “Sucumbe”. It consists of hot milk with eggs and sugar well beaten and a little white wine.

Then the whole party, Paz-Soldan and my wife leading the way, walked around the orchard, “huerta”, under the trellis-work covered with beautiful vines. The fruit trees were mostly orange. After our return two rocambor tables were laid out, the young people danced and sang and the remainder who did neither the one nor the other, walked about, conversed, and killed the time as well as they could. Past 12, the ladies and many of the gentlemen heard mass in the Chapel belonging to the farm. Huet; José Luiz Paz Soldan, Raymondi and I walked to the olive grove, which is the most valuable part of the property. It covers one sixth of the ground, and is enclosed by high adobe walls. At two O’clock we went to what is called luncheon, but which was a complete dinner. I sat between Rosita and Isabel Aliaga. The meal was abundant but not much to my taste. Of Champagne the consumption was great; its effects were only perceptible in the owner of the house. After this meal there was a bull play, not bull fight, the animals were only teased and annoyed, not killed. I saw nothing of it, nor do I think it was in the least worth looking at. I had all the while a

long talk with Candamo. At five the carriages and many saddle horses were got ready, but it was full six before we started and, considering that the whole day long I had had no actual occupation, I wondered how quickly the time had passed away.

During the last fortnight, or thereabouts, the Congress Extraordinary was occupied in its preparatory sessions, with examining the elections of the Deputies for the Congress and with deciding whether such elections were made in conformity with the Constitution, [...] with determining, when two deputies had been chosen for the same place, which [...] [477] on the subject of General Castilla being elected Deputy for the Province of Tarapacá where he was born, the Deputy for the Province of Anta, called Torres, moved that such election was illegal, firstly, because at the time of the election General Castilla was commander-in-chief of the whole military force in the Republic and that accordingly he was subject to the 46th article, subdivision 6th, of the constitution, which said "that the military commanders and chiefs, commanding forces in the Provinces where they are garrisoned cannot be elected as Deputies for the Congress" and secondly, that General Castilla had not been "residenciado" which means that his conduct as a magistrate had not been examined, approved of, and he, absolved of all the charges which might have been brought against him, and this the Constitution required before any other public employment could be entrusted to him. Against this motion of Torres, the Deputies General Buendia, Dr. Seoane who presided, Casanova and Heros argued that the above article of the Constitution did not expressly specify the Commander-in-chief of the whole Republic, and that accordingly Genl. Castilla cannot be included in that article. Secondly, that with regard to the "residencia" they at present assembled were not the proper persons to decide on it, and that it belonged to the attributions of the Congress, and further, that the deputation to the Congress was not a public post for which the "residencia" was required, but merely a trust confided by the electors to the elected. Torres replied, repeating and confirming the ideas he had already expressed, upon which the motion was put to the vote. Four Deputies, all for the department of Cuzco, Torres himself and Garmendia for the City of Cuzco, voted for, all others, against it, which was accordingly lost and Castilla declared duly elected for Tarapaca.

Sunday, 10th of October 1858. The North Steamer arrived as usual early in the morning. Amongst the passengers was Mr. Stanhope Prevost, with his whole family. [...] who went to see him said that he was in a very bad state of health, paralytic [...] [478] I was but little acquainted with him which was the reason of my not calling. Other passengers were: Toribio Sanz, Nicolas Lizzon, and Bartolomé Araoz. The first named, as said above, had been sent to the United

States by the convention for the purpose of inspecting and examining the books of Federico Barreda, Guano consignee in that part of the world, but, strange to say, not a word was ever published as to his proceedings. N. Lisson believed to be a natural son of the Conde de Vista Florida, possessed some property and being unmarried preferred the gay life of Paris to the monotonous existence in Lima. With Bartolomé Araoz I was but little acquainted in 1858. I then only knew of him, that he was a native of the Argentine Provinces, that he was a compadre of Mr. C. W. Schutte, that he was the owner of several valuable sugar estates in the valley of Abancaes, and that, whilst his wife Doña Carmen attended to the cultivation of these estates, he liked better travelling about in Europe.

The political news received was of little interest. Even the sub-marine Atlantic telegraph was hardly spoken of. It was not at work; not because any accident had happened to it, but because the Company had thought prudent, to change at both ends where the shallow water commences, the thin cable which lies at the bottom of the deep sea, where there are no currents, for a thicker and stronger cable, capable of withstanding the buffeting of the winds and waves there, where the sea being less deep the cable lies nearer to the surface. It was expected that towards the end of September this would be completed. The rumours of a treaty of peace between China on the one, and England, France, Russia and United States on the other hand was confirmed. It was a courier who brought the advice over land in fifty five days to St. Petersburg, whence by telegraph it soon reached Paris and London. The conditions were the same as those specified page 473. The river Amour was henceforth to form the boundary between Russia and China; Ambassadors from the said four nations [...] permitted to reside in Pekin, and Consuls in the Ports; from the Celestial [...] [479] as soon as his Imperial majesty might think proper to do so. The war indemnity to be paid by China to England and France was fixed at \$10,000,000. The correspondent of the "Comercio" expressed his astonishment, and well might he do so, that an army of 3000 soldiers and a small fleet should have been able to impose such conditions on an Empire containing 400,000,000 of souls. In Canton there was but little personal security for Europeans; if they ventured into the suburbs, or at all further than the well known parts of the town, they were exposed to imminent danger, and assassinations were common occurrences. From the East Indies nothing particular. Many rebels were still in the field, but not in great masses; they were divided into corps of five, six, or perhaps, ten thousand men. The English papers looked upon the rebellion as lying in its last agonies, whilst the "Comercio" correspondent an incessant croaker, took up the ideas of some French papers, that the East Indies would finally be lost to England. The conferences in Paris had come to a close. A new

political constitution had been given to the Principalities of Walachia and Moldavia by the great powers, viz.: they remained separate, each had its own Congress, the members of which to be elected not by general suffrage, but by persons who possessed a certain amount of property. Each Congress elected its own hospodar and both hospodars receive their investitures from the Sultan in Constantinople. The two Principalities had jointly one Council of State and one Supreme Court of Justice. Monsieur de Persigny late French ambassador in London, at a public dinner given him, made a speech full of the most friendly and peaceful expressions towards England which, if in consonance with the opinions of the Emperor himself, could not otherwise but contribute to draw closer the bonds of amity between the two nations.

The son of the Emperor, born 16th March 1856 called Napoleon Luis Eugene Jean Joseph, and who, a few days after his birth was inscribed as a grenadier of the guards [...] just been raised at the age of about 2 1/2 years to the rank of Corporal in the first [...] Battalion [...] the first Regiment of the said Grenadier [...] [480] What a farce! Overweg & Co. of Hamburg had stopped payment and accordingly the firm of Overweg, Garbe & Elvers, of Guayaquil wrote us by this Steamer that they were obliged to liquidate.

On the second Sunday in October the procession del Rosario passed our house towards evening, every year and for many years past we had been in the habit of inviting some of our friends to have a look at this procession from our balconies; a dance had invariably followed, also this year my wife thought she would give a little tertulia; accordingly a few of her more intimate acquaintances were invited. Mrs. Moss declined coming because her religious principles did not allow her to dance on a Sunday. Francisca Pflücker looked in only for a short time, because she was engaged to spend the evening with her cousins, the daughters of Julius Pflücker whose house was opposite ours; Felipa Mascaro was prevented by a severe headache, and Ysabel Aliaga remained at home to accompany her mother who never went into society; Irene and Pepa Bazo, because a near relation of Juan Bazo's had just died. Thus not many ladies were present; however as the party was meant to be a small one they sufficed. Rosita with her two daughters, Bella Gallagher, two Misses Flores, daughters of the Ecuadorian General, Rosa Mascaro, Petita Paz Soldan, the daughter of Dr. José Gregorio, Dolores Puente, and Margarita Aliaga. Enriqueta who felt indisposed was not inclined to make her appearance and had the kindness to remain in the backrooms to keep an eye on the servants. Petita Paz-Soldan came as early as half past five, the other ladies, except Dolores and Margarita, and some gentlemen, in time to see the procession. At first, as is always the case on similar occasions, it was rather dull, by and by however when at 8 O'clock and later gentlemen dropped in, things improved; Pasta the singing master did us

the favor to play the Piano, Amalia sang several times, either by herself or a duo with Calisto Pfeiffer; dancing began and was kept up with [] spirit till 1 O'clock in the morning. Two rocambor tables were laid out [. . .] [481] Puente, Garland, Johannes Limpricht and I do not remember who else, sat down. José Gregorio Paz Soldan, Dr. Maclean, Schutte, Vlemenx, Garmendia from Cuzco, Bartolomé Araoz, myself, and a few others, were lookers on; my wife had sufficient to do to speak a word to the one or the other, and to see that everything went on smoothly. The dancers were; three young Flores, from Ecuador, Cordes, Calisto Pfeiffer, Sthamer, Alaiza, Bullen, Gonzalez from Gordillo's, Pinillos a cousin of the Elespurus, young Goyeneche and perhaps a few more. Juancito Aliaga, the naval officer, and José Luiz Paz-Soldan, though young men, did not dance. First tea was served, between the dances, ices and cakes, on a side table wine was placed, and before breaking up chocolate was handed round. The day before I had bought a new gas chandelier the brilliant light of which set off our saloon to advantage. I believe all were well pleased; I myself was glad when it was over. In the course of the evening Dr. Maclean showed me a small bit of the Telegraphic cable which lies immersed in the ocean. Its diameter was about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an English inch and the description which I gave of the cable, page 471 is quite correct with the exception that there was no coating of the rope yarn, or at all events it was not distinguishable. The thickness of the seven compressed copper wires was about this

Monday, 11th of October 1858. Amongst the passengers by the South Steamer, which brought no political news of any importance, came Flemich, one of the partners of Huth's House in Valparaiso, a native of Antwerp and one of the most agreeable men I am acquainted with. I called upon him in the course of the forenoon. This day in the Congress after a violent debate on the subject whether Evaristo Gomez Sanchez a decided opposition man, or the clergyman Tordoya, put forward by the Government party, was the legally elected Deputy for Camaná; the former was declared to be so by a considerable majority. It was also voted that the Deputies should [] to the Constitution of 1856 and this they immediately commenced doing. [. . .] [482] never to come back to this coast. Montané & Co. having by this time liquidated all their business in Lima Mr. L'Ange Richon, hitherto head of the house, departed for Europe, jointly with his family. He afterwards established himself in Bordeaux on his own account and is at the present moment June 1875 a respectable merchant in that place. Exchange upon London was 45d 90 days sight, and with difficulty bills could be obtained from Gibbs and Barreda.

This day the Congress Extraordinary was opened, and invitations to attend were sent round by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Diplomatic and Consular corps. I did not go. The Deputies not sworn on the previous day took

on this day the oath to the Constitution, whereupon the President declared that the Congress was installed and the election of the Senators was proceeded with and this being accomplished they, the Senators, removed to a building close by in the Inquisition square, where they were to hold their sessions. Both Chambers then proceeded separately to the election of their Presidents; Genl. Medina was chosen President, Dr. Seoane Vice President of the Senate; Dr. P. J. Bustamante of Arequipa, President and Dr. Arenas Vice President for the Chamber of Deputies. All four, Medina excepted, were decidedly of the Government party. The Chambers now reunited in the Congress building, and Medina in the chair, a deputation was sent to the Palace, whence they immediately returned accompanied by the Council of Ministers, consisting of San Roman, Zevallos, Morales, and Cano, the former of whom read the message, which said that an account of the particulars relative to the violent expulsion of the late National Convention by Colonel Arguedas on 2nd November 1857 (see page 436) would be laid before the Congress; it also recommended to the particular attention of the Congress the reform of the laws respecting "Juntas Departamentales", "Residencia de los Funcionarios Publicos", "Policia" y "Municipalidades".

Thursday, 14th of October 1858. The two Chambers united in Congress and assembled [] the University building voted unanimously a general amnesty, in virtue of which [...] [483] all prosecutions for political offences were to be quashed, and thirdly all individuals banished from Perú for political offences might return. Manuel Ortiz de Zevallos, Finance Minister, read to the Congress his interesting memoir on the subject of Finances and trade of which I extracted at the time some of the most important points: the revenue of 1857 amounted to \$21,496,925.2 3/4. The revenue for the first six months of 1858 to \$13,307,797.5 3/4; but it was not stated whether in the latter sum any surplus remaining on hand from 1857 was included or not. On the 30th June 1858 there was a balance on hand of \$3,168,303.6 3/4 in which were included \$583,070.2 1/2, destined to pay the "Váles al Portador" due 1st July, being the half of deferred interest on Vales de Manumision and Consolidacion. Zevallos went on saying that the remaining balance of two millions and a half being already spent and the sales of Guano in Europe having decreased, he was of opinion that there would not be sufficient funds to meet the expenses, the payment of interest and the promised redemption of the internal debt during the next six months say from 1st July to 31st December 1858. This unvarnished declaration would, I feared, cause a further fall in the price of Vales of which Consolidados were at 61 and Manumision at 74%. The various Peruvian debts, since 1st January 1857 had been reduced in the following manner:

	Amounted on 1 st Jany. 1857	Reduced to on 30 June 1858
Primitive Anglo Peruvian	\$11,338,000	\$9,784,000
Deferred Anglo Peruvian	\$7,544,000	\$6,751,000
Converted Anglo Peruvian	\$8,453,700	\$7,989,600
Railroad from Tacna to Arica	\$1,911,000	\$1,849,500
New Granada and Ecuador	\$2,526,300	\$2,473,300
Venezuela	\$150,000	Cancelled
Váles Consolidados	\$12,386,534	\$9,484,654
Váles de Manumision	\$4,668,450	\$4,357,964
[...]		

[484] Consequently, the total reduction of the Peruvian external and internal debts amounted in the course of 18 months from 1st January 1857, until 30 June 1858, to \$6,487,966.

Of Guano had been shipped from 1840 to 31 st December 1856	1,967,079 Tons
Lost	23,885 Tons
	1,943,194 Tons
Sold to 31 st December 1856	1,626,405 Tons
On hand 1 st January 1857	316,789 Tons
Shipped during 1857	472,965 Tons
	789,754 Tons
Lost	19,156 Tons
	770,598 Tons
Sold in 1857	304,589 Tons
On hand 1 st January 1858	466,009 Tons
Shipped till 30 th June 1858	169,580 Tons
On hand 1 st July 1858	635,589 Tons

The total nett proceeds of Guano exported from 1840 to 1st January 1858 amtd. to \$51,792,655. In the same memoir Zevallos asserted that the Government possessed the necessary means to commence immediately the conversion of the Bolivian coin circulating in the Republic into Peruvian coins of the proper Standard as soon as the Congress had given their opinion on various points which would be submitted to them. The Spanish dollar as well as the old Patriot weighed 541 grains; their fineness was 10.22. The dollars coined in 1854 weighed 500 grains, fineness 9/10 which is a trifle inferior to 10.22, say 14/1440; the dollars coined in 1855 weighed 480 grains of the same fineness, and those

now to be coined according to the law given by the Convention on 3rd October 1857 were to weigh 475 grains, fineness 9/10.

On the 12th October the Colonel Joaquin Torrico presented to the Congress a [...] [485] President of the Republic, should, in conformity with the Constitution, be submitted “al juicio de Residencia”, the meaning of which was that Castilla’s conduct whilst Provisional President should be examined and sentence pronounced upon by the Congress.

Friday, 15th of October 1858. The Senator Polo moved in the upper chamber that the law for a general amnesty passed the day previous, had been passed in an unconstitutional manner, it having been voted by the United Congress, whilst according to the Constitution such a law ought to pass the two Chambers separately, and he moved accordingly that the law should be reconsidered by both Chambers which was agreed to. On the same day the entire sum of \$50,000 destined by the Minister of Finance for the redemption of Váles de Manumision, was absorbed by the house of Canevaro, which gave in the lowest offer, say at 69%.

Saturday, 16th of October 1858. Dr. Manuel Ortiz de Zavallos as Minister for Foreign Affairs, read to the Congress his memoir on the subject of the Diplomatic relations of Perú; it was a satisfactory document, Perú being at peace with all nations. A detailed account was given of the dispute between this Republic and that of Ecuador as well as of the injuries done by the latter to the former; it was also stated that a special messenger with the ultimatum had been sent from Lima to Quito, and that an answer was momentarily expected.

Page 440, I said a few words on the subject of various vessels of divers nations which were captured by the man-of-war “Tumbez”; of these, the North American, “Dorcas C. Yeaton” as then stated, had been seized in open sea and consequently not been condemned. Mr. Clay, the North American Minister in Lima, had however claimed an indemnity for the seizure and momentary detention, which had been disapproved of by the Washington Cabinet. On the other hand, as regards the condemnation [...] Thompson” and “Georgiana” seized whilst illegally loading Guano, no decis[] [486] acknowledged the justice of the condemnation of the three Chilian vessels, “America”, “Virginia” and “Margarita”, also seized and condemned, for they kept profound silence on the subject. Under the head of Great Britain, Zevallos said that the supposed murderers of Sullivan, Juan Ceres, José Diaz and Juan Peña were in prison and that erelong sentence would be pronounced on them. Zevallos recommended to the Congress to lend some pecuniary assistance to the family of the deceased Mariano Ed. Rivero late Peruvian Consul General in Brussels. On the same day

a protest signed by various persons, whose names were not published in the “Comercio”, was given in to the Congress demanding that said Congress should annul the late elections in the Capital and Province of Lima, and declare also the incapability of General Castilla and Dr. Mar, for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Republic.

Monday, 18th of October 1858. Anniversary of the Battle of Leipsic. Procession through the Streets of Lima of el Señor de los Milagros in commemoration of the Earthquake which destroyed this Capital in the last century. In the Chamber of Senators, Casos presented a project for the reform of the Constitution published on the 16th October 1856, which project was referred to the “Commission for Legislation and Constitution”. In the Chamber of Deputies the reconsideration of the law of amnesty was agreed to. This night a Comet became visible to the inhabitants of Lima; according to the Comercio it was the same as that which had been observed in the year 1264, when it vanished in the night of Pope Urban IV’s death on the 2nd October, and again in 1556. Between its first and second appearance 292 years had elapsed, between its second and third, the present one, 302 years. In the appendix, under N^o 17, will be found some remarks on Comets and other Heavenly bodies, etc.

Tuesday, 19th of October 1858. In the Chamber of Deputies a New law of amnesty passed, its purport being the same as that of the bill which had passed in the Congre [...] 14th; the only alteration was, that it did not include Lomer and Argueda [...] [487] presented a project, the object of which was to reinstate all military men in the same grades which they had held on the 4th January 1855, as well as to replace all civil and ecclesiastical employés in the same offices which they then occupied, as soon as these offices became again vacant. This project was passed for examination to the respective Military, Legislative and Judicial Commissions.

Wednesday, 20th of October. At 8 1/4 a.m. the Peruvian Man-of-war Steamer “Tumbez” arrived from Guayaquil, on board of which returned from Quito the special messenger (Correo de Gabinete) called Mr. Paz, sent thither by the Peruvian Government, and also Mr. Valle Riestra, Secretary of Caveró, which latter had remained in Guayaquil. The “Loa” continued cruising between the island of Puná and Tumbez. The exact reply given by the cabinet of Quito, brought by Paz, was not made public, though it was rumoured that the Government of Ecuador had declared their willingness to come to a friendly understanding with Perú, but that they decidedly objected to Caveró’s remaining in Quito as representative of this Republic. The “Comercio” added, that owing to the stoppage of the receipt of Custom House duties in Guayaquil,

a natural consequence of the fears of a war, and a cessation of imports, a forced contribution of \$90,000 immediately to be paid, had been imposed upon the said port, and a monthly one of \$40,000.

Thursday, 21st of October 1858. The previous evening the Congress had held a secret sitting which had been demanded by the Council of Ministers. On such occasions the members are considered to be sworn to secrecy; nevertheless, already this morning it was well known what had been the object of the session and the Comercio in the evening gave a detailed account in its columns. The Congress authorized the Executive to increase the land and sea forces, (it was said even to the number of 15,000) to form National Guards, and to levy loans, in order to be able [...] extraordinary expenses caused by the increase of forces. The [...] [488] especially to the payment of the public debt. The Chief of the Republic was allowed to place himself at the head of the military forces if required. The Executive was to make use of every conciliatory means possible to settle the dispute with Ecuador and only in the very last case to proceed to extreme measures.

In the whole Republic 560,899 individuals had voted, of whom for the Presidency of Castilla 432,341. Medina had 68,890 votes, Elias 51,483, the remainder divided between San Roman, Castillo, J. G. Paz Soldan, Vivanco and others. For the Vice-Presidency, they were divided as follows: Dr. Mar 387,919, San Roman 50,756, Pezet 26,712, José G. Galvez 20,931, Manuel Costas 18,622, the remainder for Raygada, Elias and others.

This day after dinner when as usual I took my long walk over the lower ridge of San Cristoval, I felt so fatigued that I had to rest three times, a thing which I never used to do. I reached my house completely knocked up and went to bed at half past eight.

Friday, 22nd of October 1858. I felt poorly, but a double Siedlitz powder prescribed me by Dr. Grau, brought me apparently round again, so that in the evening I could with pleasure listen to Mr. Coleman's reading to me Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" which we had laid aside for many months having been occupied with the reperusal of my abridgement of the same.

Saturday, 23rd of October 1858. Whilst dictating to Bullen, a feeling of indisposition crept over me and increased to such a degree, that I was obliged to seek my bed. A violent fit of shivering, accompanied with pains in the thighs and calves, came on such as I had never experienced before. Grau was sent for and after having first made me perspire, by dint of tepid lemonade, he prescribed five pills, containing sulphate of quinine, which I had to take at certain intervals. The whole day I suffered from a severe headache.

Sunday, 24th of October 1858. The pain decreased, but I remained in [...] [489] had materially contributed.

Tuesday, 26th of October 1858. I felt rather better.

Wednesday, 27th of October 1858. Very weak, otherwise well; five pills completed the cure.

The transactions of the Congress can be comprised within a few lines. On the 22nd inst. the Chamber of Senators did not confirm that part of the law of amnesty which permitted all Peruvians banished for political offences to return to their native Country. On the 23rd Francisco de Paula Icasa the Ecuadorian Plenipotentiary in Perú sent me his card; he had asked for, obtained his passports and left for Guayaquil. On the same day the Congress proceeded to the proclamation of Ramon Castilla as Constitutional President of the Republic; but before this could be done, the debates on the subject were rather stormy, various members insisting with great obstinacy on the indispensable necessity of he, Castilla, being submitted to the "juicio de residencia" before he could be proclaimed. Sunday 24th the Congress assembled, a deputation was sent to Castilla's house who with a small cortége walked to the Congress at about 3 p.m. Here the President, Seoane, made known to him that he had been elected and proclaimed Constitutional President of the Republic upon which he took his oath to the Constitution, made a short speech, to which the President of the Congress said a few words in reply, and with this the ceremony concluded. Castilla returned to the Palace where several deputations waited upon him; amongst which, one from the Diplomatic and Consular corps at the head of whom Mr. J. Randolph Clay as Senior (Decano) addressed the President with a few words. On Monday 25th the four ministers gave the President a banquet in the Palace; one hundred and fifty guests sat down including the members of the two chambers, the Diplomatic Corps and many others of the highest authorities in Lima. The Ministers: San Roman for War; Zevallos [...] Affairs and Finances; Dr. Manuel Morales, Interior; and Cano, Justice [...] [490] who informed the President that he wished to retire as soon as his successor was named.

Of the memoirs of Morales and Cano I extracted a few particulars which I thought of interest. The Penitentiary, the cost of which when finished was calculated to come up to S/530,000, had cost until this day S/412,102. This building when concluded would as my original said do honor to the nation and to Mariano Felipe Paz Soldan who superintended its construction. A good strong jail had for many years been a great desideratum in this country. Accordingly, if I mistake not, during the Presidency of Echenique said Paz Soldan was sent to the United States, on account of the Government, to examine the Penitentiaries there. On his return the Country was involved in the civil war between Echenique and Castilla, but after the battle of the Palma, when tranquility was restored, Castilla again took up the plan. The beginning

was made in the first months of 1856 since when Paz-Soldan continued attending to the work with the greatest assiduity and the Government did not fail to furnish the necessary funds. The building covers a considerable extent of ground; the foundation is laid deep in the earth, and the walls consist up to the height of several feet above ground of granite blocks, brought by rail from a quarry one league off, below they are five feet thick, gradually they become narrower but are always of stupendous solidity. Upon the stone wall, a thick wall of brick and mortar is raised. The iron doors were expected from France. Each prisoner was to have a separate cell where to pass the night, whilst in the day time, they were all to be employed at some work or other, subject to a strict vigilance. The whole was to be carried out upon the plan most approved of in the United States. This Penitentiary is situated just within the Guadalupe gate a little to the right hand side, and the railroad to Chorrillos passes at a distance of a few steps.

The total forces of the *gens d'armes* in Perú amounted to 3000 men and their monthly cost was \$94,000.

On the 24th, in the evening, the north, on the 25th early in the morning, the [...] [491] José Araoz and his brother Calisto, as Deputy from Cuzco, also Mr. Whitehead from Valparaiso. This latter called upon us; he had closed his Valparaiso establishment and now returned for good to England, where he purposed to take up his residence on his estate of Brockhill near Exeter. The news brought by both Steamers was of little importance except perhaps that regarding the Atlantic Telegraph, which was not working with due regularity; it would appear from what was read to me in the "Illustrated London News" that the end on the European side, lying in shallow water, had been somewhat injured and it was hoped and expected that by taking up the length of two or three miles and replacing the thin cable by a thick one which had already left Plymouth, the damage done could easily be repaired and the Telegraphic communication between the two continents be carried on without any further interruption. Queen Victoria had returned from the Continent and gone to her country seat Balmoral, in the Highlands. Of the Ministers, only Sir Edward Bulwer for the Colonies, and Lord Stanley for India, were giving some signs of activity. The former was anxious to bring about a regular Steam communication with Australia by way of Panamá; the latter was remodelling his Ministry; he had divided the Council of 50 members, who were to render him their advice and assistance, into three Committees. In France the Emperor and Empress were enjoying themselves in the baths of Biarritz. In the Pyrenees, the Virgin Mary had appeared to a peasant girl close to a spring, the waters of which, from that moment, cured every disease, at least so the papers said. More wonderful than the miracle itself, if true, was, in my opinion the circumstance that the

editors of the Paris paper *L'Univers*, whom one should suppose to be rational beings, vouched in their columns for the authenticity of the apparition and for the efficacy of the waters.

In Holland, the Prince of orange had become of age, having reached his 18th year. [...] upon water, so often attempted, had at last been successfully [...] [492] name of the spot whence he started escaped my memory. In Prussia, the Prince of Prussia, brother of the king, had taken the reins of Government as Regent of the Country on the 23rd August. Of the king, no mention whatever was made, no doubt his mind was completely deranged. In Bologna an unusual outrage had been committed by the Papal authorities upon a respectable Jewish family. Their son of six year of age was forcibly torn away from them under the pretence that he had been secretly baptized by a Christian nurse. His parents, unable to find out what had become of him applied for assistance to their co-religionists in London. The King of Sardinia it was said had rented to Russia the Port of Villafranca close to Nizza for 22 years at 400,000 francs annually. The English papers added that it was a splendid port and that a second Sebastopol could be made out of it.

The Comet which continued visible here in Lima on a clear night from seven to nine O'clock was known under the name of the Fabritius Comet, being described by Paul Fabritius astronomer to Charles V, which sovereign, who abdicated in the same year when it last appeared, 1556, feared that its appearance was the augury of great evil to him personally. This time the Comet had long been expected by astronomers and its detention was attributed to the influence which the large heavenly bodies, Jupiter and Saturn, are known to have upon the comparatively lighter comets. The present one had its nucleus towards the horizon in the western part of the firmament; its tail stretched into the heavens; apparently its distance from Venus was but trifling.

Saturday, 30th of October 1858. This was the first day I again felt perfectly well. On the previous days when my weakness impeded my walking out; my nephew Limpricht, who by the bye had associated himself with Lorenzo younger brother of J. Bazo, from which establishment as general agents, I expected little good would arise to him, came to me after dinner and read some of Schiller's master pieces, the listening to which was to me a real enjoyment. [...] [493] Flemich to which I was invited but could not go owing to my indisposition. Schutte and Garland went; the former was also present at a party given by Stubbs of Gibbs to the same Valparaiso gentleman. The Friday soireés at Schuttes continued, with much spirit.

In order to bring up everything to the day I had still to note down a few gleanings. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, the English and French Plenipotentiaries in China, after having concluded their treaties in Tien-tsing were about

proceeding to Japan, the Emperor of which Country seemed inclined to open an intercourse with the European States. The Emperor of France had conferred the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, with such a lavish hand, that against 9000 members of this order in 1815 at the time of the fall of Napoleon I, and 50,000 in 1847, towards the end of Louis Philippe's reign, there were at this time (1858) 272,000. Trade was improving in Europe; the prices of produce rising and those of manufactured goods in Manchester had nearly reached the same height at which they were before the crisis. Here in Lima we experienced great difficulty in procuring bills for remittances to Europe, by last Steamer Gibbs and Barreda did not draw. Silver bars, ley 11.22 \$11.1 to \$11.2, the mark, which give a worse exchange than 42d. H. W. & S. took £4000 60 d/st. from Ugarte at 42d. Vales consolidados were not to be had below 58%; S/30,000 Manumission were offered in the "Comercio" at 65%. The Peruvian political news I summed up in a few words. The law given by the Congress on the 20th was embodied by Castilla as Constitutional President, in a decree which contained two clauses more; the one, authorizing him to send the National Guards all over the Republic as he might think necessary, the other that he might call to the service any military man without distinction [...] party to which he might have belonged. On the 26th another decree was [...] signed by Castilla and countersigned by San Roman, which, after [...] [494] Perú, declared that all ports, creeks and landing places on the coast of the Republic of Ecuador from lat. 1° 50' N. to 3° 30' south would be blockaded by the Peruvian naval forces. The decree added that in order not to make the innocent people suffer, the duration of his blockade would depend entirely upon the effect which it might have upon the Government of Ecuador.

On Wednesday last when Dr. Evaristo Gomez Sanchez one of the most violent opposition members in the Chamber of Deputies returned home from the Congress, a lieutenant in the army, Julian Carrion, came quietly behind him in the street Paz-Soldan, took from him a cane which he carried under his arm, and struck him with it until it broke to pieces. Not satisfied with this he made use of his fists, after which he hastened to the Police office, Gomez Sanchez and some friends of his after him, and here again the officer heaped insults and threats upon the Deputy without the officer on duty interfering. This outrage was of course taken up by the Chamber of Deputies but up to yesterday, no decision had been come to.

Sunday, 31st of October 1858. Exactly six years had elapsed both as to day and date that I requested Dr. Solari to examine my eyes, when he, a clever physician but no oculist, declared my infirmity to be the beginning of a cataract. I then dined at Rodewald's in company with William Wheelwright and family. I need not say how low my spirits were. The night before, I, invited by Henry of

Gibbs to the English club, played whist for the last time, except once again at Francisca Pflucker's wedding.

Monday, 1st of November 1858. In the evening I called with my wife upon the family of Dr. P. J. Bustamante, President of the Chamber of Deputies who gave me the following version of the motive of Carrion's assault upon Evaristo Gomez Sanchez. Carrion had been on duty in the Congress when Castilla was installed and it had always been the custom to promote such officer, but that the motion made to that [...] been opposed by various members especially by Gomez Sanchez and then [...] [495] cause of Carrion's deed and that no high personages had been implicated in it.

Tuesday, 2nd of November 1858. A young German called Lafond who had been clerk of Lembcke joined our establishment. He was to take the place of B. Blecker a young Hamburger who had been sent to us several years previously by Schroeter. Blecker purposed to establish himself on his own account and had rented a store in the Calle de Judios for which, guaranteed by Julius Pflucker he paid \$150 monthly. Our sales in the month of October had been trifling not surpassing \$16,000. Trade no doubt was very dull owing to the apprehensions entertained of a rupture with Ecuador. Not long back, an interesting letter was published in the "Times" giving an account of the change which had taken place in the town of Victoria, situated at the bottom of a fine bay at the Southern extremity of Vancouver's Island. "There", the correspondent said, "the scenes enacted in San Francisco in 1848 and 1849 are being repeated. A small quiet hamlet as Victoria hitherto was, has now become the thoroughfare of thousands and thousands of brigands, who pour from California and Oregon to the new discovered gold diggings of British Colombia. There is now in Victoria the same confusion and bustle, the same lying, swearing and cheating, the same recklessness, the same facility for making money – a man with his cart and horse can earn £10 a day – the same extravagance and profusion, the same extraordinary rates for all kinds of provisions, in short, everything which was witnessed in San Francisco ten years back".

Wednesday, 3rd of November 1858. The "Comercio" of the previous day published a letter from its correspondent in Europe full of stupendous projects which he said were now all on the point of being carried out, firstly the cutting of the Suez Canal had at last been agreed to by all the Governments of Europe, even by Turkey and [...] hitherto opposed to it, and this was owing to the unceasing exertions [...] [496] divided in 400,000 shares of \$100 each; secondly, by order of the Russian Government, a canal had been or would be commenced between the Volga and the Don, where they approach nearest to each other, and by which means the Caspian and the Black sea would be united. Thirdly, since April last a society had been formed in England for the

purpose of establishing the following gigantic communications by means of submarine telegraphs. The cable was to start from Plymouth; to have its first resting place at Cape Finisterre the North Western extremity of Spain, its second at Cape Rocca near Lisbon. Thence two main cables were to branch off; the one to the islands of San Miguel and Flores in the Azores and to the Bermudas, from which Islands it was to be continued either to Boston or to Cape Hatteras in North Carolina. The second cable from Rocca near Lisbon was to take the following direction, to Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria across to Suez, Aden and finally to Bombay. The submarine Telegraph from Falmouth to Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney had been completed.

Friday, 5th of November 1858. Anniversary of the Gunpowder plot in 1605 and of Lord Cochrane's heroic deed, the cutting out of the Esmeralda from under the guns of the Callao Castles in 1820.

The weather was getting much warmer. In Schutte's house, the whole family was more or less indisposed, he himself in bed with a bad cold.

Tuesday, 9th of November 1858. Arguedas' question was at last brought to a close in the Congress: he was to be severely reprimanded for his conduct on the 2nd November last, degraded, and dismissed from the service.

Wednesday, 10th of November 1858. This morning as usual the two Steamers arrived. From Juan we received interesting letters dated 2/22 September from Grafenberg in Silesia, where he underwent the cold water cure. Amongst the passengers from the north came Col. Morote whom Castilla allowed to disembark, and Cavero, both from Guayaquil. Also Mrs. Riva Agüero with her daughter Caroline from [...] [497] was a born Princess de Loos. Her father had lost his principality and sovereignty in the beginning of the Century at the time when Francis II resigned the Imperial Crown of Germany and the minor German Principalities were absorbed by their powerful neighbours. When the Gran Mariscal, the exact year I do not know, was in Belgium, he became acquainted with her, who, far from being in brilliant circumstances was probably dazzled by the prospect held out by him of his becoming some day or other President of Perú, and gave him her hand; whether the heart went with the hand is more than doubtful. Afterwards, husband and wife came to Lima and at the time of the Perú-Bolivian confederacy, when Santa-Cruz raised Riva Agüero to the dignity of President of North Perú, my wife and I became well acquainted with her. After Santa Cruz's fall she returned to Europe, and the object of her present visit was to look after her affairs, the Gran Mariscal having died meanwhile. Caroline, an agreeable young lady who never married, was her only daughter. Sons she had several, the eldest of whom, José, whose name continually occurs in my diary in the course of the years 1870 to 1875. (I dictate these lines in June 1875).

In the Chamber of Deputies a commission was named for the purpose of proposing the reforms to be made in the Constitution; its members appointed by the President, P. J. Bustamante were Dr. Arenas, Sosa, E. Gomez Sanchez and Garmendia. In the evening of this day the "Tumbez", "Huaraz" and "Izauchaca" left for the North with troops on board.

Friday, 12th of November 1858. I called in the morning upon Dr. Tschudi who had come by the last North Steamer and lived with Charles Pflucker. This is the same of whom I spoke several years previously as being an ignorant physician and a clever zoologist. He told me that he had made a highly []ting but fatiguing journey from Rio Janeiro, through the Interior over the [. . .] [498] Atacama to Cobija; there he had taken the Steamer to Arica and entered Bolivia by way of Tacna, returning thence by Puno and Arequipa to Islay. Ferdinand Leplaténier likewise came from Arequipa; he gave an account of the shocking state in which that city, and especially the environs, then were. All the fields which produced grass, wheat and maize had been totally desolated during the siege, and he thought that necessarily some time would elapse before they could again be so productive as they had formerly been; living was extremely expensive. He left for Europe via Panamá. In the evening I paid a visit to Flemich at Huth's who the following day was to take his passage for Valparaiso.

Saturday, 13th of November 1858. The Congress discussed that part of the law of amnesty which allowed every Peruvian banished from his country on account of political offences, to return to the same. This motion had been lost in the Chamber of Senators, but now, many, who had previously voted against it, voted for it, and thus it became law by a majority of 51 against 28. My opinion then was, that no bill could have been passed more likely to be attended by fatal consequences. Now the doors stood open to such rank conspirators as Echenique, Vivanco and Castillo.

Sunday, 14th of November 1858. In my round of visits I called amongst others upon Mrs. Riva Agüero and her daughter Caroline. They had not changed in appearance since I had last seen them in Brussels in February 1856, and were quite as agreeable as they then had been, specially the mother, who spoke, however, rather too much of the impression the loss of her husband had made upon her. She would have acted more wisely if she had not so much expatiated on the subject, for nobody believed in her deep affliction.

Monday, 15th of November 1858. The following is the principal news received by the two Steamers. The German Steamer "Austria", from Hamburg to New York, was burnt at sea on the 13th September in lat. 55° 10' N. and long. 41° 30' W. She had 560 passengers on board of whom 470 were drowned, amongst them, young Gorrisse [. . .] [499] I had dined at his father's in Hamburg in 1855. Dürfeldt, who had formerly been in Charles Pflücker's employ, and who

was now coming out to rejoin him, was saved; after having been four hours on the water he was picked up by a vessel which took him to Fayal, and thence another conveyed him to New York, from which place he wrote to Pflücker. The fire originated from a sailor passing close to some tar with a white hot iron chain. It was said that the captain had lost his presence of mind. He did not stop the engine nor take any measure whatever to save the vessel. Within five minutes not a human being was on board; all had jumped into the water. For an exact account, see appendix N° 18.

On the 5th October the crystal palace in New York was destroyed by fire. A Concert was to have been given in it in the evening, for which 10,000 tickets had been distributed; 3000 people had assembled when the fire commenced; fortunately, all, except one, who lost his life, had left the building before the Cupola fell in. On the 29th September the powder magazine near Havanna blew up; 124 human beings were killed and a great many more wounded; hardly a single house escaped without injury. On the 15th August the greater part of Jacmel in Hayti was reduced to ashes. The "Great Eastern", alias "Leviathan", had been sold for \$1,250,000; she had cost nearly £800,000 and the Company who owned her originally was obliged to make this enormous sacrifice, because they had not the means or inclination to continue making the outlay still required, and the Government would not interfere.

By last Steamer we had received the bad news that the Atlantic submarine Telegraph did not work with due regularity. This was now confirmed and though the "Illustrated London News" spoke of it as of a temporary interruption, my own impression was that the enterprize had failed, at least until a new cable [...] laid. The Correspondent of the "Comercio" accounted for the [...] [500] that at a distance of somewhat more than 200 miles from England, there exists a ridge of rocks, at the bottom of the sea, of which only the summit and the basis had been measured. Now it was supposed that here the cable hung down perpendicularly, and thus its own weight stretched the gutta-percha coating and perhaps also the exterior iron wire. Water, and especially salt water, is a fair conductor of electricity and as by the stretching some interstices may have been opened in the isolating non conductor, which is the gutta-percha, it can easily be understood that the electric fluid which pervades the wire is here in a great measure absorbed, by the conductor, the salt water, operating upon it. To remedy this defect, extremely powerful electric batteries should be employed so that though part of the electric fluid be absorbed, still, a sufficient quantum would reach the respective extremities and produce intelligible signals.

The Comet which first was visible here in Lima to the naked eye full three weeks back, and which in the "Comercio" was called that of Fabritius, had also been visible in England from the middle of September to the middle of October.

The "Illustrated London News" called it "Donatis", being first discovered by the astronomer of this name in Florence on the 2nd June of this year; its tail measured 15,000,000 miles; its distance from the Earth was on the 2nd October, sixty two, on the 10th fifty one, and on the 19th again sixty two millions of miles. On the 14th September the famous Baron Alexander von Humboldt completed his 89th year; he was still strong both in body and intellect, and had just finished his book called the "Cosmos". The King of Prussia was suffering from a softening of the brain which would ere long reduce him to complete idiocy. His brother, the Prince of Prussia, took upon himself on the 23rd October 1857 the Vicarship of the Kingdom for one year, which did not give him such a full authority as the Regency would have done; it was however hoped and expected that at the expiration of the year no fraternal scruples would prevent his taking the actual Regency upon himself. From the East Indies advices went to the [...] [501] The advices from China given by the "Illustrated London News" were of a strangely contradictory nature; in one column it expatiated on the advantages to be gained by the last treaty, in another, the Correspondent from Canton gave a distressing account of the situation of the English in that town; they were completely besieged and hemmed in by the braves, and Wang, the present governor of that province, even a worse character than the previous Yeh, did not seem in the least inclined to act in conformity with the conditions of the treaty of Tien-tsing. In Turkey, the Sultan Abdul Medjid, always represented as an indolent and weak man, had at once roused himself with the determination to put an end to the dilapidation of the finances. He prohibited his Sultanas from going a-shopping, jewelry bought on credit had been returned to the shopkeepers, and an order had been given to stop the building of all edifices which were in progress, where it could be done without their immediate ruin being the result.

Thursday, 18th of November 1858. In the course of the last fortnight or three weeks, the public funds of the Internal debt of Perú, had been subject to great fluctuations. The certainty of the war against the Republic of Ecuador, the fear that Dr. Zavallos might leave the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and the belief that neither the interest nor the amounts for the redemption of the debt would be forthcoming with regularity, were the causes of the gradual decline in the prices of the various public securities. About ten or twelve days back the market value of Vales Consolidados was from 56 to 57%, and many, I of the number did not think it unlikely that they would go down to 50%; the Manumision 62 to 64% and the Vales al Portador for deferred interest payable 31st Decr. 1858 could be bought at 94%. Unexpectedly the Government decreed that two redemptions, or "Amortizaciones", were to take place, the one on the 15th inst. [...] Vales al Portador to the amount of \$200,000 cash, the other on

the 16th of [...] [502] public securities; those al Portador were redeemed at from 97 to 99%, and they were worth this day, Novr. 18th; 98 1/2 to 99%; those de manumission were redeemed at from 66 to 97%! and now worth 75 to 77%. Vales Consolidados worth 62 to 64%.

A few weeks back, in conformity with the Constitution, half the number of the Municipal body went out, and an equal numbers were elected in their stead. In lieu of Dr. Francisco Gonsales de Prada and Felipe Barrera, Julian Zaracondegui and Miguel Pardo were elected Alcalde and Vice Alcalde, Juan Antonio Lavalle and Ignacio Osma "Sindicós". Dr. P. J. Bustamante who paid us a visit last night told us that when Tomás Vivero, the fiscal commissioner sent to Paris to inspect Montané & Co.'s guano accounts, demanded that their books should be laid open to him, their reply was that they were ready to pay the sum which the Peruvian Govt. might consider themselves entitled to claim, and that Vivero settled the claim for the sum of \$600,000 which was certainly an arrangement by no means advantageous for the Peruvian Government for it must not be forgotten that in this total of \$600,000 everything owing by Montané for sales effected was included.

This same day, 18th November, the Chamber of Deputies passed a bill which recognized all the grades given during Echenique's administration to both military men and civil employés. Under date of 16th November, Castilla the President published a decree, in which with reference to the bill passed by the Congress, all political offenders were placed at liberty, with the exception of Lohmer and the accomplices in his "filibusterian" designs. What these filibusterian designs were, or supposed to be, I do not recollect; what I know is, that about the year 1853, two brothers Lohmer suddenly made their appearance in Lima. They were natives of Lübeck, came from San Francisco and brought no respectable letter of introduction to anyone, which was a bad sign. The only letter they had with them consisted in a few words written by some monk or other to Padre [...] [503] brought them to us and thus I became acquainted with them; what they did, or how they lived, I cannot say. Erelong, they had acquired a very bad reputation. The elder of the two was my wife's and my fellow passenger in August and September 1854 from Callao to New York. With their elder brother Julius we afterwards became acquainted in Hamburg.

Saturday, 20th of November 1858. The Chamber of Deputies passed a bill approving all the acts of the Provisional President and of the Council of Ministers, with the proviso that the documents relative to the Guano business and to the finances should be laid before them. This day it was published in the papers that Váles al portador to the extent of \$200,000 cash, and again on the 24th inst., \$50,000 Váles Consolidados would be redeemed. In order to provide for the large sums required for the payments mentioned on this and the

previous page, forming a total of half a million of dollars, the Finance Minister had of course to apply to the Guano houses, and all four, say: Gibbs, Barrera, Zacondegui, and Thomas, Lachambre & Co. came forward in a liberal manner. To obtain the funds required they had necessarily to draw on Europe, of which a more than usual supply of bills on England was the consequence; they could readily be had at 43d, 60 or 90 d/st.

Sunday, 21st of November 1858. My wife's birthday. Garland, Enriqueta, their children and John Limpricht dined with us. In the evening they remained to tea except Limpricht; Schutte, Rosita and the two girls, Juan Bazo, Irene and Pepa, old Araoz, Calisto Pfeiffer, Gonzalez, Gordillo's clerk, and Cordes joined them and stopped till eleven; Vicente Pazos and wife also came in unexpectedly.

Monday, 22nd of November 1858. The Chamber of Deputies confirmed all the grades conferred by the provisional President, whilst acting as General-in-chief, as well as those conferred by the Council of Ministers.

Tuesday, 23rd of November 1858. The same chamber voted that all the politic [...] [504] Arequipa on the 6th and 7th March of the present year, should be covered with the veil of oblivion, and that the widows of the military men who had lost their lives till said dates should receive pensions, as if their husbands had died in garrison.

Saturday, 27th of November 1858. Here follows a summary of the news received by the last Steamers from North and South. Notwithstanding the treaty of amity concluded between the Celestial Empire on the one, France and England on the other hand, advices previously received had already informed us that the spirit of the Chinese in the environs of Canton was very hostile to strangers. Now we learned that a certain Provincial Council called "Sunkum" had offered reward of \$500 for the head of each British Soldier and \$5000 for that of each British Officer. Moreover, all Chinese who remained in the service of Foreigners, or furnished them with provisions, were threatened with punishment of death. Lord Elgin having sailed with the fleet under command of Admiral Seymour for Japan, Sir John Bowring, left as Commissioner in his stead, had not the military force sufficient to put down such inimical proceedings.

From the East Indies advices were upon the whole satisfactory. The Correspondent of the "Comercio" on the other hand stated that Sir Colin Campbell intended reopening the Campaign with an army of 87,000 English and 300,000 natives, amongst whom, not less than 70,000 Sikhs from the Punjab. If this were true, then the insurrection could not certainly be so near its end, as the English papers tried to persuade us. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had returned to Constantinople as English Ambassador, in which capacity he had, on previous occasions, always had great influence upon the Sultan. The object of his mission was to obtain from the Divan the cession of the island of Perim

at the mouth of the Red Sea, which would be of great importance to England should the cutting of the Suez Canal be achieved. In Tetuan, a Mussulman mob, following the example of their co-religionists in Djeddah had murdered the French and Spanish Diplomatic Consuls, whilst the English had escaped. The French fleet from [...] [505] had arisen. In the Straits of Mozambique the Portuguese captured a French Vessel called the "Charles Georges" with negroes on board, which they considered to be slaves, and accordingly condemned the vessel. The French owner pretended that they were free emigrants, and the suit on the subject was carried to the high court of appeal in Lisbon. As soon as Napoleon heard of this he sent two men-of-war to the Tagus and demanded that the "Charles Georges" should be given up immediately, whilst the second question as to the indemnification to be paid to the French, might be left to the arbitration of a third power. The Portuguese Government on the other hand demanded, before any other steps were taken, the withdrawal of the men of war, but no doubt by and by the weaker power would have to give in. Louis Napoleon, it seemed to me, followed the example of his predecessor Louis XIV, carrying everything before him in the same overbearing manner. On the 7th October the King of Prussia addressed a letter to his brother William, placing into his hands the Regency of the Country until such time when the recovery of his health might enable him to reassume the reins of Government. On the 9th the Prince accepted the Regency in conformity with the Constitution of the Country. For the 20th the Popular Assemblies were convoked. The Ministers would in all probability be dismissed, and men of more liberal principles be named.

The Coast of Ecuador continued to be blockaded by the Peruvian squadron the "Amazonas" lay far up the Guayas river. On the 13th November Valparaiso suffered from a dreadful fire; it burned for seven hours, destroyed the houses of four streets, and the loss was valued in above \$3,000,000 of which \$1,700,000 was insured. For further particulars see the extracts from the Valparaiso "Mercurio" of 15th November in appendix under N° 19. This day Dr. Seoane left by the North Steamer to proceed to Bogotá as Peruvian Minister. It was rumoured that in one of the last secret sessions of the Congress, a violent altercation took [...] [506] of the favourite Peruvian expression, "estranjero", alluding to Zevallos being an Ecuadorian, and not a Peruvian, by birth. Upon the whole the general opinion was by no means so favourable to Zevallos as it had been several months previously. It was asserted that he had enriched himself in a scandalous manner, that, on more than one occasion, he had stated falsehoods in the last Convention, and even for the late redemptions of various descriptions of Váles, there were not a few who severely blamed him; they said that he had ordered them in order to raise the funds in which he himself had

speculated to a large extent, whilst on the other hand he did not pay just claims made upon the treasury, for damages done in the environs of Arequipa by Castilla's army during the last campaign. I for my part was convinced that there was much truth in these assertions and that Zevallos, if he had not entirely exhausted, at all events, greatly anticipated, the revenues of the Country, so that the next Minister of Finance would have hard work before him.

Wednesday, 1st of December 1858. Dr. Seoane, I was told, had very good reasons for his sudden departure. He apprehended that the rascalities committed by him during the time of Echenique's administration might come to light. It had then been his duty to examine the claims presented to the Government by such as considered themselves entitled to indemnification for having suffered during the war of the Independence by the exactions of either army, Spanish or Patriot. Vouchers for such claims, some true and authentic, many falsified, and others entirely forged were given in, and as at the time it depended upon Seoane's "informe", or opinion, whether these vouchers should be considered as correct or not, he made a golden harvest, no opinion being given by him without a corresponding bribe which he demanded in hard cash. Upon the strength of the Vouchers approved of by Seoane, Vales Consolidados were issued and delivered to the claimants. It was calculated that the Vales improperly issued amounted to no less than \$12,000,000. Above [...] [507] but purchased bona fide by others, it had been resolved by the Government to recognize the debts, but now Colonel Joaquin Torrico was commissioned to investigate the matter and to find out if possible where and by whom the frauds had been committed, and this was the reason why Dr. Seoane, who well knew that he had to expect no mercy from Torrico, left Lima so suddenly. The sittings of the Congress had for some time been, and still were, secret, the treaties concluded between Peru and other nations were under discussion. Dr. Zevallos was present at the first session and had been grossly insulted by the Deputy Sosa, whereupon he did not return to either of his two Ministries; Cano took charge of that of Finances; Morales, that of Foreign Affairs. By the former a considerable payment was ordered to be made by the Treasury, viz.: that of "Vales al Portador" hitherto unpaid. On the previous night Mr. Coleman finished the last volume of Gibbon's "Decline and fall of the Roman Empire", with the reading of which work we had been occupied for many months. In the course of my life I have read a good many books in German, English and French and a few in Latin, Spanish, Italian, and Danish, but in my humble opinion there is no work of those which I have read which approaches, still less reaches, the perfection of this of Gibbon's. Here follows verbatim what on the subject of this I said in my original. "The erudition accumulated in the same is stupendous; the author's patience in reading hundreds and hundreds of books, and in compiling and

comparing their contents, is beyond all conception; he himself states that the writing of this work took him twenty years, but what is still more to be admired is his vast and clear intellect, which enabled him to sift and to arrange all these materials in such a manner as to produce a luminous whole. The interest never slackens and even the dry religious disputes of the Christian sects, Gibbon has represented in such a way as to fix the reader's attention. His style is condensed and every word carries its meaning with it; there is no idle talk, as one [...] so frequently in other books, where one may read a page without meeting [...] [508] over, so that, in the perusal of him the mind is continually kept on the stretch. His diction is stilted, and perhaps his only fault is that it never varies; it is always the same, whether he relates the most important religious or political events, or merely court chit-chat, he never descends from the grandeur of his style. In religion he was the most decided sceptic and it is no wonder that his work is prohibited in many Catholic countries; he hated everything which smacks of superstition and priestcraft, and sneered at many things which Christians are taught to consider holy. Nevertheless, nowhere does he give the slightest idea of his favouring atheism; but that he was a decided deist I am convinced".

Thursday, 2nd of December 1858. This night I could not help attending a party given by Lisboa, Brazilian Minister, in celebration of his Emperor's birthday. In 1857 I refused, alleging the weakness of my eyes as a pretence for not going, but as Lisboa had been one of our little party in October it would have been too impolite if I had again declined. I begged Mr. Coleman to come to me an hour earlier than usual, and thus at a little past nine, I went to the party. There were about thirty gentlemen of whom I certainly knew nearly all but recognized only a few. Three rocambor tables were laid out; I saw the Ministers Cano and Zevallos, also Juan Bazo, Schutte and Duarte. I conversed first a few words with Juan José Moreyra, had a long talk with the Deputy, Evaristo Gomez Sanchez, after him with Mariano Paz Soldan, with whom I entered another room where General Flores and the Vice-President Mar occupied a sofa. I sat down near the former, Paz Soldan near the latter, and very soon the subject of the Penitentiary engrossed all the conversation. When General Flores left, I also made my exit unnoticed and was in bed by 10 1/2 without having tasted anything; in fact nothing had as yet been handed round, but tea and refreshments would come at a later hour.

It was a very dull affair, as such parties usually are, at least for those who do not play at cards.

For the last week or thereabouts Limpricht had been in the habit of coming [...] [509] plays in German, and had now commenced Lamartine's "Histoire

des Girondins". Mr. Coleman was to read to me Agnes Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England" and with Bullen I began Homer's Iliad, translated by Pope.

Monday, 6th of December 1858. The London Newspaper called the "Evening Mail" in its three numbers from 1st to 8th October of the present year, which Mr. Hülsenbeck lent me, contained excellents articles on the affairs of the East Indies, written in August by its special correspondent in Simla, at the foot of the Himalaya mountains; his name was William Henry Russell, the same whom the "Times" had employed in Turkey and afterwards in the Crimea, during the late war against Russia. He said that Sir Col[_] Campbell was assembling at Cawnpore an army of 25,000 English Infantry, and 10,000 Cavalry, of which latter the greater part, native auxiliaries; this army was to commence operations about the 25th October, and the correspondent was confident that the insurgents who were still in the field would finally be put down. He added that in Bahar the most strenuous efforts were still being made by the natives to oppose the English, and then asked, "what is the cause, that whilst in the Punjaub, our latest acquisition, tranquillity prevailed during the whole time of the insurrection, we meet the fiercest resistance in the Province of Bahar, where the English Government has existed longest." He attributed this to the bad rule of the English which, where longest known, had made the most inveterate enemies. The administration of Justice, especially, had been faulty, and, above conception, slow. If a rich man wanted to make sure of the ruin of his less opulent neighbour, it sufficed, at least so said the Correspondent, to fix a lawsuit upon him, and thus to force him to appear before the tribunals. Private individuals, owners of landed property, were also accused of grinding oppression, whilst he represented those in the service of the East India Company, upon the whole, as desirous to defend the interests of the natives. He estimated the number of the British forces [_] India as follows: European, 87,000, native troops 18,000, native military police [...] [510] British pay, no less than 80,000 were from the Punjaub. The Correspondent of course did not deny the possibility of a new defection of these recently formed native forces, but he considered it improbable, firstly, because all these new troops had enriched themselves with plunder, which, one would suppose, they must be desirous to enjoy; secondly, because they had seen the bad result of the last insurrection when the English were taken quite unaware and, thirdly, because the artillery remained almost inclusively in the hands of the Europeans.

As soon as the insurrection were entirely quelled, the British Army in India would be remodelled, and then, amongst other innovations, twelve battalions of European Artillery-men, each 1000 strong, would be formed; only at the frontiers of Pegu and Assam, where the climate was too unhealthy for Europeans,

a few field batteries would be left in the hands of the natives. There was hardly any doubt that the electric Telegraphic cable lying at the bottom of the Atlantic had turned out a failure; but as the defects of the cable, and the causes of the failure were known, the possibility of an electric communication between the two Continents was next to certain. An excellent article in the "Evening Mail" on this subject attributed the non transmission of the electric messages, partly to the strain which the cable must have suffered from being suspended from abrupt heights at the bottom of the sea, as already explained page 500, and partly to the defective quality of the cable before its immersion, owing to the rough handling which it had undergone on board the "Agamemnon". Here it had been coiled up to a great height, and the weight of the upper coils pressed so heavily upon the lower ones that the cable was actually flattened, and at the same time produced such a heat, that the gutta-percha, owing to both causes, had oozed out through the interstices of the outside iron wire coating, and, as it may easily be conceived, there was now not a sufficient thickness of the gutta-percha, the non-conductor, between the copper wire in the middle, and the outside iron wires, which latter coming in contact with the former would of course absorb or at least have an injurious influence upon the electric fluid running through the copper wires.

[...] [511] de Fuente Gonzalez, a woman who had gained an unenviable notoriety by her eccentric and wicked character. When I arrived in Lima in 1833, I believe her husband, the Marquis, was already dead; he had been a very mild and weak man, over whom she domineered in an abominable manner. It was related that when he requested her to take a ride with him, she ordered the horses to be saddled, then locked the street door, and told him to ride about in the yard as long as he liked. In one of his illnesses, perhaps his last, he had sent for a physician without her knowledge; when the Doctor came, she by chance met him, turned him out of doors, telling him that no physician was required, and after loading her husband with abuse for having ventured to do anything without her consent, ordered two of her slaves to give him a sound beating, which they did. For many years she had lived in decided enmity with her daughter Ignacia, a woman of loose character, and with her son-in-law Colonel Panizo. This hostility had gone so far that more than once she had published in the "Comercio" that the son borne by her daughter, was not Panizo's, but that their offspring had died and that another boy had been supplanted in his stead. She, the grandmother, forged this calumny in order, by these means, to prevent her fortune from falling into Panizo's hands, as he, his son's legal tutor, would during his minority have the management of the same. Some time before her death, the police was informed, that she had kept concealed in a

vault under her house, for a number of years, a negro and a negress, whom she had kept alive upon miserable scanty fare. The police entered forcibly; the two individuals were found, who, it was generally said, had until then not seen the light of day and had not attained the height of other human beings of their age.

Doña Manuela had of course no friends, and but few acquaintances, for everybody stood in fear and awe of her; for many months the fine first story which she [...] built over the ground-floor of her house, stood empty, because nobody was incl [...] her fortune wa great [...] [512] lawsuits many; the various papers and documents to be presented to the judges and tribunals she herself drew out and dictated to an amanuensis. She had no cook nor servants, except a negro called Bañon, and quite lately, probably since she succeeded in letting her upper story, a porter. Her victuals were sent her by a relation; nevertheless it was her custom to have at about eight o'clock in the evening, a tray brought into her room with some sweetmeats, and tumblers of cold water, which were not touched on any account until it struck nine. For the last two months the filth in which she lived had been beyond all conception, so that the physician, who had to dress a wound in her leg, could hardly bear the stench. A few days before her death, her door was not open at the usual hour. Mr. Fernandez, who lived above, surprised at this, knocked at the same, when the cries of the wretched woman were heard requesting him to break it open; this was done, and she was found lying on the ground, where she had been for more than twelve hours, having fallen from the sofa, and not been able to rise. Isidro Aramburu and Francisco Quiroz were named her executors in her will, and there was every probability that her daughter and son-in-law would go to law about the property left by her. The cause of the death of Doña Manuela had been a large ulcer on the back, which she obstinately persisted in concealing, and which several physicians called together for a consultation discovered by using violence, but when it was too late to save her.

In July 1875, when these lines are written, Colonel Panizo is the sole owner of the house at the corner of the Calle de Piedra. Of his wife, Doña Ignacia nothing is known. The Colonel's son, who has turned out a nice young man, married, about a year back, Manuela, the eldest daughter of the late Pedro Orbegoso and his wife Rosa Mercedes Riglos. The young couple live with the father, the Colonel, with whom they are on the best terms, whilst the extensive first story is let, partly to Pedro Bernalles, partly to Dr. Corso, Vocal of the Superior Court of Justice.

On the evening of this day, Mr. Coleman read to me two highly interesting [...] the "Evening Mail" the one was [...] [513] of India, to the Secret Committee of the East India Company, in which he explained the motives which induced

him to publish the proclamation declaring the confiscation of the landed property belonging to the rebels in Oude, which measure was at the time so much animadverted upon. His motives were succinctly the following:

1st Confiscation of property is a punishment for political crimes, which in Hindostan has been in force for centuries back.

2nd The Hindoos do not mind threats; they always flatter themselves that by some means or other, they will be able to evade the chastisement which they still see at a distance.

3rd The actual confiscation of their property was a fact which they could not possibly fail to understand, and to feel that it was a punishment for their insurrection.

4th The non-confiscation of the property of those who returned to their allegiance, could not otherwise but be considered by them as a reward for their conduct.

Lord Canning went on saying that many Hindoo landholders had, and many more would have, submitted to the British authorities, if the English army had been sufficiently strong to spread all over Oude, so as to protect the well inclined against the rebels. I may mention here "en passant" that this Lord Canning, is son of the celebrated late George Canning, whose cousin was Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. The other article was a letter written by an electrician, Mr. Henly, on the subject of the Atlantic Telegraph.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the science of electricity so as to be able to understand all his explanations, reasonings and deductions, but I can state some of the facts to which he came; firstly the principal defect of the cable is at the distance of 290 to 300 miles from Valentia; 2nd, the copper wires are not severed; 3rd the outer coating of iron wire does not actually touch the copper wires, for if so, no part of the electric fluid could pass on, whilst some part always reaches the extremities, though no [...] strong to produce intelligible signals. Mr. Henley spoke a great [...] [514] submarine telegraphs, so much so, that whilst, according to his statement, in an overground telegraph the electric fluid pervades a distance of 2000 miles in one tenth of a second, in a submarine telegraph, one second and a half are required for the same distance. Further on he said that as long as the present dot and dash system is made use of, to represent words, he calculates that even were the Atlantic telegraph in a perfect state, no more than four words could be sent across in a minutes time. (In my opinion there must be a difference between long and short words, for surely the word "I", for instance, cannot require so much time as the word "circumlocution").

Wednesday, 8th of December 1858. Holiday. La Concepcion. Only Limpricht came to me to read a few pages of Lamartine's "Les Gironsdins". I felt no

inclination to pay visits; upon my wife called Charles Pflucker, José Campo, Toribio Sanz and Lisboa, the latter to bid good bye, as he was going to leave by the South Steamer. Toribio Sanz married to Delfina, daughter of J. F. Izcue and Iñez Gutierrez of Arequipa, was at the time in disgrace with the Government for the inefficient manner in which he had executed the commission entrusted to him to investigate the guano affairs, and the accounts of Federico Barreda in the United States. This being the eve of the 9th anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho, fought on the 9th December 1824, fireworks were let off in the large square and a row of gas lamps was placed upon the balconies of the Palace; this was meant for an illumination. Our Chinese cook Achipe who had gone out, came home severely beaten and bruised, having met in the street a number of boys always ready to insult the Chinese.

Thursday, 9th of December 1858. Achipe owing to the illtreatment he had met with in the previous evening kept his bed and could not cook. I made my breakfast upon a large cup of chocolate, which did not agree with me, at all events I felt indisposed, and though I went with my wife to Enriqueta's for dinner, I did not eat a morsel.

At the Palace, a dinner party was given, to which, to my great joy, I was [...] [515] and some private individuals amongst whom, rather to my astonishment, young J. A. Lavalle and J. M. Goyeneche. Many of the Members of Congress were wanting.

Friday, 10th of December 1858. Though I suffered from a violent headache which kept me in bed, I was able to listen to Bullen's, Limpricht's, and Coleman's reading. Limpricht's was the most interesting, being that of a small German essay which treated on various facts established by the late travellers to the Arctic Regions, viz.: that to the Northward of the 81st or 82nd degree north Latitude, the ice, which until there forms a solid and compact mass, completely disappears, and that thence further north a wide expanse of ocean, without any floating ice, stretches before the discoverer's eye. Secondly that about the Latitude 76° vegetation revives and a greater number of animals living not only upon animal but also upon vegetable food is to be found than to the southward of this latitude. 3rd that in these high northern regions the winds blowing from the north and east bring a warm, whilst those from the South and West a cold temperature, with them. To judge from these facts there can be no doubt that the region extending from the North Pole 10 degrees south in all directions is not the coldest on the earth, as has hitherto been supposed, and that around this pole there is an open ocean of about 18 degrees diameter, to which the name of the polar basin has been given. Now, what can be the cause of this apparent phenomenon? Our author accounted for it by the following ingenious hypothesis: he said that from the Equator and its vicinity currents of

warm air must incessantly be streaming northward towards the Pole; on their progress they lose part of their warm temperature; however, when reaching the neighbourhood of the Pole, they still preserve part of their original heat, and being met there by similar currents from the whole circumference of the Equator, this violent shock or concussion against each other, must necessarily produce continual and violent winds and thunderstorms, in consequence of which the warmth and moisture which these [...] have brought with them, are precipitated upon the earth and prevent [...] [516] explained, is, in our author's opinion, nothing but the lightning consequent upon the thunderstorms, in confirmation of which he adduces that the light of the Aurora Borealis shows the same vibration as the common sheet lightning. To this enormous fall of rain round the Pole, he likewise ascribed the fact that the nearer the Equator the more, the nearer the Pole, the less, saline particles are contained in the water of the ocean.

Saturday, 11th of December 1858. I was really poorly, my headache increased, I neither liked to speak nor to hear anybody speak to me. Dr. Grau was called; he found that I had but little fever, but that my weakness was very great. He ordered my forehead to be continually bathed with a liquid, of which ether was the principal ingredient, and to correct my bowels a purge was given. Already towards evening I felt somewhat better.

Sunday, 12th of December 1858. Though I still remained in bed I was nearly well, and

Monday, 13th of December 1858, I rose, though still weak.

Wednesday, 15th of December 1858. Within the last few days the debates in the Congress had been of little importance. One of the points in discussion was whether the "Vencedores de Junin y Ayacucho" should receive an extra pay for this month of December or not, another question, as insignificant as the preceding, had come under consideration, without any decision being come to, viz.: the beating given in 1857 by Remon, an officer of the police, to Morales (sácate la mecha) a member of the Convention.

The good opinion previously entertained of Dr. Zevallos as Minister of Finances was gradually taking a diametrically opposite turn; he had made himself guilty of mismanagement; had anticipated the revenues; in short the most gloomy forebodings prevailed and not a few were of opinion that within a few months the Government would be unable to meet its engagements. Julius Pflücker whom at that time I looked upon as gifted with a very clear insight into the Financial and Commercial affairs of Perú, did not however take such a desperate view of the future, though he apprehended that exchanges on Europe would sti [...] [517] £3000 60 d/s. exchange 43d. Business beyond measure dull. In Vales, no transactions, Manumision at 77, Consolidacion 67%.

No alteration in the dispute with Ecuador. Guayaquil continued blockaded by the “Amazonas” “Izcuchaca” and “Arauco”, which were lying in the river and which were abundantly supplied with fresh provisions, by the Ecuadorians, who, though the enemies of the Peruvians, had no objection to receive their hard dollars in exchange for their supplies.

The news from Europe was of little interest, the dispute between France and Portugal had been settled; the latter had yielded, under protest, to the demands made by the former; the “Charles Georges” and the negroes had been given up, and, as regards the minor question, that of the indemnification to the owner, the Portuguese Government very properly refused submitting the same to the arbitration of another power, the French Government having declined doing so as the main point; on the other hand they declared their willingness to pay whatsoever the French might ask, upon which the original demand of \$100,000 was reduced to one third of the same.

In Prussia, on the 24th October, the National Assemblies met in Berlin; the Prince of Prussia made known to them, that he had taken upon himself the regency of the Country, whereupon they were dissolved, and new elections would ere long take place. The account of the murder of the two Consuls in Tetuan turned out to be false. From the East Indies the accounts did not vary. Oude continued in insurrection and though Nana Sahib had disappeared, another chieftain had turned up, quite as dangerous as he. In the Punjaub, generally so quite, a melancholy catastrophe had occurred. Thirteen hundred disarmed Mooltan Sepoys were being removed in small bodies to their homes; the idea that this was only done to murder them on the road, took possession of their minds. They armed themselves with stones, clubs, sticks broken bedsteads, and anything they could lay their hands upon, and ventured to [...] European Corps which, though only 600 men strong was perfectly armed, [...] [518] escaped with their lives. With the Government of Japan Lord Elgin had celebrated a treaty similar to that previously concluded by the United States.

The Atlantic Cable had again given some signs of life. By making use of a particular and very powerful electric battery four words had been distinctly transmitted from Newfoundland to Valentia; these words were “Daniel’s now in circuit”. Permission was given to the electrician in Valentia to avail himself of a similar machine to return an answer. It was stated somewhere that such extremely powerful batteries were likely to injure the electric wires. The correspondent of the “Comercio”, to whom however I gave but little faith, was full of new enterprises, the one of a new submarine electric cable from Galway to Quebec, the other, of an electric telegraph, for which, according to him subscriptions had already been made in St. Petersburg, which was to go from Moskow over the Ural mountains to Tobolsk, thence to Irsoutsik (Jakutsk?)

across the sea of Okhotsk, to the peninsula of Kamtschatka to Copper Island, and, taking in its course the Aleutian Islands would land in the Russian possessions of North America, whence, along the Pacific it would finally reach Portland on the shores of the river Columbia. The third undertaking was that of a railroad from Halifax through Canada, through the vast plains belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, to Vancouver, close to the Pacific.

Mrs. Ida Pfeiffer the intrepid German traveller, had died in Berlin in her sixtieth year. This extraordinary woman had been travelling for about ten years over the greater part of the Globe without any attendants whatever, she had no more luggage with her than what she herself could carry, in the Brazils she killed with a revolver, a negro who ventured to attack her; she had been all over China, to the diamond mines of Golconda, and even faced the Anthropophagi of Borneo. More than four years ago she was here in Lima, and went hence to Guayaquil; whither, from that place she directed her steps I am not certain. She published her travels which have been translated into English.

Thursday, 16th of December 1858. Lima table-talk. Within the last few [...] [519] It was said that she insulted her mother, broke glasses and crockery, and played all sorts of wild pranks. By last Steamer, Mrs. Gallagher with her family went to Europe, only the Doctor and their eldest son Juan, remained here. Several marriages were spoken of; that which caused most surprise was that of the widower Francisco Quiroz with Joaquina Puente; it was said that her sister Dolores refused him, and advised him to take her younger sister, which he agreed to. (This marriage did not take place, July 1875.) A certain Manuel Mendoza y Boza; belonging to one of the most aristocratic families of Lima, and, being the eldest son, owner of considerable entailed property, was engaged to Isabel, the third daughter of Felipe Barreda; Barreda's second daughter Mariana, to Manuel, Felipe Pardo's son, and Manuel Mendoza's younger brother Domingo, brought up for the law, to Christina, daughter of Dr. Prada; Krüger, a year or two previously agent of W. & S. in Tacna, in 1858 head clerk of Cordes Lauezzari & Co. was about to be married to Rosaura Correa, a handsome and opulent widow. My grand-daughter, Conradina Schutte, was engaged to Mr. Cordes of the just mentioned firm; he, a Hamburger by birth, about 28 years of age, was good looking, though rather of a diminutive stature. The little I knew of him pleased me; Schutte spoke in high terms of his acute mercantile intellect. Though he and Lauezzari had only been recently established, and their means were but limited, yet they did a fair business and had good connections in Germany.

The railroad from Lima to Chorrillos, constructed by P. G. Candamo jointly with Joseph Hegan, had been concluded since the end of November; as yet no station houses had been built. On Sundays and holidays hundreds of people

went down, also during the week, there were not a few who availed themselves of this rapid conveyance, merely took a dip in the sea and returned to Lima. First class cost six, second three, rials; the train took usually from 20 to 25 minutes in reaching Chorrillos, including [...] at Miraflores and Surco.

[...] [520] time in his two Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs; in the latter, a Lima lawyer Dr. Antonio Arenas, hitherto Deputy for Lima in the Congress, was to take his place. Minister of Finances was to be Colonel J. J. Salcedo, hitherto Prefect of Junin, whose capacities as a financier were generally believed to be extremely limited. Until his arrival the Minister Cano was provisionally to take charge of the portfolio. Zevallos, as a reward for his services, was to proceed as Peruvian Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary, to the court of Madrid; as yet he had declined accepting the appointment.

Notwithstanding the apprehensions entertained by many, and above referred to, as to the incapacity of the Government to meet their engagements, an advertizement appeared in the Comercio to the effect that the necessary funds were ready to pay the remainder of the diferred interest still unpaid, the three months interest upon Vales Consolidados and the monthly \$50,000 for redeeming part of the latter. Thus it was clear that the finances were not in such a bad condition as it had been apprehended. For the following Steamer, Gibbs', by order of Government had raised the exchange again one penny, say 42 instead of 43d as hitherto, owing to which, a meeting of the foreign merchants was called together at Theodore Müller's with the object to consult, and, if possible, determine what was to be done with regard to this gradual rise of exchange on Europe.

On 3rd December 1856 I purchased, through the intervention of Melchor Velarde from Enrique O'Donovan a Vale Consolidado N° 9769 for \$3000 to the order of Maria Vega de Calderon, for whom he signed as "encargado". Now a young man of Trujillo made his appearance, holding, as he said, her power of attorney, and demanded this Vale from me, on the plea that O'Donovan had had no power to endorse it. I was called to appear at the Consulado, but sent in my stead the lawyer Dr. Saldaña, who declined the jurisdiction of that Tribunal. I had now quietly to await the steps which the other party might take against me.

Thursday, 23rd of December 1858. The meeting held on Monday last at [...] [521] After many contradictory opinions had been given it was decided that a petition explanatory of the prejudicial effects which the continual rising of the exchange would have upon commerce, should be drawn out and delivered to the President Castilla, by a Deputation of Merchants, who should request the "Prior del Consulado" to join them. The individuals chosen to form this

Deputation were: Pike, head of the house of Graham Rowe & Co., young Canevaro, Sescrau and Schutte, which latter ceded his place to Lembcke who joyfully accepted it.

In Callao and Lima disagreeable disorders broke out. A vessel arrived in the port bringing for Candamo a number of doors, glass doors, windows etc. which he had ordered from Europe or the United States for the railroad station or for the houses which he might perhaps build in Chorrillos. On the 16th inst., the first launch-load of these doors was brought to the mole of Callao; when the artisans, especially the carpenters heard of this, they hastened to the mole to prevent the landing. Whether they succeeded in this or not, was not clearly stated, at all events they presented a petition to the Prefect of Callao, requesting him to prohibit the disembarking, and his answer being that he had no authority to do so, a deputation of them waited on the 17th upon the President Castilla, who gave them the same answer, that there existed no law which prevented the importation of such articles as those already mentioned, but that he would not fail to bear in mind their representation. On the 21st the disorder broke out afresh. At 3 p.m. a launch filled with articles of the same description as above stated, came to the mole, and whilst they were being landed, and placed upon the railroad cars to be conveyed to Lima, a number of carpenters appeared, and before the armed force could interfere, all the doors, windows etc. were partly destroyed, partly thrown into the sea.

Both the Prefect Dañino and the sub-prefect, accompanied by some of the police and soldiers endeavoured to restore tranquillity in which they did not succeed, the rioters being too strong [_]. When the last train arrived from Lima at about six, the mob tried to [...] [522] the Telegraph wires. About 10 p.m. the rioters gradually withdrew and at 12 the President Castilla arrived with cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and two pieces of artillery. Yesterday, 22nd, notwithstanding the strong military force present in Callao, the town was by no means quiet in the forenoon; an attempt was again made to tear up the rails and shots were fired from both sides, in consequence of which a few were killed and others wounded.

Two launch-loads of the obnoxious articles were safely landed and placed on the cars under the protection of naval and land forces. Also in Lima, similar disorders occurred. Yesterday when the train from Callao arrived at about half past four and had left in the San Juan de Dios station, three trucks laden with the more than once mentioned doors etc., twenty five or thirty people forcibly broke into the yard and set fire to these trucks; they fed the fire with turpentine, and the whole was consumed without a particle being saved. I myself passed there with Mr. Williams at about a quarter past six when the fire

was not yet extinguished; fortunately however it did no injury to the adjoining buildings. By that time the Minister of War San Roman, the Prefect Freyre, and various others had arrived. I saw some cavalry drawn up opposite the house of Gamarra, and infantry was posted at the back of the station. Groups, particularly, of Sambos and negroes, I met at the corners of the streets and until 11 O'clock those parts of the town in the neighbourhood of the railroad station, were in violent agitation. More than once the lancers galloped up and down the streets, shots were fired occasionally till about eleven; stones were the chief weapons of the rioters. According to the "Comercio" three policemen were killed, also a foreigner an innocent looker on, wounded, ten soldiers and the Senator Inclan, a native of Tacna, rather badly in the head by the throwing of a stone. The shops of Bar, seller of ready made clothes, and of Herouard the hatter, were broken into and considerable damage done.

In consequence of these riots, in the Session of Congress of the 22nd, motions of the most preposterous nature had been made, the one to raise the import duty on all manufactured [...] 90%, the other, to levy an import duty of 90% on all articles "costurados" which [...] [523] as are finished by the hand and not by machinery. The third project went still further; its object was to prohibit the importation of all goods, the like of which were made in the country. The Deputies who distinguished themselves by these ultra-patriotic sentiments were Tafur, Chavez and Zanabria.

Friday, 24th of December 1858. Christmas Eve. In Callao, tranquillity was restored; a battalion sent thither returned to the Capital, which continued agitated. In the Congress, the Commission for Finances to which the various projects of which an account has been given above, had been referred, gave it as their opinion that before coming to any decision on the subject, the Government, and especially the Chief of the Callao Custom House, should be consulted.

This evening should have been celebrated by the Customary "Noche buena", a public rejoicing of which, in all probability, I have given a description on the Christmas eve of some previous year, but whether I have or not I will say here a few words about it. Ever since I have known Lima it has been the custom, which dates from the time of the Spaniards, to celebrate the eve of some great holiday, particularly that of Christmas, with something like a public rejoicing, in the "Plaza Mayor", also called "Plaza de Armas". This plaza, as said somewhere in the diary is a large square, confined to the N.N.E. by the palace, to the E.S.E. by the Cathedral and the residence of the archbishop, whilst the two opposite sides are occupied by porticoes, here in Lima called "portales"; these are separated from the open area of the square, in the centre of which is

a handsome bronze fountain, by arches, whilst on the other side they are lined by elegant shops, in which manufactured goods, mostly fashionable articles, are exposed for sale.

Already in the forenoon a few tables may be seen here and there; towards evening the entire plaza, also the arches of the portales are occupied by them. They are covered with eatables of all kinds, boiled Camarones, large shrimps resembling crawfish, salad, ham, [] seasoned with aji, and many other dishes suitable to the taste of the lower [...] [524] or flowers. Squatting on the ground may be seen Cholas, Sambas and Negresses preparing other savoury food. The shops well lighted up are kept open till a later hour than usual. The crowd increases, ladies and gentlemen walk up and down the portales enjoying the animated scene and purchasing playthings for their little ones. The fires on ground, the many lights, the number of people of all nations and colors, the shrieks and laughter which resound from all quarters, present an interesting whole to a new comer, whilst I, an old stager, seldom found pleasure in mixing with such a croud. At midnight the bell of the Cathedral calls to mass (Misa de Gallos) said to commemorate our saviour's birth. Many hasten to the Church, others remain in the plaza; mass over the greater part retire to their respective homes whilst a few take supper in the open air and keep up the fun till morning. This is what is called "Noche buena"; this year however it was prohibited by the police who feared that such a concourse of people might give rise to fresh disturbances.

Saturday, 25th and Sunday, 26th of December 1858. In the forenoon of these two days I paid many visits; amongst others, one in my official capacity to the wife of the new Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Antonio Arenas. She was rather a good looking and agreeable woman; Vicente Pazos accompanied me. In every house the principal topic of conversation was of course the disturbances of the previous days; the general opinion was that the Government might have acted more energetically and that no concession ought to be made to the pretensions of the artisans. A few were of opinion that men of higher rank opposed to Castilla in their politics had been at the bottom; he himself hinted at this in his proclamation, no doubt because he did not like to confess that the lower classes, with whom he had hitherto been popular, should have so suddenly turned against him; this was the view which I took of the affair. Some went so far as to say that it had been the plan of a few of the lowest rabble to set fire to the palace and to Castilla's house, but that it had been discovered in time.

Wednesday, 29th of December 1858. Schutte and his family removed to Chorrillos where we had [] to them our rancho, somewhat put in order repainted and repapered.

[...] [525] his family more frequently than he had done in previous years. When in town he took his meals with us.

Thursday, 30th of December 1858. This day I went to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs where I had to confer with the Minister Dr. Arenas, whose acquaintance I now made, on the subject of a Danish Vice-Consulate which my Government had instructed me to establish in Iquique. Mr. Ferdinand Corssen was the person whom I proposed for this post. Dr. Arenas, a man of diminutive stature, with a sallow complexion, mild and quiet in his comportment, did not throw any obstacle in the way, but added that he could not come to any decision without having first consulted the President Castilla.

Friday, 31st of December 1858. In my native place, in Hamburg, and I believe all over the North of Germany, it is the custom to usher in the New Year, in a convivial party with mirth and jollity. Families meet, friends are invited, a steaming punch-bowl stands on the table, the glasses are filled and as soon as the clock strikes 12, they are emptied, and "a happy new-year to you" resounds from all sides; sometimes the watchman is called in, he springs the rattle and pronounces perhaps a few appropriate words. In other houses where the inmates are of a more serious turn, the father and mother with their grown-up children, await the new year in earnest colloquy, perhaps a religious and moral book is brought in and read aloud, but whether the last hours of the year are spent in the one or the other way, everybody tries to be awake and nobody would like to begin the new period of his life lost in the deep forgetfulness of sleep.

Here in Lima New Year's eve is upon the whole little thought of, at least in my own house we spend the evening just in the same manner as every other evening. My nephew Limpricht left us at nine, Dr. Bustamante of Arequipa and Garland at half past. Soon after, my wife retired to her bed-room, at ten the street door was locked, the keys brought up, and all gas lights put out except one in our bed room which I turned down to its lowest point. I sat down in an arm chair and kept myself awake, making multiplications in my head and [...] the lists of the Roman Emperors of the East and West, of German Emperors and Kings [...] [526] prayed to my Creator begging him to grant me four requests. Firstly the preservation of my dear wife's health and life, secondly the conservation of my sight as it then was; an amelioration I could not expect, thirdly the improvement of Garland's worldly circumstances, and, lastly, the granting of prudence and judgement to C. W. Schutte who at that time was the sole manager of the business of H. W. & S. I rose, hastened to bed and soon was fast asleep.

1859

Saturday, 1st of January 1859. My last thoughts at the close of 1858 had been turned towards my two sons-in-law Gerard Garland and C. W. Schutte. The former was poorly off at the time; the small fortune which he had possessed when separating from Gibbs, he had gradually lost in the course of the 8 years more or less which had elapsed since then; whilst connected with Ruden his profits had been but trifling and his speculations upon which he had entered when standing on his own legs had proved abortive. He had now the plan of constructing a tramroad from Lima to Callao from which he expected splendid results. I was convinced that the Government would not give him the necessary permission, and even should he obtain it he would not be able to raise upon shares the money required for the undertaking; it turned out as I anticipated, the Government refused the permission. C. W. Schutte put on a bolder face. He and his family lived, if not extravagantly, at least stylishly and once a week he gave his evening party, whilst in fact he was worse off than his brother-in-law. His Arequipa firm owed me \$19,000; the Lima House \$20,000 and my advance made in London amounted to \$26,000 together \$65,000. Not only did I not receive the Capital, (I now speak in anticipation) the debt went on increasing and, had it not been for the fortunate circumstance that the firm obtained the Guano Consignment for Germany, in the course of a few years my [...] capital, not large, but sufficient for my wants, would have been lost.

[...] [527] wife, I, as then mentioned, made with him the most stupid of all contracts; my name remained in the firm and of course I was responsible for all its doings, whilst Schutte had the management and the profits after paying me on my capital, an interest, first 12, then 10 and finally 9%. Thus I could not interfere as long as he paid me the interest and such interest was always placed to my credit in the books.

This day dined with us Pedro Villamil, one of the grandsons of old Ildefonso Villamil of La Paz; he was established in Huanuco and had come hither on a visit. In the evening the marriage of Manuel Mendoza y Boza with Isabel Barrera was celebrated in the house of Don Felipe. Everybody spoke of this marriage as a connection between two highly aristocratic families.

Sunday, 2nd of January. The President Castilla had the attention, which I had not expected, to congratulate my wife in the new-year by the medium of his first aide-de-camp Haza, and “el oficial mayor del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores”, Dr. Barrenechea. They must have been round to many houses for I saw the Government’s carriage with its four jaded horses in which they made their calls, standing at the door of the house of José Vicente Oyague “Prior del Consulado”. In the course of this forenoon as well as that of the previous day 1st Jany., I made a great many calls. The Bolivian Minister Ruperto

Fernandez, particularly recommended to my wife by Mercedes Villamil of La Paz, married to José de la Peña was the only new face. He appeared to me a quiet inoffensive man.

Tuesday, 4th of January. Since the beginning of the week, the Congress had recommenced its sittings. In the Chamber of Deputies they had been discussing and approving a project which annulled the law prohibiting the importation of Chinese coolies. The commission named for the reform of the Constitution, consisting of Arenas the present Minister, when Deputy, Sosa, Rebaza, Gomez Sanchez, and Garmendia, gave in their informe. They recommended especially, four alterations in the Constitution, firstly, the re-establishment of a Council of State with its attributions, secondly, the suspension of the abolition of the privileges [...] the clergy, until a concordat with the Pope were concluded when the clergy would ha [...] their oath to the constitution, thirdly the reestabl [...] [528] Capital punishment for certain crimes, and fourthly, some changes relative to general suffrage, the power of the Executive, the Chamber of Senator etc. Sosa and Garmendia gave their separate opinion they being in all cases opposed to capital punishment.

I this day felt unusually cold, the more to be wondered at as we were in the middle of the hot season; I ran out as far as the Alameda de los Descalzos and came back in a perspiration, but felt indisposed the remainder of the day. Limpricht did not come; to Coleman's reading I could just manage to listen.

Wednesday, 5th of January 1859. I took some Seidlitz powders and felt somewhat better.

Thursday, 6th of January. I rose at my usual hour, seven, apparently pretty well, but about nine a very severe shivering fit came on, after which when rising from my chair, I felt so weak that I nearly swooned, everything swam before my eyes, I threw myself on a sofa and with difficulty did I keep my senses together. When my wife came from breakfast she found me deadly pale; I hurried to bed and Dr. Grau was sent for who made me perspire, by dint of lemonade, and prescribed two pills, no doubt containing quinine, to be taken at once, before falling asleep one more, and on

Friday, 7th of January, in the morning, again another. Fortunately I had but little headache and hardly any fever so that I could leave my bed and remain up all day. The Executive published a proclamation or "Bando", informing the public that the doors and windows, so hateful to the mechanics, would be landed, that every measure would be taken for their safe conveyance to Lima, and recommended the inhabitants to remain quiet and to keep within doors should a tumult take place.

Saturday, 8th of January. I again went to my office; my debility was however still very great and Dr. Grau in order radically to cure the evil, ordered me to continue taking pills for nearly a month to come, always in a decreasing ratio.

Very seldom had I seen business so dull as it was at this period; in December, our sales had not reached S/30,000 and in January they had up to this day been tantamount to nothing. I was very apprehensive that the result of this year's business would be worse than that of the previous. The reasons [...] firstly the falling off of sales, secondly more bad debts had [...] [529] at the termination of the previous mercantile year, and thirdly, the continual rise in exchange which of course rendered our remittances to Europe every month, more expensive, without a corresponding rise in prices being obtainable in this market.

Sunday, 9th of January 1859. The whole day long I felt beyond measure weak and drowsy, and was unable to go out. Limpricht read to me two hours in the morning, some visitors came in at the usual hour, and Mr. Coleman read to me a full hour in the evening, nevertheless the time hung very heavily upon my hands. Not to be able to read or write is really a calamity.

Monday, 10th of January. The Steamers came in. From Juan I received a letter dated 7th November in which he told me that he had left Gräfenberg three weeks previously and that he was now living at a village about three miles distant called Lindenwiese, where he had subjected himself to the most severe method of water cure then known. He was only allowed to eat stale bread; at first a little wine of the country, but after some time no liquid whatever, not even water. At night he lay wrapped up for about ten hours in wet sheets, upon which woollen blankets, and upon them a featherbed was placed, after six or seven hours, a perspiration ensued which lasted two or three hours. The consequence of this treatment was naturally a thirst and dryness in the mouth hardly to be borne, debility and thinness. By perseverance, Juan had however conquered the first evils, his pains were gradually leaving him, his head was clearer and he expressed the hope that by his staying two months longer in Lindenwiese and continuing the cure his health would be completely restored.

Neither Gibbs nor Barreda drew. I myself placed £800 30 d/st. on A. Gibbs & Sons at 4 1/2d. I drew this sum against a sale of £1000 Uribarren bond, purchased by Gibbs on my account in 1856 at 50%, now sold at 86%. Pity that in 1856 I had no more funds at my disposal to invest in a larger purchase. "The Peruano" [...] the previous day made known that a contract for lighting up Callao by gas, had [...] [530]

Wednesday, 12th of January 1859. The European news of greatest interest received by the last steamer was that of the trial of the Comte de Montalambert which came on on the 24th November in Paris before the sixth chamber of the Correctional Tribunal, a court of Justice not not much above a common Police Office. M. Berryer was his defender. The trial lasted from 12 O'clock till half past six p.m., when the judges retired for an hour; on their return they pronounced guilty both the Count and the editor of the Newspaper

“Le Correspondent”, in which the pamphlet had been published. The former was condemned to six months imprisonment and a fine of fs 3000, the latter to one month’s imprisonment and the payment of fs 3000. On the 2nd December in consideration of this being the anniversary of the of the coup d’état of 1851, the Emperor pardoned the Count, who refused accepting the pardon and appealed to the “Cour de Cassation”.

The “Leviathan” or “Great Eastern” had again showed some signs of life. It will be remembered that the original Company sold this vessel at a considerable loss, to a second Coy. This, the papers said, had spent upon her about £640,000 and now redispensed of her, as she was lying in the Thames to a third Company for an insignificant sum, which it was supposed did not exceed £160,000 and a further outlay of £120,000 was still required to get her ready for sea. Her first trip was to be to Portland in Canada about midsummer 1859. Of the six masts which the “Great Eastern” was to carry, only the hindmost, nearest to the compass, would be of wood the five others of iron and hollow inside. The following were the dimensions:

Foremast	2 feet 9 inches in diameter, height 172 feet
1. Mainmast	3 feet 6 inches in diameter, height 216 feet
2. Mainmast	3 feet 6 inches in diameter, height 225 feet
1. Mizzen	3 feet 6 inches in diameter, height 216 feet
2. Mizzen	2 feet 9 inches in diameter, height 188 feet
3. Mizzen	2 feet 9 inches in diameter, height 164 feet

[...] yards of the two mainmasts were likewise of iron [...] [531] 26 inches in diameter. Iron masts are not only stronger than wooden ones, but if of this size their cost is only half. The “Times”, in a very clever article on this subject said, that if the trial trips to and from Portland answered the expectations entertained of the speed of the “Great Eastern”, 15 if not 17 miles per hour, then the best the owners could do with her would be to dispatch her with a cargo of goods, say 8000 tons, to Trincomalee in Ceylon, which port she would reach in 30 days, thence, smaller steamers could distribute her cargo to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, the Chinese and even Japanese ports. In the same manner a return cargo could be collected from the different ports and taken to Trincomalee whence she would return home. Her daily consumption of coal was calculated at 200 tons and as she had room for 12,000 tons she could carry the necessary quantity for the voyage out and home.

Mr. Gladstone had been sent by the Derby Ministry to the Ionian islands as Lord High Commissioner extraordinary, there to quell some discontent which had shown itself. The present Commissioner, or Governor, Sir John Young had

addressed a private dispatch to the Colonial office in which he gave it as his opinion that the Government would do well to keep only the islands of Corfu and Paxo, of which latter another Gibraltar might be made whilst the other five might be ceded to Greece. By a breach of confidence this dispatch found its way to the London papers. They had taken up the matter and proved by the articles in the treaty of Vienna in 1815 which relate to the Ionian islands, that the Government of Great Britain had not the right to make any division of these islands without the consent of the three other great then contracting powers viz.: Russia, Austria and Prussia. The population of these Ionian islands, natives and foreigners jointly, was as follows: Corfu 85,000, Cephalonia 71,000, Zante 38,500, Santa Maura 20,500, Ithaca 11,000, Cerigo 13,000 and Paxo 5000, together 244,000 souls.

The equestrian statue of Bolivar cast in bronze and to be erected in Lima in the Plaza de la Inquisicion had just been finished in Munich. Its model was made by [...] It weighed 111 quintals, it was to be transported [...] [532] Mannheim by land in a vehicle made expressly for the purpose, there embarked on the Rhine and transhipped in Rotterdam (the papers said erroneously Amsterdam) on board of a vessel bound for Callao.

Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons who distinguished himself so much on board the "Agamemnon" in the last war with Russia had died in Arundel Castle, he having been married to a daughter of the Duke of Norfolk.

The Comercio of 11th inst. gave the following particulars regarding the sale of Guano: of 266,709 register tons of this manure, 151,333 had gone to England, 27,160 to Spain, 25,545 to France, 1523 to Australia, 2667 to Barbadoes, 51,253 to the United States and 7228 tons to Mauritius.

This day, the 10th, the new Finance Minister, Colonel Salcedo, took his oath.

In the Chamber of Deputies the re-establishment of Capital punishment for certain offences had passed by a majority of 21 to 15. The "Comercio" contained a protest directed to the Minister for the Home Department and signed by Jordan for himself as manager, and in the name of the other shareholders in the Lima Gas Company, against the contract concluded with Henry Higginson for the lighting up of Callao by gas. This document was drawn out in very strong, not to say improper terms.

Saturday, 15th of January 1859. In the course of the last few days, rumours had been afloat that both in Lima and Callao also on board the "Apurimac" now called the "Callao" conspirators had been at work to upset the President Castilla and his Government. Accordingly, many persons were arrested; in Callao, a French Captain, name unknown, Ramon Aspillaga and Jesus Elias on board the merchant steamer on Thursday at 5 p.m. when on the point of starting for the south; in Lima during the night from Thursday to Friday, José Sevilla,

three Villagarcias, father and two sons, General Carlos Diez Canseco, Domingo Gamio, Colonel Vargas Machuca, Viviano Gomez Silva, J. M. Lapuente, Santiago Lanfranco, Somocursio and a few more.

This day died at 1 p.m. José Maria Raygada [...] [533] painful illness. I had not been acquainted with him; he had the reputation of a good but insignificant man. A brother of his was at the time owner of a “tambo” or public house, on the road from Payta to Piura, to the business of which he himself attended. From the Ministry for Foreign Affairs I received an official note in which I was told that on the previous day Dr. Antonio Arenas had given in his resignation as Minister for Foreign Affairs and that Dr. Manuel Morales, Minister for the Home Department had provisionally taken this place. Various reasons were given for the retirement of Arenas; most probably the motive was that he and Castilla did not agree on the point then in dispute between the Peruvian Government and the French Admiral. It was said that a Frenchman, Paul Durhin, resident in Callao, according to all accounts a bad character and guilty of many offences if not crimes, had been kept in prison an unusual length of time without having been placed before the proper Tribunal. According to others his imprisonment had been long, the treatment he underwent severe, and when judged been sentenced to a slight punishment from which the conclusion was drawn that his long detention had been unjust. However this might have been, Huet, the French Chargé, fixed 2 O'clock on Saturday last for the hour when an answer to his ultimatum was to be given and this not being done, (I saw it myself) on

Sunday, 16th of January, the French flag was lowered, the French arms removed from over the gateway of his house, and he himself without loss of time went to Callao and on board the French Admiral's flag-ship the “Andromede”. Two more French men-of-war were in the Port, the “Constantine” and “Mégère”. The chief of the Admiral's staff had an audience from Castilla, to whom he delivered the Admiral's official note the contents of which did not transpire. The general opinion was that the French demanded an indemnification of \$1000 for each month that Durhin had been kept in prison, the deposition of General Layseca, then Prefect of Callao, as well as that of the judge Isaac [...] who had ordered Durhin's imprisonment. The Peruvian [...] [534]

Wednesday, 19th of January 1859. Of the various persons who had been arrested, as said above, Somocursio was placed in liberty. On the other hand, a certain Orfila was arrested in Mala on his way to Arequipa. Isabel Coloma, the wife of Carlos Diez Canseco, as well as other married women, presented petitions to the Congress, demanding the liberation of their husbands. On Monday the 17th Casanova made a motion in the Chamber of Senators to the effect that everything done and decreed by General Castilla, since the 11th May 1854 was to be declared legal, and this motion passed, though its

natural consequence was that everything done during the same period by General Echenique's Administration became illegal, whilst everybody knew that Echenique had been the Constitutional President and Castilla the chief of a revolutionary movement which had it failed, would have been rebellion, but having succeeded, received the impress of legality.

The Lima Gas Company was about this time using every effort to obtain the cancelment of the Contract concluded between the Government and Henry Higginson which conceded to him the privilege of lighting up Callao by gas. At the same time they demanded payment of \$115,000 due to them by the Government on the 31st December 1858, for the lighting of the streets and various public edifices in Lima. The representation to this effect drawn up in moderate terms was published in the Newspapers.

Thursday, 20th of January. On the previous day I felt some trifling rheumatic pain in the shoulders blade; this day I became worse and still worse on

Friday, 21st of January, when it spread all over the upper part of my back. I saw by the Comercio that the Peruvian Government and the French Admiral had agreed to leave the decision of their dispute on the subject of the Frenchman Paul Durhin to the French Government. Meanwhile the Diplomatic relations between the two countries were interrupted. Huet would not return to Lima and the Admiral declared that he remained only for the purpose of watching over the safety of the subjects of his Imperial Majesty.

Saturday, 22nd of January. Candamo's doors and windows so much spoken [...] [535] the greater part forwarded to the latter place.

Tuesday, 25th of January 1859. Though my rheumatic pains had diminished thanks to the rubbing of the painful parts with "agua sedativa", yet I did not feel quite well. Business continued beyond measure dull. Public securities gradually declined, Vales de Manumision stood at about 71; our book and cash keeper Möller disposed on his own account of a considerable quantity at 70 1/2%; Consolidacion worth, as usual 10% less than Manumision. The customary monthly redemption of Vales de Consolidacion with \$50,000 Cash was made at from 61 1/2 to 65%.

Friday, 28th of January. I called in Dr. Grau; he prescribed a mustard plaster, and some drops, of which I took thirty daily. The two previous days I had felt a severe pain which did not allow me to turn round freely when in bed. From midnight till six I slept sitting in an arm chair; in the morning I felt much better, which I attributed to a vapour bath applied to the upper part of my body.

The Steamer brought hardly any news of importance. In England, the Reform question agitated the Country; Mr. Bright was the lion of the day. He proposed that the representation in Parliament was to be more in accordance with the population than it had hitherto been, that is to say, that a certain

number of inhabitants was to send one member to the House of Commons, secondly that the voting of the members was to be by ballot, thirdly that one and the same Parliament was to sit no more than three years and fourthly that the suffrage was to be extended to many classes of people who hitherto had no right to vote. The document proclaiming Queen Victoria Queen of India had been received in Bombay, and been published with great solemnity. Lord Clyde, formerly Sir Colin Campbell had commenced the campaign on a vast plan, by means of which he expected completely to quell the rebellion. He offered protection and amity to all who would submit, but threatened to exterminate with fire and sword those who would venture to resist. The advice received by last Steamer of Count Monta [...] [536] order, because, as he appealed in due time, his guilt was not yet established and of course where no guilt is proved no pardon can be valid. Notwithstanding the intercession of His Most Christian Majesty, the Pope had not given up the Jewish boy Mortara. His answer had been that his dignity did not allow him to retrocede, but that he would take care that similar violence would not again be perpetrated. The elections for the Prussian Chambers had terminated, the moderated liberals preponderating. The "Comercio's" correspondent spoke of the armaments of all nations and predicted a general war.

In Chile, affairs wore a threatening aspect. In the beginning of the month a revolution had broken out in Copiapó, which, according to the official reports had been quickly suppressed. Private letters contradicted this statement and affirmed that the revolution had ramifications all over the country, as a proof of which they stated the fact that by far the greater part of the country was placed under martial law, or, as it is called here, in a state of siege.

In Perú on the other hand everything was quiet and since the last arrests the general opinion was again in favor of the stability of Castilla's administration of which I myself never entertained any doubt. Jesus Elias was liberated and went to Europe. Segarra had gone as Peruvian Minister to Washington in lieu of Osma who had proceeded to London in the same capacity and Francisco Rivero was once more appointed Minister in Paris. By the last Steamer John Edward Naylor with his wife and a young son arrived from England; he took up his residence in Peter Conroy's house, who continued living with his wife in Chorrillos. Nobody knew at the time how the affairs of Naylor's Conroy & Co. would be arranged; it was supposed that Naylor would take the management and Conroy be dismissed without his superior's dissatisfaction being made public. He himself spoke of removing to Cañete for change of climate there to spend some time on the estates of William Reid and José Unanue. Manuel Palacios stopped payment. He was the eldest son of Doña Ignacia, the well known, ever-young, octogenarian lady [...] whom and her gambling propensities

I have spoken more than once when giving a [...] [537] a store in the Calle de Bodegonos where he sold manufactured goods by the piece; he was believed to be well off in the world and enjoyed good credit; by and by however, owing perhaps to his losses at the gaming table, perhaps to the extravagance of his pretty wife Mariquita Mendiburu, perhaps to bad debts, perhaps, and most likely, to these various causes taken together, his business diminished, his sales decreased from day to day and at last he was unable to meet his engagements. His principal creditors were: W. Gibbs & Co., Templemann & Bergmann, F. Huth & Co., and Lang Pearce & Co. to whom jointly he owed no more than \$39,000, whilst had he been inclined to act dishonestly, he might have increased this sum to at least four times as much, and thus, all four, considering themselves very well treated by him resolved to put up with a loss, to recover what they could, and say no more about it. His carriage and horses were sold without loss of time; as yet he kept his rancho in Chorrillos and his new house neatly furnished adjoining the large one owned by his mother.

The following gives a lamentable proof of the want of personal security in Lima. At half past six in the morning of the 26th, when it was broad daylight, four burglars entered the shop of a German Jeweller, Bottstein, in the ground floor of the hotel de l'Europe in the street Jesus Nazareno. At the moment when Bottstein's son opened the shop, they forced themselves in, illtreated the young man, inflicted several deep wounds upon the father with their daggers and robbed him of 20 odd gold chains. Bottstein fired with a revolver at one of them, who it was supposed died in consequence.

Neither Gibbs nor Barreda drew by last steamer, exchange was nominally 42d. We ourselves with a large sum of money in our chest could not make our remittances. Merely for Frühling and Goschen we bought three bars of silver, which at the exorbitant price of 11.5 would hardly yield more than 40d.

Sunday, 30th of January 1859. Charles Pflucker and Garland dined with us and we three remained sitting together after dinner for several hours carrying on a confidential pleasant conversation. It was wonderful how Pflucker preserved [...] upon him ti [...] to ma [...] [538] In the course of last week the Government were beaten in the Congress on two important points. On Wednesday the majority of the two Chambers united, voted that according to the constitution, the archbishop and bishops in Perú must be elected by the clergy, their names presented to the Council of State, and by his body to the Executive; accordingly, the nomination made by Castilla a few months previously, of Goyeneche, hitherto bishop of Arequipa, for the archiepiscopal see of Lima, and of other individuals for their respective bishoprics, and for the confirmation of which Castilla had already applied to the Pope, were null and void.

Wednesday, 2nd of February 1859. Candlemas. Feeling pretty well I resolved to make a few calls, which, as they were somewhat out of the usual routine, I noted down. Firstly I paid my official visit to Dr. Manuel Morales pro tempore Minister for Foreign Affairs. Vicente Pazos, well acquainted with the family accompanied and introduced me; we were received by the eldest daughter, a pleasant good looking young lady. Secondly Garland and I left our cards at Mr. John Eduard Naylor's; neither he nor his wife was in. Thirdly we went to see the newly married couple Manuel Mendoza and Isabel Barreda; he appeared to me a good looking, pleasant, genteel young man. Of course the drawing room in which they received us was elegantly furnished; they lived on the groundfloor of his mother's house near the Plaza de Santa Ana in a filthy part of the town. By myself I looked in upon Dr. Archibald Smith in his old lodging in the casa de la pila; he was extremely prosy and assured me that he was again doing very well, having now as many patients as he had had when he left 5 years previously.

Friday, 4th of February 1859. This day died of his wounds the German Bottstein.

Saturday, 5th of February. My wife and myself rose before six; by seven, she and I and little Guillermo, who had slept in our house, were at the Chorrillos Railroad Station. There was merely an office where the tickets were sold, no waiting room, at least nothing [...] the name, and the train stood a considerable distance off. The carri [...] [539] a large saloon divided into two halves by a passage running lengthways from one end to the other; on each side of the passage are the seats, two by two in all 60 odd. In the first class these seats were comfortably stuffed and covered with crimson plush.

In the carriage in which we took our seats there were but four persons besides ourselves. The train stopped at the distance of three or four "cuadras" from Miraflores, again opposite Surco and finally at Chorrillos, in a field formerly a sugar plantation of the estate of Villa. The journey took us from 25 to 30 minutes; Conradina, Amalia and Cordes received us when we alighted. Together, we walked to our rancho. Conradina read to me in the course of the day the whole account of the sufferings which Charles Louis, the second son of Louis XVI underwent in the temple. He was born in 1785. His elder brother the dauphin died in June 1789. Charles Louis was a handsome promising boy with large blue eyes and curly light hair. He was imprisoned in the temple together with his father, mother, his aunt, the Princess Elizabeth and his elder sister afterwards the Princess d'Angoulême, the only one who escaped with her life.

After being separated from his parents he was delivered up to the tyranny of a shoemaker Simon and his wife. The cruel and brutal conduct of both towards him, the utter solitude, and almost darkness in which the poor child was kept for many months, completely broke his spirit and body. After the fall

of Robespierre, the severity towards him was somewhat abated, but it was too late; his bed, his miserable clothes swarmed with bugs, and other vermin, his body was full of sores, and his joints particularly those of the knees had swollen to an extraordinary size. He died in 1795 and was buried in the cemetery Sainte Marguerite in the faubourg St. Antoine.

The perusal of this horrid tale makes a painful impression upon one's mind and gives a new proof, if any were wanting, of the demoniacal height to which human perversity rose in the time of the so far famed French Revolution.

Between two and three I and Guillermito took a bath together; the temperature [...] [540] ever before seen it in Chorrillos. I taught Guillermo, English words which he learnt by heart with great facility. Towards 6 p.m. my wife and I walked again to the place whence the train started. Henry and his wife were our companions, with him I conversed very pleasantly; at 7 we were home again with an excellent appetite for our late dinner.

Sunday, 6th of February 1859. My mother's birthday. Nobody read to me. Limpricht did not come probably because he thought I was still in Chorrillos. Mr. Coleman came as usual but I could not get away for Francisco Garmendia was with us in our drawing room. In the forenoon I met at Garland's Mr. Naylor whom I did not recognize, though I had seen him when in Liverpool in 1851. He however knew me I remained a short time and was much pleased with his agreeable conversation and comportment.

Monday, 7th of February 1859. In the evening my wife and myself, Enriqueta and Garland, called upon Mr. and Mrs. Naylor who apparently had taken possession of Conroy's house and furniture. Mrs. Naylor seemed of about her husband's age and without any affectation; of course she did not speak a word of Spanish.

From Tuesday, 8th to Saturday, 12th of February. I went every day by train to Chorrillos, where I took my bath. This did me much good; my rheumatic pains disappeared and I recovered my strength, neither did I feel the lassitude from which I had suffered so much for some weeks previously. I rose at six, some minutes before seven I was at the terminus. In the train I found generally some acquaintance or other; Mora and his wife, Pedro Orbegoso, his wife and their two little girls etc. About a quarter to eight I was at our rancho then occupied by Schutte's family. As soon as possible I went down to bathe, we breakfasted at about half past nine, I took a short nap, taught Guillermo his English vocabulary, Conradina and Amalia read to me, I bathed for the second time, and thus the time passed away quickly enough until near five when we dined. By six I was again [...] in the train and back in my house in Lima by seven. Thursday, Friday and Sat [...] [541] returned by the 4 O'clock train because I was anxious to know how Schutte intended to make his remittances, and

also because I had as usual to dictate to Embden the house's English letter to Cotesworth & Powell. Mr. Coleman did not fail to come in the evening and as soon as he left I hurried to bed and slept soundly till next morning. A sound sleep had of late been with me a rare occurrence; this improvement I owed to my early rising and two baths daily.

The North Steamer brought no news of importance. Guayaquil continued blockaded. In Paris, "la cour de Cassation", the Supreme tribunal to which the Count de Montalambert had appealed, confirmed the sentence of the inferior court; his fine of fs 3000 remained unaltered but the term of his imprisonment was shortened from six to three months. The Emperor again granted his pardon and so the affair ended. The revolution in Chile was not yet quelled and many were of opinion that it would get the better of the Government. General Bulnes was under surveillance.

In Lima the entire commercial community had the greatest difficulty in making their remittances to Europe. Gibbs drew but little at 42d 90 d/st., not sufficient for the wants of the market. We obtained from them only £1500. From our book-keeper Möller, and Moore, a North American, his partner in the speculation of a Flour mill about being constructed in Callao, £600 more, also upon Gibbs, further from José Santos Castañeda about £2000 30 d/st., upon the same firm, at 40 1/2d, and from Charles Pflücker four bars of silver, of a lower standard than those from the Cerro de Pasco, at the current rate of \$11.6 the mark, which would leave an exchange of 39 1/2. To make our remittances to S. Meyer of Manchester and D. Schutte of Hamburg, for Nett proceeds of A/Sales rendered we had no remedy but to draw upon Cotesworth and Schroeder, to whom the previous remittances went, at the average exchange which we calculated they would give, say 40 1/2d 90 days sight. These were horrible exchanges [...] I much feared the bitter complaints which our constituents would not fa [...] [542]

Sunday, 13th of February 1859. When making my round of calls I looked in at Browne's, the partner of Huth, who, with his family had arrived from Valparaiso. They lived in the house in the Calle del Capon, formerly occupied by Mr. Lemoine. He himself had gone out; his wife, Manuela Aliaga, unsound in her mind, did of course not show herself; their daughter Marianita, of about the age of our Enriqueta, received Garland and me. Miss Browne was not pretty, but her conversation pleased me. I recollected that many years back, old Domingo Izquierdo, Gibbs' collecting clerk, long dead and gone, used to speak of Marianita and Enriqueta as of "las dos pelotitas", for both, when children, were equally plump and round.

Monday, 14th of February. I was invited to a dinner party given at the palace in honor of the Bolivian Minister, Ruperto Fernandez. Accompanied by

Dr. P. J. Bustamante I went to the palace at 6. Nearly eighty persons gradually assembled; with one of them the French gentleman Achilles Allier, I talked a great deal and our conversation turned amongst other things, to a law-suit which at the time was being discussed in almost every Lima circle. Mariano Miguel Ugarte of Arequipa, a widower, and very rich man, had recently died intestate and without any direct descendants; accordingly, his large fortune went to his nearest relations, but who these were, was the question. Two families laid claim to it; the one, the Ugartes, with whom the deceased had always been on good terms, and the Ureta's to whom he had shown decided aversion. The latter, one of whom was Doña Agustina, the wife of J. F. Johnson of Arequipa, had taken for their lawyer Dr. Simeon Tejeda who enjoyed a great reputation, and in Allier's opinion there was not the slightest doubt but that they would gain the suit, for they were certainly the nearest relations of the deceased.

Castilla entered the saloon when nearly all invited had come. At seven, we were ushered into the dining-room. Castilla sat down in the centre, to his right, Cano, the Minister of Justice, to his left, Salcedo Finance Minister, then P. J. Bustamante, José Santos Castañeda, Fabio Melgar, General Lapuerta, Dr. Arosemena, Nicolas Pruneda, [...] on. Opposite Castilla, Vice-President Dr. Mar, to his left, old Ferreyros, to his [...] [543] of Chile, Fernandez of Bolivia; Eldredge of the Sandwich Islands; then the Consuls General, Souza Ferreyra for Brazil, Allier for his Holiness, I for Denmark, Armero for Nueva Granada, Thomas Conroy for Costa Rica, etc. etc. The Consuls were not invited, a mortal blow for Lembcke. San Roman was absent on business in Callao. Jerningham, in Chorrillos, probably had not received his invitation in time. Barreda who resided in Miraflores had declined coming. Candamo was there of course. Stubbs and George Thomas, as Guano consignees, Dr. Cosio as President of the supreme court of Justice, General Freyre as Prefect, and many others whom I did not know or did not recognize. With my two neighbours I conversed pleasantly; they said that both the dinner and wines were good; I as usual, did not taste the latter and ate but little. I partook of the jellies and ices which were excellent. We broke up at a quarter to nine. I believe I was the first to make my exit. Dr. Cosio had the kindness to show me the way out.

Thursday, 17th of February. I paid a visit to Mr. Naylor, the object of which I may hereafter refer to: Peter Conroy and his wife resided now entirely in Chorrillos. Nobody knew with any degree of certainty how his pecuniary affairs stood. In my opinion he was certainly not well off and I expected that ere long, an advertisement would appear in the "Comercio" informing the public of his having separated from the house of Naylor Conroy & Co.

Thursday, 24th of February. I continued taking sea-baths in Chorrillos; but instead of going down every day as before, I now only did so three times a week, say on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. The bathing, joined to the early rising and the exercise, did me much good, and everybody said that I looked healthier and stronger than I had for some time past. Mr. Schutte did not abandon his project of establishing a bank in Lima. At the recommendation of Dr. P. J. Bustamante, President of the Chamber of Deputies, he handed the documents relative to the same [...] [544] he put off Schutte with vague excuses until the Congress closed and then nothing could be done.

In politics, nothing new; there were many who never ceased talking of the unpopularity of Castilla, of the probability of his speedy fall, of the certainty of a revolution breaking out in the South and of many similar things; but in the meanwhile he remained at the helm, went frequently down to Chorrillos where he bathed and played rocambo.

On the other hand it could not be denied that the Finances were in a shocking condition, and the Government on the verge of bankruptcy. The conversion of the low Bolivian into better Peruvian coin was the topic of the day, but as yet nothing was done to obtain this desired end.

Friday, 25th of February 1859. The rumours which reached us by this steamer were of a warlike character. On 1st January when the foreign ambassadors, as it was the custom, paid their respects to the Emperor of the French, congratulating him on the new-year, Louis Napoleon after addressing a few words to the Papal nuncio, spoke to the Austrian Ambassador, Baron de Hübnér in the following terms: "I regret that our relations with your Government are no so good as formerly, but I beg of you to tell the Emperor that my personal sentiments for him have not changed." These few words carried by electric telegraph all over Europe sufficed to cause alarm and consternation in every court. Public funds fell at every exchange, specially in Vienna and Paris, and in the latter place the agitation became so great that the Emperor allowed himself to be persuaded by various capitalists to insert a somewhat calming article in the "Moniteur" which however had by no means the desired effect. On 10th January the King of Sardinia Victor Emmanuel when opening the Chambers increased the apprehensions already entertained. What he said was to the following effect: "Piedmont respects treaties but is not insensible to Italy's cry of anguish". The consequence of these and the Emperor's words was that the Italians subject to the Austrian rule always ripe for revolt, were ready to rise at the [...] signal. Some time previously they had unanimously resolved to cease [...] [545] materially to decrease the revenue, and this their determination they strictly adhered to. The cry of "Viva-Verdi" had been prohibited by the Austrian police, these

two words being made use of to prove their affection to the King of Sardinia, the five letters of Verdi's name being the initials of "Vittore Emmanuele Re de Italia". Austria was raising her army in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom to 150,000 men, fortresses there were being provided with provisions, the King of Naples had granted a pardon and liberty to a number of political offenders, he had ordered a new levy of 16,000 men. All France was ringing with arms; even a general-in-chief was already said to be named, viz.: General Mac Mahon, and also England, which probably would take no share in the strife was considerably increasing her Channel fleet.

Notwithstanding all these warlike preparations, at the time of the Steamer's leaving, say 17th January, the excitement had much subsided and our correspondents gave it as their opinion that the storm was likely to blow over without doing any injury. The London correspondent of the "Star & Herald" of Panamá hinted at the probability of the whole being a mere stock-jobbing affair in order to fill the pockets of the Emperor's family, especially that of his half-brother the Baron de Morny, a known speculator at the Bourse. I did not believe that this last was the truth, but the mere report proved the poor opinion entertained of the morality of the Imperial court. Charles Prudhomme who arrived by this Steamer said, that probably, for the present, the hostile parties would not unsheathe the sword. According to him the last Paris treaty had stipulated that no foreign power should interfere in the internal politics of Servia; there of late a revolution had broken out and Prince Alexander been dethroned. Now, he added, the Emperor of Austria had marched troops to that Country, which Napoleon looked upon as a *casus belli*, and thence the words directed by him to the Austrian Ambassador; but, as the march of the troops had [...] countermanded by the Austrian Government, the difference had been quietly and [...] [546] In the East Indies the English forces were gradually suppressing the rebellion, though their progress was far from rapid. The papers said that there had been a great deal of marching and counter marching as inexplicable as the result had been unsatisfactory.

One rebel chief had again given in his adherence, but the two principal ones, Nana Sahib and Tantia Topee, were still in the field, and it was believed that they with their forces would abandon Oude and succeed in reaching the Deccan and the country of the Mahrattas.

Sunday, 27th of February 1859. Garland and I called upon Lauezzari who had arrived from Europe by last Steamer; also upon Mr. Prevost who was very poorly. Many visitors were with the latter; he took no share in the conversation but apparently listened with interest.

Tuesday, 1st of March. Last night an atrocious murder was committed. A gang of eight or nine robbers entered the chakra and house of Santa Beatriz, which, owned by Dr. Zevallos, was rented by Joaquin Villanueva. This latter

offered a stout resistance but was overpowered by numbers and killed. Mrs. Villanueva was likewise wounded though not dangerously. Their daughter Julia hid herself under the bridge which spans a canal dug for irrigation. At a short distance from the house there lived seven or eight Italians, all with arms in their dwellings, but none of them came to the assistance of the family; they concealed themselves. The booty made by the robbers, consisted in about \$1200 and some trifling jewelry. According to the Police report in the "Comercio" nearly all the perpetrators of this crime were caught, but capital punishment not yet being reestablished, in all probability they would ere long again be let loose upon society.

Wednesday, 2nd of March. For some time past the Congress had done nothing worth speaking of; this day a bill, passed in the Chamber of Deputies, which gave liberty to all political offenders, was approved of by the Senate.

I for the last time went down to Chorrillos. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. [...] [547]

From Sunday, 6th to Tuesday, 8th of March 1859. Carnival. As usual the police prohibited Carnival play, but, as in previous years, nobody heeded the prohibition. Water was poured from the balconies and eggs filled with scented water were thrown from and at them. This is called amusement. In our street, la calle del Correo, as well as in those between our house and the house occupied by Garland's family, the play was carried on with little spirit, so that I escaped being wetted, though I had frequently to go from one house to the other, for our cook Achiepe having fallen ill on Saturday night we took our meals with the Garlands. Less fortunate was I when making the attempt to take my walk as far as the Alameda. Streams of water came down from every balcony; I returned home without having obtained my object.

On Sunday morning Limpricht came to read to me, he and Coleman did the same on Monday forenoon, the latter again on Tuesday, neither did he fail in any of his evening lectures, Garland likewise read to me in his house; nevertheless, as I could not go out, many an hour hung heavily upon my hands, and I rejoiced when the three days were over.

Monday, 14th of March 1859. The Steamers arrived as usual on the 10th. France, especially the naval ports such as Toulon and Marseilles, resounded with warlike preparations. In the kingdom of Sardinia, likely to be the vanguard in the ensuing conflict, all ranks of society were animated with feelings of bitter animosity against Austria; in every circle, public and private, the necessity of expelling the hated foreigner from the Italian soil was discussed and of course resolved in the affirmative.

On the other hand, private letters as well as the daily papers, still held out hopes that the various questions which threatened to involve some members of the European Commonwealth in a sanguinary war, could still be brought to

a friendly adjustment [...] gress which was to assemble in Paris or elsewhere and at which the Plenipoten [...] [548]

On the 30th January the nuptials of Prince Napoleon and his, it was said, reluctant bride, Clotilde, Princess of Sardinia, were celebrated in Turin. On the 27th of the same month the Princess Royal of England, married to Frederick William, crown prince of Prussia, gave birth to a son. This news reached Windsor from Berlin by electric telegraph in six minutes.

About the beginning of the year Mr. William H. Prescott, the great North American historian died at Boston; the last work with which he was occupied, "the life of Philip II", he left unfinished. In Haiti a revolution had broken out headed by F. Geffrard. Solouque, the Emperor Faustino I was dethroned, he embarked and safely reached Kingston having, as reports said, secured to himself a fortune of \$5,000,000. Geffrard was proclaimed President. The advices from the East Indies to the end of December were favourable to the English. Nana Sahib, it was said, was shut up in a North-western corner of Oude, whilst Tantia Topee was still at large. Lord Elgin and a small squadron had been fired upon whilst steaming up the Tien-tzing; this news was received via San Francisco and Panamá.

There was every probability that in Chile the revolutionary party would be overcome by the Government; the Southern provinces were already pacified. In Valparaiso a rising took place on the 28th February, which was suppressed after some hours fighting, only in Copiapó the rebels to the number of 1800 remained in arms, and the Government was now directing its efforts against them. In Perú, everything quiet. The Congress was occupied with the reform of the Constitution and with a virulent attack upon the ex-Minister Zevallos, who was to be subjected to "el juicio de residencia" and this just at the very moment when having disposed of all his furniture by public sale he was on the point of departing for Spain. Castilla amused himself playing rocambor, and thought little of governing the Country. The Minister of Finances was continually discussing plans and forming projects how to redeem the Bolivian and replace it by good Peruvian Coin, but as Government had not the silver required to make up the difference of 25%, which the intrinsic value of [...] Bolivian Coin is less than its nominal value, and as they were averse to emit [...] [549] nothing would be done and that the low Bolivian coin would continue in circulation.

This plan of issuing one fourth paper money was an idea of mine, which coupled with the indispensable condition that in no payment more than 1/4th of this paper money should be included, I had presented to Salcedo, Minister of Finances, through the medium of "Flores el cojo" a great friend of his. The

word paper money was however a bug-bear, which would probably prevent this idea of mine being carried through.

By the South Steamer of 28th February Juan Jose Araoz took his wife, Carolina Sotomayor, who continued crazy, with him to Arequipa, thence to proceed either to his mother in Cuzco or to his estate on Abancaes. John F. Johnson of Arequipa, after an absence of nine months returned from Europe by this last steamer. His wife, as already said, belonged to the family of the Uretas, heirs of the estate of the late M. M. Ugarte and Johnson was confident that his party, the Uretas, would gain the lawsuit above referred to, they being related to the deceased in the fourth, the Ugartes in the fifth degree. On the previous day I met at general Flores', an Ecuadorian Diplomatist, Benigno Malo; he was sent here by his Government to treat with that of Perú, through the medium of Irarrazábal the Chilian Minister, with the object of putting an end to the hostilities existing between the two Republics.

Juan wrote us that his health was very poorly, that he felt no relief in his pains and that the dreadful regimen which confined him to dry stale bread and water, had reduced him to a mere skeleton; of a speedy return to Peru he said nothing.

From my cousin Mrs. Dr. Kramer I had a letter dated 28th January in which she informed me that her daughter Maria was betrothed to Mr. Theodore Siemsen, somewhat older than his bride. This gentleman was engaged in Mercantile pursuits, had his establishments in various ports of China where he himself had previously been, but now thought of taking up his permanent residence in Hamburg.

Tuesday, 15th of March 1859. Richard Bullen did not make his appearance [...] [550] for the firm of Naylor. He being a free agent I could not of course stop him, but he certainly did wrong in leaving me so suddenly and I should have been very badly off, if Garland, Limpricht, and even Rosita, had not kindly offered to read to me in order to while away the time.

Wednesday, 16th of March 1859. I once more went down to Chorrillos and bathed; the temperature had changed considerably and the water was much colder than it had been a fortnight previously.

Thursday, 17th of March 1859. The Schuttes came in from Chorrillos. In the "Comercio" appeared the advertisement of the dissolution of the partnership of Cordes Lauezzari & Co.; the former separated from the concern, and the latter formed a new partnership with Charles Krüger, a confidential clerk of the late establishment, under the firm of Alexander Lauezzari & Co. The arrangements made by Cordes on his separation were, as I could judge,

sufficiently favourable for him. Lafon, a young man who had recently entered as clerk in the Counting house of H. W. & S. also thought fit to take a wife to himself; she was the daughter of a baker Morell, on the other side of the bridge. Schutte came to an arrangement with him regarding the salary, including an extra pay for his not living in the house.

Page 520 I said a few words about a Vale Consolidado for \$3000 bought by me from Enrique O'Donnovan and claimed by a certain Maria Vega de Calderon. This affair had lain dormant since December; now it was again taken up, and I was called before a judge of peace, Gaspar Puente, for a "reconciliacion" which is the first step, indispensable before a law suit can be commenced. Neither I nor my lawyer Saldaña went; he and Julius Pflücker, who was a competent judge in such matters, were of opinion that I should lose the question and consequently the vale, the more so as a short time previously the Supreme Court had sentenced in a similar case against the holders of a *vale* then H. W. & S. I concurred with them whilst Melchor Velarde was quite as certain of the contrary; "Vales de Manumision" as well as "Consolidacion" were, he said, to the order of the bearer and consequ [...] [551]

Monday, 21st of March. \$70,600 (nominal) Vales de Manumision were redeemed at from 86 1/2 to 89%.

Tuesday, 22nd of March. Mr. Schutte received from Patrick Gibson, Port agent in Islay a letter dated 16th March, in which he informed him that on the preceding Friday, the 11th, Pinckernelli in Arequipa had committed suicide, he added that the particulars were unknown to him and that the affairs of the house were said to be in order.

This Pinckernelli, son of the Hamburg Shipbroker, and Emil Duval were the first clerks engaged in Europe for the new firm of H. Witt & Son. Pinckernelli had for a long time worked in Lima as book keeper and correspondent and given great satisfaction. To reward him for his services Mr. Schutte after Leplaténier's departure for Europe had entrusted him with the management of his Arequipa firm, but here he was out of his depth; he had been a good clerk, but not capable of taking upon himself the responsibility of managing a business, every difficulty was to him an insurmountable obstacle, the low Bolivian coin, the slow payments, the want of solidity in the Arequipa purchasers, the few sales, the many doubtful outstandings, the disagreeable affair with Toro, in Puno, (what this was I do not know) the knowledge that Mr. Schutte's affairs in Arequipa were in a bad condition and getting worse from day to day; all these circumstances and perhaps many others with which I was not acquainted, weighed upon his mind and made him commit the fatal deed. The presence of Schutte, the active manager of the house was more

necessary in Lima than mine and I therefore proposed to go to Arequipa in his stead which offer he gladly accepted. Johannes Limpricht, who had been my secretary since Bullen's leaving, was to accompany me, and we fixed our departure for the next Steamer in case that of the 25th brought no advices which would make me change my mind.

Saturday, 26th of March. This morning after a long interval I climbed up to [] top of San Cristoval and to my great joy I did not feel the slighted falling of [...] [552] in the course of the previous year; on the contrary, from the side of Lurigancha I reached the top in the short space of 20 minutes.

The South Steamer brought us the confirmation of the death of Pinckernelli. From Jacobson the clerk, Mr. Schutte received a very proper letter, in which he wrote that Mr. William Möller of Harmsen's house, had rendered him, or rather the firm, signal service immediately after the occurrence, that Don J. M. Goyeneche was evidently much annoyed that his opinion had not been asked for, and, lastly, that the judge of Commerce had placed his official seals upon the doors, the iron chest etc., which seals would not be taken off until the arrival of Schutte himself or some person holding his power of attorney. This day at 2 O'clock my will, enclosed in an envelope, was, according to the laws of the Country, certified on the outside by the signatures of the Notary Cosio and seven witnesses.

The news from Europe by the North Steamer was the following: the Queen of England and the Emperor of the French respectively, delivered their speeches to the Legislative bodies on the 3rd and 7th February; that of the latter was of a comparatively speaking pacific nature, nevertheless, armaments all over the Country were not discontinued. The advices from Sardinia above all breathed a bellicose spirit. Should a war break out England was expected to remain neutral. From Juan I received a letter dated Berlin 12th January in which he dilated on the bad state of his health; he also suffered in one of his eyes for which reason he had placed himself under the care of Dr. Von Graefe; probably he would go to Aix-la-Chapelle there to take sulphur baths.

Sunday, 27th of March 1859. Affairs in Chile did not wear such a favorable aspect as a letter from Schutte, Drost & Co. of Valparaiso had lead me to believe. On the 14th inst., the Government troops had been defeated by those of the revolutionary party at about three leagues from Coquimbo; the former had retired to Valparaiso. On the 28th February, Linares, President of Bolivia, at the head of his troops, routed those which Agreda had led as [] La Paz; he pardoned the insurgents, and recommended them to go to their respective [...] [553] of the ex-minister Dr. Zevallos was put off for an indefinite time, so that he and his family could now quietly depart for Europe.

Journey to, stay in, and return from, Arequipa, from 28th March to 10th May

Monday, 28th of March 1859. Enriqueta was with my wife early in the morning to keep her company. The day before I had packed up all I required for my journey. This day's forenoon passed away quickly enough with going down to the Counting house, talking with Schutte, the book keeper Möller, upstairs with Mariquita, Enriqueta and so on. I bade good bye to Enriqueta's children, of whom Guillermito was the only one who showed some signs of sadness on my leaving. My wife and Enriqueta, tears in their eyes, begged me to come back soon, to take good care of myself, and above all not to injure my sight; I on my part assured them that I would do everything which lay in my power to make my absence as short as possible.

On my way to the terminus, accompanied by Garland, I looked in at Schutte's to say adieu to the girls. At the terminus, Schutte and Limpricht joined us. At two the train started. When we arrived in Callao Limpricht and I parted from our companions on the mole and went on board the Steamer "Callao", captain Walker.

As usual many people crowded the deck, amongst whom George Fernandez, who talked to me a great deal of the profits he was making in the China business.

Hardly had we got under weigh when one of the passengers, the younger brother of the Lima Dimon, the same whose acquaintance I had made when crossing the isthmus of Panama in 1851, came up to us. Other passengers were: Solf formerly clerk of Lembcke, in 1859 partner of Thomas Ramos of Valparaiso, and established in Chiclayo, a quiet German without any pretensions, George Sta [...] [554] about establishing themselves on their own account in said place and Schutte had made an arrangement with Stafford to make over to him all his Arequipa dependencies, both in goods and debts; Schutte's house was to be wound up as speedily as possible. Stafford was a quiet steady Englishman who had been many years in the employ of Jack's; Ward, a lively talkative good natured unexperienced Peruvian. We walked the deck and conversed, the evening was cool and dark, at seven we took tea ranging ourselves as follows: to the right of the captain, Dimon, I, Stafford, Limpricht, Ward, Pacheco, the same whom in 1851 I saw as a young lad at Rivero's in Brussels, Vivanco's right hand all the time of the revolution, and who now appeared to me an insignificant creature; opposite to us sat Juan Mendiburu, his wife and daughters who do not require any particular notice. Dimon was friendly, agreeable, and merry and continued so the whole time till we arrived in Islay, Captain Walker, an agreeable man whom I much liked. The "Callao", a new Steamer of Iron had only been six months on the coast, everything on board extremely clean; her first passage from England to Valparaiso she had made in 63 days. The

passengers having had no dinner on board, cold fowl and ham were placed on the table with the tea. I partook of all, but soon squeamishness drove me to my cabin and I slept soundly till

Tuesday, 29th of March, when I awoke at 6 a.m. It was a beautiful morning, cool, with a bracing sea air; at 7 we stopped at the Chincha Islands. I only saw the brown rocks, whilst my fellow passengers distinguished the mole, many houses, amongst which an hotel two or three stories high, up the hill labourers at work and the deep cuttings made in the Guano. John Dartnell employed by the Government to superintend the loading of the vessels came on board and shook hands with me; I should not have recognised him so much was he altered. There were about 25 vessels loading whilst in other times 80, and even more than 100 had been there for the same [...]. At 8 1/2, off Pisco, many launches came alongside. A little further on [...] [555] coast of Peru from the Tumbez to the Loa, some very strange marks which appeared to be cut in several feet deep, could be seen by the clearsighted who were of opinion that they were at least double the length of the vessel in height. My nephew made a drawing of them, of which is a copy. The objects of these marks nobody on board knew.

At about 12 we had a very high headland perhaps a mile distant, somewhat further on followed another called Walker's Head. The weather was beautiful and the motion trifling, nevertheless I felt uneasy, went below and threw up much bile. At four we sat down to dinner which was very good. In the course of this day I made the acquaintance of a Londoner, Mr. Salmon established about 20 years in Otaheiti and now returning thither after a short residence in Europe; he was pleasant enough, but his toothache did not allow him to be so communicative as no doubt he would otherwise have been. I had likewise a good deal of conversation with Juan, a younger brother of Pedro Galvez; he was on his way to Arequipa there to relieve Col. Prado hitherto Prefect.

Wednesday, 30th of March 1859, passed over in a similar manner as the previous day. At 2 we were off Chala; at 5 1/2 p.m. opposite the heights of Atico.

Thursday, 31st of March 1859. I awoke at half past three and rose at daylight. Whilst arranging my carpet bag the nausea again came on, though the motion of the vessel was very trifling. At about eight we came to anchor at a considerable distance from the shore. With the least delay possible we left the Steamer in a shore boat and after a good pull reached the iron mole of Islay, constructed by Schutte several years back; the iron steps had been knocked to pieces long ago, now there were wooden ones but the landing was by no means convenient. A short time previously the woo [...] which cover the mole had been destroyed by fire and were now being rep [...] [556] House, bales and cases lying about in

every direction. We, that is to say, Stafford, Ward, Limpricht and I, went at once to the house of Mr. Patrick Gibson, Schutte's port Agent; it stood somewhat to the south on the other side of a ravine, which we crossed, over a mound of earth. Gibson and his partner Lewis were of course very friendly, and two horses having been sent down from Arequipa for me we immediately made our arrangements to start within a few hours, Limpricht taking the one, I the other. Gibson's house was a large, apparently convenient building, consisting of the ground floor only. At a short distance stood that belonging to the British Consulate, where I called upon Mr. and Mrs. Wilthew, our fellow passengers from Panamá in 1856. I also looked in at Diego Gibson's who had become very stout, owing perhaps to his manifest indolence; his wife Juanita looked the old woman and his daughter Juanita, widow of Ridgely was about marrying Mr. Jefferson, port Agent in Arica. I saw Johnson both at Patrick Gibson's and at the Cornejo's, where he stayed with his daughter Juanita, and was about leaving in the next Steamer for Lima there to look after his lawsuit regarding the inheritance from the deceased Mariano Miguel Ugarte; he was politeness personified and insisted upon my breakfasting and dining in Arequipa with his family. We breakfasted at Patrick Gibson's, his wife a daughter of Dr. Bailey heading the table, and started at a quarter past twelve, Limpricht and myself ahead, accompanied by a guide; Stafford, [W]ard, and Rides, a clerk of Jack's followed and soon overtook us. Protecting my eyes with the goggles lent me by Garland, I felt not the slightest inconvenience from the glare of the sun and at first I rode on as bravely as the best of them. Immediately on leaving Islay, the road turns inland in a Northern direction and leads over a sandy highland to the right of which are laid the tubes which provide Islay with water; soon we had a deep ravine on the same side; here and there the sand had the appearance of ashes. At a distance of about 1 1/2 leagues from the port appears a small olive grove called Tintayani, [] on we rode through the midst of a few old dusty olive trees and reached [...] [557] ascent began, hills on each side, which, barren in the present dry, are covered with verdure in the rainy season. Conversing with the one or the other the time passed away imperceptible and at 3 we reached the top, where the large desert or pampa extends before the traveller's eye. Here stood a tambo or public house, similar to the Caravanseraí in the East, a plain square wooden structure with a few chairs and tables, stretchers and mattresses etc. About 30 leagues inland the Misti or volcano of Arequipa could be seen. We stayed hardly half an hour; my companions took some beer, bought on the spot, I, cold tea, brought with me in my saddle bags; the beasts had their grass and water, after which all, with new strength started afresh at a rapid pace and reached the next Tambo de la Joya in two hours. The distance from Islay to the Alto de Guerreros is six leagues and thence to the

Tambo de la Joya again six. In this latter place I arrived somewhat tired, not yet knocked up. We remained fully two hours, had an excellent Chupe of fowl and some tough beef-steak, also tea; my companions spirits and beer. José Basagoytia on his way from Arequipa sat down with us; all were in good spirits and the confusion of languages, English, German, and Spanish, was admirable. The beasts were well refreshed and at 8 we were off again. My Nephew and I with the guide, took the lead, and after a long ride, many a time over bad and broken ground, with medianos or sand hills, in the form of a horse shoe, of which I have given a description more than once, to the right and left, behind and before us. We were at the next Tambo of Lajarra at half past ten; we dismounted and remained a short time. I now commenced feeling fatigued; we had made 18 leagues since leaving Islay. Here a gradual ascent commences, rocky hills on both sides, the ground on which we trod was as heretofore covered with sand, which we observed was of a reddish, whilst on the plain of a dark-grey [...] [558] stiff that I could hardly move, Limpricht had almost to lift me off my horse. It was a cold night, the wind blew through the interstices of the stones piled one upon the other of which one wall consisted and through the thin tocuyo which served as shelter on the other sides; we all threw ourselves upon mattresses and rested for a short time. I soon rose and walked up and down the short length of the Tambo, partly to keep myself warm, partly to stretch my stiffened limbs. Our companions started at half past four still in the dark; we followed them about half an hour later just when the day broke. The ascent continued and became steeper and steeper until we reached the top called "Piedras de afilar". I was dreadfully tired, the stiffness of my body increased, to remedy which I dismounted and walked down a considerable descent. A short distance further on we had another ascent and descent and again two more all of the same barren and desolate nature and rocks and stones all around. From the last height the cultivated fields round Arequipa; with their refreshing green present themselves to the eyes of the weary traveller. The usual way crosses here the river of Arequipa from Congáta (this is the name of the farm on the left bank) to the village of Tiabaya on the right side; moreover, as the river was rather high we preferred remaining on the left bank and pursued a very bad and narrow road; to our right it was confined by a ridge of hills, whilst to the left we had the river, and opposite, the richly cultivated fields of the environs of Arequipa; half way between this town and Tiabaya lies the village of Sachaca on a rocky eminence. We passed a well, traversed the village of Tingo Grande next came to Tingo Chico, much frequented by the Arequipeños for its excellent fresh water baths, and hence a lately made high road brought us in a straight line into one of the main streets of Arequipa, following which we reached Schutte's establishment at half past eleven.

I suffered dreadfully during this last ride from Congata [...] step the horse made I felt severe pains through the whole body, and it may [...] [559] On our approach to the town we had the houses of the Chacareros, their corrales or yards in which cattle was enclosed, on both sides of the road; and Limpricht came to the conclusion that Arequipa was essentially an agricultural place; in this he was not mistaken, for it is well known that a great proportion of the inhabitants of this town, even such as are engaged in Mercantile pursuits, possess in the immediate environs their small farms, and larger estates, vineyards etc., in the valleys of Sigüas, Vitor, and Majes. Jacobson, the Jewish clerk of Schutte's, and the young Bockelmann, son of that Bockelmann who was the owner of the public garden in the Alameda del Acho of Lima, received us. They were still arranging the room which was to be Limpricht's and my bedroom. I lay down for a short time, and though I could hardly move owing to the severe pain in my groins, as soon as we had breakfasted I called upon Möller, the partner of Harmsen to thank him for the services he had rendered. With him I went to the judge who had placed the seals upon the Counting house and stores, and presented my power, which was quite in order. The seals were taken off and with Möller I entered Pinckernelli's bedroom, where he explained to us how the corpse of the unfortunate man had been found; there was not the slightest doubt that for some months back his mind had become gradually more and more deranged and that he committed the last act in a moment of insanity. Francisco Velarde, one of my wife's cousins was the first who paid me a visit. Harmsen, Reinecke, Rafael Velarde, and Cecilio Ballejos, a purchaser, came and took up much of my time; ladies sent in cards, even the Bishop, Sebastian Goyeneche, did not forget me. At four we went to dine at Johnson's who occupied the house which previously had been Schutte's. Mrs. Johnson, always suffering from gout, was an elderly woman, and by no means interesting. Enriqueta, Stafford's, and Julia, Ward's wife, were pleasant young women but nothing further have I to say [...]. All were very kind; dinner was good and abundant. Limpricht [...] [560]

Saturday, 2nd of April 1859. We rose at six and notwithstanding the extraordinary difficulty I experienced in moving I took a walk outside the town as far as St. Lazaro, where everything was much altered since my last visit. We breakfasted and dined at home with the two clerks in a plain manner; it seemed to me that the establishment had been carried on upon a very economical plan; we examined the cash, which we found correct, looked into the books, collected Pinckernelli's private papers, in short did everything that was necessary. Church, the head of Jack's house, and Renny of Gibbs, called and the day passed away very quickly. After dinner Limpricht and I

took a walk over the bridge, then, turning to the left over the paved piece of ground called the Alameda, to the narrow path which runs parallel to the river at a considerable height over its bed. On the other side the white houses of Arequipa, surrounded by rich vegetation present a pretty prospect. Continuing this path and turning to the right we emerged into an enchanting little clover field enclosed by hedges; it put Limpricht in mind of home and made such an impression upon him that he could not refrain his tears. I need hardly mention here that in Arequipa, as in all Spanish towns, the streets cut each other at right angles, that there is a Plaza Mayor, with porticoes, in every respect much inferior to those of Lima, on three sides, and the handsome new Cathedral occupying the fourth; that the greater part of the houses consist only of the ground floor; that they are built of large square blocks of a white stone found in a neighbouring quarry; that the walls are very thick and solid and the roofs vaulted; that the patios or yards are much larger than those of Lima etc. etc. All this will be found in my former descriptions of Arequipa, a town where I have spent many, and, I may well add, happy years, immediately after my arrival from Europe. Towards Eight O'clock in the evening Limpricht and I went to the house of William Harmsen; we found him with his [] and eldest daughters. The room in which they received us was of course [...] [561] Harmsen was generally taciturn and Dolores not particularly lively, we passed the evening quite pleasantly in continual conversation.

Sunday, 3rd of April. I passed a very bad night owing to the Arequipa water which had upon my bowels the effect which it frequently has upon strangers, and mainly to the severe pains I still felt in my limbs. However, I rose early, say between six and half past six, and with Limpricht walked to that part of the town where Castilla had made his successful attack on the 6th March 1858. We passed the house of the Cura de Sachaca, occupied in 1824 by Mr. V. Lotten and where I first saw Mariquita in November of that year. Further on we came to the Church of Santa Marta upon the solid walls of which the impressions made by Castilla's cannon-balls were clearly visible. At a short distance thence stands the Church of San Antonio, also frequently mentioned in the military accounts of the 6th March. In the outskirts, where the lower classes of the population live, the houses are very small and have a miserable appearance; they consist of one or two rooms only, have of course no patio, and immediately above the door a pointed gable. On our return I thought proper to send for Dr. George Robinson; he soon made his appearance accompanied by Francisco Velarde, one of his uncles; by a young man, son of Aldecoa the Spaniard, and Tomasa Arrospide, and a certain Arispe, nephew of P. J. Bustamante. Robinson examined my groins and to my great pleasure, but not to my surprise, told

me that there was nothing the matter with them. The pain arose solely from the continual tension of those parts during my long ride; he prescribed a very simple ointment.

We breakfasted, I dictated to Limpricht; he, with a party of friends accompanied Rummmler and his family, leaving for Europe, as far as Tiabaya. This Mr. Rummmler had for a few years been partner of Harmsen and now returned with a fortune of perhaps \$100,000 to his native Country – the Prussian Rhenish Provinces – [...] intended taking up his residence. With him went Gustavus, Mö [...] [562] long round of visits. First to Mariquita, and Cayetano Arauso; they lived still in the same altos where I knew the former in 1824, their receiving rooms were very fairly furnished. Mariquita as stout as ever, was full of kindness and gratitude; her two nephews William Turner and Manuel Arauzo, who had put up a shop together resided with her; at Cayetana's I saw one of her daughters; thence I crept along to the house of the Velarde's near San Juan de Dios. Rafael's rooms looked very well and his wife Josefa, daughter of Lino de la Barrera of Lima, had much improved. She was more talkative than I had formerly known her to be; Doña Javiera, Rafael's mother, had become a very old woman. With Rafael I went to pay my respects to the old Prefect, Colonel Prado, and the new one, Juan Galvez, which latter was to be formally installed within a few days, with the former we found only Ramos the Treasurer, whilst numbers of visitors crowded the saloon of the latter; both the one and the other were not sparing in their offers of services. Next to Pancha Zavalaga, she, her husband, and her daughter were at home. Next door to them lived Samuel Mardon; he was in Lima, but his wife, Enriqueta Moens, who was very agreeable both in her comportment and conversation, received us. Josefa Bustamante, Rosita's great friend, married to one of the Romañas did not come out, she being indisposed; her husband, busily employed in writing, was very stiff and reserved. I still looked in at the Johnson's, where they kept me to dinner. Doña Agustina was in bed with her usual, rheumatic pains. At home I lay down for a short while, and finished the day at William Möller's, there were a good many people; Doña Carmen, Pepe Rey de Castro's wife; Matilde Orbegoso from Lima – both agreeable talkative women with whom I conversed a good deal – also Thomas Davila, his wife, and daughter Delfina, which latter sang and played very fairly; Dolores Harmsen; several children of hers and those of Candelaria; Mr. Dunker the teacher of the Children, Edmund Möller; [...] richt, and I do not know how many more. In the dining room nearly [...] [563] pleased and quite at home. I left at 10 O'clock.

From Monday, 4th to Wednesday, 6th of April 1859. On Wednesday Morning we took an extremely pleasant walk. Leaving the Cathedral to our right we passed the house formerly owned by old Carlos Santos, which for many years was

occupied by the firm of Gibbs, where I resided first when a clerk with Samuel B. Mardon, afterwards when I was head of the house from 1830 to the beginning of 1833; further on we passed the Convent of Santa Catalina, came to that part of the town called San Lázaro, the inhabitants of which quarter, as to their revolutionary propensities, may be said to bear some resemblance to those of the faubourgs St. Antoine and St. Marceau of Paris, crossed the Llojlia, a dry and wide river-bed strewn with stones, which forms the eastern boundary of the town; then following a narrow, short, and badly paved lane, came to the Mill called “La Ripachá”, descended a few broken steps and reached one of the prettiest spots in the environs of Arequipa. A path of convenient width and kept in fair repair runs along the left bank of the river Chilina, whose broad and stony bed, somewhat lower than the path, is but imperfectly covered with its rushing waters. The small space between the path and the river is occupied by rich maize fields, traversed by an acequia, or canal used for irrigation, lined with willows growing here, similar to the Italian poplars, and tall waving bullrushes. On the opposite bank the eye rests upon the white houses of the villages of Yanaguara and Caima; down the river the bridge is visible, whilst inland the background is formed by the snowy ridge of the Chajchani Mountains, and the “Misti”, the volcano, overtopping them all. On the other side the path is confined by an abrupt cliff, sometimes sustained by stone walls, here and there cut into terraces with luxuriantly growing maize. The owners of these are generally cholos, who with their families occupy the small huts scattered at random along [...] [564] I spent dictating to my nephew. After breakfast we set to work in good earnest and did not leave off till dinner at 5 O'clock.

Stafford and Ward came every day to take a detailed note of the samples. On Wednesday we dispatched our letters for Lima. As already said above I found everything in good order, though some of the books were not brought up to the day and the outstanding much heavier than I had expected.

Monday evening we spent at Möller's, where a very large party was assembled, not only those whom we had met there the night before, but many others, amongst whom a French dancing master belonging to O'Loghlin's troop of actors then in Arequipa. He had with him several children belonging to the ballet, and these, jointly with Harmsen's and Möller's children formed a numerous juvenile dancing party; a new quadrille called “the lancers”, which they danced, each carrying a staff with a colored flag at the end, was very pretty. The grown-up people also, stood up and followed the example of the children. Doña Candelaria was so busy that I could not exchange a word with her; three times the table was laid out for tea; I left at 11 – Limpricht came home at One O'clock. Tuesday evening we took tea at Renny's; both he and his wife,

late Emma Robertson, made themselves very agreeable and we spent the few hours we were with them in a quiet pleasant chat.

Thursday, 7th of April 1859. This morning's walk was not so pleasant as that of the previous day. We took the badly paved lane lined with small houses and occasionally with maize-fields, which lead in the direction of Don Pio Tristan's, now Goyeneche's "quinta" or country house. On reaching another Llojlia, sandy and stony as all these river beds are, we turned off to the left, and returned to town by a lane similar to the other. In the course of the forenoon I called upon Josefa Alvisurri y Bustamante, Romañas wife, who received me with great kindness [] having been lately confined, was rather slovenly dressed, and though she [. . .] [565] had a happy life with her husband. From her house I went to that of her relation Josefa, an elderly lady and particular friend of my wife. Though in bed, for she was suffering from rheumatism, I was shown to her dormitory, where I remained some time conversing with her; her sister Manuela, widow of Arispe, and with Mariquita, sister of Romañas wife, stout, good looking, rather unsound in her mind.

Finally, I called upon Mr. Church, Manager of Jack's house. Stafford and Ward commenced taking stock of the goods on hand in Schutte's store.

The evening we spent at Rafael Velarde's with him, his wife, brother Francisco and mother Doña Javiera. Tea was served, and a lively conversation kept us there till ten.

Friday, 8th of April. Our this day's morning walk was very similar to that of Wednesday but instead of ascending the river on its left bank we descended it on the same side. At the bottom of the street in which we lived we crossed a small bridge and a few steps further on found ourselves on a path exactly like that described above. The Volcano we had of course behind, not before us; the road was more stony and the cliff to the left less high, but otherwise to the right the same view over splendidly cultivated fields. We emerged into the high road where a handsome, not yet finished bridge of one arch spans a deep gulley, and we then returned home by this high road which we had come a week before on horseback and which then had appeared to me everlasting.

The whole day long, as usual at work; after dinner a short walk to the bridge, then my nephew read to me some pages of St. Simons "Le regence". At eight we walked to Harmsen's house where everything was so quiet that we believed nobody was at home and therefore, instead of entering, went to Möller's where this evening's party was not so numerous as on previous occasions. There were however: Carmen [] de Castro with her daughter, Malinowski, Matilda Orbegoso and her bro [. . .] [566] time with conversing, taking tea, and, those who preferred it, playing rocambor. I was home at Eleven, Limpricht, who had taken a seat at the card table followed me at a later hour.

Saturday, 9th of April 1859. This morning we, in order to vary our walk, did not take the delightful shady path up the river, to which the English had given the name of "the lover's walk", but keeping a little more to the right we first toiled up the stony Llojlia and then waded through the sand which covers the highland, separated by an acequia, too wide for me to jump over, from the richly cultivated ground, which in this direction extends as far as the river. Finally, we came to a little farm, the owners of which allowed us to pass through, descended to the lover's walk and in about half an hour's time were home. In the evening we took tea at Harmsens, rather dull, my nephew played rocambor, whilst I had to keep up the conversation with Harmsen, his wife, Carmen Rey de Castro and her daughter Eliza, of whom only Doña Carmen was somewhat talkative. A diversion was fortunately caused by Doña Dolores showing me some expensive articles of dress just received from Paris; a corset of white Moire antique, its cost in Paris fs 100, silk velvet lace, \$10 vara, etc., also some pretty playthings. We left at eleven.

Sunday, 10th of April. At half past seven Limpricht and I started for a long ride, he upon the horse which had been Pinckernelli's, I upon one lent me by Harmsen. At first I still felt very stiff, had some pain in my groins, and upon the whole was rather nervous, for, having always been a bad rider, I was afraid of trusting myself to a horse with which I was not acquainted. By and by I overcame my fear and then enjoyed the beautiful weather, the sun shining from an unclouded sky and the cool bracing morning air. We took the road to Sabandia, a lane with houses of the Chacareros and extensive maize fields on each side. After having passed the village of Paucarpata, we had to ride down a bad descent, then to cross a broad stony Llojlia, with a shallow rivulet in the middle.

In the season of the year when heavy falls of rain are daily occurrences in the [...] [567] to such a height in the course of a few hours as to become a raging torrent, its foaming waves carrying with them uprooted trees, fragments of huts, dead cattle, in short everything which comes in their way. Then the communication between Arequipa and Sabandia is and remains interrupted, till next morning for during the night the waters regularly subside; so it once happened to me when, I believe it was in the year 1830, I paid a visit to the lady who is now my wife, and who then resided for a few months in Sabandia. I intended to return in the afternoon, when the news came that the Llojlia was impassable; next morning when I crossed it, the waters hardly wetted the fetlocks of my horse.

Limpricht and I reascended on the other side and soon found ourselves in the village of Sabandia, where many houses had a respectable appearance, the Arequipeños being in the habit of spending here one or two months of the

year. We came to the baths, paved basins of a quadrangular form, containing spring water; there are two of them prettily shaded by overhanging willows. Not liking to return the same way as we had come, we took a narrow path to the right, which, uneven and badly paved, leading through fields, emerges into the high road which runs to Socabaya and thence to the valley of Tambo.

We returned to Arequipa; to the left, barren and sometimes marshy land extends to the sterile hills which form the boundary of the Arequipa valley in that direction, whilst to the right all is cultivation, and the background is formed by the already mentioned snowy mountain ridges; that to the right of the volcano goes by the name of Pijchu-Pijchu. We had of course to cross the continuation of the Llojlia between Paucarpata and Sabandia, which here, considerably wider was covered with blocks of stones and rocks. To the left lies the Pantheon or Cemetery, but we, keeping more to the right, entered the town through a [...] where Goyeneche's Country-house was the only object worth noticing. [...] [568] appetite for breakfast. We then went to Harmsen's where, with him and Bröckelmann partner of the bankrupt firm of Zeisz brothers & Co. of Lima, we proceeded to Harmsen's new house, which, when concluded, would without doubt, be the most handsome in Arequipa and cost him a vast deal of money. From England he had received no less than 400 cases of Iron balustrades, many of which, particularly those of delicate designs, had arrived broken, others had turned out too heavy; an engineer or architect had come out from England for the sole purpose of superintending the work; in short nothing was spared, and, on the contrary much money unnecessarily spent. How Harmsen had made his large fortune was an enigma to me and to many others. At home I dressed, and accompanied by Rafael Velarde made a great many calls. Several persons I fortunately did not find at home and merely left my card; these were: the Cosios, particular friends of Rosita; Mariano Basilio dela Fuente; Manuel Arenas and his wife Catita Quezada; and the Polish Engineer, Malinowski. On the other hand I found at home the wife of José Anselmo Abril, in former times known by the name of "el rubio"; Guillermina Velarde, the wife of Dr. George Robinson, her nephew, she, older than he, no beauty seemed not at all pleased with her husband's repeated absence; he was now in Tiabaya for some days, attending a sick person. Further Paula Zavalaga, the widow of Moens, who though not young, still preserved some traces of her good looks of her younger days; the family of the Col. Jimenez married to Mariquita Echevarria, who was very pretty in her youth, and who frequently had been my partner in a dance; there were many daughters, apparently well educated with them were: Bello, Codecido's son-in-law, and Pepe Rivero, the latter of whom I immediately recognized, notwithstanding his long white beard. At Francisco Velarde's I neither saw him nor his wife, but his Mother-in-law, the widow of

Francisco Arrospide, quite an old woman. I had not expected to find her so, for my wife, who [...] by no means so old as she, always spoke of her as the best friend she had in her [...] [569] in at the Johnson's and then returned to Rafael Velarde's who had invited my nephew and me to dine with him. The following sat down to dinner, which was good, but so very abundant that I was really sorry they should have gone to such an expense on my account: Rafael and his wife; Lastenia, one of the daughters of Colonel Jimenez, very good looking and agreeable; Limpricht; Guillermina; Francisco Velarde and Enrique Robinson. No great amusement was to be found here, but all were kind, and after having taken coffee we left at about seven. Limpricht read to me and went afterward to Möllers, I to bed early.

Monday, 11th of April 1859. A very quiet day. Before breakfast we had our usual walk. In the forenoon I made several calls: upon Alfred Böhl, who, clerk at Gibbs had arrived from Tacna; upon the Arauzos and upon Manl. Arenas in his shop, where I met Don Basilio la Fuente. The evening I spent without Limpricht at Renny's, together with young Böhl.

Tuesday, 12th of April 1859. This morning we made an unsuccessful attempt to walk along a path which leads down the river, through the meadows situated between the river to the right and the road to Tingo on the left; we no doubt discovered the path, but it was so narrow, and the clover on both sides so wet, that we were deterred from pursuing the same. I recollected that Mariquita and I, a short time before our marriage, proceeded on this very path much further than Limpricht and I did this morning.

In the course of the forenoon Braillard, successor in Le Bris' old firm, and the ex-Prefect Colonel Prado called. I had to receive them in my bedroom, as I did everybody else, for I had no other room at my disposal. After dinner we had to make some arrangement with Stafford and Ward which we did in Johnson's house where we remained to tea. Bello came in, an agreeable young man: Adrian [...] talkative. Stafford's wife, quiet; Ward's, prettier and more agreeable [...] [570] Velarde. We started at half past seven, rode over the bridge, then turned to the right, passed the Convent de la Recoleta, through Yanaguara and Caima, their respective plazas mayores we had to our left, to our right, the village of Carmen Alto, famous in Peruvian Revolutionary history for a victory gained there in 1844 by Castilla over Vivanco; further ascending we came to another village, called Acequia Alta, where the pampa or sandy plain, called Challapampa, begins, which extending as far as Tiabaya, forms the northern boundary of the cultivated environs of Arequipa, again through the lanes to the high street which runs right upon the bridge and thus to our own dwelling. This ride was very pretty and afforded much variety; on one side the high ground of Carmen Alto, on the other, in a hollow, magnificent

maize and clover fields, running water in abundance, hedges of cactus as high as trees, before us the volcano and other mountains, also a stony Llojlia three times spanned by aqueducts, and frequently, cliffs cut into terraces, cultivated to the very top. I still felt some remnants of the extreme fatigue from which I had suffered when coming up from Islay. The evening I spent at Möller's, my nephew played at rocambo.

Thursday, 14th of April 1859. In the morning we took our quite walk up the river. My humor was none of the best for the progress made in the winding up of the business was not so rapid as I wished it to be. In the evening Limpricht and I went to the Harmsens. He and Dolores had gone out, nevertheless we remained and took tea with Doña Petita, Mrs. Harmsen's old aunt; the eldest children; and one of the clerks.

Friday, 15th of April. This morning I did not go out with my nephew, having ordered Enrique, the youngest clerk of the house, to be ready at Eight O'clock to work with me. He did not make his appearance till half past and I thus saw myself under the necessity of scolding both him and Jacobson for their laziness, which, I flattered myself, would have a good effect. I commenced looking over the old papers of the establishment since [...] and 1825 and burned nearly all of them, picking out only a few which I [...] [571] but vanity. All these letters, documents, accounts etc. which must have cost the writer's hours, days, weeks, nay years of time and thought, were now reduced to ashes leaving no further trace behind them; I also found some of my own handwriting dating from 1826 and 1827 when I arranged Von Lotten's affairs, which had the same fate as the other papers. This evening I spent at Harmsen's; a young Echegaray, native of Cuzco educated in Europe, was there; he was talkative and his conversation kept us all alive.

Saturday, 16th of April. My life in Arequipa began to be monotonous and tedious. The evening visits were uninteresting, thus Limpricht and I remained at home. I dictated to him and he read to me.

Sunday, 17th of April. This morning we took a very pleasant ride. We started at about 8, I upon Harmsen's small and quiet horse. We rode down the street de la Merced and then followed the highroad to Socabaya. First near the town well cultivated fields to our right, little further on the same to the left; after passing a Llojlia, the prolongation of that which separates Paucarpata from Sabandia, a sandy plain or pampa lay before us. We passed the few houses called San José, others, La Pacheta, close to which is the cemetery, a level piece of ground, surrounded by a white wall, ornamented with pointed pillars. The road to La Peña, which was our destination, turns off to the right, but we not

knowing this, followed the road straight on, which brought us to other villages, Lara and San Fernando, the latter situated on a hill, whence a stony descent brought us to a valley and then, after many enquiries and probably many round about ways, we reached La Peña, certainly no rock, as the name seems to imply. A broad sandy valley overgrown with brushwood mostly stunted willows, through the middle of which runs a narrow shallow river, is confined on both sides by a continuation of low hills. On the river's right [_] overhanging rock forms a grotto or cave; innumerable rills of water tric [...] [572] Peña, a spot well adapted for pic-nics and for this purpose it is pretty frequently made use of by the Arequipeños. The temperature here is always cool, the water in the basin limpid, and the ground, owing to the moisture, covered with a soft green turf.

Limpricht and I dismounted for a few minutes, then returned to Arequipa where we arrived about eleven o'clock. Breakfast over, we two, with Edmund Möller who served as witness, took an inventory of the various articles which we found in Pinckernelli's bedroom, not opened until now. We received Lima letters. There everything went on well but Garland had no employment as yet. Mariquita resided with Enriqueta who momentarily expected her confinement. From the Nuncio in Bogotá no answer had as yet been received to the application made to him for a license to celebrate the marriage between Cordes, a protestant, and Corina, a Catholic.

In the Republic of Ecuador a revolution it was said had broken out in favor of General Flores and the people were fighting in the streets of Guayaquil when the Steamer left. In Quito, as well as in its environs, a very severe earthquake was felt on the 22nd of March at half past seven in the morning; in the town not one house remained uninjured, the Churches suffered much; ten lives were lost. The advices from Europe said that Lord Cowley had gone to Vienna to act as mediator between France and Austria. The public papers still held out hopes of peace whilst private letters said that war could not be averted.

I hastily dressed and paid some hurried visits: to Renny's; to Reinecke, an agreeable young German, Renny's right hand; to Mariquita Arauzo, Josefa Romaña, and Braillard. Limpricht and I dined at Johnson's together with the English physician Mr. Campion from Islay, who had come to Arequipa merely for the purpose of attending Adrian Ward's sick child. Dinner was good, I might say too good. Past seven I by myself, because my nephew was not quite well, went to Rafael [_], and with him and his nice little wife by invitation to Colonel [...] [573] the latter, Lastenia, an agreeable person, sang and played, on the piano her music master Gomez, in a duo, a young Chileno accompanied her.

I talked a good deal with the mother, we took tea; I spent a very pleasant evening and withdrew at eleven.

Monday, 18th of April 1859. Nothing particular; a quiet walk in the morning; busy in the course of the day, and the evening at home.

Tuesday, 19th of April. The evening I spent at Möller's; there was no card playing and I was better pleased than I had been on other occasions.

Wednesday, 20th of April. We went at 8 p.m. to Rafael Velarde's; he himself, his little unassuming wife, and his old mother Doña Javiera were quietly at home. We took tea with them, they were very friendly, and conversing the time slipped away quickly till ten O'clock. Don Rafael told me that the revenue of the Department of Arequipa was only about \$30,000 monthly viz.: from the Islay Custom House \$25,000 and from other sources \$5000. From the Government in Lima they were in the habit of receiving \$40,000 monthly in an order on Gibbs. The military force, numbering 16 to 1800 men, required monthly for their pay \$50,000 and frequently, in expenses for equipment etc. \$10,000 more. The remainder was spent in the pay of the prefect, of the judges of the tribunals, of the employés, of the Treasury, etc.

Holy Thursday, 21st of April. The propio left with the letters for the North Steamer. Our parcel for the Lima house was a very thick one. Bockelmann and I made great progress in filling a number of boxes with the books of C. W. Schutte & Co. which I intended to leave in Stafford and Ward's store. About four, Limpricht and I called upon Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Gibson of Islay who had put up at Church's. When my nephew and I took our usual walk after dinner, we met a great number of people, men and women, dressed in black, praying in a loud voice whilst they [...] [574] and entered the Church of La Merced, of the Convent Santa Catalina and of St. Agustin. All were lighted up; both in them and in the streets the crowd was great, cholos and Indians predominating, and the smell arising from them for a certainty no sweet incense to the nostrils. The interior of La Merced and St. Agustin present nothing particular; that of Sta. Catalina is built in the form of an ancient basilica without aisles or the transept required to form the cross; its interior was chastely painted white with gold, and pleased us well. At eight we went to Renny's where we took tea and spent the evening till past ten in the usual quiet pleasant manner.

Good Friday, 22nd of April 1859. At eight we started for a pleasant ride to Tiabaya; I mounted Rafael Velarde's nice horse; Mr. Renny accompanied us. We took the road across the pampa, the sandy plain which, as already said, encircles the cultivated environs of Arequipa. When approaching Tiabaya we passed a small village called Tio, then leaving this behind us we rode through a narrow picturesque pass which took us to the "Perales", a long row of pear trees, planted at the foot of a ridge of partly sandy partly rocky hills. On the

other, the left side, somewhat lower than these perales lies the rich valley of Tiabaya, the best cultivated and most valuable spot in the neighbourhood; opposite, where the ground rises again, stand the white houses of the village itself. The houses under the pear trees, at a short distance from each other, each with a level piece of ground in front, are occupied by cholos and their families; perhaps the proprietors of the contiguous maize and wheat fields; with few exceptions vendors of chicha. In the months of December and January in the afternoons of Sundays and holidays, these hard pieces of ground answer the purpose of ball-rooms. Here the Tiabayeños and Tiabayeñas dance, drink chicha and eat picante. During the first years of my stay in Arequipa, before my marriage, I was in the habit of riding out thither in company with other young men, mostly English. We [...], took off our spurs and in our jacket and poncho mixed with the dancers amo [...] [575] the season. When it grew dark we were invited to some house in the village, dancing continued and at 11 or 12 O'clock we remounted and returned to town. Thus we enjoyed ourselves though perhaps the floor on which we tripped along on the light fantastic toe was made of bricks or hardened clay, though the lights were nothing but a few sperm candles, the refreshments Bordeaux wine or Cognac with water and the ladie's attire corresponding with the rest. Renny, Limpricht and I continued our ride along the Perales, passed the large house of old Carlos Santos, to me rich with recollections from former times. Where the path at the foot of the ridge of hills, and with it the pear trees, cease, a slight descent to our left brought us to the high bank on the river's right side; opposite lie the mountains, whence we descended when coming from Islay; at their foot Congata, with Harmsen's present, formerly La Jara's property, also that abominable stony road "La Alhaja" which we came that same day.

Further on we passed the large farm which Harmsen had bought from M. M. Ugarte not long before the latter's death, entered the village of Tiabaya, crossed the plaza mayor and emerging on the opposite side found ourselves in the "Callejones" or narrow country roads, which, through luxurious maize and wheat fields the property of wealthy Arequipeños, lead through the villages of Alata, Socabaya and finally debouch into the stony high road which descends straight upon the bridge in Arequipa. It was nearly twelve when we reached our house; I felt somewhat stiff but not fatigued. After breakfast Limpricht arranged Pinckernelli's clothes and books which I intended to dispose of on Tuesday by public sale. This done, we walked about the streets in hopes of seeing something of the processions of the splendour of which we had heard so much; in one of the streets leading to San Francisco we saw a great number of people, almost exclusively of the lower classes, accompanying an "anda" or platform, carried by men, upon which the wooden figure of La Virgen de los

Dolores was placed. Occasionally [...] [576] the church of Santo Domingo the principal procession was to start; there we waited until half past five but in vain. We went to dine at Rennys where we spent a dull evening. Mrs. Renny only appeared at tea after which she lay down on the sofa, complaining of headache.

Saturday, 23rd of April 1859. This day I made good progress in the winding up of the affairs of the house. With the assistance of Patrick Gibson, who accidentally came in, all the furniture of the firm was valued to the mutual satisfaction of Stafford and myself. In the evening, quietly at Harmsen's.

Easter Sunday, 24th of April. Soon after breakfast, whilst Limpricht was reading to me, Francisco Velarde and Manuel Arauzo called "para dar las pascuas". I myself started early for the same purpose. The first call I made was at Mariquita Arauzo's then at Rafael Velarde's, where his young wife neatly dressed was ready to receive visitors. Thence to Marta Bustamante (alias Almonte) married to Modesto Romaña, to Dr. Davila whose daughters Delfina and Paula appeared to me to be well educated. Their mother spoke as if she were very intimate with my wife. At the Guerolas, relations of Irene Vasquez, I was received by one of the daughters, Maria Manuela, the most silly creature that ever I set my eyes upon. At Goyeneche's the lady and her daughter Carmen sat in state; I had not expected to find here so many visitors as there were. At Möller's, only Matilde Orbegoso was ready to receive; she was always very agreeable, the new Prefect Galvez looked in, he had not yet returned my visit which I thought rather impolite; Colonel Prado the previous one on the contrary had twice been with me. I still had time to pay my respects to Josefa Alvizuri, Romaña's wife. Today she received me in the drawing room, the most handsomely furnished apartment I had seen in Arequipa. We dined at Johnson's "en famille" and at eight went to the theatre to Rafael Velarde's box. The house was spacious, built of the square stones found in the neighbouring quarry [...] not finished, only the lower tier and an upper one "la casuela" or gallery were conc [...] [577] looked clean and was pretty fairly lighted up with oil lamps. Of the performance I cannot say anything; I paid no attention to it. At nine I left and spent still an hour in pleasant conversation at Möllers.

Monday, 25th of April. At half past seven Harmsen was on horseback at our door, we together with him and Brockelmann, started for Tiabaya, took the road through the Callejones, Harmsen and I conversing the whole time, and at nine reached a pretty house which he possessed in this village. He showed us all over it, we walked through the garden which was kept in good order and filled with flowers and fruit trees, recently planted and not yet affording any shelter from the rays of the sun. After having waited a long time we sat down to breakfast in the corredor, whence the view upon the garden close by, the

green fields in the distance and the snowy mountains in the background was delightful. There were besides us, two of Harmsen's clerks, and his eldest son Theodore. At half past twelve we remounted our horses and visited Harmsen's valuable property bought from M. M. Ugarte; we rode down to the river's side, through the fields and were back at half past one. Then a water melon stood on the table, Harmsen and I walked about in the neighbouring fields, also his, left at half past two, and reached Arequipa in an hour's time. I had still time to enquire at Dr. George Robinson's for the health of his wife Guillermina, and at five we went to dine at Johnson's where a small party assembled. There were, besides the family consisting of Mrs. Johnson, her daughters and sons-in-law, Limpricht and myself, Mr. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Gibson and Dr. Campion. The dinner was abundant and excellent the conversation lively enough; I was pretty well pleased but nevertheless not sorry when at 8 O'clock they all went to the theatre and we also could take our leave. We finished the day at Harmsen's where Limpricht, though rather unwell played cards and I remained till ten.

Tuesday, 26th of April, was kept by many as half a holiday. I dined at Mö [...] [578] indisposed. The following formed the party: Möller; his wife Candelaria; her halfsister Joaquina; all the children; Serapio Orbegoso; Ackermann, Rummler's nephew and clerk of Harmsen; and myself. Ackermann, very talkative, hardly spoke of anything else but of Vivanco's revolution and Castilla's siege in the previous year: both he and Möller spoke of Vivanco as the vilest of creatures; under his rule and that of Beringuel, then Prefect of Arequipa, injustices and even cruelties had certainly been committed in order to obtain money. Castilla's conduct on the other hand was much praised. I remained till seven. At home Limpricht and I took tea; the former went to bed early.

Wednesday, 27th of April 1859. In the course of the forenoon I made a pretty long call upon Josefa Bustamante and her sister Manuela; my wife called the former one of her best friends whence I concluded that they must be more or less of the same age, but on comparing the looks of the two I could hardly believe this to be the case; Josefa had the appearance of being at least eight or ten years older; in conversation she was rather agreeable and showed her decided predilection for the President Castilla. We had been invited by Harmsen to take tea with him, which means to be present at a dance; Limpricht's indisposition kept him at home, I went at half past eight. Though his house was not large, yet in the many apartments which he had thrown open, there was sufficient room for the party which numbered from seventy to eighty persons. The ladies were: Dolores; Candelaria, and their daughters; Paula Zavalaga, widow of John Moens; Mrs. Renny; Mrs. Patrick Gibson; Mrs. Rey de Castro and daughter; Mrs. Samuel Mardon; Dr. Davila's wife and two daughters; Mrs. Carmen

Pacheco de Ramos; Mrs. Vellatin and three daughters; and some more, in all twenty three. Of the gentlemen I may specify a few; the husbands of the mentioned ladies, the prefect Galvez, and ex-prefect Prado; the heads of the foreign houses and many of their clerks; the three Engineers Malinowsky, Marzo and Echegaray, etc.

Dancing commenced about nine to the music of a Piano. Harmsen was particularly []tive to me; remembering that I could not see he took me by the arm and introd [. . .] [579] so that I only conversed once with Mrs. Gibson and another time with Mrs. Renny. With the gentlemen on the other hand I talked a good deal, with Malinowsky, Francisco Pacheco, the Vellatins; Reinecke of Gibbs, Echegaray; Braillard; and mostly with Renny. Thus, contrary to my expectation, time passed away imperceptibly. Delfina Davila sang twice. Coffee, tea, and ices, were handed round. At about one O'clock Harmsen told the gentlemen that supper was ready: Galvez took Paula Moens (not Dolores, the mistress of the house, as he ought to have done) Prado, Mrs. Renny; and I, Mrs. Rey de Castro. We were the three first couples. The supper table presented a very pretty appearance. The ladies and only a few gentlemen sat down; I kept standing, and Pepe Rey de Castro, near me, did not cease to call my attention to the handsome glassware, the table service, and above all the various silver stands for holding flowers, which latter were in reality extremily handsome. The glasses and glassplates though of English manufacture, were an imitation of the white and red colored Bohemian glass, but in my opinion far inferior to the few pieces which I had bought in Prague and Vienna in 1855, moreover they were all cast, not one piece cut glass; in each piece the initials of Dolores' name were neatly cut. The table service was not real china, handsomely painted first rate English earthenware. I repeat the plaque and silver ornaments were very handsome. When the ladies rose, the gentlemen took their seats. I left immediately after supper and was in bed by half past two, having spent a very pleasant night.

Thursday, 28th of April. I rose at the usual hour and, contrary to my expectation did not feel sleepy in the course of the day. The evening at home.

Friday, of 29th April. My nephew and I took in the morning a longer walk than usual, for, following the so called lover's walk we did not come back the same way, as we were in the habit of doing, but ascending to the pampa passed the sto [. . .] rries, from which we had an extensive view, and returned through the Llo [. . .] [580] At half past five p.m. I went to dine at Renny's. There were besides me: Patrick Gibson and his wife, who were much fêted in Arequipa, and well did they deserve it, for they were very nice people, Mr. Church, Dr. Campion and the clerks of the house. Renny requested me to take his wife to table and I sat between her and Church. Dinner though not choice was very

good, and the conversation lively and agreeable. After dinner Dr. Davila, his wife and two daughters, and some clerks of Jack's house came in. The quarter part played vingt-un, one rocambor table was formed; Renny, Dr. Davila and I partly conversed, partly looked on; we had tea, Delfina Davila played and sang accompanied by Alfred Böhl, and the party broke up at midnight, I for my part very well pleased.

Saturday, 30th of April 1859. A very busy day; in the evening Limpricht and I were very quietly at the Velarde's.

Sunday, 1st of May 1859. For a few hours we had the office open and young Bockelmann was busy the whole day. I went with Doña Candelaria, Matilde Orbegoso and others to see the interior of the Arequipa Cathedral. It was a very fine edifice though without any symmetry: the entrance was not in the middle and the aisles did not run lengthways, that is to say, straight on from the entrance, but sideways. The high altar was to the right, the choir to the left. The organ, said to be an excellent instrument made in Belgium, was stowed away in a corner where it was hardly seen. The interior walls and the massive pillars were stuccoed and the whole had a neat appearance; over the high altar was a very handsome half cupola in the form of a shell and round the same in the wall, thirteen niches empty at the time to be filled hereafter with the statues of our saviour and the twelve apostles. Along the walls stood altars dedicated to various saints and a large pretty chapel devoted to St. Joseph. Having returned home I had merely time to dress and paid a number of farewell visits. We dined at home, the first time on a Sunday since our arrival. Johnson had not invited us probably because Mrs. Stafford had just been confined. [...] [581]

Monday, 2nd of May. We had again a good deal to do. Charles Prud'homme arrived towards the evening, we received letters from Lima. Enriqueta had been brought to bed of a little boy who died three hours after his birth, she was as well as could be expected. The nuncio's license for the marriage of Corina and Cordes had been received, the ceremony was to take place without fail between the 13th and 20th May. There had been violent disputes in Lima between the Executive and the Congress, Castilla refusing decidedly to sanction the Congress' decision regarding Arguedas. A motion had according been made to depose Castilla, which was only lost by a majority of two, viz.: 33 in favor 35 against it. Since then, not one single time the number of members required to form a quorum had assembled.

Tuesday, 3rd of May. I rose early to put my signature to more or less 200 pagareés endorsed to Stafford and Ward, which, after breakfast at Johnson's, I delivered to them. Francisco Garmendia of Cuzco, and J. M. Peña of Puno, had arrived by the Steamer; with the latter I called on Harmsen, Church and Renny, and conferred with them on the claim which these various houses, as well as

that of Schutte, believed they had a right to make on the Government for the value of bales of wool taken from them by Vivanco during the revolution. I took tea with Renny and finished the day at Harmsen's.

Wednesday, 4th of May. This morning the last of my this time's residence in Arequipa, the weather was as beautiful as it had been all the while I had been here. Before breakfast Limpricht and I took a ride along the recently made and well kept high road to Tingo, and back again. The forenoon passed away rapidly. I bade good bye to Mr. Goyeneche who was as polite and humble as he used to be. The muleteer Obando came with his mules, he started before us with our boxes of treasure, five cases containing the books of the house, Jacobson's and my luggage and some boxes with money belonging to Mrs. Lajara; I went to her shop to ask her whether any of the money was for H. Witt & Son, she very coolly answered in the [...] [582] was considerably indebted to the firm. At half past three Limpricht and I went to dine at Johnson's, Prud'homme declined to join us; of the three ladies of the family only Mrs. Ward made her appearance. Dinner at Johnson's was always abundant and excellent. At about half past five we got ready to start; saddles, ponchos, comforter, everything was furnished by the Johnsons. We passed Möller's house whence Matilde Orbegoso's party had not yet left. At Church's we were joined by Patrick Gibson, and thus a whole cavalcade rode with me as far as Tiabaya. We were: Stafford and Ward; Limpricht and I; Jacobson and Enrique; Alfred Böhl and Hunter of Gibb's house; Doctor Campion, and finally, José Rey de Castro who came up with us at Alata. It was a beautiful evening and whilst riding through these lovely fields, turning now and then my looks towards the snowy volcano and the other mountain ridges; I could not help feeling sad when I reflected that probably I should never again return hither and behold this scenery upon which I had always looked with delight. It was dark when we arrived at Harmsen's pretty country house; we had to wait a little before young Theodore Harmsen and Mr. Dunker the teacher came. They brought with them the keys of the house, in the corredor a good chupe, tea, claret and bread and butter were got ready for the whole party, which was surely very kind on the part of Harmsen. At nine O'clock all except Limpricht; Gibson; Jacobson and myself returned to Arequipa and we four soon lay down in our respective beds made for us upon the sofas.

Thursday, 5th of May. I was up by half past four but we did not start until near six when the day was just breaking. We crossed the river to Congata which was always a bad, and when the river was swollen a dangerous passage. Here a bridge ought to be made, by the Government. On the Congata side to the right of the road, down the river extended Harmsen's property; the house of Lajara had not been included in his purchase. As soon as we had [...] this house behind us "le desert", as Flora Tristan says in her "Pérégrination d'une Paria", [...] before

us. We continued ascending the first mountain, at the top of which Limpricht [...] [583]

The masses of stones and rocks which cover the sides of these barren mountains are astounding. We were fortunate enough that the rays of the sun did not reach us before we had climbed up the third ascent, otherwise we should have suffered much from the heat. The fourth ascent brought us to the summit "piedras de afilar", from which point to Islay we descended continually. At the Tambo of Lloqueo, where on my coming we spent such a cold night, we were at a quarter past nine. We had to wait a long time until the guide came up. I had tea and biscuit, Jacobson cheese and cuttlets, Gibson I do not know what, brought with us in our saddle bags; upon these various good things we made our breakfast and were off by eleven. I changed my horse, the different motion of the animals is always a great relief and I was thus able to perform the next three leagues to the ruined tambo of Lajara in an hour and a quarter. Here the mountains cease and the plain begins. From the Tambo of Lajara to that of La Joya, is a distance of six leagues. We reached the latter at three; as yet I was but little tired, had kept up a pleasant conversation with Gibson, the heat of the unclouded sun was tempered by the sea breeze and we were all three in very good spirits. We ordered dinner which turned out very fair; upon the whole, this tambo kept by an Englishman who came out as servant to Dr. George Robinson, was an, in its way, respectable establishment. At seven we lay down on pretty comfortable beds; I heard the Orbegoso's party arrive and at midnight we were again on the move.

Friday, 6th of May 1859. It was rather cool; I managed to keep myself warm with the woolen poncho lent me by Prud'homme. We had no moonlight, but the stars, though not sparkling with the brilliancy which I have observed in Arequipa, shone out brightly and thus the night was by no means dark. Nevertheless, hardly had we left the Tambo when we lost the beaten track; after some search we found another road [...] and I rode on briskly when suddenly we were brought to a dead stop [...] [584] not to be found on the right road to Islay. Now we floundered about in every direction. At 3 O'clock we halted, deliberated, and were already on the point of lying down when the guide, having ascended a small eminence close by, told us that he had discovered a track which he knew led from the valley of Vitor to the Alto de Guerreros. When leaving Lajoya we had kept far too much to the right and if we had continued in that direction we should have reached the valley of Vitor. The guide had judged correctly and at four we were at the tambo de Guerreros; we did not enter and only remained sufficient time to have my other horse saddled, the same upon which I started from Arequipa. A short time before reaching this point the morning star had risen, and as I have more than once

observed, on this pampa with a most extraordinary suddenness and brilliancy so much so that Jacobson cried out "look there, there is a lantern to our left".

Now we had to commence the tiresome descent of four leagues to the village of Guerreros where we arrived at somewhat past six. It was full daylight though the sun had not yet risen over the surrounding hills. I felt stiff beyond description and took it into my head that I might now as well walk on foot to Islay, only two leagues distant. I put myself in motion at a rapid pace and might have obtained my object had I not lost my way keeping too much to the right towards the lomas. Our guide overtook me, I again mounted my horse and at eight we were at Gibson's house in Islay. Whilst his wife was absent in Arequipa, his youngest sister-in-law, Mary Anne Bailey, kept house for him. Two pretty bedrooms were assigned to Jacobson and myself upstairs. A cup of tea was got ready for us, we breakfasted at a later hour, I lay down and slept a considerable while, and the day slipped away I can hardly tell how. Sometimes I sat on the balcony, staring at the wide expanse of the ocean, with only two vessels in the bay, then I walked about in the rocky streets of this miserable place. Packages of manufactured goods and many bales of wool from Arequipa were piled up in the neighbourhood of the Custom House, and [...] loaded on unloaded were moving about. I called upon Col. Prado who [...] [585] Consul, had left for Valparaiso in pursuit of a French carpenter who had committed a theft of gold bullion. Mr. Wilthew as agent for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company had employed this man to nail up the boxes containing money and bullion, which he did in his presence, but then he had also allowed him to carry them on board and to reseal them if the seals were broken, and thus, one day, when carrying a small box belonging to Mr. Braillard, this carpenter ran into his own house, took out the gold, put in iron in its stead, sealed the box, and carried it on board. The robbery was of course discovered in Europe, and an accomplice in Islay gave information to Mr. Wilthew, but of course, as might be expected, no trace of the thief could be found in Chile. At half past three p.m. the treasure which I had dispatched from Arequipa, together with my trunk, arrived safely under the care of the arriero Obando. After dinner Col. Prado returned my visit and soon after tea I retired to bed and slept soundly, as may well be conceived, till

Saturday, 7th of May, when I rose at an early hour. The Steamer "Valparaiso" arrived by nine O'clock; Captain Bloomfield came on shore. After breakfast I looked in at Wilthew's where the Consul had just arrived, and also at James Gibson's. Here I saw Mr. Crämer and Mr. Jameson from Gibbs' house in Valparaiso. The former consigned to Gibbs was on the point of starting for Arequipa; the latter went on to Callao whence he intended to take with him to Valparaiso his wife and family, who for the last two months had resided in

Callao with his father-in-law, Mr. Thomas Conroy. Mr. Jameson had sent them out of the Country at the time when, after the defeat of the troops of the Chilian Government, the entrance of the rebels into Valparaiso had been apprehended but now that they had been completely beaten, part of them near Concepcion and the main army in the vicinity of La Sirena, and all danger being over, he was of course desirous to have them again with him. At one O'clock we went on board in [] Captain's gig. Jacobson remained on shore having preferred to take a che [...] [586] spent on board the "Valparaiso" viz.: the remainder of Saturday

Sunday, 8th, and

Monday, 9th of May, not much is to be said. There were many pleasant passengers; Col. Prado, who slept with me in the same cabin; he had his berth above mine and of course we became rather intimate, conversing together whilst he was dressing and I still in bed; young Garcia (José Antonio Garcia y Garcia) the same who had been my fellow-passenger to New York in 1854; Huellin, a Spanish merchant from Valparaiso, with whom I walked the deck for many an hour; Captain Johnson, who commanded the "New Granada" in 1856 when my family and I came passengers by her from Panamá, and who had just lost the steamer "Prince of Wales" in the intricate passage from Ancud to Puerto Montt; he an agreeable man, was in very low spirits for in the Pacific Steam Navigation Company the captain of a steamer who lost his vessel always lost his employ, no excuse whatever being admitted in self defence. He had just married, and his lady had borne him a little girl, which circumstance very naturally augmented his despondency.

We had also: a certain Mr. Martinez from Guayaquil; Dr. Tudela and his daughter Deidamia; Mrs. Camacho (Juana Rosa Lastre) a blooming pretty young lady; Emilio Althaus, always retired and reserved; Mrs. Carmen Lopez Aldana with two daughters, two grandchildren, two wet-nurses and a black boy; I paid them some visits in their cabin, but not a single time did they appear on deck or in the saloon; Miss Matilde Orbegoso, with whom I was on excellent terms, and her brother Serapio, who related to me a great deal of the nobility of his ancestors, probably all very true. There being so many people with whom to chat I had of course no lack of conversation; once also, but only once, young Garcia read to me in French, which he pronounced very fairly, the preface to a translation of the works of the North American author E. A. Poe, an extraordinary genius who died, in prime of life, [] delirium tremens brought on by excessive drinking. Some of the passengers passed the time [] rocambo. The fare was good, abundant, and substantial, a few [...] [587] of there being no French cookery. Jameson had the attention to cede me his seat next to the Captain, so that I sat to the right of Bloomfield, then Jameson; opposite to

me Captn. Johnson, and a young man from Valparaiso, clerk to Humphreys, the Lima Ironmonger, Captain Bloomfield was less cheerful and obliging to his passengers than he had formerly been, which falling off I attributed to his unwieldy corpulence; every word, every step, apparently cost him an effort. Only the first day I was sick and lay down at 7 p.m., Sunday and Monday I was in perfect health. On Sunday evening some of the passengers, including Miss Orbegoso, Miss Tudela, Mrs. Camacho, Garcia, Huellin and I remained on deck till near eleven enjoying the beautiful moonlight. Monday morning we stopped first opposite Pisco where a brother-in-law of Mr. William Wheelwright came on board; he was a grey headed old North American who superintended the construction of the Pisco Mole which was getting on fast and already stretched far out into the sea. Next we came to the Chincha islands: few vessels were loading.

Tuesday, 10th of May 1859. Towards morning the cessation of the steamer's motion awoke me; soon after, when the fog cleared away, again we moved on. Before the sun was up I was on deck when in the cool grey morning we were just entering the port of Callao. Now, as usual, everything was bustle, everybody looking for his luggage, but I having had my trunk and carpet bag in the cabin with me, had them brought on deck and was one of the first who left the Steamer. On shore I went immediately to the terminus where I left my luggage, hastened to Higginson's house who was just getting up, and at half past seven was steaming by first train to Lima. At the Lima terminus nearly half an hour passed before everybody could pick out his own luggage which being done I made the best of my way to Enriqueta's apartments, whither my wife had removed immediately after my departure for Arequipa. I need not say that though my absence had been a short one, having lasted only six weeks and one day, I [...] to see the family again. The children clung round me and hardly allo [...] [588] Schutte soon made his appearance. I told him that I had found the affairs of his house in Arequipa in the most unsatisfactory state, and I may say in anticipation that when it was finally wound up, C. W. Schutte & Co. of Arequipa owed to H. Witt & Schutte of Lima, or in other words C. W. Schutte owed H. Witt about One hundred thousand dollars; he gave me an account of the trouble and difficulties which he had with the clerk Lafond whom we had engaged towards the end of the last year to take Blecker's place. He had turned out a thorough scamp and not only sold samples and kept the money for himself, but also behaved very improperly in many other respects; he was now about being sent out of the country. In a meeting which Schutte had with him, in the presence of various witnesses, he signed a document in which he confessed having appropriated some samples to his own use. It was Embden his fellow clerk who had informed Möller the book keeper of Lafond's

misdeeds, and Möller told Mr. Schutte of what had been going on. This day we still dined and took tea at Enriqueta's. In the evening we removed to our own house. I, as I had always been in the habit of doing, dictated to Embden our letter to Cotesworth and Powell.

Wednesday, 11th of May 1859. My birthday. I completed my sixtieth year, and, but for the weakness of my sight, my health was quite as good as in former years.

The principal measure passed by the Congress in my absence had been the abolition of tithes, so that henceforth the clergy was to be paid by Government. A motion for passing a vote of censure on the Ministers had been lost. The complaints that hardly anything was done by the cabinet and that Castilla passed his time playing rocambor in Chorrillos, were general, and I believe well founded. Nearly the whole forenoon I was occupied dictating letters to Conradina. In the evening my wife and I paid several visits; the first, to Rosalia Dimon who intended leaving for New York by first Steamer, accompanied by her brother-in-law; her husband would follow her as soon as his contract with Alsop & Co. expired, [_] to Robinet's where the father had been dangerously ill; we were received by the daughter [...] who talked incessantly like a parrot. Her sister Rosita, and the latter's husband [...] [589] circumstances were at the time I believe far from brilliant. Conroy, though his name still remained in the firm, had entirely separated from the same. The third visit was to young José Antonio Lavalle's; we found only the old lady his mother; she was quite by herself and bitterly complained of the solitude in which she lived, the big tears ran down her cheeks, and both my wife and myself were much affected by the sorrow which she expressed. The fourth visit was to Mariquita, the wife of Julius Pflucker.

Thursday, 12th of May. Early in the morning I walked out to Mr. Dartnell's chacra. I had various objects in view, one to enquire whether Richard Bullen had come back, and I was glad to learn he had; also to look at one of our horses which having been lame for some months past I had sent to this chacra to recover its strength; I now clearly saw it would never get well, having dislocated its shoulder.

Friday, 13th of May. Somewhat past eleven O'clock I went to Schutte's house to dictate to Conradina the account in German of our travels to Europe in 1855. The girls and my wife looked as if something unusual had occurred; Embden had committed suicide! It would appear that Pinckernelli's example had proved contagious. Möller the book-keeper occupied in Schutte's house a room contiguous to that of Embden. His account was that at half past nine when going to breakfast he had called Embden and received no answer which was nothing unusual, for Embden was a heavy sleeper, but as Embdon did not make

his appearance in the counting house, he, Möller returned to Mr. Schutte's dwelling house in order to call him. The inner door of Embden's bedroom was fastened with a string which Möller easily tore open and on entering the room he saw him lying in his bed, undressed in his nightshirt, dead, the fatal wound in his forehead, and his right hand with the revolver resting on his belly. Möller immediately informed Mrs. Schutte who, when I arrived, had gone to tell her husband of the occurrence. Schutte went to the police office whence an officer came together with [] physician appointed by the Intendente, who after due examination pronounced [. . .] [590] jointly with the police officer, found great difficulty in taking it out of the hands of the deceased. A German book treating on Austrian diplomacy was lying under the bed; it can hardly be conceived how a man on the point of committing suicide should have occupied his last minutes with reading such a dry book. His candle was extinguished. Towards morning just when day was dawning a German servant girl who slept close by had heard a shot fired, Möller also heard it, but neither had taken any notice of the same. Embden was not yet twenty three years of age. It was impossible for us to assign a motive for his having thus put an end to his existence. We first thought that he might perhaps have been implicated in Lafond's doings, but afterwards when we found letters from his father, mother and brother in which they reprimanded him in the most touching terms for his unaccountable long silence, for more than a year he had allowed to pass without writing, and when we saw that on 25th April he had received advice of his father's death, we came to the conclusion that deep melancholy had been the cause.

Saturday, 14th of May 1859. In the forenoon Embden was buried in the Protestant burial ground in Bella Vista; about twelve of his friends accompanied the unfortunate man to his last resting place. Cordes and Möller worked hard on arranging the papers and accounts in the Counting house which owing to the sudden disappearance of Lafond and Embden had fallen into great disorder.

Sunday, 15th of May. I was very unsuccessful in my visits. Matilde Orbegoso whom I particularly wished to see, was not at home. Lino de la Barrera had gone out, Huellin was in Chorrillos, and Colonel Prados dwelling I could not find.

Monday, 16th of May. Richard Bullen appeared again at his usual hour, and I immediately commenced dictating my diary to him. Garland had the kindness to occupy himself with the books of Schutte's house in Arequipa in order to balance them as soon as possible. Schutte, Cordes, and Möller were very busy in the counting house. The papers [] had been under Embden's charge were found in the greatest disorder. I [. . .] [591] take Embden's place in the office.

Tuesday, 17th of May. At 7 p.m. we, that is to say, my wife and myself, Schutte and Rosita, Garland, Cordes and Conradina, went to Braun's, the Hamburg Consul, to have the marriage of the two latter regularly registered in his Consular Archives. Here the marriage was merely considered as a civil contract, and as such the entry was made. Cordes and Conradina affixed their signatures to their declaration, in which they expressed their willingness to be married, and others signed as witnesses, whilst at the same time, Schutte, his wife, and my wife gave their consent. In a quarter of an hour the whole was done.

Wednesday, 18th of May. This was the day fixed for the celebration of Conradina's marriage. At 8 p.m. the following who were invited, assembled in Schutte's house: my wife and myself, who were to be the "Padrinos"; Garland and Enriqueta, with their six little boys who behaved admirably well, Juan Bazo, his wife and sister; Gregorio Paz Soldan, his son Luis and daughter Petita; Mariano Paz Soldan, his wife, and son Carlos; José Ayarsa; the French and English Chargés; Gonzales, clerk at Gordillo's; Alaysa from Moquegua; Charles Eggart of Gibb's; Charles Bergmann; Brauns; Johnson of Arequipa, and daughter; Manuel and Melchor Velarde; Amandus Möller, the book-keeper; Krüger, Lauessari's partner; and Wilder, book-keeper at Huth's; these two latter, Cordes' friends. At a quarter past eight the Catholic clergyman Bandini, who was the secretary of Lucas Pellicer the first ecclesiastical authority until the nomination of a new Archbishop, made his appearance. He was plainly dressed in a black gown. Cordes and Conradina placed themselves in the middle of the room, I to the left of Cordes, my wife to the right of Conradina. Bandini merely asked first Cordes and then Conradina whether each respectively would take the other as his and her spouse, and the answer in the affirmative being given he told them to [_] rings, and closed the ceremony with the words "os bendigo". All presen [...] [592] Bandini with the same, he excused himself saying that the marriage being between a Catholic and a Protestant, or what is called, a mixed one, any further ceremony was out of the question. Immediately afterwards he left. Tea was served, Jerningham, Eggart and Amalia sang nearly the whole evening, Pasta accompanying them on the piano; they did it extremely well and were much applauded. Ices, Champagne and other wines were handed round and at somewhat past eleven the party broke up.

Thursday, 19th of May 1859. News arrived from Guayaquil that on the 1st May a revolution, apparently successful, had broken out in Quito. Without any bloodshed the Government of Urbina and Robles had been overturned and a provisional junta formed, at the head of which was placed a certain Gabriel Garcia Moreno who had been in Lima about four weeks previously. The whole Republic, Guayaquil excepted, had given in its adhesion to the new order of

things. This evening Mr. Coleman came again to read to me; however, I had not yet completed the genealogical tables of British Queens, with which I was occupied, and postponed for some time the reading of Mrs. Strickland's work, begging Mr. Coleman to read to me my old diaries.

Sunday, 22nd of May. At half past seven a.m. I was on the top of San Cristoval. My ascent from the Alameda de los Descalzos took me thirty three minutes. The stony and barren sides of the hill were still without any vegetation; only here and there the dried up grass of the previous year was visible. When I was on the summit, the prospect around me was completely concealed by the thick fog which lay upon the plains below and which extended high up the hill. Though I could see many steps before me it was impossible to ascertain the direction in which I had to descend, and I thus reached the valley of Lurigancho at a spot much nearer the town than I had intended. With the exception of a number of visits which I paid in the forenoon, and of none of which I need take any notice, this day was very dull. I had no one to read, even Coleman did not come at his usual [_] and our late dinner hour, say five, joined to the early hour when darkness set [...] [593]

Monday, 23rd of May. The new clerk whom we had engaged last week turned out so sickly and weak that he could not do any work and I this day engaged Jacobson the young jew, who had come with me from Arequipa. He was certainly clever, but there I had found him to be rather lazy. The mistakes, errors, and omissions which at every step were discovered in the books kept by Blecher, Lafond, and Embden, passed all conception. It was fortunate that Möller was willing and capable to do everything which offered, he neglected his own books to bring up the auxiliaries.

Wednesday, 25th of May. This morning I again achieved the ascent, not of Mont Blanc, but of the hill of San Cristoval. I climbed up from the side of Lurigancho and reached the summit in 15 minutes. There was no fog as on Sunday last, but a haze lay as usual over the country below. Today the Congress was closed; I of course received an invitation to attend, but did not go. This Congress Extraordinary notwithstanding its protracted sessions, had in reality done no good whatever for the country, it had proclaimed the President, and that was all. On more than one occasion Castilla had refused to affix his "cúmplase" to the bills which had passed both houses, in other words, he had done what was in his power to prevent them becoming the law of the country. For instance, in the case of Col. Arguedas, the Congress had ordered that his name should be erased from the military list; Castilla had not done so, and this, as said above, had been the cause of the motion for his, Castilla's, deposition. It had not passed, for the Government party moved Heaven and Earth. It was lost however only by a small majority, and in the minority voted a certain

Col. Montes whom Castilla had raised from his utter insignificance to the rank of Major and made him a Deputy. Now, as was very natural, Castilla deprived him, who had declared that he, Castilla, did not deserve to rule, of his rank in the army. Against this act the opposition party raised a loud outcry and on Saturday the 21st gave a dinner party in [] hotel to the injured man. More than eighty persons had been invited, but [...] Many [...] [594] the only one to my liking was José Gregorio Paz Soldan's recommending harmony and unity in the Republic. The Senate, out of mere spite to Castilla, had named this Montes, their "ayudante" or aide de camp, which post even the President could not take from him.

I heard from Huet, the French Chargé d'affaires that the dispute between him and the Peruvian Government on the subject of a Frenchman said to have been illtreated in Callao, and which had been referred to the French Government had been decided; Huet had communicated the decision to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but the only reply hitherto received had been, that it had not yet been laid before the President Castilla, owing to his protracted illness. This morning Limpricht returned from Arequipa in the Steamer "Callao".

Thursday, 26th of May 1859. The North Steamer brought us European dates to 17th April. My son Juan was still in Paris; on 1st May he intended removing to "Aix la Chapelle" there to commence taking sulphur baths. Limpricht received advice of the death of his stepmother, who during her life time had been the best of mothers to the children of my sister Maria. Advices from Europe were of a warlike character and a rupture seemed unavoidable. It was even thought that Austria would strike the first blow, whilst on the other hand a proposal, said to have been made by the Emperor of the French, for a general disarmament, still held out some distant hopes of a peaceful termination. In case of a war Russia, Prussia and England would in all probability remain neutral.

In the British Parliament the Derby Ministry was defeated on the 31st March by a majority of 39; 291 members in the House of Commons voted for the Reform bill as proposed by Ministers, 330 against it. After such a defeat, two roads lay open to the Derby Ministry; to resign and let the Whigs come in, with Lord John Russell at their head, or to dissolve Parliament which is called "taking the sense of the Country". The latter course had been decided upon and it was expected that on 31st May the new Parliament would meet. East India was officially considered to be quieted, for an order had been given that on [] May, thanksgivings should be offered in all churches for the suppression of the [...] [595] the two former in the Nepaul, some adherents still accompanied them, but not in such numbers as to cause the slightest apprehension; on the contrary, thousands and thousands continually gave in their adherence to the British Government. Lord Clyde, formerly Sir Colin Campbell, had returned

home; Lord Elgin according to last advices was about leaving Canton for England, whilst Sir Frederick Bruce, first British Ambassador at the court of Peking, was expected at Singapore on his way to his destination.

Sunday, 29th of May. Twice in the course of the day I was at the top of San Cristoval, by myself at 8 O'clock, and again at 1 with Garlands two eldest boys, Enrique and Guillermo who climbed up manfully. From the side of the Alameda de los Descalzos, the ascent takes more time than from that of Luriganchu; this I attribute partly to the path leading up from the Descalzos being less convenient, partly to the foot of the hill on the Luriganchu side being more elevated over the level of the sea and consequently the direct distance to the summit less than on the other side. I merely called upon Matilde Orbegoso with whom I remained about half an hour; Col. Prado called upon my wife; Limpricht dined with us. In the evening we were by ourselves, if I except Schutte who regularly came at eight to take tea. Fernandez the Bolivian Plenipotentiary sent me his card "pour prendre congé". He had asked for his passport and left the day before per Steamer. The reasons given for his departure were two-fold. Some said that the Bolivian Government demanded the deposition of the Prefects of Puno and Moquegua for having favored the invasion of Bolivia by Agreda, which, as might be expected, Castilla would not agree to; others said that the motive was a personal one, viz.: that Castilla in a secret meeting of the Congress had accused Fernandez of being a partizan of Echenique, and that through his medium Echenique corresponded with his friends in Lima. This, though treated of in a secret session, became public, as everything did, and reached the ears of [...] who accordingly departed. [...] [596] set in; this morning the streets were quite wet owing to a heavy fog or drizzling rain which had fallen during the night. This change in the temperature was accompanied by much, though fortunately not dangerous sickness. It was the same fever of former years but of a very mild nature; my wife was in bed with headache and sore throat; our newly engaged clerk Jacobson had not made his appearance for the last few days, and Limpricht was in bed with a violent fever since Sunday evening; yesterday, he was very ill, for a few hours his hands were completely benumbed; but this morning he was considerably better.

The Steamer "Cloda" from Panamá brought the "Star & Herald" of 23rd May, which contained New York dates to 10th May, and from Paris to 30th April. On 23rd April the Austrian Government gave in its ultimatum to the Sardinian, demanding the dissolution of the Italian free corps and the reduction of the Sardinian Army. To this the Sardinian Government was to give a categorical answer within three days, and if this answer were not given within the prefixed time, Austria would consider it as a declaration of war. Accordingly, it was highly probable that the Austrian Armies had already passed the Ticino, and

were marching upon Novara. In London, Consols had considerably declined and forty stock brokers were said to have failed. It was rumoured that the French Government was pushing on its armies to the assistance of Sardinia, that one Corps was to be commanded by General Canrobert and the other by Baraguay d'Hilliers and that the Emperor and Prince Napoleon were to join the army; further, that Russia had formed an alliance with France, and the Russians troops were approaching the frontiers of Prussia and Austria; that Denmark had joined France, that Prussia had signed a convention with Austria by which, in case of war, 280,000 Prussians were to move upon the Rhine together with 69,000 Bavarians and the 8th Federal Corps 6000 men; and finally that England was sending large armaments to the Mediterranean (The rumours contained in this last sentence from "further" proved to be false).

Friday, 3rd of June 1859. Our two new clerks Jacobson and Wagner reappeared [...] [597] keep them at their work. Limpricht was getting better.

Saturday, 4th of June. My wife still in bed.

Sunday, 5th of June. Limpricht was so far recovered that he came to breakfast with us. My wife also got up though she did not leave her bedroom. I was just on the point of starting in order to make my round of visits when Dr. Carrasco came in who was quite as silly, as deaf. Then came José Gregorio Paz Soldan and son; Anselmo Centeno; young Francis Eck, clerk of Gibb's, who brought me a letter of introduction from his uncle, my friend Frederick A. Eck of Hollybush House; and finally, General Stagg, so that I was kept at home until dinner time without being able to move.

Wednesday, 8th of June. News arrived that the Department of Ayacucho had risen in arms against the established government. It was brought from Arequipa by the courier or "propio", "el volador". In Arequipa also an outbreak had taken place which had been quelled immediately. In Cuzco, things wore a more threatening aspect. There, "El comandante militar" Herencio Zevallos had placed himself in the night of 23rd May at the head of the battalion Huancané; he was joined by the battalion "Cuzco", the gendarmes after skirmishing gave in their adherence, and he then called himself the superior Chief of the Southern Departments.

Saturday, 11th of June. On the previous day the Steamers came in as usual. In that from the south, Charles Prud'homme arrived, also José Rey de Castro with his wife and daughter Eliza. War had actually broken out in Europe. In the last days of the month of April large masses of Austrian troops were passing the frontier of Piedmont and moving towards Turin, their number was stated at 140,000 men. The Sardinians were falling back in order to take up strong positions. The King, Victor Emmanuel, invested with dictatorial powers by the chambers took the command of the army; General La Marmora

stood next. French troops were disembarked in Genoa, others passing Mont Cenis. Luis Napoleon had left Paris to place [...] [598] reserve. The "Illustrated London News" of 30th April gave the following particulars: "Marshal Magnan commands the army of Paris; Marshal Pellisier, Duke of Malakoff, the army of observation; Count de Castellane the Army of Lyons; Marshal Count Baraguay d'Hilliers, 1st Corps of the Army of the Alps; General Count de Mac Mahon, 2nd Corps; Marshal Canrobert, 3rd Corps; General Niel, 4th Corps; Marshal Randon, Major General of the army of the Alps. Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Legations were all up in arms against their masters; the Grand Duke of Tuscany had left the country. It was firmly asserted though not publicly made known that the cabinets of St. Petersburg and Paris had concluded a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive. (again false) The Danish Ambassador at Vienna had solemnly declared that the report of an alliance between France and Denmark was without any foundation. England appeared firmly decided to remain neutral; in this respect the leaders of the four political parties which divided the country, Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell and finally Mr. Bright, were unanimous, and on more than one public occasion, each of them had made a declaration of this, their unanimity. Parliament having been dissolved, elections for the new House of Commons were in progress all over the country, and it was thought that the Ministry would gain a few votes.

Here in Perú as already said, the rising in Cuzco was serious. Zevallos had offered the Prefectship to our acquaintance Francisco Garmendia who had accepted it. Ayacucho, Puno and Arequipa were quiet as far as the latest advices went. On Wednesday night Marshal San Roman left Callao for the South with one batalion and \$300,000 in cash. During his absence the portfolio of the War department had provisionally been placed into the hands of Fabian Melgar. It was rumoured that Castilla had promised to send 2000 men in aid of the revolutionary party in Ecuador, and that it was his intention to have Manuel Espantoso named President. These fine plans were frustrated by the rising in Cuzco.

Sunday, 12th June, Whitsunday, and Monday, 13th of June, Whitmonday. [...] [599] day fifteen, the second, twelve. Of course many persons I did not find at home; otherwise it would have been impossible to get through so much work. Col. Prado bade us good bye.

Tuesday, 14th of June 1859. Prado left this day in the "Ucayali" for the North, in all probability in order to look after General Beingolea, who of late had lost much of the confidence which Castilla had formerly placed in him. With regard to the revolution in Cuzco opinions were much divided. A few believed that it would be quickly suppressed, whilst others thought that the result would in a

great measure depend on San Roman's mode of proceeding; if he acted with energy and threw himself with rapidity between Cuzco and the malcontents of Puno, then the rising might still be quelled, but if the whole South united then it would perhaps become a difficult and arduous affair. Coleman was unwell and did not come to read to me in the evenings.

The "Illustrated London News" stated that in order to defray the expenses which the war was likely to occasion, the French Government intended raising a loan of £20,000,000 Sterling; and that, probably for the same purpose the Emperor Alexander of Russia required £12,000,000. No wonder that discount was rising in Europe, though, fortunately, not yet to such a rate as to inconvenience mercantile transactions. In Hamburg it stood at 4%, the Bank of England had fixed the minimum at 3 1/2%.

Saturday, 18th of June 1859. Anniversary of the battle of Waterloo and Conradina's birthday. The temperature was generally cold, the sky clouded, and in the mornings a thick mist or drizzling rain made the streets wet and dirty. My eyes were perceptibly getting worse; at least the shade which more or less covered all objects which I saw before me appeared to me to increase in density. I altogether abstained from looking with attention at any diminutive object; I also left off scrawling in large characters which I hitherto had done occasionally. In the Counting house they were very busy [...] [600] extensive sales which would be bringing grist to the mill, but was partly preparing for Cordes' departure, who in all probability would leave for Europe with Conradina by next Steamer, and partly disentangling the enormous mass of confusion left by our previous clerks. In this, Möller the book and the cash-keeper assisted him faithfully, indeed, without the latter, who of course had to neglect his own books, it would have been hardly possible to get through all the work. The new clerks, Wagner and Jacobson, were as yet of little use. The former was however very willing and we made both stick to their work, to which Jacobson had not been much accustomed in Arequipa.

Sunday, 19th of June 1859. A quiet day; nevertheless, in order that in after times, if anybody should happen to look into this diary he or she might be able to form an idea in what manner I was in the habit of spending my time in Lima, I give here an exact account of my this day's doings. I rose at half past seven, walked as far as the Convent de los Descalzos at the end of the new Alameda, at nine precisely sat down to our good breakfast with my wife, and my nephew John Limpricht who had come in time to partake of the same with us. Till twelve he read to me out of Chamber's "Useful Miscellany"; then my wife read to me parts of the newspaper "Comercio". I dressed, paid various visits, none of them particularly amusing, was back by four O'clock, dined with Mariquita and Enriqueta's two boys Guillermo and Alejandro and with the

latter took a walk along the Alameda del Acho. We were home by six. I then accompanied my wife to Schutte's where only Rosita was in the drawing room; Schutte, Johnson, Garland, Cordes, and Baso were still at their wine. I left my wife here and went to Enriqueta's where I found her, Clarita Sotomayor and her six boys at tea; the four elder ones were busy cyphering, and with other tasks given them by their teacher Mr. Coleman; I was much pleased with them and remained till past eight when I returned to my house. Here I was joined by Mr. Coleman who until near ten read to me Miss Strickland's life of Anne of Cleves. As soon as he was gone I fetched [] from Schutte's and before eleven was quietly in bed. Surely if not a very [...] [601]

Monday, 20th of June 1859. Immediately after breakfast about half past nine I walked as far as Amancaes and was back by half past eleven. As yet no vegetation showed itself, the hills were dry and barren; of the flower called Amancaes, a kind of yellow lily, I saw but few and I had to walk rather high up and between stones where I found the three which I brought home.

Tuesday, 21st of June. The "Comercio" published the following news brought to the Government by a boat despatched for the purpose by the Islay Authorities; the military revolutionary Chief of Cuzco, Zevallos, with the object of revolutionizing the Department of Puno, sent in that direction the battalion "Huancañé" and some cavalry, together about 600 men, under the command of Colonel Mendoza. On their reaching the village of Marangani on 5th June, the soldiers mutinied, fired upon their officers, the greater part dispersed and 150 of them with their arms presented themselves to the Governor of Langui.

The Prefect of Cuzco Manuel F. Benavides, when he heard of this occurrence in Ocururo, where he then was on his way or rather flight from Cuzco to Arequipa, determined upon returning to his post in the expectation that the dispersion of the troops would speedily put an end to the rising in Cuzco. San Roman and the soldiers whom he had taken with him arrived in Islay on the 12th inst.; he himself left for Arequipa on the ensuing day and the troops were to follow him two days later.

Wednesday, 22nd of June. On the night of the 20th the Peruvian Man-of-war "Tumbez" arrived in Callao from the Guayaquil river having on board Gabriel Garcia Moreno the chief of the revolutionary party in Ecuador; it was rumoured and believed that he had come to ask the assistance of Perú, which in all probability would be conceded to him by Castilla. On 3rd inst. the revolutionary troops in Ecuador were beaten by those of the Government near a place called Tambuco, fifteen leagues distant from Quito owing to which victory Quito would probably soon fall into the hands of the Government.

Thursday, 23rd of June. Corpus Christi. In the course of the forenoon my nephew [...] [602] I took a walk over the hills and at half past five various

persons whom I had invited to dine with us assembled in our drawing room. Mariquita and I gave this party in honor of Cordes and his young wife, but Conradina had unfortunately a swollen face, so that, though she came with her father and mother, she could not join us at dinner. At six we sat down in the following manner; Mrs. Witt, to her right, Cordes, Enriqueta, Johnson, Schutte at one end of the table, Baso, Mrs. Schutte, Mariano Blas de la Fuente, I opposite my wife, Pedro José Bustamante to my right; General Wright, Garland, Amalia opposite Schutte; Charles Pflucker, Juanita Johnson, and José Gregorio Paz Soldan to the left of my wife. Paz Soldan without loss of time commenced pouring wine down his throat with such a good will that before an hour and a half had elapsed he was completely drunk, and when I requested him to give a toast in honor of the newly married couple, he talked such a farrago of nonsense, mixing up “la libertad, los Austriacos, Italiano Corina en El Capitolio, Fernando and so on” that it was impossible to make out what he meant if what he said had any meaning at all, and still more difficult to compose one’s face into serious attention. I was glad when he made his quiet exit; the others remained till half past ten, some playing rocambor, Wright at chess with Miss Johnson, others conversed, we took tea, and thus the time slipped away pleasantly enough.

Friday, 24th of June 1859. St. John’s Day. At half past nine I walked out to the plain of Amancaes, passed a few houses which are built here every year at this season, then, always straight on, the ground gradually ascending, came to the ridge of hills which shuts in the valley in this direction. I climbed up, turned to the right and without reaching the summit of the high San Geronimo which lies in this corner I made my way through the wet and leafless bushes which covered its sides; I redescended down a slope strewn with numberless loose rolling and slippery stones, had three tumbles without however injuring myself, and was back in my house at half past one. After dressing I called upon [..]queta, upon Juan Bazo and Doña Juanita Guise to congratulate them on their [...] [603]

Saturday, 25th of June 1859. Bullen read to me the Panamá Star and Herald. The political news from Europe was the following: No decisive action had as yet been fought between the contending parties, the Armies of Austria and France. On the 4th May war had been declared. On the 10th Louis Napoleon left Paris and the enthusiasm of people in the capital was said to have been extraordinary; he appointed the Empress as Regent to be assisted by a Council consisting of his uncle Jerome and the Ministers. On 12th in the afternoon Louis Napoleon arrived in Genoa and proceeded to Alessandria. Whilst he endeavoured to imitate the energy and rapidity of motion of his uncle, the first Napoleon, the Austrians were as dilatory as they always had been. Instead

of continuing their offensive movements, as it was expected they would have done, they had halted and fortified themselves on the frontiers of Piedmont. The Tuscan army after the flight of the Grand Duke and his family was ready to fight for the cause of Italy; Parma and Modena still sided with Austria. The Pope had been desirous to leave Rome for Gaeta, but the French Governor had intimated to him that it was more advisable that he should remain where he was. Naples had declared its neutrality, so had Belgium, Prussia, the German Confederacy, and Great Britain, though these three last named powers were making preparations on an extensive scale for the possibility of a war. Russia had publicly declared that it had not formed an alliance with any other state, but at the same time kept large corps on the Austrian frontier. An occurrence which struck me as strange was that at the present emergency the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs Count Buol Schauenstein had given in his resignation and been succeeded by Count Rechberg, Austrian Ambassador in Frankfurt and President of the German Diet assembled there. In England the elections had closed and the Ministry had only gained about twenty additional votes.

Sunday, 26th of June. After breakfast Limpricht wrote for me three letters. The first to Theodore Möller & Co. of Valparaiso in answer to one from them in which they ha [...] Chile having become [...] [604] \$52,000; which my son Juan had placed with them on interest. I had of course to accede. The second letter was to Hünecken Bahr & Co., in which I requested them to receive the money from Möller and again lend it out; if possible, to place it with Agustin Edwards; the third was to my son Juan in which, amongst other things, I gave him an account of these transactions. The procession of Corpus Christi, which started from the Church of S. Domingo at half past twelve passed our house. A few persons came to see it from our balconies; amongst them were Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, accompanied by a young Gibbs, who was working in Gibbs' Counting house. He, a son of Joseph Gibbs, a clergyman in Oxfordshire, brother of George Henry and William, was from 23 to 24 years of age, goodlooking and agreeable. I stayed at home and dined with my wife and the four eldest boys of Garland. Before tea my wife and I went to see Felipa and Rosa Mascaro, whose mother was dangerously ill, not likely to recover.

To judge from the papers, the indecisive and retrograde movements of the Austrians were caused by the overflowing of the rivers and by artificial inundations of the lowlands of Piedmont which rendered the roads nearly intransitable for the heavy "materiel" of a large army.

Tuesday, 28th of June 1859. I saw by the "Illustrated London News", that on the 6th May Baron Frederick Henry Alexander Von Humboldt, the Nestor of Science, as he was very properly called, died at Berlin in his ninetieth year.

He was born in the same Capital on 14th September 1769, one month after the first Napoleon. Dr. Dionisius Lardner expired at Naples of inflammation of the chest in his 67th year. The last Steamer brought also the news of the death of José Marco del Pont, Peruvian Consul General in Paris, an old, though not intimate acquaintance of mine.

The French loan of fs 500,000,000 or £20,000,000 Stg. was offered by the Emperor to the nation and in a few weeks considerably more than the sum required was subscribed.

Wednesday, 29th of June. St. Peter and St. Paul's day. In the forenoon I had a long conversation with Mr. Schutte about our arrangement with Cordes. Though the two had frequently conferred on the subject, they had always forgotten or at least omitted to come to [...] [605] at the last moment, when everything was ready for his departure, I, though not convinced by Mr. Schutte, who represented in glowing terms the extraordinary advantages which would accrue to the establishment by Corde's voyage to Europe and by his residence in Hamburg, had to give my consent to the plan now laid before me, in which, had I previously been made acquainted with it, I should certainly have introduced some modifications.

I paid various visits; the only person I found at home was Trinidad Lafuente, wife of General Cisneros. This night the grand ball at José Gregorio Paz Soldan's came off. My wife drove there at half past nine, Garland and I went on foot; Enriqueta remained at home. We were rather early, but shortly after the guests poured in in continual succession. My bad sight prevented my recognizing a single lady, and even of the gentlemen I only knew those who came up to salute me. Such were; Gregorio, Pedro, and Mariano Paz-Soldan, the French Chargé, Dr. Prada, Dr. Barriga, Amunategui, Johnson, Mardon, Fernando O'Phelan etc. About half past ten dancing commenced, then I looked for my great coat and hat, hastened home, and stepped into my bed just when it struck eleven. Mrs. Witt came home about half past one; she told me that of the ladies the handsomest had been without doubt Emilia Eléspuru, the widow of Roca; her dress had also been the most expensive; next to hers, that of Julia Codecido, Mora's wife. In plain elegance my wife thought that Mrs. Naylor had surpassed them all. On the previous day my nephew John Limpricht left for Iquique with full power to proceed both there and in Tarapaca against the debtors of the bankrupt estate of Seisz. He was sent thither by Schmidt of Lembcke's, and Greulich, partner of Lindemann, the present "sindicós", the creditors having been dissatisfied with the previous ones, Sand and Theodore Möller.

Sunday, 3rd of July 1859. In the forenoon I took one of my customary long walks down the Alameda del Acho to the valley of Lurigancho, then keeping near the hills on the left I [...] this ridge where it is lowest, whence a narrow

path alongside of San Cristoval bro [...] los ramos towards the [...] Descalzos [...] [606] I descended. My visits turned out more agreeable than usual. With Dr. Barriga I had a long chat; he had returned an enthusiastic admirer of London and all that is English. I do not recollect whether I have previously mentioned that in 1858 he had been sent to Europe as assistant to Basagoytia for the purpose of examining the books and accounts of Anthony Gibbs & Sons relative to the Guano Consignment; my second call was upon the family of Elias, come back by last Steamer after an absence of about seven years. Doña Belica, who had become much more agreeable and affable than she was before her voyage, received me with great courtesy; there were seven or eight visitors besides myself; her brother Manuel Quintana, nicknamed "Bolon" sat in an arm chair near the door, received everyone who entered and called out the name to his sister. With Doña Salomé, Pedro José Bustamante's wife, and her sister Petita, I remained a pretty long time, talking about Arequipa; with General Pezet I stayed but little; my object in paying this visit to him and his family, was to congratulate him on his nomination to the Ministry for War in lieu of Marshal San Roman.

Monday, 4th of July 1859. Eighty third Anniversary of the Declaration of North American independence. The interest on the Peruvian Internal debt continued to be paid with due regularity. This day a beginning was made with paying for the last three months, interest on Vales Consolidados, that on Vales de Manumission was to be paid a few days later.

Tuesday, 5th of July. Virginia, daughter of General Juan José Flores, ex-President of Ecuador was married to Pedro Pablo Garcia Moreno, a man of a mature age, widower with three children and brother of Gabriel Garcia Moreno, the chief of the late unsuccessful revolutionary movement in Ecuador.

Saturday, 9th of July. In the course of the previous days Mr. Schutte and myself had had many conferences with Amandus Möller, our book and cash-keeper, and his partner Austin D. More, on the subject of the steam flour mill they were about constructing in Callao. I lent them \$10.000 of which sum the house of H. W. & S. contributed one half.

Monday, 11th of July. The departure of Cordes and Corina for Europe, via United States [...] [607] for the following day. Schutte had invited me to dine with him and his family. After dinner my wife and Enriqueta were with them whilst I had to go to the counting house, there to dictate English letters.

Tuesday, 12th of July. At half past one I walked to Schutte's house where a large party was assembled to accompany the young couple to the terminus. Rosa and Amalia I did not see; my wife and Enriqueta were weeping bitterly. I gave my arm to Corina; in the terminus many bade good bye to her and her husband. The following accompanied them to Callao; her father, Garland, and

I, the French Chargé Mr. Huet, General Wright, Juan Bazo with his wife and sister, Victoria Flores, a daughter of General Stagg, the Moqueguano Alayza, Aníbal Gonzalez, Gordillo's clerk, Mariano Felipe Paz Soldan and his wife. The two last named said good bye on the quay whilst the remainder were rowed on board the Steamer "Bolivia" in a barge belonging to the French Man of war "Androméde" which Huet had had the kindness to place at our disposal. On board, the number of passengers was less numerous than usual. Of our party the greater proportion made their escape unobserved avoiding thus the last trying moment of a separation. I, less faint-hearted than the rest, embraced both, him I recommended to take good care of the precious charge which we had entrusted to him, her I begged to attend to her health and to write us frequently and with all sincerity. In the terminus we had to wait long before the train started and it was past six when we reached Lima. I dined and had once more to go to the Counting house to dictate. Our whole family was much affected by the separation from Corina and her absence would without fail leave a great void in Schutte's house. She was by no means so handsome nor did she possess the same splendid talent for singing as her younger sister, but on the other hand she was far more intellectual. She had learnt much more, and above all she had a winning address towards every one who came in contact with her, so that she was generally beloved by all who knew her. Her constitution was delicate and the sea voyage was expected to do her good. [...] Hamburger of a very [...] [608] others had been ruined whilst this, in former times free, town had been occupied by the French, was of a diminutive stature, otherwise goodlooking. He was well educated, very genteel in his demeanour and a clever, even sharp merchant; fond of his young wife, he made a very good husband. Mr. Schutte, as said above, entertained great expectations of the wonderful result which his presence in Europe would have for the advantage of the establishment of H. Witt & S. I did not anticipate such grand things, though I may say that in course of time his visit to the manufacturers and afterwards his residence in Manchester benefitted both him and the firm.

Wednesday, 13th of July 1859. On this day the first preparatory meeting of the Members of Congress was to take place. Accordingly a few Deputies proceeded to the Congress Hall in the Inquisition square, which they found locked, and were told by the officer on duty that the keys were in possession of the Intendente de Policia; hereupon they went to the Municipality or Cabildo in the plaza Mayor, where, overcoming the resistance of the Alcalde, they installed themselves in one of the saloons. In my office I learned what was going on and my curiosity prompted me to go there. The discussions were carried on in a loud voice and with great animation, but the upshot was insignificant in the extreme. An "acta" of the proceedings was drawn up and the resolution taken

to meet again on the following day. I was unable to distinguish the individuals who were present, but I heard the names of Saavedra, who presided, of Cisneros (Luciano Benjamin), Casanova, Montez, Araoz, and Orijuela. A few were arrested the very day, say; Montes, Duarte, Casanova, and Jones and sent on board of a hulk of the Government moored in Callao bay.

Friday, 15th of July 1859. The North Steamer which arrived on 12th inst. brought many interesting political news from Europe. On the 20th May the first battle was fought between the Austrians and Franco-Sardinians. The former, whose number was variously given from 15 to 25,000 men, passed the Po by the bridge of Vacarizza. Their bulletin [...] that their object was merely a reconnaissance, but a reconnaissance with such a [...] [609] their repulse under this pretence. They stormed the castle of Casteggio, and at the village of Montebello came upon the first division of Baraguay d'Hilliers corps commanded by General Forey. As long as they outnumbered the enemy they had the advantage, but when the French, receiving their reinforcements by railroad, became the more numerous, the Austrians were driven back. The village of Montebello was taken and retaken several times and at half past six p.m. the Austrians commenced and effected their retreat, without being pursued. Neither party lost one single piece of artillery. The Austrians gave their loss at 700 and odd wounded, nearly 300 killed, and somewhat more than 200 missing. The French stated their loss to have been from 600 to 700 men, probably below the mark; General Bouret was killed. They made 200 prisoners, amongst whom a Colonel, very likely the same whom the Austrians stated as missing and who were left wounded on the field of battle. In 1800, a short time before the battle of Marengo, the French gained a battle on this very spot, under the command of General Lannes, whence he derived his title of Duke of Montebello. The Austrians after their retreat took up a strong position on the Piedmontese territory from Domodosola on their right to Piacenza on their left, and the Po in front. They were accused of levying exorbitant contributions, which I readily believed, neither did I doubt that part of the many cruelties laid to their charge was founded on fact. General Garibaldi who in 1848 defended Rome against the French, and who had been in Lima whence he was sent by Pedro Dinegri as Captain of a merchant vessel to China, had entered Lombardy with a volunteer corps of 7000 men by way of Arona; he had passed Varese and reached Como, which place it was believed he would shortly be obliged again to evacuate. His object was of course to revolutionize the country, in which he was likely to succeed. Prince Napoleon had arrived at Leghorn and it was calculated that marching with an army from Tuscany through the Duchies of Modena and Parma, he would get into the rear of the [Aus]trian position. This appeared to me very feasible and I feared that ere long [...] [610] were said to have fought

the Austrians near Palestro and to have been victorious. The Panamá Star and Herald stated that £120,000 in cash were sent daily from Marseilles to Genoa to meet the expenses of the French Army.

On 23rd May the King of Naples Ferdinand II, known as King Bomba, died. He was succeeded by the eldest son of his first wife, daughter of Victor Emmanuel I of Sardinia, I believe grandfather of the present king. The young king of Naples Francis II was born in 1832 and his stepmother the Queen Dowager was an Austrian princess. In Germany the smaller states Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Saxony, and especially Hanover were inclined to go to war, not that they were exactly pro-Austrians, but certainly anti French and it was with difficulty that the Prince Regent of Prussia kept them within bounds.

In India Tantia Topee had been betrayed to the English and been hanged on 18th April. The war of the French and Spaniards against Cochin China was at an end. The committee for the laying of the Atlantic telegraph had come to the decision that in order to recommence the work preference shares to the amount of £600,000 should be issued.

Saturday, 16th of July. General Wright told me he had read in English papers that Garibaldi hotly pursued by the Austrians had been obliged to retreat to the neutral Swiss territory where he laid down his arms. This evening the marriage of Manuel Pardo, eldest son of Dr. Don Felipe, with Mariana, the second daughter of Don Felipe Barreda, took place in the house of the latter, who, to witness the ceremony had invited many members of their respective families and a few intimate friends.

Sunday, 17th of July. After breakfast, I walked out to the plain of Amancaes where I climbed up the ridge of hills to the left; they were partially covered with soft green moss, here and there grew various descriptions of flowers: the "Amancaes", "Flores de San Juan" and others; also underwood in abundance but this was leafless and deadlike, and the whole [_] as yet an arid look about it. Before me lay a pretty high hill which I [...] [611] evening that San Geronimo, considerably higher, was situated in the opposite corner of the valley. Having visits to pay in town time did not allow me to reach the summit of the hill in front of me; I descended a sandy slope to a small plain where three houses stood, probably used as powder magazines in former times, thence I returned the same way I had come and was back in Lima by half past one.

Tuesday, 19th of July 1859. On 7th inst. General Carlos Varea, Prefect of Cajamarca was dangerously wounded by an Italian called Luis Ghilardi. This Ghilardi had first made his appearance in Lima about a year previously calling himself a general in the Mexican army. At the time that Varea went to Cajamarca, to take charge of the Prefectship, he took Ghilardi with him, though General Castilla, who had a bad opinion of this man, advised him not to do so. When

in Cajamarca, Ghilardi, instead of occupying himself with the establishment of a college for which Varea had engaged him, mixed himself up with politics, sided with the friends of Echenique, and, finally, made an attempt to bring about a revolution in favor of this General; he published proclamations and on the 7th, early in the morning, together with some of his accomplices forced his way into the Prefect's bed-room and demanded a written order directed to the troops in the barracks, to obey him, the said Ghilardi. On Varea's refusing to do so, he, or one of those who were with him, fired a pistol at the Prefect and the ball lodged in his abdomen. No account reached Lima of what followed but at all events we learned that Ghilardi and his small party were finally arrested and Doctors Grau and Arosemena were immediately sent off by General Castilla, by a Man-of-war to Huanchaco, whence they could reach Cajamarca in three or four days, in time, it was hoped, still to save Varea's life.

Friday, 22nd of July. The Comercio of this evening contained the nomination of Ventura Marcó del Pont as Vice Consul for Perú in Paris in lieu of his deceased uncle [...] José; also the acceptance of Cano's resignation of his post as Minister for Justice [...] [612] Foreign Affairs. It was affirmed that Cano had refused affixing his signature to Castilla's decree of 11th inst., in which the meeting of the Congress was put off to the 28th July 1860, that already then he withdrew from his Ministry, and that nevertheless the decree had been published as if countersigned by him.

Sunday, 24th of July 1859. I walked out to Amancaes with the same object as that which I had in view on the previous Sunday, viz.: to ascend the mountain of San Geronimo, which according to the late Mariano E. Rivero's sketch of heights (see N° 11 in Appendix to Vol. 1) is 1500, I believe French, feet above the level of the sea. In fifty minutes I was at the foot of the nearest ridge to the left of Amancaes. Here I commenced my ascent, and without much difficulty reached the highest point on that side which is in the shape of a cupola, exactly similar on a small to the Chimborazo on a large scale. On the top I sat down a few minutes, for the fog which came drifting on from the sea side precluded every prospect round me. When it had cleared away I descended towards the right and came to a broad rather low ridge just behind the Amancaes valley which connects the hills on the left with those on the right. I commenced ascending the latter which were covered with thick verdure, and strewn with large stones, and occasionally with immense blocks which it was impossible for me to climb over, and the paths leading round them I could hardly discern. Upon the highest point of San Geronimo stands a cross; here I was at half past twelve, when all the clouds and the fog having cleared away the sun shone out brightly. On the other side extended at my feet a valley which I judged rightly to be that of Lurigancho. The mountain of San Geronimo is situated exactly there

where the cultivation of the valley ceases and a sandy desert begins. Thither it was my intention to descend; at first the descent was easy; by and by it became so steep that I could not continue straight downwards, but turning to the right I took a path along the side of the ridge, so narrow and slanting that I ran much risk [_]ipping. After having followed this path perhaps the distance of twelve cuad [...] reality [...] [613] bottom consisted of loose sand and stones, the latter rolling down under my feet at every step; there was no vegetation except cactus, the needle-like thorns of which warned me to keep at a distance. From the summit to the bottom took me exactly an hour and I now walked along the sandy strip or belt between the cultivated fields to the left and the hills to the right. I reached the paseo militar, the Alameda del Acho and was home by half past three. Having been walking and climbing for six successive hours I was rather tired and in a great perspiration. Enriqueta, Garland, Guillermo and Alejandro dined with us; we were quietly by ourselves till half past seven when General Wright walked in, Dr. Bustamante came about an hour later, and thus, as it would have been a want of politeness to leave him, I could be with Mr. Colemann only a short time.

Monday, 25th of July. This morning I attended the funeral of old Mrs. Mascaro who had died on Saturday night. I still felt stiff in my limbs owing to yesterday's violent exercise.

Tuesday, 26th of July. Both the South and North Steamers arrived. The former brought advice of an insignificant rising which had been attempted in Arequipa on the 9th in favor of Echenique and been quickly put down with the loss of a few lives. Even many Arequipeños came in aid of the established authorities as soon as they heard that Echenique was the person proclaimed. By the North Steamer Rosita had a few lines from Conradina; she wrote from Blacker's house in Payta, had suffered dreadfully from sea sickness but had got rid of the pain in her chest. The political European news was of great importance. In England the Derby Ministry had succumbed. On 1st June the new Parliament met; the first week was taken up swearing in the members of the House of Commons. On the 6th about 300 who called themselves Liberals of all shades met at Willis's rooms, and Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell having made up their differences the method of [a]ttack was agreed upon. On the 7th the queen read her usual speech, and on [...] address [...] [614] Ministry did not possess the confidence of the Country. The debates continued for several nights and on 11th June at 2 a.m. the amendment passed, by a majority of 13. The Earl of Derby gave in his resignation and after the Whitsuntide holidays the Queen sent first for the Earl of Granville, but he declaring his inability to form a cabinet, the Queen had to apply to Lord Palmerston who was made Premier; Lord John Russell, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Peelites, and even two ultra-liberals: Mr. Cobden and

Mr. Milner Gibson, would be admitted into the cabinet. In Lombardy the Allied French and Sardinian Armies had gained great advantages over the Austrians. The object of the combat between the Piedmontese and Austrians on 30th and 31st May near Palestro seemed to have been that of drawing the latter over the Sesia, which they certainly recrossed. Now the Allies had to force the Tecino, for which purpose the Emperor Napoleon assembled large masses to his right, as if he intended to pass the Po near Piacenza. Accordingly, the Austrians accumulated their forces to their left, expecting an attack in this quarter, upon which the French, with the utmost celerity, again moved up the Tecino on its right bank, and thus of course the guards, who had hitherto formed the reserve, were the first to cross the river at the bridge of Buffalora, which the Austrians, as soon as they had observed their error and tried to oppose the passage at this point, did not succeed in blowing up, the mine laid for that object not being sufficiently powerful. Canrobert's corps was to follow the guards, and Mac Mahon's sent further up the river, had to cross the same at the village of Turbigo, upon bridges to be laid by French pontoniers. It would appear that both Canrobert's and Mac Mahon's corps were delayed several hours, the former by the roads being encumbered, the latter by the distance it had to march, and thus on the 4th in the forenoon, the Guards, reinforced by the Zouaves and some Sardinians, had for two or three hours to sustain the shock of the whole Austrian army which had taken up a very strong position before and in the town of Magenta. Louis Napoleon himself was present with the Guards, and General [_]ut de Saint Jean d'Angely who commanded the same distinguished himself by [...] [615] Corps of Canrobert and Mac Mahon came up and after a dreadful fight which lasted till half past seven p.m., and during which the town of Magenta was taken and retaken several times, the Austrian Army was beaten, and retreated. General Mac Mahon was created on the field of battle Duke of Magenta and Marshal of France. On the 5th the Austrians abandoned Milan, twelve miles distant from Magenta and continued their retrograde movement, passing the Adda, towards the Oglio and Mincio where they, numbering with reinforcements 280,000 men, were to take up a strong position defended by the fortresses of Legnano, Verona, Peschiera and Mantua. It was calculated that in the battle of Magenta 120,000 Allies and 130,000 Austrians were engaged; the corps of the latter were those of Clam Gallas, Zobel, Lichtenstein, and Schwartzemberg. Some accounts said that Clam Gallas, others that Guilay was the commander in chief, but all agreed that whosoever it was, he had committed great strategical errors. The French lost two generals, Clerc and Espinasse, and many Colonels and chief officers, 3000 killed, wounded 5000, amongst whom various generals, missing 300. The loss of the Austrians was computed as follows: 5000 killed, 8000 wounded,

7000 prisoners, four guns and two standards. On 8th June the Emperor Napoleon, king Victor Emmanuel, and the armies entered Milan, the municipality of which town had already on the 5th, whilst the Austrian troops were defiling through the streets and when the citadel was still in their possession, given in its adherence to the kingdom of Sardinia and the King Victor Emmanuel. On the same 8th June a battle was fought at Marignano between the Corps of Baraguay d'hilliers and the Austrian general Benedict, the object of the latter being to protect, that of the former to prevent the retreat of the Austrian main army upon Pavia and Lodi. Here the French were again victorious and even Garibaldi's Volunteer corps defeated the Austrian General d'Urban. The consequences of these battles lost by the Austrians were important. They had not only abandoned Milan, but also the [] tract of land between the Tecino and the Oglio, the towns of Pavia, Lodi, and Cremona [...] [616] that at that time they were reduced to that part of northern Italy which lies eastward of the Oglio and Mincio; but here their position was strong, to the North or to their right they were protected by the Alps, before them they had the Lago di Garda, the Oglio, Mincio and the already named fortresses, to their left the Po and Adige, behind them the Adriatic. Here now the Emperor Francis Joseph had in person taken the command of his numerous army, and old Baron Hesse, considered the cleverest of the Austrian generals, assisted him with his advice. Rumours were afloat of the meeting of a Congress. Servia and Bosnia it was said might be given to Austria in compensation for the loss of Lombardy and Venice. In the meanwhile the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs Gortschakoff had sent a clever circular to the Russian Ministers accredited at the Courts of the various states of the German Confederacy, in which he gave to understand that were the German Confederation to act offensively against France then Russia would side with this Empire. In the midst of these troubles and difficulties Prince Metternich, the oldest of all European Statesmen, expired in Vienna in his 86th year.

Friday, 29th of July 1859. This winter season was a gay one. Besides the balls of which I have already given an account there were small weekly parties alternately at Mrs. Henry's, Pike's and Humphreys's also one every Wednesday at Dr. Estenos's. This day a cricket match came off at Bellavista between eleven English gentlemen resident in Lima on the one, and officers, midshipmen and sailors of the "Amethyst" and "Vixen" on the other side. The expense of the luncheon given in Bellavista was borne by the officers; and the Lima people gave a ball in the evening, for which object Calisto Pfeiffer put his house at their disposal.

Sunday, 31st. A quiet but not tedious day. After breakfast I took a walk which lasted more than two hours, paid visits, to Walters, a partner of Huth's house

and grandson of old Frederick Huth, who had arrived by the last Steamer but one; he was not at home; then to Basagoytia whose wife had just arrived from Arequipa; her son and daughter-in-law re [...] [617] rented and elegantly furnished the ground floor of J. Antonio Laval's house, where the family now resided; in the evening my wife and I again called there as well as upon Doña Carmen Lescano, wife of Don José Rey de Castro and mother of Mrs. Stubbs, with whom she lived.

Monday, 1st of August. About this time the question was first mooted to withdraw from circulation the low Bolivian coin which inundated the Country, and the intrinsic value of which – two rial and four rial pieces – fell considerably short of the value which they represented, viz.: respectively $\frac{1}{4}$ th and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Spanish dollar; and to substitute for the same a good Peruvian coin which, in value a trifle less than the said Spanish dollar, was to be equivalent to the French five franc piece. Many plans were proposed how to get rid of the Bolivian coin; one was, that its value should suddenly be reduced 25%, and that for this difference the Government should give to the holders of the money – who would naturally be the losers by this measure – a vale, or obligatory note, bearing 6% annual interest until its redemption. Another idea was to favor the exportation of Bolivian coin by granting a premium of 14% on the amount exported. No decisive step was as yet taken by the executive, but that ere long something or other would be done to effect the conversion of the one coin into the other became gradually an undoubted certainty. Who was to suffer the loss? This was the point on which opinions were much divided; the one said the Government; the other, those who at the time of the conversion might be the holders of the Bolivian coin.

Tuesday, 2nd of August. Richard Bullen did not come having a swollen face and I therefore at about two O'clock went to the Alameda Nueva to witness what is called "la Porciuncula". At the door of the Convent of los Descalzos one of the monks had taken his place upon a stone bench; alongside of him stood a large tub filled with broth, meat, and potatoes which he placed into the pots, plates or any kinds of vessels, which many poor people collected around held out to him. I then climbed up San Cristoval and was back [...] time for dinner. [...] This morning the young married couple Domingo [...] [618] and Cristina Prada was "velada". The "velorio" is a religious ceremony unknown to Protestants but considered by the Catholics, at least those of Perú, indispensable to perfect the marriage. It is however not obligatory upon a widow who marries again, and for this reason I have not been velado. The ceremony takes place either at the same time with the marriage or a fortnight or three weeks later. The bridegroom and bride – for I do not know whether they can already be called husband and wife – kneel down before the altar,

each holding a lighted taper in the hand, a costly cloth is spread over their shoulders, a chain is placed upon it, and a benediction is pronounced by the officiating clergyman. Dr. Prada celebrated this happy event in his family by a lunch, a dinner party, and a ball, to which latter of our family only the Schuttes were invited. Rosa and Amalia went, and came home at four in the morning pretty well pleased.

Friday, 5th of August 1859. My wife having promised to stand god-mother at the confirmation of Dr. Bustamante's little girl Teresa, ten months old, we at 1 O'clock went to the apartments of Dr. Orueta a bishop "in partibus" to whom – he being member of the congregation of San Felipe Neri – as well as to several of his colleagues, rooms had been allotted in the extensive convent of San Pedro. We availed ourselves of this opportunity to have Guillermo and Enrique Garland confirmed, and as he who has been God-father at the christening cannot be God-father at the confirmation, Schutte and I now changed sides, he standing God-father for Enrique and I for Guillermo. The bishop was a little agreeable man; his room miserably furnished, the brick floor without carpeting or matting. After having waited about a quarter of an hour we were shown to the oratory where tapers were lighted. Prayers were said, then the child was placed before the bishop who with consecrated oil made a cross upon her forehead which was wiped off by an officiating inferior; the bishop also gave the child a slight slap on her cheek. These ceremonies were accompanied by some Latin words the meaning of which I could not make out. Next, Guillermito knelt down, I near to him [_]tting my hand upon his shoulder; with him the same ceremony was repeated and [...] que, Schutte alongside of him. I have given this detailed [...] [619] previously been present at a Catholic confirmation.

Sunday, 7th of August 1859. Though we were still in the winter or rainy season in the course of this forenoon the sun shone out brightly though not with so much warmth as in our summer months. Upon the whole we had hitherto had but little rain and thus the vegetation on the neighbouring hills was rather scanty. I walked out upon the railroad which leads to Chorrillos as far as the third pole upon which the miles are marked. Each mile took me between 19 and 20 minutes. In the course of my visits I paid one to the new married couple Manuel Pardo and Mariana Barreda. They received visitors in Don Felipe Pardo's drawing room; he, paralytic, blind, unable to move, but with his mind completely unaffected by his malady, and his wife Doña Petita were present. Visitors came in and went out like bees in a hive.

Monday, 8th of August. The conversion of the Bolivian coin of which I spoke above seemed to be postponed for some time. The decree relating to this measure had already been drawn out, but Castilla at the last moment refrained

from publishing it, deterred by numberless representations as to the injurious effect it would have principally upon the trade of the southern Departments of the Republic with Bolivia. The valleys in the neighbourhood of Arequipa and Moquegua provide the sister Republic with brandy (aguardiente) for which they receive the low Bolivian coin in payment. The decree lowering the value of the coin would, it was apprehended, put a stop to this lucrative trade. My opinion was that this would be an inevitable consequence, to which however the country should submit rather than continue to receive the low coin. It was rumoured that the President would go to the North and take the command of the army which was to operate against Ecuador. A miraculous change had been brought about in the course of the last one or two months. Don Juan Bazo who for years had fought and talked against Castilla's administration had changed sides; not [] did he declare openly that he was a supporter of the Government, but he even prese [...] [620] Canevaro's partner, were the older two candidates and as all three counted upon the assistance of the Government there was every probability of their being elected.

Tuesday, 9th of August 1859. A Spaniard arrived from Havanna his object being, as it was said, to establish a bank with a capital of three million dollars.

Saturday, 13th of August 1859. By the North Steamer which arrived on the 10th inst. we received a few lines from Conradina, who, jointly with Cordes, had safely arrived in Panamá on the 21st July after a nine days passage from Callao. The North American Steamer was still in Aspinwall so that they were on the point of starting immediately in order to be in time for her, and thus they would in all probability reach New York in twenty days from Callao. Juan wrote me from Aix-la-Chapelle under date of 27th June a long and very rational letter. His health was improving and he rejoiced at the hot temperature which prevailed at the time of his writing, which he hoped would contribute to accelerate his cure.

In the Counting house of H. W. & S. order was being gradually restored; the mass of documents and papers left in confusion by the former clerks was properly arranged. Sales accounts were balanced and many account sales of goods long on hand sent off, all which we owed in a great measure to the exertions of Amandus Möller. On the 8th Jacobson had given me warning that he would leave us, which we did not regret. On 10th a Hamburger called Becker 33 years of age had joined us; he was recommended to us by Wergmann, partner of Henry Moss, who had made his acquaintance at sea. This Becker told us that after having learnt business at Hamburg he was sent out to Limpricht's establishment at Rio; thence he had gone to Port au Prince and Jaquemel, to Bogotá, and finally hither by Wergmann's recommendation. As yet I could form no opinion of him; he seemed inclined to work. French he

knew less than Jacobson, perhaps more of English. With Wagner I was well pleased; of foreign languages he knew only Spanish, but he was steady and [...] to work and to work well. This morning I attended in the Church of Santa [...] [621] lingering disease. At half past one my wife, Rosita, Amalia and myself went to the railroad Station to accompany to Callao Dr. Pedro J. Bustamante and family who departed for Arequipa; we found there with the same object Mrs. Althaus and Mrs. Cotes, and in Callao Mr. Cotes, Augusto and Emilio Althaus. Instead of going directly on board, as I had expected, Bustamante took us to the Apartment of the vista Pedro Bernales, where we remained nearly two hours doing nothing, not even conversing. At four O'clock we went with the Bustamantes to the mole and bade them good bye. My wife, Mrs. Cotes and I looked in at Mercedes Mendiburu the wife of young Mariategui, hurried back to the station and had to wait till half past five when the train started.

Sunday, 14th of August 1859. In the course of the forenoon I climbed up the hill of San Cristoval. I made an attempt to descend on the side of the baths of Altazar but did not succeed, rocks and slippery stones preventing my taking a firm footing. I paid my visits to two recently married young ladies, Mrs. Garcia Moreno – late Miss Flores – and Mrs. Mendoza – late Miss Prada. The husband of the former did not show himself; that of the latter, Don Domingo Mendoza, was I thought not much favored by nature; he was of short stature, and his head uncommonly large, so much so that he put me in mind of the caricatures of Punch.

Monday, 15th of August. Napoleon's saint's day, anniversary of General Fermin Castillo's muting three years back, of Sullivan's burial two years ago, and feast of the Assumption. In the morning I attended the funeral of Don D[e]metrio Olavegoya's little daughter Maria five years old, in the church of San Agustin. We had pretty music and singing. The coffin was open showing the corpse of the child. I was requested to take hold of one of the white ribbons hanging down from the same, it was not placed upon a hearse but put into a carriage in which two ladies [...] sitting to receive it. I called this day upon Mrs. Hülsenbeck [...] [622]

Tuesday, 16th of August 1859. The Austrians had once more been beaten. I having read the various accounts given of this battle, called that of Solferino, considered myself capable of giving a pretty impartial description of the same. After the battle of Magenta on 4th June, the Austrians retired as far as the left bank of the Mincio, perhaps in the expectation that the French corps in their rapid pursuit might separate from each other, and thus offer them an opportunity of falling upon them in detail. In this expectation, if it was ever entertained by the Emperor Francis Joseph, who took the command of the army in person, he was disappointed, for the allies kept close together in their

advance. Accordingly on 23rd June the Austrians repassed the Mincio from its left to its right bank and took up their position in the tract of land which extends between Peschiera and Mantua, accumulating their forces mostly in the Northern or Superior part of the Mincio where the country is more hilly than further down. Their right was posted at Pozzolengo, further southward they held the village of Solferino, which seems to have been the key of their position, whence the curve formed by their line drew back both to the left and to the right. Close to Solferino lie Cavriano and San Cassiano whence a plain extends southward or to their left, called "il campo de Medole", as far as Volta, Goito, and finally Mantua. In the account given by the reporter of the Times in the Austrian Camp, translated in the Comercio and affixed in the appendix under N° 20, the exact position of the Austrian Corps is described, the line of which occupied from twelve to fifteen miles. The allied armies having passed the Chiese came in sight of the enemy in the morning of the 24th June; the Sardinians under their king occupied the left, to their right followed the first French Corps under Baraguay d'Hilliers, next, the second under Mac Mahon, and then the fourth under General Niel, made Marshal of France on the field of battle. Far away to the right stood Canrobert's Corps of which hardly any mention is made in the different accounts. The voids between the first and second and second and fourth corps Louis Napoleon filled up with his guards and some [infa]ntry and cavalry. The wings commenced the fight according to some accounts [...] others at six O'clock a.m. and [...] [623] especially against the Piedmontese, of whom they made many prisoners. About 10 O'clock a.m. the centres met. Till nearly 1 p.m. the Austrians maintained their position at Solferino. Gradually they gave way; at half past three p.m. they made a last effort to withstand the French at Cavriano but in vain; their centre, too weak and without any reserves, was broken and the French account said, fled in disorder. At 4 O'clock the Emperor Francis Joseph left the field of battle and the whole army commenced its retreat which it safely accomplished without being pursued by the victors. About 7 O'clock p.m. a dreadful thunderstorm came on accompanied by hail and afterwards by such a deluge of rain as to render it impossible to distinguish anything. When the weather cleared up the dense masses of the retreating Austrians were seen in the distance. The loss of the latter in killed, wounded and dispersed was computed at 20,000, that of the Allies at 16,000. The French made prisoners 6000 to 7000, captured 30 guns and 300 standards. Each army numbered about 150,000 men. According to the reporter of the "Times" the 10th and 11th Corps of the Austrians did not come into action, having been orderd too far to the left. The Emperor on the departure entrusted the command of the Army to Baron Hess a man of

71 yeras of age whose biography will be found in appendix under N° 21. On the 28th June the Allies crossed the Mincio. The Piedmontese commenced the investment of Peschiera. Since the receipt of the Russian circular spoken of above the lesser German States had not shown any particular inclination to go to war, nevertheless the Saxon Minister, Beust, had published a very clever answer to the said circular of Prince Gortschakoff in which he set forth that the German Confederacy was not merely a defensive corporation, as the Russian had pretended but that if necessary it might act on the offensive. Several German Princes were at the time serving in the Austrian Army. The new British Ministry was in every respect a liberal one, though the liberalism of the different members, whose names are given in appendix under N° 22, was certainly of [] shades. Palmerston, Granville, Cornwall-Lewis, Campbell, Argyle, Card [. . .] [624] and Duke of Somerset – Whigs leaning to Radicalism; Mr. Gladstone, Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Sidney Herbert; Peelites; Mr. Cobden and Mr. Gibson – Radicals. Both in and out of the houses of Parliament, Ministers had declared that they would preserve the strictest neutrality but that at the same time warlike preparations would be continued on an extensive scale, for which reason during the short time which the present session was to last, bills relative to these armaments and to the budget would be introduced, whilst the reform bill would be postponed till next year. An extraordinary man of war was now about being built on the banks of the Thames. The “Times” of 30th June gave a description of it, calling the same the new “Steam-ram”. Its object is principally to destroy other vessels by running into them for which reason it was almost entirely sheathed in iron. Her length 380 feet, breadth 58, depth 41. She measures 6000 tons register, will carry 6 guns each bored for a bull of 100 lbs solid weight. When everything were put on board it was calculated that her weight would be 9000 tons and that she would move through the water at the rate of 16 knots an hour. Not many vessels would be able to withstand such a mass of timber and iron.

Friday, 19th of August 1859. Washington Booth the North American gave a party in the house and garden which Peter Conroy had constructed at a great expense close to the slaughter-house outside the walls of the town. At 11 a.m. my wife and myself, Rosa and Amalia, without Schutte, who preferred staying at home, drove thither. Dimon, Eggart, and Booth's clerk received the comers at the door, Booth himself and Mrs. Cotes in the corredor. Dancing commenced without loss of time, and gradually a very large party assembled. I however, after having conversed with a few gentlemen and walked through the garden, left very soon, for it was impossible for me to find any pleasure in such parties; I did not play cards, I did not dance, and was unable to distinguish anyone.

My wife came home little past six p.m. much pleased. Everything had been excellent; at about 3 [...] splendid lunch had been laid out, after which dancing had recommenced and be [...] [625] particularly attentive towards Mariquita.

Monday, 22nd of August. Garland read to me after breakfast amongst other things from an old number of Blackwood's magazine, an interesting comparison of the five famous military commanders of modern times: Eugène, Marlborough, Frederick the great, Napoleon and Wellington. To the first named the writer conceded the palm for impetuous daring, to the second, for consummate generalship, to the third for unconquerable perseverance, to the fourth for lofty genius, and to the last for unerring wisdom. On one occasion Prince Eugène with an army not exceeding 25,000 men besieged the fortress of Belgrade in which 30,000 turks were shut up whilst another host of 120,000 surrounded his small force, and yet reduced by dysentery to such a point as hardly to be able to sit his horse, he attacked these overwhelming numbers, beat them, and Belgrade surrendered. Marlborough never fought a battle which he did not gain; never besieged a fortress which he did not take. When Frederick the Great commenced the Seven Years war, the population of Prussia was six millions, whilst that of the countries hostile to him, Austria, Germany, France, Russia and Sweden, numbered 90,000,000. Frederick's only ally was England, the assistance of which country by land was but limited. The affairs of Frederick stood frequently so desperate that he always carried poison with him in order not to fall alive into the hands of his enemies; nevertheless, by the Peace of Hubertsburg he did not lose an inch of territory, but the population of Prussia had been decimated and the Country almost become a desert. Napoleon's military renown rests not upon those campaigns when he carried everything before him by overwhelming masses, but upon that wonderful one of 1796 in Italy, when victory never abandoned his standards, upon that of 1813 in Saxony when with inferior numbers and raw recruits he kept the allies at bay, and upon that of 1814 in the Champagne, when he inflicted desperate blows upon the too forward Prussians and was finally only crushed by numbers. Of Wellington it need only be said that he freed the Peninsula of the French Invaders [...] [626] I felt no inclination to pay visits, and preferred walking upon the railroad leading to Chorrillos as far as the fourth mile stone; in proportion as I walked, quicker or slower, the mile took me 15, 20 and even 25 minutes.

Wednesday, 24th of August 1859. A meeting of the creditors of Pedro Landaburu was called together at Calisto Pfeiffer's. I went there at 7 p.m. for Landaburu was my debtor for \$3000 balance of \$8,000 which I had lent him upon "Escritura Publica" on 22nd July 1856. Fifteen or sixteen of his creditors were assembled; he himself was present. Pfeiffer read the statement of his

affairs, according to which he owed about \$213,000 viz: to Candamo \$39,000, Urmeneta \$20,000, George Fernandez \$20,000, someone whose name was not given \$14,000, J. A. Lavalle and Manuel Pardo \$12,000, Santolaya \$14,000, Pfeiffer about \$7000, Pratalongo \$8000, Huth \$6000, Gordillo \$5500, a certain Ramirez \$6000, Bergmann \$3000 etc. The assets amounted to \$165,000 which included \$34,000 due to him, of which only \$12,000 recoverable. As far as I was able to ascertain I was the only one whose debt was secured by means of an escritura. The other creditors would I thought hardly get 50%. Four of them were named to take charge of the whole business until the next meeting would determine what further steps to take.

Thursday, 25th of August 1859. By the South Steamer news were received of the death of Rosalia, daughter of Nicolas Rodrigo, which had taken place in Arequipa. She had expired before the arrival of her father who had left for Islay by the previous Steamer. In Lima died this day Don Pio Tristan, native of Arequipa, at an advanced age and after a protracted illness. He was a man often mentioned in Peruvian politics. He served in the Spanish and afterwards in the Peruvian Army; after the battle of Ayacucho he was the last Spanish Viceroy, when his rule did not extend further than the Department of Cuzco, and hardly lasted a fortnight; again when Perú and Bolivia were united under the Protectorate of Santa Cruz, he was for some time President of South Perú. He left a large fortune which was [] between his four children; Florentino, a good-for-nothing young man who died at [. . .] [627] married to the Italian Lanfranco. By the North Steamer arrived H.B.M.'s Consul, John Barton, without his wife, who had remained in England; also General Braun, a native of Hesse Cassel, in former times Santa Cruz's right hand. I was told that he had lost his whole fortune by the failure of a house in Tacna in whose hands he had placed it. He intended proceeding Southward by next Steamer.

Juan wrote me from Aix-la-Chapelle under date 12th July, his health was improving and his physicians had prescribed him a journey on foot through Switzerland, the prospect of which he seemed to enjoy. Conradina wrote very contentedly from New York where she had been received with the greatest kindness by the relations of Cordes; having left Callao on the 12th July they had reached New York on 1st August and intended to embark for Liverpool on the 17th of the same month. From my friend G. H. Sieveking I received a letter after a very long interval. His son Henry had become his partner in business. Maria, the daughter of my cousin Mrs. Kramer had married a rich China merchant Theodore Siemssen.

The King of Sweden Oscar I had died on 11th July last, 60 years 7 days old. I remember him perfectly well as a little boy at a ball given by Mr. Jarvis in Altona to his father, Prince of Pontecorvo, then Governor of Hamburg. He was dressed

as a little hussar in buff colored jacket and trowsers. Theodore Elmenhorst, who was a very pretty boy, and he, as they could not understand each other, amused themselves by knocking their heads together. Oscar was succeeded by his son Charles XIV 33 years of age. The queen of Portugal also had departed this life; she was young and had been married about a year. Quinsy was the cause of her death. In England Mr. Cobden had not accepted his seat in the cabinet as President of the board of Trade. Mr. Milner Gibson had taken his place, whilst instead of the latter Mr. Charles P. Villiers, brother of the Earl of Clarendon, had been called to the Poor-Law Board. The present Liberal Ministry was quite as intent as the previous Conservative one, upon placing Great Britain on the most effective state of defence, consequently the army [...] for 1860 came to nearly £13,000,000 – and those for the navy to somewhat about £ [...] [628] great during this summer; Fahrenheit's thermometer in the shade had reached 90°, whilst here in Lima it hardly ever exceeds 85°. The Thames, the papers said, was as black as ink, and the stench not less than that of last year; nevertheless, the British legislators, with the windows closed in order to exclude the smell, could bear frequently to remain together from 4 p.m. till 2 O'clock the next morning.

Saturday, 27th of August 1859. No bills whatever were to be had upon Europe. By the previous Steamer several thousand pounds had been drawn by the Government upon Gibbs in London directly, without the intervention of the Lima house, but we did not venture to take any of them for Stubbs had publicly said that they would be protested. This morning I attended the funeral of Don Pio Tristan; many people were present, many candles were lit, infantry, cavalry and artillery filled the streets, salutes were fired, the coffin was carried to the hearse, the hearse conveyed it to the pantheon, and thus the rich Don Pio found his last resting place leaving behind him all his wealth and Earthly honors. I then called upon General Braun now an old man, who in his youth and prime of life had bravely fought for the Independence of Perú at Junin and Ayacucho. He afterwards entered the Bolivian service which country he abandoned when the lofty edifice built by the protector Santa Cruz came to the ground. He told me that in every battle in which he had fought he had been on the victorious side. His first wife was Justa Rivero of Arequipa, his second a native of Hesse Cassel. To return to European Politics. Peace had been signed between France and Austria. On the 7th July Luis Napoleon after receipt of many dispatches from Germany was observed to be very pensive and all around him were of opinion that a great military movement against Verona was in contemplation, the more so, as not long before, Prince Napoleon had arrived at the head of the fifth Corps consisting of 45,000 fresh troops. At 7 p.m. the Emperor sent for General Fleury and delivered to him an autograph letter which he was to take

immediately to the Austrian Emperor who had his headquarters at Verona. [...] letter contained the proposal of an armistice, which was immediately accepted [...] [629] on the French side. It was to last until the 15th August. This was a surprise to all Europe, but more was to follow. Louis Napoleon proposed to Francis Joseph a personal interview at Villafranca on the 11th at 9 a.m. The French Emperor was there before the time appointed, he rode out to meet the Austrian, who came from Verona; both were accompanied by their escorts and brilliant suites. They met, shook hands, returned to Villafranca, breakfasted together and at 11 O'clock the preliminaries were settled: Austria ceded Lombardy as far as the Mincio to France, and the Emperor of the French was to hand over this territory, with two-million eight hundred thousand Souls to the king of Sardinia; Austria retained Venetia, including the four fortresses and promised to form as an Italian State, part of the future Italian Confederacy of which the Pope was to be the honorary President. An amnesty was to be published for all political offences during the late conflict. Bologna, Ferrara, Ancona etc. to return under the Papal dominion; Tuscany and Modena to readmit their Grand-Dukes, Parma, her Duchess. On the 22nd the Austrian and French Plenipotentiaries were to meet at Zurich, there to conclude the peace founded upon the foregoing basis. The Emperor Napoleon returned to Paris without loss of time, and in his speech to the great dignitaries of the Empire in some measure laid open the motives for this otherwise inexplicable sudden peace. He said that he had undertaken the liberation of Italy against the will of Europe, but that he had made peace when he considered the safety of France to be endangered. The aspect of the war had changed; the enemy had taken refuge behind his famous fortresses with the advantage of neutral territory around him; Germany wore a threatening aspect; and finally, to bring the war to a successful end, Italy had necessarily to be revolutionized, and to revolutions, even in a hostile country, he, Napoleon, would never resort. This last given motive was in my humble opinion the principal one. Republicanism was hateful to Napoleon, perhaps also he might have received a friendly hint from the Emperor of Russia to the effect that a revolution in Hungary would not be to [...] liking as this could easily spread to his own Polish dominions. It was also [...] [630] and Russia against either Prussia or England (If such a league was ever in contemplation it never was carried out).

Great were the inconsistencies which Napoleon had made himself guilty of by this peace. To Lombardy he had given liberty, why not to Venetia? The Papal yoke was certainly quite as galling as the Austrian; Bologna, Ferrara etc. had expelled the Papal authorities and had now again to submit to them. In the same manner Tuscany, Modena, and Parma must take back their rulers whom, relying upon French assistance they had just turned out. Napoleon entered the

conflict merely as the ally of Victor Emmanuel, and when he made peace not only V. E. was not present but even his opinion was not asked; Napoleon on this occasion treated the king of Sardinia just the same as Alexander of Russia treated the king of Prussia in 1807 at the peace of Tilsit. Garibaldi had been obliged to dissolve his corps of Volunteers; Kossuth and General Klapka did the same with theirs; they had abandoned the idea of raising the standard of rebellion in Hungary and had taken refuge in England.

Monday, 29th of August 1859. The affairs with Ecuador took an unexpected turn. On the 11th inst. some shots were exchanged between the Ecuadorian forces on shore and the Peruvian fleet anchored in the river. The Peruvian Rear-Admiral Mariategui affirmed that his launches had first been fired upon. The Ecuadorian General Franco asserted the contrary; but whosoever had been the first to fire, the result had been the loss of a few lives on both sides. On the 12th Mariategui declared the rupture of hostilities and enforced the blockade with such strictness that neither provisions nor fresh water could reach the town. Great was the misery suffered by the inhabitants, to alleviate which the Spanish Minister Quevedo interfered between the contending parties. Mariategui on the one hand, and General Franco, commanding in Guayaquil on the other, met on board the Spanish vessel "Adela", and an armistice between them was concluded on the following terms; General Franco with his forces, amounting to about 120 men retired to Daule, and promised not to re-enter Guayaquil even should the Government [...] disapprove of the treaty; secondly the National Guards in Guayaquil were dissolved [...] to be deposited [...] [631] of Guayaquil named their own Provisional Provincial authorities; 4th, the blockade of Guayaquil was raised, the Peruvian squadron retiring as far as the Josefina; 5th vessels of all nations were allowed to enter the port, excepting those having on board contraband of war. The money received for duties was to be deposited in the Spanish Consulate.

The declaration of war was disapproved of by the Lima Government, because an inferior authority like Mariategui had no right to declare war. On the other hand, the armistice, the news of which reached Lima on the 27th by the man-of-war Str. "Sachaca", met the approbation of Castilla.

The creditors of Landaburu met at Pfeiffer's at seven in the evening. I went at the appointed hour but being an "escriturado" I thought proper not to put my signature to any agreement which the other creditors might consider for their interest to conclude with the debtor, and I therefore left the room before they had come to any final decision. Manuel Pardo, Manuel Urmeneta, and Calisto Pfeiffer were named for the purpose of continuing with the work of the mill, and of selling the flour.

Tuesday, 30th of August. Santa Rosa. I called upon many Rosas, amongst whom Rosita Barreda, who was by herself and very agreeable, much more so than I thought her capable of being. After dinner my wife and myself remained quietly at home; few persons were at Schutte's, on the other hand a pretty large party met at Elias' where they kept up dancing till morning.

Wednesday, 31st. San Ramon. In the forenoon, in order to while away the time, I took a long walk and climbed up San Cristoval. Jointly with Lembcke I went to the palace to congratulate Castilla on his Saint's day, but his Aide-de-camp begged us to excuse him, his urgent occupations preventing his receiving visitors, and we left our cards. By the cutting from the Comercio under N^o 23 in appendix, it will be seen that the battle of Solferino had by no means been so bloody as those fought in the time of the []st Napoleon. [...] [632] Guayaquil was officially communicated to me. Dr. Miguel del Carpio had been named Minister for Foreign Affairs instead of Dr. Fabio Melgar who remained in charge of the Ministry for Justice.

Wednesday, 7th of September 1859. Hardly anything occurred worth noticing. The small-pox was very prevalent in Lima, and even many people who had been vaccinated in their childhood were attacked by the same, for instance Julius Pflücker, Pepa Bazo, Julia Ugalde the wife of Colonel Freyre and others. Thus, as a precautionary measure, my wife, Schutte, Rosa, Enriqueta, and some of Schutte's servants submitted to revaccination.

Thursday, 8th. Natividad de la Virgen. I called upon Dr. Miguel del Carpio the new Minister for Foreign Affairs.

If we may believe Miss Strickland's life of Mary Queen of England her character was not so sanguinary or cruel as it has generally been depicted. Miss S. says that the worst persecutions of the reformers took place when she was lying on her sick-bed and that they were exclusively the work of her Council, or of her husband Philip of Spain. She, her sister Elizabeth, her brother Edward, and her relation Lady Jane Grey were celebrated for their great erudition.

Saturday, 10th. The following was the news brought by the Steamers from South and North. To the South of Callao, especially between Pisco and Arica, the sea had been extremely agitated, so much so that the moles in Islay and Chala had been somewhat injured. From Ecuador nothing decisive. Vessels had entered the Port of Guayaquil, the inhabitants had returned to their dwellings, and the officers and crew of the Peruvian fleet were on good terms with them; but meanwhile, though Urbina the ex-President, an influential man, at the time in Cuenca, had approved the convention between Franco and Mariategui, the President Robles in Quito had not. No notice whatever was taken of Gabriel Garcia Moreno who had taken refuge on board of the Peruvian Man-of-war "Callao".

Sunday, 11th of September. About this time I ascended San Cristoval so often that [...] ided to make no further mention of it in future. This day when I reached the [...] not see further than [...] [633] ground on the summit. When descending I could not find the paths known to me, and reached the valley of Lurigancho at a spot where I certainly did not expect to find myself.

Thursday, 15th of September. Last night and the night before Mr. Coleman read to me the speech which Mr. Gladstone made on the 18th July in the House of Commons on the subject of his budget. I learned by the same that Mr. Gladstone had to provide, not for the financial year commencing 1st April 1860, but for the present one from 1st April 1859 to the 31st March 1860. The ways and means had been calculated as follows:

Customs.	£23,850,000
Excise.	18,530,000
Stamps.	8,100,000
Land, and Assessed Taxes.	3,200,000
Income Tax.	5,600,000
Post Office.	3,250,000
Crown lands.	280,000
Miscellaneous.	1,530,000
	£64,340,000

The revenue of the preceding year had been calculated by Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the previous administration, to render £63,920,000, which had been exceeded by a few hundred thousand pounds.

Saturday, 17th of September. This day being Mrs. Garland's birth-day, my wife and myself as well as Schutte, Rosita and Amalia dined with her. We being quite by ourselves and Schutte in bad humour, as he had been for many weeks past, it was a dull party.

Sunday, 18th of September. After breakfast I took a long and fatiguing walk over the ridge of hills which stretches from San Cristoval as far as Amancaes. This ridge of hills is of unequal height, between them are frequent low passes which lead from the one [...] to the other; thus, one has to continually ascend and descend, and the whole is [...] [634] the high road from Lima. Though we had had but little rain this year the hills were now well covered with vegetation, and the small delicate blue flowers were coming forth in thousands. This walk took me from 10 till half past one.

In the evening we had a long and agreeable visit from Mariquita Mendiburu married to Manuel Palacios. Her eldest son Manuel she told us was in a college at Eimsbüttel near Altona, under the care of the elder Andersen in whose school many years back my son Juan Diez had been educated.

Monday, 19th of September 1859. I saw by the “Comercio” that on the 29th May the projected Nicaragua canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific had been inaugurated, and the first stone been laid of a new town there to be built called Felicia in honor of Monsieur Felix Belly, the Director of this great undertaking which, already then, I much doubted would ever be carried out, and which, as far as I know (1875) has not been concluded, if ever commenced.

Tuesday, 20th of September. Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, the son of a lawyer, was born at Pau in Gascogne on 26th January 1764, married 17th August 1798, Eugénie Bernardine Désirée Clary, sister of the wife of Joseph Bonaparte. Bernadotte in 1789 sergeant in the French Army was created by Napoleon on 10th June 1806, Prince of Ponte Corvo; on 21st August 1810 the States of Sweden elected him Crown Prince, when he embraced the Lutheran religion and took the name of Charles John. He ascended the throne on the 5th February 1818 under the name of Charles XIV. He was succeeded on 8th March 1844 by his only son, Oscar I born 4th July 1799 who married 19th June 1823 Josephine Maximiliana Eugénie daughter of Eugene Beauharnais, and who died 8th July 1859, leaving behind him three sons and one daughter, viz: Charles, born 3rd May 1826, who succeeded him as Charles XV, and who is married to Louisa, daughter of Prince William of the Netherlands, by whom he has a daughter the Princess Louisa Josephine Eugenie, secondly, Oscar, Duke of Ostrogothia, thirdly Augustus, Duke of Dalecarlia, and forthly the Princess Charlotte Eugénie. The Dowager of Charles XIV [_] still alive. [...] By the Man-of-War [...] [635] the 20th inst. we received the following news from Guayaquil. General Robles, President of the Republic of Ecuador presented himself to General Franco, who paid him \$8000 on condition that he would leave the Country, which he did not do; he passed the river to Machala, and was likely to join Urbina in Cuenca. Hereupon General Franco declared himself Supreme Chief. Gabriel Garcia Moreno after leaving the Peruvian Man-of-War “Callao”, and proceeding to Payta, had made the best of his way to Esmeraldas, taking with him 400 muskets and ammunition. Meanwhile Guayaquil remained open and Campo and Gordillo of Lima began making purchases for that market.

At one O'clock there was a meeting of Landaburu's creditors in the saloon of the Consulado. Juan Ugarte “Prior”, Bernardo Roca y Garzon and Pedro Ureta “Consules”. After a long and fruitless opposition of a baker Ramirez who refused acknowledging the authority of the Consulado, and insisted upon carrying back this bankruptcy to the Juez de 1^a instancia, the majority of creditors named three syndicos; Manuel Pardo, Calisto Pfeiffer, and Manuel Urmeneta.

Saturday, 24th. Dia de nuestra Señora de las Mercedes. I called upon the few ladies of this name with whom I was acquainted. Mercedes Guise married to John Dartnell; Mrs. Flores wife of General Juan José Flores, Mercedes Alvarez-Thomas, and Mercedes Riglos married to José de la Riva Agüero. The

longest and most pleasant visit was that which I paid to Doña Manuela Portillo, an elderly, agreeable, and very rational lady. After dinner I felt unwell and went to bed. Early in the morning the North Steamer had arrived. From Juan we had no letter. Conradina and Cordes wrote under date 19th August from New York; the former was very unwell, suffering severely from cold and headache for which reason they had put off their departure from the 17th to the 24th August when they intended leaving Boston for Liverpool in the "Arabia". Conradina seemed to be quite at home with the family of her husband's brother, whose house [] resided in, in Jersey City. They had been to Baltimore where the family of Mrs. [] 81 years of age and other relations had received them [] [636] greatest kindness and friendship. Ferdinand Cordes had placed the agency for H. W. & S. into the hands of his brother Ernest, who, with his wife, the daughter of Senator Binder of Hamburg, was at the time residing in New York, where, if his brother was to be believed, he was doing a fair business; previously, he had been established in Valparaiso and failed. Both brothers wrote excellent mercantile letters, and according to them there was every probability that our firm, if its interests were but well taken care of by a clever agent, would in course of time be able to do an extensive business with the United States.

The Austrian, French, and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries had met in Zurich, and on the 8th August held their first conference. On the 15th of the same month 60,000 men of the French Army of Italy, with Louis Napoleon at their head, made their triumphal entry into Paris; they came from their encampment near Vincennes, and marched along the Boulevards from la Place de la Bastille as far as the rue de la Paix and the Place Vendôme where scaffoldings for 20,000 spectators were erected, and where the whole army, with a body of wounded men at its head, defiled before the Emperor, Empress, the young prince Imperial, the Imperial family etc. The spectacle was described as having been particularly grand. Fifty thousand French soldiers had for the present remained in Lombardy. Tuscany, Modena, and Parma would not receive back their rulers, whom they had sent about their business, and were constituting themselves under provisional governments in a peaceable manner; also the Legations would not submit to the papal yoke, and Garibaldi, who commanded the army of central Italy was expected to be soon at the head of 40,000 men. The British Parliament was prorogued on 13th August. The late Indian Mutiny was calculated to have cost £25,000,000 and in order to make up for the deficiency which existed in the Indian Finances two loans to the extent of £12,000,000 had been brought forward this year by the Indian Government, and another for £10,000,000 would probably follow next. The India debt amounted to £60,000,000. In a newspaper called "le Moniteur de Flotte", where published I do not know, it was re[]ted that the Danish Government had sold to that of

the United States, the islands of St. [...], St. John and Santa Cru[z] in the West Indies [...] [637]

Sunday, 25th of September. Last night, this night, as well as that of

Monday, 26th, the clerks, Schutte and myself were occupied in the Counting House till 11 O'clock p.m. The only news of importance brought by the South Steamer come in on the previous day, was that of a decree published by Linares, President of Bolivia in Chuquisaca under date of 17th August, in virtue of which the new Bolivian coinage was to be of ley 10,20; but as the weight of the new hard dollar was only to be 400 grains, and that of the four and two rial pieces in proportion, there would be in reality hardly any difference between this new and the old low Bolivian coin, as the following calculation clearly shows: The new dollar of 400 grains at 10 20/24 dineros is equal to 4333 dineros, whilst the weight of the old Spanish and old Patriot dollar was 541 which at 8 dineros is equal to 4328 dineros. In the Republic of Ecuador everything seemed to be in a state of anarchy. Robles, now ex-President, arrived in Callao on his way to Valparaiso. Urbina, his coadjutor and supporter, abandoned by his troops, was in Guayaquil ready to depart for the United States. Opinion in that Republic was now divided; some favored Genl. Franco, others Gabriel Garcia Moreno.

Thursday, 29th of September. This day General Castilla left for Guayaquil. The army he took with him embarked on board of various men-of-war and transports; it was said to number 4000 men, including a small corps of volunteers to the number of 250, who called themselves "La columna de honor". The Ministers Morales and Pezet accompanied the President. During their absence Dr. Carpio, Minister for Foreign Affairs, took charge of the Ministry of the Home Department, whilst General Freyre, hitherto Prefect, was made Minister for War instead of Pezet; Colonel Mendoza hitherto sub-prefect, Prefect of Lima, and Dr. Mar, Vice-President, was placed at the head of the Executive, in conformity with articles 84 and 88 of the Constitution.

Mr. Schutte assured me that Gibbs would not draw upon England in all this [...]; I could hardly believe it. Zaracondegui & Co, he added, had of late been draw [...] Peabody & Co. at 42d. The Government had [...] [638] sales of Guano in sacks on the islands; the one to Zaracondegui & Co. 20,000 tons destined for Havannah and Porto Rico at \$40 a ton; the other, at the same price to Benito Valdeavellano for Central America 10,000 tons. The "Comercio" gave the following account of an aeronautic expedition. Mr. Wise and other North Americans sailed in a large balloon from St. Louis to County Jefferson near lake Ontario, a distance of 1050 miles in 18 1/2 hours, or at the rate of 57 miles an hour. Hitherto the greatest distance made by a balloon had been that of 500 miles in 18 hours in 1836 by Messrs. Holland, Mason and Green, from England to the grand Duchy of Nassau.

Sunday, 2nd of October 1859. On the previous night the Codecidos had given a dance to which my wife and myself, Enriqueta and Garland were not invited; the Schuttes were, Schutte himself did not go. Mrs. Mora, Codecido's eldest daughter, had told Rosita that it was a party quite "de confianza"; nevertheless, there were more than thirty ladies, and more than double this number of gentlemen. The supper was excellent and when Mrs. Schutte left at 3 O'clock in the morning dancing was still kept up. In the same manner as last year José Gregorio Paz Soldan invited us to spend this day at his chacra San Isidro. We left our house at past ten, Enriqueta in the same carriage with us, Garland with the family of Schutte, for Mr. Schutte preferred staying at home. Paz Soldan was annoyed at our coming at what he called a late hour, and I learned afterwards that the whole day long he had been in bad humour. In 1858 I gave a description of the chacra; many then present were now wanting, such as Mr. Huet, Conradina, Cordes, Sthamer, Lauezzari, Dolores and Joaquina Puente, the two Mrs. Aliaga, etc. The ladies who this time graced the party were the following; my wife – Rosa – Enriqueta – Mrs. Codecido, with her daughters Matilde and Josefina – Mrs. Pancha Paz Soldan – Petita, Gregorio Paz Soldan's daughter, two cousins of hers – Irene and Pepa Bazo – Mrs. Stubbs, her mother and sister, and Doña Elena, a Spanish lady, the wife of a certain Revoredo. Of gentlemen there was a countless number, many of them unknown to me; three generals, Mendiburu, Medina, and Cisneros, also Codecido and the notary [] ndez – a strange mixture! I was as little amused as I had been the last time. To [...] [639] and singing; by myself I walked round the extensive orchard, and afterwards, whilst there was cockfighting, the circle around formed by black-fellows and ragamuffins, old Santiago Tavera and I took a slow walk through the olive grove. Our conversation ran on the topic of the day; the conversion of the low Bolivian coin. He strenuously maintained that the holders of the money should suffer the loss, because, according to him, whatsoever they had given in exchange for this low coin, they had done it at a price in which they had calculated the depreciation of the coin, and therefore they would suffer no actual loss. I was of the contrary opinion, viz.: that the Peruvian Government should be the sufferer, because it, never mind whether the present or a former administration, had introduced the low coin giving it a value which it had not; consequently the Government had gained by this depreciation, and thus it was but just that it should lose what formerly it had unlawfully gained. I think it was about three when we sat down to the déjeuner-à-la-fourchette; the eatables were very good, wines, I was told very bad. Don Gregorio took Mrs. Codecido to the table, General Mendiburu my wife. I, detained by playing at draughts, came when all had sat down, and obtained a seat between Eliza Rey de Castro, a young girl, and Gregorio Benavides the gambler. Of course there could be no great amusement for me. To finish the day there was a bull-fight or rather

bull-play, to me as uninteresting as the cockfighting. I rejoiced when at about six O'clock I saw some movement among the horses and carriages, and just when it grew dark the party broke up. The three horses of our carriage were good, but as the horses of the other carriages would not stir, some changes were made, the result of which was that when we were in the deep sand, on this side of the Balconcillo, coach and horses came to a dead stand-still. In the carriage were my wife, Enriqueta, the servant girl Angela, little Gerardo, and myself. Fortunately, José Sarmiento, Calixto Pfeiffer, and Mariano Olazábal, had kept company with us on horseback; all alighted. Pfeiffer carried Geraldito, and quite in the dark, we, my wife and Enriqueta tired to death, reached the guard-house inside the walls, where we rested until the coach came up, one of the men having galloped to town for a fresh horse. [...] [640] boys and those of General Cisneros.

Monday, 3rd of October 1859. On the 30th ulto. an amnesty was published which included all political delinquents within the limits of the Republic. Louis Napoleon on 15th August decreed one for all political offenders within and without the boundaries of the Empire. Louis Blanc, resident in England, had published a letter in which he refused to accept this pardon, because, as he said, those who have committed no crime cannot be pardoned.

This evening, Matilda, second daughter of Julius Pflucker was married to a certain Montero, a young man of some fortune and a good reputation.

Tuesday, 4th of October. St. Francisco. In the evening my wife and myself went to the house of Dr. Don Mariano Felipe Paz Soldan, whose wife's name is Francisca Benavides. We met there Don José Gregorio and his daughter Petita, a few other relations, some young men, Enriqueta, Rosita, and Amalia. Tea, afterwards ices, were handed round, the young people waltzed a little, whilst the elder conversed, and at eleven we went home.

Sunday, 9th of October. After breakfast Garland read to me a pamphlet just published by Malinowski on the subject of the Bolivian coin and the manner in which the conversion was to be carried into effect. Its contents were such as to merit the attention of all who took any interest in the affair. As the procession of Nuestra Señora del Rosario was to pass our house towards sunset, we dined earlier than usual, Garland, Enriqueta, and Charles Pflucker with us. Hardly had we risen from table when Rosa and Amalia, Doña Pancha Paz Soldan and her niece Petita, Bazo with his wife and sister, Prudhomme and General Wright came; at a later hour Schutte, Mariano Paz Soldan, his son Charles, his nephew José Luiz and about 9 O'clock Don José Gregorio. Some played at chess; others waltzed a little, at 8 we took tea, and though there was nothing particular, time slipped away much quicker than I expected and at a little past ten all went home. Of course the six little Garlands had not been wanting either.

Saturday, 15th of October. Here follows the political news received from Europe. The [conf]erences in Zurich were not yet concluded. The Duchies of Tuscany, Modena and Pa [...] in their resolve not to readmit their former rulers [...] [641] Louis Napoleon to political offenders, all, with few exceptions, seemed inclined to avail themselves. A case particularly interesting had come on before a London Court of Justice. In March last four Chilians who had made themselves obnoxious to the Government in Santiago were sent by an armed force on board of a British vessel, the "Louisa Braginton", Captain Lesley; this vessel was towed out by a man-of-war Steamer, and, when in open sea, the four Chilians represented to the Captain the injustice which he was committing and requested to be landed at Arica. This he refused to do; he continued his voyage and landed the Chilians in Liverpool where they laid an indictment against the Captain for false imprisonment; the facts were clearly stated by the Attorney-General Bliss for the prosecutors, not objected to by the defendant Mr. Overend, and without a moment's delay the Captain was found guilty by the jury. The magistrate on the bench refused pronouncing sentence, and said that he would refer this case to the Court of Criminal Appeal which would meet in Westminster Hall in December next. With this decision all parties were satisfied, and as Captain Lesley was on the point of sailing on another voyage, he was admitted to bail, to reappear when called for, giving his own cognizance for £600 and that of Mr. Braginton for £100.

From Juan we had a letter dated Interlaken 24th August. He said that he did not like travelling by himself and that from Geneva he would probably return to Paris, where he hoped to find a companion for his intended journey to Spain and Italy.

Sunday, 16th of October 1859. The "Comercio" contained various news of importance brought hither by the Steamer "Inca" from Panamá. Canton advices of 15th July, via San Francisco stated that on the 25th June, when the English, French, and North American ambassadors destined for the Court of Pekin, were on board of a squadron, at the mouth of the Peiho river, its entrance was found to be blocked up by palisading; when the Admiral was about examining these obstacles, the vessels were fired upon from the fortifications on both sides, and on the following day when 1200 fighting men were disembarked, they were beaten, with the loss of three Steamers, 460 English [...] French killed and wounded. It was supposed that Russian officers had been [...] [642] with the ambassadors on board returned to Shanghae. In the Papal Legations the people would not submit any longer to the Papal yoke; they had formed an army and given its command to General Mezzacappo, and a collision between these troops and the Papal forces was imminent. By the South Steamer we learned that on the 5th October a very severe earthquake had been felt in

Copiapo and Caldera; in the former place several houses were said to have been destroyed, the rails of the railroad for the distance of 6 leagues thrown out of their level, and the vessels in the Port so much strained that their seams opened. In Chorrillos a dreadful occurrence took place on Saturday night: the Chilian Minister Irarrazabal had been living there for some time in a house at the entrance of the village. On Saturday, or one or two days previously, he had received from Lima a considerable quantity of money in gold ounces, which circumstance, it was said, his servant had mentioned to various persons; about 2 or 3 O'clock in the morning Irarrazabal was awakened by the sudden appearance of some individuals in his bedroom, he defended himself but the robbers fired at him, and both shots passed through his body, which done they made their escape, taking the money with them. The Vice-President, Dr. Mar, the Prefect, Mendoza, The Chilian Consul Urmeneta, Joaquin A. Ramos and several medical men went down as soon as they learned what had occurred. Though the wounds were dangerous Irarrazabal was still alive.

I called in the forenoon upon the recently married Margarita Aliaga, who had not yet finished her toilette, and I therefore only saw her husband Daponte.

Saturday, 22nd of October 1859. To judge from the account given in the *Comercio* the state of Irarrazabal's wounds, notwithstanding the greatest attention paid to them by the most experienced medical men of Lima, was such as to preclude all hopes of his recovery. His finances were known to be in great disorder; he was largely indebted to the Chilian Government and to private individuals, and this led to the supposition that he had committed suicide, which however was not the case, and it was proved that he had been murdered, as stated above. I saw by the same paper that in the neighbourhood of New York an immense balloon had been made, the particulars [...] which will be found in appendix under N^o 24. [...] [643] monotonous Lima life will, I think, not come amiss; here it goes. The hour of my rising was uncertain. Occasionally I was by 8 O'clock at the top of San Cristoval, sometimes I could only extend my walks as far as the end of either Alameda, and rarely did I get up so late as not to have some time at my disposal before breakfast, which stood on the table at 9 precisely. Three times in the week Richard Bullen came to me at half past ten, three times at half past eleven. The interval from breakfast until then passed quickly, I went to Enriqueta or to Rosita, conversed with my wife, looked in at the Counting-house, saw what was doing, there dictated some letter or other etc. Bullen wrote for me my current diary, copied that of my first voyage to South America in 1824, wrote my rough, my clean Cash-book and ledger, also once a month the entries in the Arequipa Journal and ledger, and finally my private letters, amongst which one regularly every fortnight to my son Juan Diez. He read to me the "*Comercio*", containing but seldom news

of importance; Napier's Peninsular War, which, though interesting upon the whole on account of the facts which it contains, is frequently dry as it enters into too many details, better adapted for a professional military man, than for the general reader; also now and then a novel, Walter Scott's, Bulwer's, or James'. "Azincourt" written by the latter is poor stuff, whilst "Rienzi", which we had just finished, is written in as vigorous a style, as the generality of Bulwer's novels are. We dined at half past four; two of Garland's boys kept us company both at breakfast and dinner. Since Rodewald's departure I hardly ever dined out unless invited to the tedious ceremonial dinner parties in the palace. Immediately after dinner at five I started for a long and quick walk over the hills and to Lurigancho; I was back by half past six. Unless on Steamer days, when I had to dictate letters below, I stayed with my wife till eight, when we took tea, seldom quite by ourselves. Schutte, if not too busy came up for an hour or so, Garland looked in now and then, Rosita and Amalia came once or twice a week, Enriqueta more frequently; General Wright, Samuel Mardon, Dr. Novoa made their appearance about once a week, lady visitors dropped [...] [644] Mr. Coleman, the teacher of Garland's children, read for me from half past eight till ten. We were now occupied with Miss Strickland's interesting "Lives of Queens of England". Sundays and holidays Bullen did not make his appearance; thus, sometimes Garland served as my lector, sometimes, as long as the cloudy weather lasted I took a stroll. From two till four I was in the habit of making calls upon ladies, in conformity with the Lima custom. Except those nights when the clerks below were busy till eleven O'clock with their work for the Steamer we generally shut the street door at 10 O'clock precisely. Our menial establishment consisted of: our Chinese cook Achipe, already with us more than seven years, he was a good soul and a good cook, but of the most violent and ungovernable temper if anything, even the merest trifle, thwarted him. Secondly, A dark sambo, Placido, who had been with us more than three years, he was very clever, and, when he liked, the best servant in Lima, but otherwise a compound of bad qualities. Thirdly A porter, Mariano Flores, an old Indian from Huanta who had only been with us four weeks, apparently a very good character, humble, trustworthy and always at home. Forthly Virginia, a young samba, who had been in our service for a good length of time; she was honest, and upon the whole not a bad character, but occasionally she became obstreperous, when her mother was sent for to bring her to reason.

Wednesday, 26th of October 1859. In the evening I received official advice of the death of Irarrazabal, which had taken place in Chorrillos at 1 p.m.

Friday, 28th. In accordance with an official invitation to be present at the funeral of the late Mr. Irarrazabal, I at the appointed hour 11 a.m., was in the reception room in the palace. Few of the members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps assembled here. After having waited some time, we, headed

by Don Miguel Carpio, Minister for Foreign Affairs, walked two by two to the Chorrillos terminus. Here again we had to wait till an extra train bringing the coffin with the corpse, arrived from Chorrillos. It was covered with the Chilian Colors, and being lowered from the train was carried by soldiers in solemn procession to the Church de la Merced. The [rib]bons which hung down were held by Mr. Jerningham, British Chargé, Eldredge, Chargé for the [...] [645] Granada. The crowd was immense, and with difficulty did the Cortège, of which I formed a part, make its way through the same. The big hearse with its white plumes led the van, some infantry followed, then the coffin, behind which: Carpio – Ezeta, Official Mayor of the Ministry – various Aides-de-camp of the Government – Daponte, provisional Chargé for Brazil – Caverly, Secretary to the United States Legation – Alvarez, Consul General for Venezuela – Lembcke for Sweden and Norway – I, for Denmark; behind us, an English Col. O’Gorman, a fine tall old man in a scarlet uniform – Officers from the English man-of-war “Vixen”, and behind them several Consuls. The rear was brought up by more Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery. Thus we moved on slowly and solemnly, the croud pressing against us from both sides. At the entrance of the Church we had once more much difficulty to press through the multitude; when inside, the sight was struck by the brilliancy with which the catafalco was lighted up. When taking our seats not the slightest order was preserved. On the bench to the right of the high Altar, sat first the principal mourners viz.: the Chilian Consuls of Lima and Callao and the relations of the deceased, then Lembcke, I, Carpio, and the members of the Diplomatic Body; on the opposite bench sat the foreign Officers and Consuls. The Catholic funeral service was held, mass was said, and the troops outside fired three rounds which being over such as were inclined accompanied the deceased to his last resting place in the Catholic Pantheon. Many carriages paid for by the Government stood ready in the street to convey the mourners. Lembcke, with whom I kept company, had obtained the loan of Pfeiffer’s carriage, but the horses proved so restive that they would not move an inch and when we got out we found that we were left by ourselves; the remainder were gone. I did not regret this mishap and walked home.

Saturday, 29th of October 1859. At the request of Mr. Clay, Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States and Senior member of the Diplomatic Corps, both this and the Consular Corps met in his office. When we were all assembled, to the number of twenty odd, Mr. [...] opened the meeting by saying in Spanish that in his opinion the Diplomatic and [...] [646] Irarrazabal, and of the high esteem in which he had been held on account of his elevated private and public character; he added that Mr. Gonzalez, Minister for New Granada, would read the document which had been drawn out for that purpose. This he did, and also read a draft of a letter to be directed to Irarrazabal’s widow

by the persons assembled. Barton, who sat next to me, whispered into my ear "nonsense", to which I replied "humbug". For some minutes all were silent, when I, from my seat without rising said that it seemed to me a strange and unusual proceeding to write such a letter to Mrs. Irarrazabal, whilst nothing of the kind had been done at the time of the death of Mr. William Pitt Adams or Mr. Sullivan. After me Lembcke rose, and in much better terms than mine enlarged upon what I had said and proposed that an official letter should be addressed to the Peruvian Government, setting aside the idea of directing a letter to the widow. Daponte wanted to steer a middle course. Eldredge thought that if we had been in error at the time of the decease of Adams and Sullivan, it was now time for us to correct such error. Alvarez said a few words which I did not hear, and which I believe were generally disapproved, but at all events tended against the letter. Barton asked very coolly whether Mr. Clay knew that a similar letter had ever been written by any Diplomatic and Consular Corps to the widow of any of their colleagues. This was a puzzler and could not elicit any satisfactory reply. Someone said that the present might serve as a precedent for future cases, to which I observed that to me it appeared ridiculous to suppose that if a Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent were to die we were to hold a solemn meeting in order to pen a letter of condolence to his widow; Clay replied, he hoped they all would not be assassinated. However, as the general opinion went against the letter, it was withdrawn and we contented ourselves with the document which expressed our grief, esteem etc. I myself was not pleased with it for surely Mr. Irarrazabal had not been such a high moral character as to merit such demonstrations. Except the gentlemen severally mentioned, nobody opened his mouth. Of Gonzalez it was rumoured that when in London on a Diplomatic Mission Queen Victoria would not permit him to appear at her levée he being suspected to have been implicated in a plot to assassinate Bolivar.

Sunday, 30th of October 1859. I was told that General Mariano Sierra, my wife's brother, had [...] [647] who had gone thither for the same purpose; she could not bear her sister-in-law for which reason she had not passed the threshold of her brother's house for many years, and this we all knew had been a source of deep grief to him. He was in bed, did not look very ill, and told me the physicians had declared that there was no hope for his recovery because the arteries leading to and from his heart were swollen, so as not to permit the free circulation of the blood; he had no pains whatever but frequently an extreme difficulty in breathing. From him I went to see the newly married couple José Antonio García y García and Rosalia Delgado. They received me and the other visitors in a darkened room so that I could not distinguish the features of the lady. He was an agreeable, goodlooking young man. I next called upon Manuel

Velarde's wife just returned from the Sierra where she had been on account of her health; thence to Melchor Velarde whose wife Panchita Castañeda had had the misfortune of losing the sight of one of her eyes within the last few days. Dr. Bravo, considered, and I believe with justice, the first medical man in Lima, had been called in, instead of Dr. Grau who had been prevented from attending by indisposition, to cure her of a very severe inflammation of her eyes. He applied some ointment of too powerful a nature which blinded one of her eyes at once and for ever.

Tuesday, 1st of November 1859. All Saint's day. Don Bernardino Codecido celebrated the Saint's day of his daughter Julia, by a grand ball, to which our entire family was invited. We however considered ourselves prevented by General Sierra's severe illness, and thus only Amalia went.

General History, especially modern, was always my favorite study; one of the most important events of the 18th century was the war of the Spanish Succession, which broke out immediately after the death of Charles II of Spain, the last of the Austrian line, in 1700, and which was brought to a close by the peace of Utrecht in 1713. All this I knew, but what I did not know was the relationship in which stood to each other the three [_] who claimed the crown of Spain; these details I learnt from one of Macauley's [...] [648] They are the following:

			Charles I of Spain – Emperor of Germany as Charles V
			Philip II
			Philip III
	Phillip IV		Maria Ana, m. Ferdinand III of Germany
Charles II died 1700	Maria Theresa, m. Louis XIV	Younger daughter, m. Leopold of Austria	Leopold I of Austria, by his second wife
childless	Dauphin	A daughter, M. Elector of Bavaria	2 nd son Charles the Archduke, afterwards Charles VI of German
	2 nd son; Philip of Anjou, afterwards Philip V of Spain		

By the preceding sketch it will be seen that the descendants of Louis XIV, who married the elder sister of the deceased King Charles II had the nearest right to the throne. Next came the descendant of Leopold I by his first wife, the younger sister of the deceased king, and thirdly, the worst title to the succession had the children of the same Leopold by his second wife, as they could only derive it through their father who was first cousin to the deceased Charles II. But, when Louis XIV married Maria Theresa, he, for himself and all his descendants, renounced his and their rights to the Spanish crown, which was confirmed by the Spanish Cortes. A similar renunciation *not* confirmed by the Cortes was made by Leopold when marrying the younger sister, and the third, least founded claim of Leopold's children by the second marriage was not invalidated by any renunciation whatever. Thus, in order to settle this ticklish question without having recourse to arms, the European powers came to the agreement that the Elector of Bavaria, who had married the daughter of Leopold and Charles II's younger sister, should inherit the Spanish Monarchy. Unfortunately the Elector died; then Louis XIV transferred the rights which he pretended to possess to his grandson Philip of Anjou, Leopold his to his second son Charles, the consequence of which was the war which ended [...] the peace of Utrecht on the 11th April 1713, and with the partial dismemberment of the [...] [649] when the Bourbon dynasty reigns in that Country.

Saturday, 5th of November 1859. Urgent occupations, especially writing in the books of C. W. Schutte & Co. of Arequipa, prevented until this day my dictating to Bullen my usual resumen of political and other news received by the North and South Steamers which arrived on the 24th and 25th ulto., respectively. In Guayaquil on the 13th October Manuel Espantoso was elected almost unanimously "Supreme Provisional Chief", and on 9th October General Castilla, who with his army of 8000 men was in Payta and the neighbourhood, sent an official note to the Supreme Government, leaving in blank by whom it was represented, and where it resided, in which he said that he gave to the Ecuadorians thirty days to settle their internal broils, to establish a stable Government and to give satisfaction to Perú for the offences given the same. If this were not complied with he would interfere with his armed force. The advice received of the earthquake which took place in Copiapó, Caldera and the vicinity on 5th Octr., was confirmed. About half of the town of Copiapó had been destroyed, the other half very much injured. The news of the defeat of the English by the Chinese at the mouth of the river Peiho also turned out to be true. The following details were received from Europe: Admiral Hope commanded the squadron; part of the palisading and iron booms was actually cleared away before the forts began firing, and on the same afternoon of the 25th June soldiers were landed to storm them; wide and deep ditches were

found of which nothing had been known, the wet spoiled the powder and the firearms, and the party was obliged to make the best of its way back to the boats. Admiral Hope was among the wounded and his rash conduct and want of caution were severely commented upon in the papers. The conferences in Zurich were likely to lead to no result whatever, and it was expected that a European Congress would assemble ere long. In Italy, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Romagna, and the Legations were desirous to be annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia; Embassies had been sent expressing this wish to Victor Emmanuel who gave them a kind hearing and reception, but did not venture to accept this splendid offer, not knowing whether his "magnanimous" ally the Emperor Napoleon and the other great powers would allow him to do so. [...] [650] moorings in the Thames, and on the 8th started from the Nore. About 100 passengers were on board, men of rank, scientific men, and engineers of reputation. The weather was bad, the night what the sailors call a dirty one, the sea ran high and on the 9th when she entered the Channel the contrary wind now and then increased to a gale. Other vessels, large and small, were tossed about, they pitched and rolled, the sea broke over them, Lord A. Paget's steam-yacht the "Resolute" and a Dover Steamer, which had run out to have a look at the "Great Eastern", were obliged by the bad weather to take shelter in Port. In the meanwhile the "Great Eastern", having about half steam on, moved on quietly and majestically at the rate of full twelve knots an hour. On board of her no motion whatever was felt; the papers called her "steady like a rock", only when the tiller rope broke the passengers were made sensible that they were afloat, and this was immediately remedied by means of a chain kept in readiness for the purpose. Towards evening the weather cleared up; this induced the greater part of the party to leave the dinner table before the dessert; they were then just opposite Hastings. No paper mentioned the exact time; I suppose it must have been about half past six p.m., for it was said that at half past five they sat down to dinner, when suddenly an explosion was heard, the deck near the foremast funnel was rent up, then came the hissing noise of steam, which rushed out in a dense volume and concealed all around; next, the clattering of pieces of iron, wood, glass, gilt ornaments, pieces of furniture, of mirrors, curtains, hangings etc. etc., which blown up fell down upon the deck like hail. Terror prevailed for some minutes, apprehension of what might follow took possession of the greater part. But few kept their self-possession, amongst whom Captain Harrison who was the first to lower himself down to ascertain the damage done, and it was soon found that only the compartment where the explosion had taken place, had been injured, this no doubt to a frightful extent. The funnel blown out lay across the deck, but as the sides of the vessel had not suffered, as the engines were moving regularly as if nothing

had occurred, it was determined to continue their voyage to Portland, which was the destination of this trial trip. Where the funnel had been blown away the flames broke forth from the furnace; the hose was laid on and they were soon subdued. Fortunately there were not many sufferers; these were five of the stokers, who had been scalded to death, they presented a ghastly appearance, and strange to say those [...] pain died first. One man jumped overboard and was drowned, one more acc [...] whilst two dread [...] [651] Now, what had been the cause of this explosion which would have torn to pieces and sent to the bottom every vessel, but which, owing to the extraordinary strength of the "Great Eastern" did comparatively speaking no serious damage? I understood it very clearly. On board there were five funnels, three corresponding to the screw standing more aft., two to the paddles more ahead. The lower part of these two latter were close to the saloon and cabins, and in order to lessen the heat or rather to prevent the immediate contact between the saloons and the funnels, an outer casing was placed round them, as high as 8 feet above deck. Cold water was pumped into this casing which had an outlet by means of a tap; through some negligence or other the tap was kept shut and not attended to, the water, six or seven tons, shut up in the casing, through the heat of the funnel was turned into steam, the steam expanded and nothing could withstand it. It was calculated that at the time of the explosion there was a pressure of 400 or 500 pounds weight upon each square inch. This plan of an outer casing had been frequently tried, but always failed, for even if the tap were properly attended to, the water in course of time corrodes the funnel, it then filters through and extinguishes the fire in the furnace, if not completely, at least partially. For this reason the manufacturers of the screw machinery objected decidedly to such outer casings being placed round their funnels. The damage done would probably be repaired in from three to four weeks and cost £5000 of which £1000 to be applied to the refitting of the grand saloon.

Sunday, 6th of November 1859. By the last North Steamer we heard as usual from my son Juan; he wrote from Paris under date of 15th September. To my surprise he had not continued his journey through Switzerland further than Thun, when availing himself of the pretext of raw weather – in reality no doubt, tired of travelling alone – he at once returned to Paris, in search of a companion on his journey to Spain, and this companion he found in old Bartolomé Araoz of Cuzco. Conradina and Cordes wrote from London under date of 15th and 16th September. From Boston to Liverpool they had had a pleasant passage of eleven [...] and in London they seemed to be well pleased. Cordes had been pretty successful [...] of £5000 at So [...] & Co. a [...] [652] at Drake Kleinworth & Cohen's; Frühling & Göschen had raised theirs from £5000 to £10,000 and Cordes was confident that he would obtain the same increase from John Henry Schroeder & Co. of London, through the medium of old John

Henry of Hamburg, the chief of the establishment. Old Edward Sieveking of London was desirous that we should draw upon him as much as we liked, but was afraid of obtruding his services. He and young William Cotesworth had shown some attention to Mr. and Mrs. Cordes, which latter had called upon my aunt Mrs. Willink, who after the death of old Mrs. Dubois had left her house in Cumming Street and removed to Winchmore Hill, a village to the North of London where her daughter Frances and son-in-law Dr. John Creswell resided. I further received a letter from my niece Elizabeth Bobertag dated Ratzeburg 2nd September, informing me of the death of her father, the architect Johannes Limpricht of Eutin, at the age of 73. Now of the splendid progeny of Mr. Bernard Limpricht, whom I recollect perfectly well, only the youngest son Adolphus, a wine-merchant in Hildesheim, of whom I knew very little, was still alive. Johannes, the elder, the architect – Frederick, the student – Peter, the farmer – Christian, Superintendent of a white-lead manufactory – Johannes the younger – Augustus, Bernard, merchants, and the only girl Paulina, who died young, were all dead and gone.

Monday, 7th of November 1859. Here in Lima nothing worth mentioning occurred. Enriqueta had been unwell for about a week; she suffered from rheumatism in the head and teeth, and my wife spent much of her time with her. She, Mariquita, frequently called upon her brother whose health had much improved since the previous Sunday.

This afternoon, after dinner, I took for the first time since my last cold, my usual long walk to Lurigancho, over and alongside the hills and did not find the slightest trace of vegetation.

Wednesday, 16th of November 1859. In the second edition of the previous day's "Comercio" appeared the proposals for the consignment of Guano to Spain; the term of this consignment was to be for six years from the date of the contract. [653]

	Com- missions on sales in Spain	Com- missions on sales in Sp. colonies	Ditto on charter of foreign vessels	Interest on advance	Advances
Canevaro & Co.	3%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	5%	\$750,000 in 3 monthly instalments
Ruiz & Co.	3 1/2%	5 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	\$200,000; if the low coin be withdrawn from circulation \$500,000

Zaracondegui & Co.	3%	4%	2 1/2%	5%	\$1,000,000 viz.: cash \$500,000, 1 st month \$250,000, 2 nd month \$250,000
J. A. Garcia y Garcia	3%	3%		4 1/2%	\$500,000 if better offers be made \$700,000
A. Alvarez Calderon	3%	5%	2 1/2%	5%	\$800,000 viz.: cash \$300,000 1 st month \$300,000. 2 nd month \$200,000 or if better offers be made always \$10,000 more up to \$1,040,000

Observations Jointly with Canevaro, Pardo, and Barron, signed the following: Juan de Ugarte – Benito Dorca – and José Vicente Oyague y hermano. Ruiz & Co. were established in Lima and Valparaiso. Zaracondegui & Co. stated that in case any foreign house should make an offer more favourable than theirs, they bettered their proposal to the same extent and in virtue of a decree of 1849, which gave the preference to natives, claimed such preference. As a further inducement they proposed the construction of a railroad from Pisco to Ica. Jointly with Garcia signed Patricio M. Paz, holding power of Luis Cuadra of Paris. All proponents ceded the gain exchanges to Government; Garcia alone asked 1% commission for drawing the bills. Jointly with Alvarez Calderon signed Farmer & Co. The Government gave the preference to Zaracondegui's proposal, next to which that of Alvarez Calderon was considered the most favourable. They advanced \$500,000 cash, Alvarez only \$300,000. Their sales commission was 4% Alvarez's 5%, and thirdly, they held out the bait of the Ica [...]. From the Spanish Colonies, Cuba and Porto Rico were excluded. [...] [654] weighing twelve tons, the latter in marble, nine tons, in their enormous cases, were gradually moving on from the railroad terminus to their destinations, the former to the Inquisition Square, the latter to the "Alameda del Acho". Dr. Don Mariano Felipe Paz-Soldan directed their transportation. The cases were placed on large beams resting on wheels; sleepers were laid

down in the street, to which iron rails were nailed lengthways, forming a small transportable railway. At a short distance ahead stood a moveable winch which was easily turned by four men. The winch was connected with the beams, resting on wheels, by strong cables, and the winch being turned the substructure with its load moved on. It stopped where the rails ceased, then that part of the rails over which the wheels had passed was taken up and again laid down in front, and thus alternately taking up and laying down one railway was formed from the Station to the Inquisition Square, and another from the Station to the Alameda del Acho. The first day the cases had hardly progressed a cuadra, but this morning, when I went out to have a look at them, the work under the personal superintendence of Paz-Soldan and Mariano Olazabal went on much faster.

Thursday, 17th of November 1859. The thick fogs in the morning, the rain in the evening, the cloudy sky, all were over; the warm weather had set in. Enrique Garland's birth-day; he completed his 10th year. Mariquita and I, Amalia, and Irene Bazo dined at Enriqueta's. By the last North Steamer which arrived on the 10th inst. advice was received from Payta that Castilla and Gabriel Garcia Moreno had quarrelled, in consequence of which the latter had left for Guayaquil, and unable to come to terms with Franco and Espantoso had continued his journey to the Interior. Castilla with the greater part of his army embarked immediately for Guayaquil, whilst one division remained on shore to invade the neighbouring Republic by land.

From Europe we learned that the States of Central Italy were gradually constituting themselves, whilst Victor Emmanuel did not venture to accept their proffered allegiance. The Governments of England and France, ostensibly on friendly terms, and intent upon sending a joint expedition against the Celestial Empire, were at the same time continuing their armaments on an extensive scale, each on [] side of the Channel. [...] [655] "Fox", Captain McClintock, from the Arctic regions, relative to the long lost expedition of Sir John Franklin. It will be remembered that with the object to ascertain the existence or non-existence of the North West passage, or in other words in order to determine whether North America stretches towards the Pole in an uninterrupted tract of land, or whether to the North it is bounded by water, the English Government sent repeated expeditions towards the North Pole. One of the first, if not the first, was that of Sir John Ross which was succeeded in May 1845 by that of Sir John Franklin, commanding the "Erebus" and "Terror". This was expected back towards the end of 1847, but no advice whatever having been received of the same, the Admiralty sent out in search of it in Spring 1848 three expeditions, the one consisting of the barque "Plover", Captain Moore, to examine the Western outlet of Behring's Straits – the second commanded

by Sir John Richardson, to explore the country between Coppermine and Mackenzie river – the third, consisting of two vessels under Sir James Ross to examine the eastern shores of Davy's Straits. All three returned without having obtained the slightest tidings of the lost Sir John. The ship "North Star" Captain G. Saunders dispatched by the Government in 1849, and again in 1850 the "Enterprize" Captain Collinson, and "Investigator" Captain McClure were equally unsuccessful as regards the main object of their search; but McClure solved the problem as to the existence of an ocean to the North of North America, though the intense cold and the impenetrable masses of ice would, he affirmed, never permit a passage for vessels in that direction. In April 1850 two vessels, the "Lady Franklin" and the "Sophia", Captain Perry, left Aberdeen, with instructions to explore Jones' Sound at the entrance of Baffin's Bay and to proceed if possible as far as Parry's Islands. Once more, in 1851, the Admiralty fitted out two ships, the "Assistance" and "Resolute" accompanied by two small screw Steamers, the "Intrepid" and "Pioneer", all under the command of Captain Austin, with orders to examine the North Shore of Lancaster Sound and Wellington Channel. Crossing Melville Bay Captain Austin met Sir John Ross commanding the Brig "Felix", which vessel had been sent to sea partly at the expense of the Hudson's Bay Company, partly by private subscription. From a conversation which the interpreter on board of the "Felix" had had with some Esquimaux it became [...] had been wrecked [...] D [...] [656] From New York also two vessels, the "Advance" and "Rescue" were sent out at the expense of Mr. Henry Grinnell, some assistance being rendered by the United States Government. Their sufferings were great, but no adequate result crowned their exertions. Equally unsuccessful was Lieutenant Sherrard Osborne dispatched by the British Admiralty in the same month of May 1850. In June of the same year the "Prince Albert", Capt. Forsyth, sailed for the same regions, mainly at the expense of Lady Franklin; this Captain was instructed to winter in Brentford Bay, Regent Inlet, and to send exploring parties all around. He brought home relics which undoubtedly proved the loss of the "Erebus" and "Terror". In 1851 Sir John Richardson, by order of the Admiralty, explored in a boat the North Coast of North America between the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers, proceeded in the ensuing Spring to Wollaston Banks and Cape Victoria, and returned to the Bear lake, but found no trace whatever of Sir John Franklin's expedition. In 1852 Captain Inglefield in the "Isabel" proceeded 140 miles further North than any other mariner before him, but of Sir John Franklin he learned nothing. Equally unsuccessful as regards the object of their search were in 1853 the second expedition of the "Prince Albert" Captain Kennedy, at the expense of Lady Franklin, and the second expedition of Mr. Henry Grinnell. At last, in September of the present year (1859) Capt.

McClintoch of the small Screw Yacht "Fox", despatched at the expense of Lady Franklin, brought the so-long-wished-for intelligence. The "Fox" wintered from 1858 to 1859 in Bellot Straits. Early in Spring the exploring parties were sent out. On 7th February Capt. Clintoach accompanied by a few men went southward towards the magnetic pole across King William's Island in two sledges drawn by dogs. On 28th February near Cape Victoria they met a party of 45 Esquimaux from whom he learned that several years back a vessel had been crushed by the ice, off the north shore of King William's island, that the white men had safely landed, marched towards Rack's Great Fish River, and died on the road. After an absence of 25 days Captain McClintoch reached his vessel. On 2nd April 1859 Capt. McClintoch started accompanied by Lieutenant Hobson, each having with him one sledge drawn by four men and another drawn by six dogs. At Cape Victoria they met some Esquimaux who told them that towards the fall of the year [...] the course of which the one vessel had been crushed, the other drifted on shore. McClintoch and [...] to search for the [...] King William's [...] [657] Captain McClintoch proceeded round the east shore of the Island, having his interpreter with him, and on the 8th May off Cape Norton found a small village of snow huts inhabited by Esquimaux who confirmed their intelligence already received. Many relics of the lost expedition were and still more could have been obtained. Point Ogle, Montreal Island, Barrow Island, and recrossing the Straits, the Southern shore of King William's Island were explored without discovering anything until the 24th May when a skeleton was found, with remnants of European clothing lying around, also a pocketbook with some letters; this individual appeared to have been a servant, who, as an old Esquimaux woman said, had dropped on the way like his companions. At Cape Herschel Simpson's cairn was found somewhat demolished and no record in it. Lieut. Hobson after separating from Capt. McClintoch made for Cape Felix; he discovered some abandoned tents, with blankets, a boat ensign etc., also two cairns but no records. On the 6th May he pitched his tent beside a large cairn upon Point Victory, and in this cairn a small tin box with a record, of which the following is an exact transcript, was found: "This cairn was built by the Franklin Expedition upon the assumed site of James Ross' pillar, which had not been found. The "Erebus" and "Terror" spent their first winter at Beechy Island after having ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 77° N. and returned by the West side of Cornwallis Island. On the 12th September 1846 they were beset in lat. 70° 05' N. and long. 98° 23' W.

Sir John Franklin died on the 11th June 1847. On the 22nd April 1848 the ships were abandoned five leagues to the N.N.W. of Cape Victory, and the survivors, a hundred and five in number, landed here under the command of Captain Crozier." This paper was dated 25th April 1848 and upon the following day they

intended to start for the Great Fish River. Until that day the total loss in deaths had been 9 officers and 15 men. Here all kinds of articles as well as clothing lay strewn about, as if everything had been thrown away which could possibly be dispensed with. A few miles further southwards Lieutenant Hobson found another record left there in May 1847 by Lieut. Gore and M. des Voeux, of little importance. Lieut. Hobson continued his route as far as Cape Herschel without finding any traces of [...] [Capte Herschel Captain Clintoch found the prev] [...] [658] left him there by Lieut. Hobson. Proceeding Northward, on the Western shore of King William's Island he came on the 30th May upon a boat of little weight placed upon a heavy sledge pointed northward, as if on the return march towards the abandoned vessels. In the boat were two skeletons, one in the bow somewhat disturbed, the other aft. well covered up with clothing. Here were found two double barrelled guns loaded and cocked, standing against the boat's side, some chocolate, tobacco, five pocket watches, silver spoons, religious books, ammunition etc. On 5th June Captain McClintoch again reached Cape Victory where he left a record and another, ten feet distant due North. He reached the "Fox" on the 19th June, five days after Lieut. Hobson. On the 9th August they commenced their return voyage having lost two on board, the engineer by apoplexy, the steward of scurvy. On the 27th August they left Godhaven in North Greenland and reached the isle of Wight towards the end of September.

Friday, 18th of November 1859. This evening towards sunset the large case containing Bolivar's equestrian statue, reached its place of destination close to the pedestal in the Plaza de la Inquisicion whither it was to be raised up in the course of the following week. The smaller case with Columbus was left behind in the Plaza Mayor.

Saturday, 19th of November. Amalia's birthday. Saint's day of Isabel II of Spain. The former completed the 21st year; to celebrate the latter my consular flag was hoisted. In the "Comercio" of the 17th a petition of José Antonio Garcia y Garcia, addressed to the Government, appeared. He made manifest, expressing himself in very proper terms, that Zaracondegui & Co's proposal for the consignment of Guano in Spain was not only not the best but even the second worst. Garcia's was the most advantageous. In my comparative statement, page 653, I did not refer to the manner in which each party proposed to be reimbursed for his advances. On this point Garcia attacked Zaracondegui. Z. proposed to cover himself for the first \$500,000 cash advance out of the first sales of guano in the U. States, whilst Garcia justly observed that it would not be right to mix up the consignment to the States with that to Spain; secondly the next 250 and again \$250,000 Z. covered himself [...] out of the *whole* Nett. proceeds of the first guano sold in Spain; whilst Garcia advanced \$700,0[00]

[...] [659] at the disposal of the Government. The proposal of the railroad Garcia called very properly an extraneous affair which ought not to affect in any way the concession of guano consignments. In the percentages Garcia was cheaper than Zaracondegui, his sales commission in the Colonies was 3%, Z.'s 4%, interest to be charged by Garcia 4 1/2% p.a. by Zaracondegui 5%. But notwithstanding all these advantages which Garcia's proposal had over that of Zaracondegui I doubted that the Government would reconsider the proposals as Garcia requested them to do, for Zaracondegui was backed by Candamo, Barreda and other influential people; moreover, the Government, counting upon the \$500,000 to be received from Zaracondegui, had already advertized for the ensuing Monday the payment of the half of "la deuda flotante" which means claims against the Government found correct and provided with the order for payment but not yet paid.

Sunday, 20th of November 1859. Amongst the various calls I made this morning one was upon General Sierra whose health was much better than when I last had seen him; another, upon José Vicente Oyague with whom I had a long and interesting conversation. I learned from him that Irarrazabal's death was now generally attributed to suicide, and that even the Peruvian Government was of that opinion. As regards the consignment of guano to Spain I made him confess that Garcia's proposal was more advantageous than Zaracondegui's, but then he contended, and with some show of reason, that nevertheless Government was right in accepting Zaracondegui's, because neither Garcia nor Paz, nor even Luis Cuadra of Paris, were men of property, responsibility or known mercantile characters, so that Government would not have been justified in entrusting to them such a valuable business; but of course the decree in which the consignment was given to Z. & Co. was badly founded for it gave the preference to them, because their proposal was the most advantageous which certainly was not the case.

Monday, 21st of November. My wife's birthday. The six boys of Enriqueta neatly dressed came each to present a large nosegay to his "Mama Qui". Amalia breakfasted with us; Garland, Enriqueta, and the six boys came to dinner; towards tea-time, Rosita and Amalia, Irene and Pepa Bazo, Don [...] Paz Soldan, his wife, and son Carlos, and somewhat later, Schutte, Juan Bazo, Gen [...] [660] made up the party. My wife only gave tea and at a later hour ices. At half past ten all left. In the course of the evening I conversed a great deal with Paz-Soldan; he, José Galvez, and [I]gnacio Ortiz Zevallos formed the Commission named by the Government to give their opinion on the conversion of the low Bolivian coin. Don Mariano was of opinion, and he said Galvez agreed with him, that the only manner to remedy the evil was to reduce the value of each four rial piece to forty cents, and that each holder of money was to lose this one

fifth, or 20%, without the Government being obliged to make good the loss. He defended the justice of this measure and insisted upon the impossibility of any other being carried into effect. Malinowski in his pamphlet referred to some time ago stated that the "Cuatro Boliviano" contained, or should at least contain, 271 grains, fineness 8 "dineros" or two thirds say 180 $\frac{1}{3}$ grains fine silver. Malinowski proposed to coin the new dollars weighing 500 grains fineness $\frac{9}{10}$ ^{ths}; accordingly, the new half dollar or four rial piece, would weigh 250 grains fineness $\frac{9}{10}$ ^{ths}, equal to 225 grains fine silver, which showed that as the Bolivian four rial pieces contained 180 grains fine silver the true proportion between the new and the old was 225 to 180, or 5 to 4; the new to be coined would be worth 50, the old Bolivian was 40 centavos. From this pamphlet I learned various facts; of the old Spanish dollars only 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ were coined out of a mark of silver ley 11.22 which at the time of the Spanish dominion was bought at \$8. According to the Peruvian decrees of 12th and 13th October 1857 the new coins to be coined were: a gold piece called "Sol" to be worth \$20, and to weight 569 grains, fineness $\frac{9}{10}$ ^{ths} and the new silver dollars or pesos to weigh 475 grains fineness $\frac{9}{10}$ ^{ths}. Malinowski showed that this new coinage would be founded upon erroneous proportion of the value of gold to silver, for a Sol equal to 569 grains of gold is also equal to 9500 grains silver or \$20 at 475 grains each, and dividing 9500 by 569 the result is that one grain gold would be equal to 16 $\frac{67}{100}$ grains silver, whilst the proportion all over the globe was at the time that of 1 to 15 $\frac{1}{5}$ th; in France the proportion was still kept up at 1 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, but this was above the real proportional value of the two precious metals. In Great Britain, where gold is the standard of the country, the silver coins represented about 7% more than their intrinsic value.

Tuesday, 29th of November 1859. Here goes my usual summary of European and other news [...] by the two last Steamers from the North and South. From Guayaquil we learned [...] [661] to a note directed to Castilla by the Spanish and French Chargés d'Affaires he had returned an answer which might be called insolent, though he probably was in the right: he told them to mind their own business and not interfere between two independent Republics. From Europe a speech made by the Emperor of the French, in answer to an address from the archbishop of Bordeaux was of importance. He stated that the French troops would be withdrawn from Rome because their stay there, which had lasted ten years, could not be prolonged for an indefinite period. The Dictator of Modena and Parma, Farini, had given a law prohibiting ecclesiastical establishments to purchase immoveable property and even accept it, without permission of the Government. In Tuscany and Bologna the Provisional Governments were upon their own accord acting in the name of Victor Emmanuel as King elect, and coining money with his effigy. The Zurich conferences had been closed,

the conditions of the peace concluded there were but an amplification of the Villafranca treaty. Lombardy took upon itself $3/5^{\text{th}}$ of the debt which the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom was owing when under the Austrian rule. In Great Britain the two famous civil engineers Brunel the son and Robert Stephenson had followed each other to the grave within the space of a few weeks. The "Great Eastern" had made another successful trip from Portland to Holyhead, a distance of somewhat more than 480 nautical miles, in 40 hours; when in a cross sea she rolled a little. The Directors would not receive her from Mr. Scott Russell in her present state, and her voyage to the United States was put off probably till the ensuing spring. Of a joint expedition against China by the English and French much was spoken, but some politicians opined that the two cabinets of the Tuilleries and St. James would content themselves with the satisfaction which the Celestial Emperor might be inclined to give. I was much surprised to see that both had waived their right conceded them by the last treaty of Tien-tsing to have a resident Minister in Pekin. Mr. Frederick Bruce was however commissioned to proceed thither for the ratification of the treaty, and not to allow himself to be conveyed in the same manner as the American Envoy, Mr. Ward, had been. This gentleman and his whole Legation had been placed in a large box only open at the top so that they [cou]ld only see the sky; thus they reached their domicile in Pekin. Some differences had [...] United States relat[i]ons to [...] [662] situated between Vancouver Island and the main land of North America, see the sketch in appendix N° 25. The American general Harney took possession of it with a military force pretending that the British had committed outrages against a North American citizen, which Colonel Douglas, Governor of Vancouver Island, denied. The Washington Cabinet had sent General Scott to supersede General Harney and diplomatic negotiations had commenced on the subject between Great Britain and the United States. To which of the two Countries the island of San Juan appertained depended upon the interpretation to be given to the treaty celebrated in 1846 between General Packingham and Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary for Foreign Affairs, now President of the United States. The boundary line was then drawn in lat. 49 N., thence to turn Southward through the middle of the Channel between Vancouver's island and the main until it met Fuca's Straits through the midst of which it was to proceed until it reached the Pacific. Here lay the cause of dispute; the English pretended – and in my humble opinion were in the right – that the Channel between Vancouver Island and the main, to which the treaty referred, could only be that which was known in 1846, the year when the treaty was made, viz.: that between the archipelago of San Juan and the mainland, whilst the North Americans insisted that the Channel spoken of was Hazo's Straits, between San Juan and Vancouver Island. In the

former case San Juan would naturally belong to the English, in the latter to the North Americans.

By my previous descriptions of my frequent journeys between Hamburg and Paris and the consequent passage of the Rhine at Cologne, it will have been seen that a solid bridge was a great desideratum, for to alight from the train on the one side, to be conveyed in an omnibus through the narrow streets of the town, to have to wait, as it often happened, upon the bridge of boats whilst it was opened to let vessels pass through, and to enter another train on the opposite side, caused delay, and was inconvenient to travellers. We now learned that the new bridge had been concluded a little higher up the river than the bridge of boats; it was wide enough for double lines of rails and for a road of carriages, leaving moreover sufficient space for foot passengers.

My original diary gives some details of the lineage of the Dukes of Modena without however [] a strange coincidence, viz.: that the members of this family, by marriage or otherwise, are rela [...] the Bourbons [?] three [?] viz.: the [...] [663] have a legitimate right to the respective thrones of England, France and Spain. It is well known that James II, the last of the Stuarts, who reigned in the United Kingdom and who was expelled by the revolution of 1688, married Maria Beatrice, princess of Modena; their last male descendant, Cardinal Henry of York, died in 1807, whilst the female line still exists. Theresa, the eldest sister of the Duke of Modena who lost his throne about this time – 1859 – as above said, is married to Henry, Comte de Chambord son of the Duke de Berry and grandson of Charles X, the last of the Bourbons who reigned in France, and who was expelled in July 1830. The Comte de Chambord has no issue. Thirdly, the same Duke of Modena's younger sister married the infante Juan, son of Don Carlos, brother of Ferdinand VII of Spain. It will be remembered that the salic law had always been in force in Spain until it was abolished by King Ferdinand VII, by doing which he excluded his brother Carlos and made room for his daughter Isabel. At the present moment (1875) Alfonso, son of Isabel, sits on the throne of Spain, whilst the descendants of Don Carlos are warring against him.

In Constantinople a conspiracy against the existing Government had been discovered just when it was ripe for explosion. Men of the highest rank were implicated in it and the papers said that their object was to arrest the present Ministers as well as the Sultan Abdul Medjid himself, and to oblige the latter to give the Country a liberal constitution with a parliament resembling in a great measure that of Great Britain. Some Ultras had even proposed the death of the Sultan which not being approved of by other conspirators had led to disputes between them, and finally to the discovery of the plot.

Friday, 2nd of December 1859. This afternoon under the direction of Dr. Don Mariano Felipe Paz-Soldan the equestrian bronze statue of Bolivar was successfully raised and placed upon its pedestal in the Inquisition Square.

Saturday, 3rd of December 1859. The visits of old Mr. Frederick Bergmann, who had been in the habit of calling upon us now and then, became scarcer from week to week, he confessed to be seventy [...] of age, but looked older; of late he had visibly fallen off and now he left his house but [...] [664] Valparaiso whither his father had sent him to manage the establishment. In the month of January he was expected back, because, as he pretended, the remuneration did not correspond to the responsibility, whilst other persons who believed themselves to be well informed, asserted that it was not the responsibility but his incapacity which drove him home. Mr. Gillman, whose acquaintance I had made in Liverpool in Hegan's office on the 24th December 1851, see page 181, had already arrived to take his place.

About this time the shameful mismanagement of the business of Lang Pierce & Co. in Valparaiso came to light. The extravagance, neglect, perhaps even the want of integrity of Mr. Pierce whom Lang had left in charge of the establishment, had been the cause of the difficulties in which the house was involved. Liquidation was unavoidable and many thought that though Mr. Lang, who resided in Liverpool, might be able to make good all the liabilities of the firm, his doing so would utterly ruin him. I was well acquainted with Lang; he, like many other young men, came out to the coast as supercargo in 1823 or 1824. He went home, and on his return to Perú established himself in Lima. After the lapse of a few years he again left for his native country and took up his residence in Liverpool where I saw him every time I visited this place. Lang sent his full power to Charles Rowe of Valparaiso to take care of his interests, which Rowe did in the most efficient manner, but in his zeal to serve his friend he passed the limits of moderation; in the "Mercurio" de Valparaiso he inserted articles injurious to Pierce's character. Pierce sued him for defamation, he could not prove what he had asserted and was sentenced to pay a fine and to be incarcerated for 15 days, to both which chastizements he quietly submitted.

I called in Maury's hotel upon Mr. William Parish Robertson just arrived from Europe via Panamá. I had made the acquaintance of this gentleman in 1843 and 1845 when he was head clerk with A. Gibbs & Sons of London. Some years later the English holders of Mexican Bonds sent him to Mexico for the purpose of making some arrangement with the Government of that Republic relative to these Mexican Bonds, the interest upon which I suppose was at that time not regularly [...]. The arrangement made by him was satisfactory, whilst

the amount which he affirmed [...] [665] really was so or not is impossible to decide; probably large sums were required for gratifications and bribery, perhaps he charged more than he actually spent. He was in his 70th year and grey headed, otherwise pretty robust, active, and with a florid complexion. He told me that he intended to join one of his sons in Valparaiso who was doing there a fair business as broker. Mr. William Parish and his brother John Parish Robertson were, if I mistake not, natural children of a certain Mr. Parish, whether a native of Hamburg or an Englishman by birth I cannot say, who in the last quarter of the 18th century was in the habit of visiting Bath for the use of its waters. The two brothers passed several years of their life in Paraguay and on their return to Europe published their Letters on Paraguay and on Francis' Reign of Terror, both which works were well received in the literary world. With Mr. Robertson I found General William Miller, also an old man; his constitution seemed to be completely broken. I had last seen him in 1843 in Gibb's counting-house in London when he was on the point of leaving for the Sandwich Islands as British Consul. Since then he had not been home and now came to Lima to obtain payment of a considerable amount of pay due to him for military services, but as these had been rendered at the time that Santa Cruz was protector of the Perú-Bolivian Confederacy there was little chance that his claim would be recognized, and still less so because many Peruvians looked upon him as the cause of the murder of General Salaverry and eight other Peruvian Officers, who, condemned by a court martial consisting exclusively of Bolivians were shot in the market place of Arequipa in February 1836. See Vol. I page 358. After the battle of Socabaya these unfortunate gentlemen took their way to Islay where they intended to embark. General Miller whom Santa Cruz had posted with a small force at Guerreros to intercept them took them prisoners and promised that he would use all his influence with the protector to save their lives. This he did, but Santa Cruz was inexorable.

Sunday, 4th of December. Our good friend Juan Bazo and young [J.] Antonio Lavalle had [...]med a strict alliance for the purpose of being elected Deputies for Lima to the Congress [...] [666] spare no effort until this object was obtained. Lavalle gave the money required. Bazo contributed his experience and his skill in intrigues. In my round of visits I met the former at Mrs. Alvarez Thomas'; I called upon the latter's wife Irene Vasquez. Both the one and the other expatiated on the venality of the Electors and in the want of faith in the "Capituleros" the name given to the leaders of the different parties and the chiefs of the clubs. They spoke of the many difficulties which the candidates had to overcome and of the familiarities to which they had to descend; they had to shake hands with colored men of all shades with whom they wished to ingratiate themselves, to drink pisco with them out of the same glass, and,

above all, never to grudge the money which was asked. About this time advices had been received from Europe of the death of various persons with whom I was more or less acquainted, which however only came to my knowledge in the course of my this day's calls. Camilo Dominiconi Peruvian Consul in Rome, had died there. He was a Roman by birth and one or two years before my first voyage to Europe in 1843 he was my master in the Italian language. I then made pretty fair progress and what I learned was of great use to me on my two visits to Italy in 1844 and 1855. Dominiconi had come to Lima several years previously, accompanied by a Swiss lady whom he represented as his wife. As such they lived together and if I recollect correctly gained their livelihood by giving lessons in various languages and other branches of education. The lady, Doña Enriqueta, as she called herself, even put up a school for some time. She died in Lima, and I have not forgotten that the gentleman when he bade good bye to me on board the "Vicar of Bray" about the middle of 1843, requested me not to mention to his friends in Rome, to whom he gave me letters of introduction, that he was a married man, and from this I inferred that Doña Enriqueta and he were not married. The second of whose death I heard was Mr. Oswald of Hamburg. In 1827 he came to the coast of Perú as supercargo in the Prussian ship "Princess Luiza" and about the middle of that year I took my first passage from Quilca to Callao on board of her. Some years later Oswald formed a mercantile establishment in Hamburg, which rose to some eminence. My school and play fellow He [...] [667] to me. The House of Cochrane & Robertson, established itself in Lima in the first years of the Independence of Perú. About the years 1823 or 1824 Mr. Cochrane must have been in Arequipa for when in 1826 I arranged the books of Mr. Von Lotten I found that Von Lotten had made a wool contract with Cochrane. The affairs of the firm did not prosper; they failed, I think in 1828 or 1829, when the liquidation of their business was carried out by Gibbs Crawley & Co. of Lima. I may as well mention here that John Parish Robertson, of whom I said a few words on the previous page, had departed this life many years previously; he died half crazy in Calais.

Thursday, 8th of December. La Concepcion.

Friday, 9th of December. Anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho. Holidays.

The temperature was very hot, which kept me within doors and for several hours I sat quietly in my arm-chair whiling away the time with making difficult multiplications in my head. I dictated to our clerk Wagner a letter in German to my cousin Mrs. Kramer, called for a quarter of an hour upon Don Mariano Sierra who looked very poorly, and concluded the day (the 8th) with listening to Mr. Coleman's reading. On the 9th Bolivar's equestrian Statue, placed upon its marble pedestal in the Inquisition square, was inaugurated with great

solemnity. From the Fort of Santa Catalina a salute was fired; the Vice-President, his Ministers, and the local authorities were present, several speeches were made, and the troops passed the statue whilst the military bands played the National hymn. The concourse of spectators was very great. Neither Mrs. Witt nor myself left our house. At 6 p.m. I had to go to the usual banquet at the palace; Lembcke and I went thither together; everything went off in the usual hum-drum manner. We walked up to the Vice-President, shook hands with him, did the same to some of the Ministers and other acquaintances, conversed, I with Cossio, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, and with General Flores. Near seven we were ushered into the dining saloon, where about fifty guests sat down. My seat was the customary one, the sixth or seventh to the [...] Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Diplomatic and Consular [...] [668] were poorly represented. My pleasant right-hand neighbour on other occasions, Cristoval Armero, was wanting, and the whole was a stupid and tedious affair, ices and jellies shockingly bad. We rose at nine and I was the first to be off.

Saturday, 10th of December 1859. The two Steamers came in. Canevaro arrived from Europe, also Melchor Vidaurre the lawyer; from Guayaquil Delia Wright with her husband Overweg and three children, who took up their residence at Charles Pflücker's. Juan wrote from Paris in excellent spirits. Mrs. Gertrudis Vivero had, as he believed, completely cured him of all his ailments by the simple remedy of "Philosopher" Clark's Pansirop. The stock of this medicine in Paris was reduced to two bottles, and Juan had written for a further supply to Mur in Baltimore, upon the receipt of which he intended to start for Spain. Conradina and Cordes wrote well pleased from Hamburg where they had been kindly received by their old acquaintances; even by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Schutte who were still in their country-house in Flottbeck where they lived in grand style. Cordes had taken a small suite of apartments in the Waterloo Hotel opposite the theatre for which he paid, boarding excluded, 300 currency marks monthly. He was confident that he would be able to do a very extensive business and I verily believed in his success for his mercantile cleverness could not be doubted. On the other hand his brother in New York did by no means answer our expectations. The political news received was the following: In the treaty of peace concluded at Zurich the two Emperors agreed that the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, as well as the Duchess of Parma, always preserved their rights which they might have to their respective territories, a reservation which in my opinion Francis Joseph was quite right to insist upon, but which I wonder that Luis Napoleon acceded to. In the same manner the Emperor of Russia Alex II and the Prince Regent of Prussia, who had had an interview at Breslaw, coincided with the two other Potentates in recognizing the legitimate rights of the expelled Italian sovereigns but abstained from all armed interference.

Spain had declared war to the Emperor of Morocco, whose territory the Spanish armies were on the point of invading. As a preliminary step the ports of Tangiers, Tetuan and Larrache had been placed under blockade. The cause, or at least the pretence, of this war was found in the hostile inroads which the band [...] of the mountain ridge of Riff had made upon the Spanish [...] [669] which the Spanish Government had demanded satisfaction both from the late and from the present Emperor of Morocco, but which neither the one nor the other had been able to give. The Emperor of the French had promised his assistance to Queen Isabel. From the side of Algeria French troops were to pass the Morocco frontier in order to obtain redress for the ill-treatment which it was pretended some French settlers had suffered from their Morocco neighbours. Both in France and England the armaments continued and it was supposed that the friendship of the latter Country with the Government of Russia would be drawn tighter through the interference of Prussia, so that these three Northern Powers would be a counterpoise to the alliance between France, Austria and Italy. On the 25th October a violent hurricane desolated the western coast of Great Britain and many vessels were wrecked and lives lost. The most fatal accident had been that of the "Royal Charter", screw-steamer, from Australia, which after having telegraphed her safe arrival at Queenstown, Ireland, and landed some passengers, was totally lost on the Welsh Coast not far from Holyhead. Twenty six persons were saved, more than 450 drowned, from £500,000 to £800,000 in gold went to the bottom. The king of the Sandwich islands Kamehameha IV had shot his secretary Mr. Nielsen in a fit of jealousy suspecting him of a love intrigue with his wife.

Sunday, 11th of December 1859. I called upon Delia Wright and her husband Overweg. Last night I dictated letters till a late hour. Though Sunday, the clerks were occupied in the counting-house the whole day long.

Thursday, 15th. Since the dinner party in the palace my stomach was out of order which I could only attribute to the abominable ices and jellies served there.

Tuesday, 20th. Whilst a large proportion of the Lima population were voting and selling their votes to all such as were candidates for the next Congress, whilst in the Municipality the "Cartas de Ciudadania" or documents which prove its holder to be a citizen and give him a right for voting, were given away, stolen, and sold in the most barefaced and scandalous manner [...] wife and myself were leading an uncommonly quiet life, little minding what was [...] world. Our usual evening visitors had gradually [...] [670] us. Centeno because he was getting old and had now his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. & Mrs. Miota, living with him. General Wright stayed away for his daughter Delia, her husband Overweg, and children had arrived. Dr. Pedro

José Bustamante had gone to Arequipa, and Mr. Johnson had left for the same destination. Mardon made his appearance once a week or thereabouts; Mr. Schutte less frequently than formerly, so that we were reduced to the visits of Rosita and Amalia who took tea with us once or twice a week, and to Enriqueta, whose presence was always a real solace to my wife. Two of her boys invariably dined with us. Garland also looked in pretty often, but with him a little less taciturnity would have been desirable.

Sunday, 25th and Monday, 26th of December 1859. Christmas holidays. The correspondence for the Steamers to the North and South had to be written and consequently Mr. Schutte and the clerks were busy in the Counting-house. On Monday I likewise dictated many letters in English, whilst on Sunday I had leisure to make several calls.

Wednesday, 28th of December. Mr. William Parish Robertson left by this day's Steamer for Valparaiso. A few days previously, arrived the new Minister for Brazil Lisboa, together with his family, cousin to the other Lisboa who had been sent by his Government in the same capacity to Washington. General Miller had, contrary to my expectation, been recognized Peruvian Field Marshal with an annual pay of \$7500. Hitherto the Province of Lima had only had a right to send five Deputies to the Congress, but there being six candidates in the field it was expected that the difficulty would be got over by naming six for the province under the pretence that the population had sufficiently increased to permit this alteration. The Constitution said that every 25,000 inhabitants and a fraction above 15,000 gave a right to one Deputy. By this time it was already known that Chavez, the landed proprietor, Antonio Arenas, the lawyer, and Col. Galindo had the majority required; the other three candidates were: [J.] A. Lavallo, Juan Bazo y Basombrio and Pedro Bernales.

Thursday, 29th of December. No change in the way of our living. The days at this time being the longest in the year I availed myself of the time after dinner until sun-set (half past six) to extend [] walks. On the previous day for instance for the first time I climbed up San Cristoval from [] not from the baths of [] and [] [671] minutes. We learned from Guayaquil that Castilla had come to terms with General Franco. Caverio was to be admitted as Peruvian Minister by the Ecuadorian Government, the Peruvian flag to be saluted with 21 guns, and the settlement of the boundary question to be put off for an indefinite period. General Franco was to march against Garcia Moreno in the interior and force him to accede to Castilla's demands, meanwhile Peruvian troops garrisoned Guayaquil. In the United States Slavery or abolition were the vital questions which it was feared would ere long lead to the separation of the Southern from the Northern States. On 2nd December old John Brown, an

enthusiastic abolitionist, his two sons, and others, were hanged at Charleston having been found guilty of causing a rising against slaveholders at a place called Harper's Ferry. In some places of the Northern States he was considered as a martyr for his cause, and on the same 2nd December minute guns were fired in token of their sympathy. The San Juan question (see page 662) was likely to be settled amicably. General Harney's violent proceedings had been disapproved of by the American Government, and General Scott as soon as he arrived at San Juan withdrew the American artillery and soldiery with the exception of one company, so that the island was now garrisoned jointly by English and American troops. Washington Irving, the famous American author, died on the 29th November in his 76th year. There was no doubt that the American Minister, Mr. Ward, had been treated by the Chinese Government in a humiliating manner. Whilst in Peking he was kept in a kind of prison, personal intercourse with the Russian Embassy was denied him, and as he refused to submit to the ceremony of the "Kotau", which consists in three kneelings and nine knockings of the head against the ground when in the presence of the Emperor, which in his case was reduced to one kneeling and three knockings, he had no interview with H.M., nor was the treaty ratified in Peking, it was done without any ceremony in a village called Pehtang. According to latest accounts the expedition from Spain against Morocco had not yet sailed, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Collantes, had [] under a written engagement to Lord John Russell to the effect that Spain would not [...] of Tangier's or any other tract of land on the African Con[tinent] [...] [672] might endanger the safety of Gibraltar. On the 20th October Luis Napoleon directed a letter, which was published in the papers, to King Victor Emmanuel in which he proposed that Parma and Piacenza should be added to Piedmont, that Modena should be governed by the Duchess of Parma, and that in Tuscany the Grand Duke should be readmitted. He persevered in recommending the Italian Confederacy, and expressed the hope that Mantua and Peschiera would be made federal fortresses. Victor Emmanuel's answer was not yet made public. To his cousin the Prince of Carignano the four independent states of Tuscany, Modena, Parma and Piacenza, and Romagna had offered their Regency which he refused, but proposed in his stead the Commendatore Buoncompagni, whose nomination was accepted. One of the clauses of the often spoken of Zurich treaty referred to pecuniary affairs. Lombardy was charged with 150 millions francs, three fifths of the Lombardo-Veneto debt; the Kingdom of Sardinia declared itself debtor to Austria for 100,000,000 francs, and to France for 60 millions, part of the war expenses incurred. England and France had decided on chastizing in the ensuing spring the Celestial Empire for the insult offered to their forces

at the mouth of the Peiho river, but notwithstanding this apparent union the opinion gained ground that (If Luis Napoleon lived) an ulterior rupture between these two powers was inevitable.

At about 6 p.m. died old Mr. Frederick Bergmann. To me his death came quiet unexpectedly for though I had heard of his illness I had not the slightest idea that his end was so near. He himself also seems to have been ignorant of it for I was told that this very day he wanted to rise from his bed; his wife would not allow him, and whilst they were disputing he fell back and expired. He and I had never been intimate, but had always been on very good terms. When Mr. Adams was still alive we had played many a rubber of whist; now and then also he had been in the habit of calling upon my wife. The business of his firm, Templeman Bergman & Co. was continued by his two sons Frederick and Charles who for some time past had been his partners. Now that Mr. Bergman was gone I think that of the foreigners of some note who had come to [] coast before me only three were still alive in Lima: Mr. Eduard McCall and Mr. Thos. Eldredge [...] and Henry S [...] in Arequipa J. F. Johnson [...] [673] both Londoners and in the interior Thomas Elliott, Scotch. My wife's brother General Sierra had become worse in the course of the last few days, more than once he had fainted whilst sitting in his arm-chair and his difficulty in breathing increased from day to day. Mariquita did not allow a day to pass without visiting him. She continued to enjoy excellent health; I was also well and active, but on the other hand the gradual increasing weakness of my sight was a fact which I could not conceal from myself.

Friday, 30th of December 1859. The mortal remains of General Salaverry brought from Arequipa to Callao were transferred with some solemnity to the Pantheon outside the Maravillas gate. The stoppage of Lang Pierce & Co.'s establishment in Valparaiso had its natural effect upon their Lima house; it was to close on 1st January 1860 and its business was to be transferred to Graham Rowe & Co. José Canevaro whose return from Europe I have noted page 668 came as Chargé d'affaires for Central Italy, and as Consul General as hitherto for Sardinia. A few minutes before 10 O'clock p.m. I went to Bergmann's house, where, in the corredor upstairs many gentlemen in black, of whom I recognized but few, were standing about. At 10 precisely the coffin was carried out of an inner room; we followed it two by two; first walked the Prior of Santo Domingo with Dr. Maclean and Rubio from the Cerro, an intimate acquaintance of the family, next Brauns and I, then the remainder. The corpse was taken to the Convent of San Francisco where it was deposited for the night, after having been received by the friars with lighted tapers and solemn chanting. I returned with Lembcke and it was as late as 10 3/4 when I reached Don Mariano Sierra's house, whence I accompanied my wife home.

Saturday, 31st of December. This morning when we sent to enquire for Don Mariano's health the answer was that during the night the swelling of his whole body had much increased, and as according to the opinions of the physicians this was the certain precursor of a speedy death I had to go to General Wright to tell him that we could not have the [...] of seeing him and his whole family at dinner, for which we had previously [...] [674] Mr. Bergmann's funeral, which lasted till twelve.

1860

Sunday, 1st of January 1860. In my original diary I find under this date a few words written in German expressing my dissatisfaction with the then state of my mercantile affairs. I said, and with much justice, that the whole family lived upon my fortune which at that time was about \$450,000. To Mrs. Garland I with pleasure advanced every month the small pittance of \$250 for her husband had been ruined by his unfortunate speculations in Payta. Mr. Schutte and his family on the other hand lived as if they were in affluent circumstances whilst his Arequipa house alone owed to H. Witt & Schutte, or to speak more properly, to myself for my partner had no money, not less than \$100,000 without the slightest possibility of ever paying this amount for the house had liquidated and made over everything to the then new firm of Stafford and Ward. I finished the old, and commenced the new year, not in the manner which is customary in the North of Germany, that is to say, either gaily in the society of a number of friends, or religiously and seriously in the circle of one's nearest relations, but in the Lima fashion, in bed and asleep. The principal events of the preceding year both of a private and public nature could easily be summed up. To the former belong: the marriage of Conradina with Ferdinand Cordes, and their voyage to Hamburg; the death of Johannes Limpricht of Hamburg, of Johannes Limpricht, my brother-in-law, and of his second wife; in Arequipa the suicide of John Pinckernelli, in Lima that of our clerk Embden; the death of old Bergmann, my trip to Arequipa in April, the closure of Schutte's establishment there, and its disastrous result. The public events of importance were: the short war in Italy; the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia; the unsettled state of Central Italy; the peace concluded between China, [...] Britain and France, and the defeat of the naval forces of these two latter at the [...] [675] This being New Year's Day I paid many visits viz.: to Dr. Muñoz, Vocal of the Corte Suprema, to Lino de la Barrera, to Manuela Flores widow of Althaus, Mrs. Melchor Velarde, the families of Sanz, Melgar, Basagoytia, General Lafuente, and General Flores, also to Rosita Mur and Dolores Puente. The visit to Mrs. Mur was to me the most agreeable. Garland and his four eldest boys dined with us. Enriqueta remained

at home, because Ricardo was very unwell. General Sierra was getting worse from day to day.

Tuesday, 3rd of January. The 10th November of last year, the hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Friedrich von Schiller, was celebrated all over Germany with great enthusiasm; the same was done in towns in foreign countries where the Germans formed a numerous community, as for instance, in Paris and London. Conradina wrote from Hamburg that the illumination in that town on the said day, the 10th November, surpassed in splendour or at all events pleased her better than that of Paris on the 16th March 1856, the day of the birth of the Prince Imperial, son of Louis Napoleon.

Here in Lima the Government had named a commission consisting of Felipe Barreda, José Canevaro, Mariano Felipe Paz Soldan, and Manuel Pardo, which was to give its opinion as to the practicability of a railway from Lima to Jauja. Pedro Marzo, nephew of Doña Juana, General Sierra's wife, who was employed as engineer, under the direction of his superior Malinowski, told me that the undertaking was feasible and that \$100,000 were already laid aside by the Government for the purpose of exploring the country and deciding where the ground presented least difficulties. I myself doubted, firstly, that the money was ready, and secondly, that such a railroad could or would ever be made.

Thursday, 5th of January. After dinner Mr. Schutte had a sudden fainting fit. Dr. Grau was called in, who was astonished at his extreme debility, his pulsations not coming up to fifty in a minute, whilst at the same time there was a great tendency in the blood to rush to the head. Schutte himself thought that it was nothing serious, whilst I was of the contrary opinion. [...]

My wife kept her bed owing to an uncommon oppression she felt [...] [676] chest. I called Dr. Grau who said it was a mere nothing; however Rosita and Enriqueta were with her nearly the whole day, neither did I go out to pay visits.

Saturday, 7th of January 1860. Mariquita left her bed though not yet quite well. I continued to take long walks, thus for instance on the day previous a few minutes before sunset I was on the top of San Cristoval, and this morning at six I was already in the streets.

Sunday, 8th of January. My wife was well enough to go out and see her brother with whom she remained the greater part of the day. A consultation of five physicians was held in his house, and there was no doubt but that he was dangerously ill. Mr. Schutte was now taking early rides in the expectation that they would do him good; I hoped they might, but could not divest myself of my apprehensions, for his weakness was no doubt very great.

Monday, 16th of January. The state of health both of General Sierra and Mr. Schutte had undergone little alteration; the former's illness was more alarming; however, the general debility of the latter and the heaviness which

he felt in his head did not please me either. I, on the contrary, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, felt very well, and more than one afternoon I included in my usual walk the climbing up of San Cristoval. The news which came by the Steamers on 10th inst. was insignificant. In Morocco, near Ceuta, the Marocquees and the Spaniards had had a brush, in which the latter were said to have been victorious. It was expected that on 5th January the European Congress would be opened at Paris. In England arrangements were being made to have always at the disposal of the Government a reserve corps of 35,000 able bodied seamen ready to serve in the navy. The great military and naval establishment at Woolwich, considered to be too much exposed to a sudden hostile coup-de-main, would it was said be removed to the interior of the country to a place called Weedon. From Juan in Paris, and Conradina in Hamburg, we had letters to 28th November. Juan continued in good health; he had received the supply of Pansirop from the United States, and he would already have left for Spain jointly with Araoz had he not accidentally strained his wrist. Conradina wrote in good spirits. Cordes had returned after a fortnight's absence from a trip to Saxony and Vienna. He had done something, particularly [...] a large consignment of shawls from Bossy in Vienna, but in my [...] [677] in one point viz: he did not procure a sufficient variety of goods, on the contrary too many of one and the same class, as for instance the other day such a lot of ponchos from Elberfeld and now such a quantity of shawls.

Tuesday, 17th of January. By the 12 O'clock train I went down with Richard Bullen to Callao, and at once on board of a Danish barque the "Nordskov" Captain K. Hansen on board of which vessel one of the apprentices Christian Andersen had committed suicide on the 5th inst. between 9 and 10 p.m. Captain Raupach, a Dane, employed in the store of Larragoyti & Co. of Callao, was on board; and as besides the Captain and 1st mate the whole crew understood nothing but Danish he served me as interpreter. All, fourteen in number, took their oath to speak the truth and made their declarations, to which each respectively put his signature. The result was that there remained no doubt of Andersen's having put an end to his existence with his own hands, and that no one on board could give any idea of what might have been the cause. At 10 p.m. when the deceased had been searched for, he had been found in a strange position under the fore-castle poop, his neck in a noose made of a tarred rope, and his arms and legs stretched out. When the carpenter cut him down he was still warm, but vitality could not be restored.

Sunday, 29th of January. About this time I seldom availed myself of Bullen's pen to write my diary, the reason being that my life ran on in a course so smooth and even, as to present hardly anything worth noticing. I continued taking much exercise. This morning I started at six, walked as far as the Chapel

in the valley of Amancaes, and then turning to the right ascended the ridge of hills which divides the two valleys, but instead of descending into that of Lurigancho, I climbed over all the hills which extend thence to the right until I reached the top of San Cristoval; sometimes, it is true, I skirted the summits instead of walking over [], but at all events I had not to tarry in order to be home by breakfast by [...] [678] felt somewhat drowsy though not fatigued. I paid a long visit to Mrs. Pfeiffer just returned from Valparaiso after a long stay there with her daughters Mrs. Charles Rowe and Mrs. James Hayne. I also called upon George Fernandez who amongst other things gave me the reason why Dickson Colfer & Co. were now doing so little business. During the period of the last contract their Valparaiso establishment had made large profits in speculations to Australia, in which Colfer had his share but of which gains he was not aware when signing his new contract and being now well off he was averse to make any considerable sales, fearing he might by bad debts lose the fortune which he had secured. Besides this firm, Naylor's Conroy & Co. had considerably diminished their business; they sold only for cash, and had disposed of nearly the whole of their stock. Lang Pearce & Co. had been obliged to shut up their establishment as stated above. Myers Bland & Co. had given up their Lima establishment in the course of 1859. Farmer & Co. without capital were doing hardly anything, and Green Nicholson & Co. little since Severin's departure. Bates Stokes & Co.'s import business was likewise of small importance, and thus the English trade was at the time confined to the four powerful houses of William Gibbs & Co., Graham Rowe & Co., Huth Gruning & Co., and Templeman and Bergmann, which I think might be ranked in the order I have noted them down. Mr. Schutte expected that in the course of this year we would do a great deal in British, German, French, and North American goods, but unfortunately this had hitherto never been verified to such an extent as his sanguine temperament led him to anticipate. From Conradina and Cordes we had received good news: her health improved, and the colder the temperature the better she felt. Invitations poured upon them from all sides, and more than one they had been obliged to decline. Cordes had brought about a reconciliation between Voorwerk and D. Schutte, which I easily believed had cost him a great deal of trouble, for these two merchants had always been on bad terms. With Voorwerk we had now again a credit for 200,000 Banco marks, which our firm might dispose of for the furtherance of our German business. Baur objected to increase our credit above 50,000; from [] Baur I had an extremely friendly letter; he begged me to attribute this limitation not to [...] [679] 1857. His father, old Fritz had completed his 91st year. Juan wrote from Paris on 6th December, he did not say a word of his health, a good sign, and intended to start for Barcelona on the 8th, where

he would join old Araoz. In politics, nothing of importance. The French and English Fleets were gradually leaving Europe upon their expedition against China. From the neighbouring Republic of Ecuador we only knew that the greater part of the Peruvian troops had left Guayaquil for Callao, whilst a few with Castilla had remained in the former port. General Robles, the Ecuadorian ex-President, had come from Valparaiso per Steamer and continued his voyage northward.

Wednesday, 1st of February 1860. From the "Illustrated London News", of 17th Decr. 1859, I copied the following statement of the naval forces of the nations of the globe, consisting of line-of-battle ships, frigates, corvettes, sloops, surveying and small vessels, gunboats, tenders etc.

England	626	Austria	135
Russia	164	Denmark	120
Norway	143	Spain	82
United States	79	Turkey	49
Belgium	7	Sardinia	28
The two Sicilies	121	Brazil	27
Portugal	37	Greece	26
Prussia	55	Perú	15
France	448	Mexico	9
Sweden	311	Chile	5
Holland	139		

Thursday, 2nd of February. Candlemas. This day the funeral of Doña Teresa, wife of Benito Dorca and eldest daughter of Nicolas Rodrigo was solemnized in the Church of Santo Domingo. She died suddenly in the night from Monday to Tuesday. On Monday at 11 p.m. she, in good spirits, was laughing and chatting with her friends; on Tuesday at 11 a.m. she [...] I had received an invitation to attend the funeral but was prevented [...] [680] to go to Chorrillos there to take an exact inventory of the furniture in our rancho, which, at the request of Mr. Williams we had let to Gonsalez, the Nueva Granada Minister. Thus I was up at an early hour, when it occurred to me that little Guillermo might be of some use in writing the list. With him and his father I reached Chorrillos by train at about half past seven, set to work and with the assistance of my German servant Johan, who had also come down, had done by nine. With Guillermo I took a delightful bath and joined Garland at Juan Bazo's, in whose rancho with his wife, sister, and Anibal Gonsalez we took our breakfast. This meal over I crossed the hill to the other side to the so-called "Salto del Frayle", where sitting down on a rock I for a long while enjoyed the spectacle of which I never tire,

the ever rolling ever foaming waves. At Bazo's many visitors came in; rocambor tables were set out; I called upon the Mascaros, took another bath, and by the four O'clock train was back in Lima in time for dinner.

Saturday, 4th of February 1860. Melchor Velarde and Felipe Coz, said to be a natural son of Felipe Pardo, in former years dependent on General Torrico, had formed a partnership and taken a shop opposite my house Calle del Correo. It was their intention to do every description of business; to purchase and sell "expedientes" "vales" and "sueldos", manufactured goods, beer, liquors, cigars etc. Each had to furnish a certain capital, and Coz being short of the amount required I lent him \$6000 at 3/4% monthly for six months "de mancomun et insolidum" with Manuel Pardo, Felipe Pardo's son. This pagaré I took over the way to have it signed, when coming back and running up the stair-case of my house I made a false step and sprained the ankle of my right foot in such a manner as to cause me severe pain and prevent my walking.

Monday, 6th. This evening Mr. Coleman read to me for the first time after his late illness.

Tuesday, 7th. The pain had diminished a little but walk I could not. I limped about in the house and the greater part of the time sat quietly in the arm-chair. Dr. Grau said that nothing was dislocated or broken, but that time and repose were required before my limbs [] recover their usual strength. [681]

Saturday, 11th of February. I was still suffering from the spraining of my ankle. Dr. Grau's remedies did me no good, whilst poultices of bread and "quinua" mixed with a little wine were gradually alleviating the pain. Coleman was again ill, and of course had not been able to read to me in the evening. By the South Steamer Luis Böhl from Gibb's house in Valparaiso, and Reinecke, Gibb's salesman in Arequipa arrived, and continued their voyage to Europe via Panamá. Reinecke paid me a long visit in the forenoon; Böhl called in the evening and took tea, but as I was busy dictating for the North Steamer I had hardly time to speak to him. From Europe scarcely any news. From Juan we had no letter. Conradina and Cordes continued to write very contentedly from Hamburg. In politics the only thing worth noticing was a pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congrès" published in Paris under the name of M. de la Guéronnière, but believed to be penned by Louis Napoleon himself. It clearly said that Bologna, Ravenna, and Ancona must be separated from the Papal dominion and that the spiritual power of the Pope would be the more firmly established if his temporal power were reduced to a small compass. It recommended liberal municipal institutions for Rome, and for the protection of the city a small confederate Italian Army. The extent of Paris was about being considerably increased; the "barrières" that is to say, those public edifices at which the excise is paid upon all provisions and drinkables introduced into Paris, would be

removed to the line of fortifications which surround Paris in a circumference of, if I am not mistaken, 24 miles, whilst where these “barrières” stood until now the circumference measured only 16 miles. Here in Lima, once more, a horrible murder had been perpetrated. On the 8th inst. Captain Lambert of the British man-of-war “Vixen”, a strong and powerful man of 26 years of age, given however a little to drink, said to have been engaged to Miss Nina Crawford, Mrs. Clay’s sister, was playing billiards in the Hotel de L’Europe until 3 1/2 p.m. when he said he would take a walk. He must have strolled down towards Monseratte, probably with the intention of sitting down on the wall to read, as he was in the habit [...] [682] and badly mutilated. An English novel was found in his pocket; his money, rings, gold watch and chain, and shirt studs were gone. This day he was buried in Bellavista. Various individuals were arrested on suspicion.

Sunday, 12th of February 1860. An extremely dull day. In the forenoon only Baltazar de la Fuente of Iquique called. I was unable to go out and there was no one to read to me. I retired to rest at as early an hour as 8, when my wife went out to see her sick brother.

Friday, 17th of February. Bullen read to me the translation of the pamphlet “Le Pape et le Congrès” in Willmer & Smith’s “European Times” of 23rd December 1859. To me it appeared that there was a vein of quiet irony running through the whole. The writer said, very properly, that the Pope as the head of the Catholic Church ought not to be the subject of any potentate whatever, and that therefore he ought to have a temporal dominion which was to be limited to Rome and its environs. But what was this dominion to consist of? He was not to have the power of administration, for Rome was to be governed by Municipal magistrates; he was not to have the power of raising an army, because Rome was to be guarded by a Federal Army from the whole of Italy, he was not to have the power of levying imposts or contribution upon his subjects, because all the Catholic States were to pay a tribute to Rome in order to keep up the splendour of the Papal Court. Of the Roman citizens the writer said; that they being debarred from distinguishing themselves as warriors, statesmen, or orators, they must content themselves with “Contemplation, the Arts, the study of ruins and prayers”. If this is not irony, I surely do not know what irony means.

For the redemption of “Vales de manumission” the Peruvian Government had laid aside within the last one or two days the sum of \$1,700,000. The highest rate at which these vales had been redeemed was 99 3/4%, and of the above sum \$700,000 remained unredeemed, an evident proof of the excellent credit which the Peruvian Government enjoyed about this time.

Sunday, 19th of February. My wife went to see her brother, who was getting worse from day [to day]; I feared he would not live much longer. Unable to

walk I sat the greater [...] continual thinking [...] [683] as Hanoverian Consul. General Wright paid me a short visit; and at last Garland came in and read to me. I saw from Willmer & Smith's paper of 3rd January that the famous pamphlet was not allowed to pass unquestioned. Mr. [K]iselleff the Russian ambassador in Paris had stated to Count Walewski, that his Imperial master, whilst he abstained from interfering in the religious questions, had found in the pamphlet "want of respect for authority, upon which the Imperial Government was based", and that therefore if this pamphlet was to serve as programme for the deliberations of the Congress which was to meet, he would have to protest against it. Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's Prime Minister, had communicated to Walewski that if the rumoured authorship of the pamphlet were not officially contradicted, the Pope would send no plenipotentiary to the Congress. Austria, Naples, and Spain had also made known their determination not to send any plenipotentiary if the Pope did not.

This afternoon General Castilla arrived from Guayaquil and came up to Lima.

Monday, 20th of February. The troops which had come with the President landed in Callao. As my lameness prevented my walking I drove to Garland's with whom I spent the whole day. Several hours my wife was with us, quite as many with her sick brother. Garland read to me from Chamber's Repository, an interesting biography of the virtuous and beautiful Louisa, Queen of Prussia, who, born in 1776, died at the age of 34 from a polypus in the heart, in the palace of her father, the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Her sister Federica, two years younger, married at the age of 15 to the King's brother Louis, became after his death the Princess Solms, when, I remember it perfectly well, she was notorious for her dissolute conduct; after the Prince's decease she married the Duke of Cumberland and became the mother of George, the blind King of Hanover.

Tuesday, 21st of February. My wife and I were quietly at home the whole day long. Garland came for a short time and read to me Macaulay's essay on the life of Sir [...] having concluded with Jan de Witt, the [...] [684] between England, Holland, and Sweden, which for a short time checked the Encroachments of Louis XIV of France.

Wednesday, 22nd of February 1860. I waited the whole forenoon till past two with great impatience for Bullen; then Mrs. Dartnell came to tell me that he was indisposed. Garland wrote for and read to me.

Thursday, 23rd. Bullen made his appearance. I had a good deal to do with the affairs of a Danish barque "Dan" whose Captain accidentally died at the Chincha islands on the 9th January. Mr. Coleman's health was so completely

ruined that he had made up his mind to go home by the first vessel round the cape.

Monday, 27th of February. General Sierra was getting much worse. The last Doctor called in declared that there was no possibility of his recovering from his present disease to which he gave the name “hydropesia de sangre” (which is about as contradictory a name as beef steak-de mouton occasionally served at French restaurants). On the night of the 25th he had taken the last sacrament in the presence of the whole family. I did not attend on account of the lameness of my foot which had of late again increased and this I owed to my own imprudence, for I had gone below to the Counting-house and been standing there a long while whilst I dictated English letters to our clerk Becker. By the Steamer which arrived on 24th inst. I received two letters from Juan, the one dated 24th Dec., the other Seville 7th January; he was travelling about and enjoying himself. He had entered Spain from Bordeaux via Perpignan to Barcelona where he had embarked for Valencia, thence by rail to Madrid, per “diligence” to Cordova, and again by rail to Seville. Cordes had of late been doing little in Hamburg; Conradina continued to write in excellent spirits; she was particularly pleased with the kindness of Hermann Reincke and his young wife from Cologne. In politics again a change had taken place. Louis Napoleon had thrown overboard the friendship with Austria, and leaned towards England. Count Walewski, who had stated that the principles laid down in the [..]ous pamphlet would not serve as the French programme in the ensuing Congress, had [..] Minister for Foreign Affairs and Monsieur [..] [685] Ambassador in Constantinople was to take his place. Meanwhile, the Emperor had presented his cousin with two fine estates, an annual income of fs 100,000 and several orders. The Pope when receiving on New Year’s Day the felicitations of General Goyon who commanded the French troops garrisoned in Rome was bold enough to term the notorious oposculé “a signal monument of hypocrisy, and an ignoble tissue of contradictions”, and in the meanwhile a despatch dated Paris 31st December was on its way to His Holiness, telling him decidedly that he must cede the Legations. On the 28th December 1859, the same day when old Frederick Bergmann died in Lima, expired in his London residence the famous essayist and historian Thomas Babington Macaulay, who after having sat in the house of Commons, and held office under Government on various occasions, had been raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom on 10th September 1857, as Baron Macaulay. I have both his essays and his unfinished history of England in my library, and to the reading of no book do I listen with more pleasure than to that of the former. I commenced the history when I was last in Hamburg, but made little progress. It is considered a masterpiece and though extremely

detailed is never tedious. Macaulay was born in 1800; he had not been married, and thus leaving no issue his title became extinct upon his death. He was buried with much solemnity on the 9th January in Westminster Abbey, where his tomb in Poet's Corner is near that of Addison. Towards the end of last year the royal castle of Fredericksburg near Copenhagen, in Zealand, was destroyed by fire. I visited in on the 1st July 1844 when I gave a description of it see my Diary N^o 4, Page 33 and following.

Thursday, 1st of March. Mr. Coleman left Garland's house this morning in a miserably weak state of health; he was much affected, and the three elder boys wept piteously when he bade them good bye. He went down to Callao to embark on board the "Morning Light" laden with huano for England. His passage cost him rather dear £50 at 42 = \$285.6. The children were now without a teacher, and I without a lector. [...]

Blisters had been put upon General Sierra's legs. After [...] [686] drawn for many hours, they had at last the desired effect. Then the skin being pricked the water spouted forth, and he himself was of opinion that from ten to twelve pounds of water had run out. The swelling had consequently gone down and he felt somewhat alleviated. This forenoon we had several visits of which the most agreeable was that of Henry Moss lately returned from Europe after a pleasure trip of ten months duration.

Saturday, 17th of March 1860. Ever since the spraining of my ancle, and the consequent lameness I could not stir from the house nor even venture below. Besides Dr. Grau, who had come twice, I called in Dr. Ornellas, and finally Dr. Sandoval. All were of the same opinion; the joint of the foot was injured and weeks would still elapse before my complete recovery. I myself began to fear that they would never succeed in curing me, for I did not observe any improvement; I now applied to the joint "un emplasto confortativo de Vigo". General Sierra was somewhat better, Drs. Sandoval and Macedo, both Puneños, had cured him of the dropsy, but could not cure him of his disease of the heart. My wife continued visiting him regularly, though not so frequently as before. In the evenings at tea we again had more visitors, Johnson of Arequipa, Baltazar de la Fuente of Iquique, José Rey de Castro, Mariano Paz Soldan, Generals Miller and Wright. In the last fortnight of the month of February the rains in the Interior had been uncommonly heavy, in fact they had been such as had hardly ever been known before. Mr. Charles Pflucker just returned from a trip through the Province of Huamalies to his mine of Antaminas in the province of Conchucos, (which I visited in July 1842) told me that he had never witnessed anything like it; he said he had more swam than ridden. All the roads from the Interior had been so much injured that it would take months to repair them. The "quebrada" of Matucanas where the Rimac comes down had not suffered much. Further to

the South about [I]ca the rains had done much damage; still more to the South in the valleys of Majes, Vitor, Sigwas, Tambo, and Moquegua, the injury done to the estates was incalculable; in some instances entire plantations of [v]ines had been carried away by the swollen floods. Even in Tacna where generally there is [...] or at the utmost a mere rivulet, this rivulet had swollen to [...] [687] the railway from Arica to Tacna had suffered from it. Peruvian politics were of little importance. Castilla had not resumed the Supreme command, his intention having been to carry his "victorious arms" into Bolivia, but he seemed to have abandoned the plan since the arrival of Belzu, ex-President of Bolivia, who had proceeded Southward his intention being in all probability to revolutionize the country and to overturn the President Dr. Linares. From Guayaquil Dr. Manuel Morales, Peruvian Minister in Ecuador had returned to Lima in company with an Ecuatorian Estrada sent hither by the President Franco in a like capacity. Franco and Garcia Moreno continued at variance; the scales appeared to incline in favor of the latter. From Europe we knew that on the 24th January Queen Victoria opened Parliament in person. The concourse was brilliant in the extreme; amongst others the two princesses Alice and Helena were present. The Queen said that her Government would use every effort to prevent any armed interference in the affairs of Italy; she also alluded to a commercial treaty with France which treaty was signed on the very day in Paris by Lord Cowley. It was of course not yet ratified, and I apprehended that it would be violently attacked both in the Lords and Commons, for, as far as I was able to judge, the concessions made by England, viz., the reduction of duty on French wines and silks would come into force immediately, whilst the French reductions on the importation of iron and coal were only prospective. Besides, as the correspondent of the Comercio said, only the higher classes in England would be benefitted by the lowering of duty on articles of luxury, whilst for the deficiency of £1,400,000 caused by the same, Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would have to provide by other imposts. The Queen's speech delivered by her at half past one was known in Paris ten minutes later, being telegraphed over, three wires having been used at the same time. Two hours later it was translated, printed, and its contents known all over Paris. On the 21st January Captain Harrison the able commander of the "Great Eastern" was drowned. He left [...] in the island of Wight, together with a few men, in a sailing boat for Southam [...] [688] Some were saved, amongst whom a Dr. Watson about as good a swimmer as Harrison, this latter it was supposed had exhausted his strength in his unavailing attempts to right the boat which was lying in the water keel uppermost. On the 19th January the Pope directed an encyclical letter to the Patriarchs, Archbishop, Bishops, and the whole clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, and to his whole faithful flock, in which

he stated his determination not to follow the advice given him by the Emperor of the French on 31st December quietly to cede the Legations. The affairs of Central Italy were taking their natural course. Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Legations had already elected their deputies for the Sardinian Parliament which clearly proved that the annexation was perfected, though not publicly proclaimed. Cavour was again at the head of the Ministry in Turin. On the other hand, against this increase of territory on the one side, it was rumoured that Victor Emmanuel would give up the Duchy of Savoy and County of Nice to the French Empire. My own opinion was that this would take place, and England not say a word against this aggrandizement of France. Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Switzerland might grumble and protest but no notice would be taken of them by Napoleon.

Sunday, 18th of March 1860. The forenoon I was many hours by myself; afterwards, several people called and in the evening Garland read to me a little; on

Monday, 19th, I was more fortunate; he read to me both in the fore and afternoon; for an hour or two I was busy with the clerks Möller and Becker examining Prudhomme's accounts. Pedro Orbegoso paid me a long and agreeable visit, and at tea-time Rosita and Amalia came, so that the day passed away quickly.

Friday, 23rd. From the English papers I took the following details regarding Lord Palmerston and Pope Pius IX. Henry John Temple, a descendant of the famous Sir William Temple, who in the time of Charles II concluded with the ambassadors of Holland and Sweden the treaty known under the name of the triple alliance, was born on the 22nd October 178[] [] became Viscount Palmerston at the death of his father in 1802. He first sat in Parl [. . .] [689] to 1841 and from 1846 to 1851; he was Home Secretary from 1852 to 1855; First Lord of the Treasury from 1855 to February 1857, and from July 1859 to _ . Pius IX is the 259th successor of St. Peter; his name is Ferretti; he was born the 13th May 1792, and ascended the Papal throne in July 1846.

I received a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Carpio, informing me that General Castilla had resumed the Government of the Republic. Within these last few days Colonel Salcedo Minister for Finances published a decree ordering the coinage of \$300,000 in rials and half rials, the former weighing 50 the latter 25 grains, their fineness to be 9/10^{ths}. I was not aware of the quantity coined up to the day. This issue of small change had become indispensable, for, owing to the want of rials and half rials, it had become the custom to cut two-rial and one-rial pieces into two. The Spanish, as well as the old Patriot dollar weighed 541 grains; thus the present coinage was much less in weight giving only 400 grains to the dollar; I however approved of this plan, for, had the new

rials and half rials their full weight, it would, at the then exchange of 42d, have answered the purpose of the merchants to export them to Europe and in a short time none would have remained in the Country, as was the case with the last issue of good coin in the time of the Minister Zevallos. Moreover, in this decree Salcedo promised to exchange on a future occasion the new coined rials and half-rials.

Thursday, 29th of March 1860. My lameness was at last palpably decreasing; nevertheless I had not yet ventured down stairs. General Sierra was suffering much; one day he felt somewhat better, the other worse, and so he lingered on. In the Republic of Ecuador Garcia Moreno was gradually gaining the ascendancy. Franco in virtue of the treaty concluded between him and Castilla, asked the Peruvian Government for assistance in men and money which however in all probability would not be granted. At the last monthly redemption of Vales Consolidados with \$50,000 cash, which took place about the 15th, the highest point they reached was 88%, whilst about a week before Vales de Manumission were redeemed [...] "Comercio" many schemes were published on the [...] [690] the low Bolivian coin; in N° 6038 of the 26th one was inserted signed by Brauns, head of Huth Gruning & Co's house. It was extremely elaborate and contained in my opinion a great many good and practicable ideas. Against it were its extreme length and intricacy, so that such men as for instance Salcedo the Finance Minister would not read, and if he read probably not understand it. I took from it the following facts: \$6000 in Bolivian half dollars sent to England weighed there before smelting 431 lbs 13 ozs, after smelting 425 lbs. They contained 3618 1/4 ozs silver, of England Standard fineness, or each two four-rial pieces contained no more than 347 1/2 grains fine silver, instead of 541 grains fineness 10.22 or 492 fine, which were the contents of an old Spanish dollar. From my son Juan I received to my great surprise a letter from Paris dated 15th February in which he told me that he intended to embark in Southampton for America on the 17th March, so that we might expect him here on 24th April. On his passage from Cadiz to Gibraltar the Steamer was retarded by violent contrary gales so that on her arrival in the latter port the Oriental Steamer for Malta had already departed. Juan then took that for Marseilles from which place he reached Paris by rail. In European politics the most important subject was to me the budget which Mr. Gladstone, Chacellor of the Exchequer presented to the House of Commons on the 10th February. He showed that £70,100,000 were required to cover the expenses for 1860, and that if according to promise given in 1853, the income tax were to be taken off, there would be a deficit of £9,700,000; consequently it could not be done, but this did not suffice. It was his intention to abolish the import duties on various articles, such as butter, eggs, and walnuts, also the tax on

the fabrication of paper which gave an annual income of £1,000,000. Thus he proposed not only to leave the income tax in force, but even to raise it, viz.: upon all incomes above £150 p.a. to ten pence in the pound, and between £100 to £150 to 7d in the pound. Now according to the correspondent of the *Panamá Star & Herald* the income tax would fall upon about half a million of taxpayers; and if this were true it would certainly seem unjust that about one sixtieth part of the entire population of the United Kingdom [...] to pay more or less the seventh of the sum required for the [...] [691] Nevertheless, I felt sure that both the budget as proposed by Gladstone, and the Commercial treaty with France, above spoken of, though they might be violently opposed both in the Lords and Commons, would finally pass, and become the law of the land.

Notwithstanding the opposition of Austria, of the Pope, and of Naples, the annexation of Central Italy to the Kingdom of Sardinia quietly proceeded and would soon be a "fait accompli". My opinion was that Savoy and Nizza would be incorporated with the French Empire before we were many months older. Young José Canevaro, whop paid us a visit, told me that Count Cavour, the Prime Minister of Victor Emmanuel and the actual ruler of the Country, was quite willing to cede Savoy with its French population, but was decidedly opposed to the giving up of the County of Nizza where Italian was spoken, and which was also demanded by Louis Napoleon.

By the last Steamer we heard of the death of three individuals well known in Europe: Mr. Collard, the famous piano-forte maker, at the age of 86; he had left his business to two nephews under the old firm of Collard & Collard. Mr. Arndt, who gained a well deserved reputation in the years 1813, 14, 15 as a German patriot, an indomitable enemy of the French, and introducer of gymnastics into Germany: he died at the age of 94. General Sir William Napier, who reached the age of 74; he was the author of the history of the Peninsular war. This work, which was read to me by Bullen, is valuable for the facts which it contains, but to a not scientific reader it becomes frequently dry and tedious on account of the very minute details into which the author enters. On the 31st January and 4th February the Spaniards defeated the Moors; they took Tetuan and according to last advices, were about directing their operations against Tangiers. General O'Donnell had been created Duke of Tetuan, and General Zavala, a native of Lima, had returned to Madrid, he having suffered from a stroke of paralysis which had caused the lameness of one of his legs.

Thursday, 5th of April. Holy Thursday.

[*Friday, 6th of April.*] Good Friday. Very heavy days. I did not [...] [692] venture out. Bullen did not come and Mr. Garland only read to me perhaps an hour a day.

Easter Sunday, 8th and Easter Monday, 9th of April. Both days passed over without a line being read to me. On Sunday I went out for the first time after

my protracted lameness and did not feel the worse for the exertion. The calls I made were upon: General Mendiburu whom I did not find at home – Don Mariano Sierra who was very poorly – my daughter Rosita – Doña Pancha Paz Soldan – the Gallaghers & Bergmanns. In the house of the latter I had not been since the father's death; only Sophia who looked thin and haggard came out to receive me. Johnson, Manuel Baltazar de la Fuente, General Wright, Garland, Enriqueta and two of their children dined with us. They were all gay and talkative; the gentlemen did not spare the wines, which they much extolled. I of course did not taste a drop. Lafuente, Johnson and Garland sat down to rocambo; Juan Centeno and his young wife Margarita, General Mendiburu's daughter, dropped in, and so we spent a very agreeable evening. In the forenoon of these two holidays my wife had no lack of visitors, of which I was always very glad, and this time still more than on other occasions, because on account of my temporary lameness I myself had not been able to pay visits for many weeks past. There came Generals Miller and Cisneros, José Canevaro, Senior, of whom my wife told me that his trip to Europe had given him something of a polish, of which he certainly stood much in need; Manuel Velarde, Carlos Pflücker, Vicente Pazos, John Blacker, Dr. Carrasco, (the most stupid of the stupid) Francisco Sagastabeytia, Mr. Naylor, Mariano Felipe Paz Soldan, and José Gregorio Paz Soldan with his son Louis.

Tuesday, 10th of April. Early in the morning both Steamers came to an anchor. In the course of the forenoon our new clerk Hamilton made his appearance; he had come via Panamá. For two or three years he had been a clerk at D. Schutte's in Hamburg. He told me that he was a born Scotchman, but that German was more fluent to him than English, he having been carried over to Hamburg when an infant. By marriage [...] were related to the rich Schroeder of Hamburg. In the [...] [693] my son Juan's speedy arrival my wife was very busy putting his room in order; something had also to be done to the drawing room, where the "cielo raso" threatened to fall in. Garland had at last succeeded in placing his three eldest boys at a Frenchman's where hitherto only Augusto, son of Benito Dorca, and Carlos, son of Nicolas Rodrigo had been received. They had taken their first lessons on the 2nd April, but owing to so many holidays having intervened they might as well have commenced to-day. Zyla, who about ten years before taught Charles and Julius Pflucker's children, Pepe Izcue, Conradina and Amalia, and who also at that time gave me latin lessons three times a week, suddenly made his reappearance in Lima; probably as soon as he had received advice of the death of his wife, whom in 1852 he had abandoned in a shameful manner, he made up his mind to return hither.

Sunday, 15th of April 1860. The political news from Europe was of such little interest that it was hardly worth the noting down. In the British Parliament the Commercial Treaty with France and the budget would certainly pass,

notwithstanding the customary opposition made to all Ministerial projects. The annexation of Savoy and Nizza with France, and that of Central Italy with Sardinia, appeared to have been postponed for some time; at all events Louis Napoleon now proposed that Tuscany should be an independent Duchy, whose Duke, if the Tuscans wished it, might be the Duke of Genoa, Victor Emmanuel's nephew, five years of age! Modena and Parma were to be united to Sardinia; whilst as regards Romagna no decision had been come to. From the Republic of Ecuador no great news either; Garcia Moreno continued to have the advantage over Franco. Here in Lima after a very long interval recruiting recommenced. A "correo de gabinete" arrived from Bolivia; some were of opinion, I was not, that we should have war with that Republic. Castilla, through the medium of one of his ministers, had insinuated to General Flores that he had better leave the country, which I did not doubt he would do ere long. About this time very vi [...] Government [...] were published in the Come [...] [694] Wednesday 11th one appeared calling upon the troops to abandon Castilla. This of course could not be borne; the editors of the "Comercio" had to give the name of him who had guaranteed this article; it turned out to be Theodore Thorne, son of Rollin; and accordingly he was arrested and taken to prison. From Cordes and Conradina we continued to receive the very best advices. Mr. Schutte read to me part of a private letter written to him by the former, in which he delineated Mr. D. Schutte's character in very true, though certainly not flattering terms. Last night the marriage of Mr. William Stafford Jerningham, British Chargé d'Affaires in Lima, with Eglantina Elmore was celebrated in the house of the bride's parents. Mr. Elmore was absent. The sponsors were Dr. Prada and his wife. Mr., Mrs. Clay and Miss Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, Stubbs and Eggart, Generals Flores, Stag and Wright, which latter gave me these particulars, and various other gentlemen were present. The family of Jerningham, who are of the Catholic persuasion, had, it was said, made valuable presents of jewelry to the bride.

Monday, 16th of April 1860. General Sierra had had a sudden and very dangerous relapse. It was known that Candamo had received an anonymous letter threatening him with assassination if he did not place a considerable sum of money in a certain spot fixed by the writer, in consequence of which, Government had placed a guard at his disposal.

Thursday, 19th of April. In consequence of an advertizement inserted by me in the "Comercio" for a lector in the French language, several individuals presented themselves. I closed with the first who came, for an hour daily, from 7 to 8 p.m. His name was Bustillos. His father, a Bolivian, had been minister under Belzú; his mother was a Frenchwoman, but whether he and his younger sister were legitimate or natural children I did not learn. His maternal grandmother

was Adelaide Cavalier, whose reputation in Lima had not been immaculate. He read to me, and though, as he said, he was born in Paris his pronunciation was not that of a Frenchman. It was however fair enough, and he spoke better than he read. Though I was still limping I this morning [] [brea]kfast ventured climbing up the hill to the right of the [. . .] [695] in ascending and descending without doing myself the slightest injury.

Friday, 20th of April. This morning our Chinese cook Achipe declared that he was ill and unable to work. My wife and I took a cup of chocolate for breakfast, and dined at Enriqueta's. General Sierra was dying: my wife went to his house but soon returned for she could not bear to witness the agonizing sufferings of her brother, caused by the extreme difficulty he experienced in breathing.

Saturday, 21st of April. In the previous night at 1 3/4 a.m. the entire population of Lima was awakened by a very severe shaking of the earth. In the morning I went to General Sierra's house but was not admitted to his presence; he was sleeping, and could not be disturbed. In the evening he was a little more quiet than he had been for the last 36 hours.

Sunday, 22nd of April. At about half past six, when we were still in bed, we heard a violent knocking at our street-door; "this", my wife said "is a message from Doña Juana", and so it was – the general, her brother, had just expired. We quickly rose and she hastened to the house of the deceased. I breakfasted by myself, dictated some letters to my nephew Johannes Limpricht, and at 1 3/4 whilst I was walking up and down the corredor in our house, I felt the earth shake under me: during my residence in Perú I had never experienced an earthquake of such violence and duration. Forgetting the lameness of my foot I hurried down stairs and in the street door was joined by Mr. Schutte and the clerks. A cloud of dust, like a thin mist, arose, and from all the neighbouring houses the inmates rushed into the street crying "misericordia", "misericordia". When the first alarm was over I went upstairs to examine if, and what damage had been done. Fortunately in our drawing-room and parlor it was confined to the breaking of a China-ware bottle and another of Bohemian glass, both of little value; in my office, on the contrary, four or five of my best "huacas" lay broken on the ground. Two small dogs cut out of a heavy green stone, bought by me on my last visit to Italy, and which are [. . .] barking at the moon which adorn Glistudi[] Fl[]re [. . .] [696] placed close to the edge of my writing desk. They had moved about two inches onward over the border, and by this their motion it was clearly seen that the direction of the earthquake had been from S.E. to N.W. Plaster had come down from many of the ceilings and walls but of these none had actually been riven asunder. Mrs. Schutte had been less fortunate. In her drawing-room a large oval looking-glass, probably not sufficiently well fastened against the wall, had fallen down and been

smashed to atoms; and moreover, in its fall it had carried with it some of the beautiful Bohemian glass-ware and alabaster statuettes which my wife and I had brought with us from Europe. Several of the churches had suffered more or less. In Chorrillos much greater damage had been done, hardly one house or rancho had escaped without injury, and more than one wall had come to the ground; for about a quarter of an hour large masses of earth, loosened from the high cliff of the shore had fallen down, some on the beach, some into the sea. My wife and I dined at Enriqueta's owing to the protracted illness of our cook. At six p.m. we went to Don Mariano's house. There was the customary guard of honor to watch the remains of the deceased general. A few visitors, of course very intimate acquaintances and relations, ladies and gentlemen, came in and quietly took their seats in the usual sitting room. Their presence did not prevent Doña Juana from indulging in her vociferous grief which more than once attracted even the attention of the sentries. General Mendiburu, an old acquaintance of Don Mariano's had taken upon himself the arrangement of the funeral, which, in accordance with Doña Juana's wishes, was to be celebrated with great pomp. I remained but a short time, and listened at home with great interest to the reading of "Louis Quatorze" by St. Simon.

Monday, 23rd of April. The earth was not yet at rest. At one in the morning a shock awakened us, and again at 7 a.m. we were roused by another as severe as that in the night from Friday to Saturday. At 9 p.m. Mr. Schutte, Mr. Garland, my nephew Limpricht, and I, dressed in deep mourning, went to the house of the deceased General. In the room which follows the drawing-room stood the coffin, of zinc, enclosed in another [...] ound the same a great number of tapers were lighted [...] [697] glare that I, who had forgotten to bring my blue spectacles with me, did not venture to look up. Gradually the former of the two rooms filled with gentlemen, and just when it had struck ten the soldiers carried out the coffin, and all present followed. When it passed through the yard or patio to the street door, Mrs. Sierra, who all the while had been sitting in a room to the left, accompanied by some ladies, amongst whom my wife and Rosita, shrieked in a terrific manner. Napoleon has said somewhere "there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous". This was the case here; none of the hearers were affected by these outward tokens of Mrs. Sierra's grief, on the contrary, not a few were unable to suppress a smile. The coffin was borne to the Church of Santo Domingo, where a beautiful and resplendent catafalco had been erected, and where it was received by the friars with their customary solemn chanting.

Tuesday, 24th of April. We in expectation of Juan's hourly arrival, breakfasted at Schutte's. Before ten Mr. Schutte, Garland, Melchor Velarde and I went to the Church of Santo Domingo where we, together with the other dolientes, or

chief mourners, ranged ourselves on the bench to the right of the high altar in the following manner: Manuel and Melchor Velarde, first cousins of deceased, I, brother-in-law, Mr. Schutte and Mr. Garland nephews by marriage, Pedro Marzo, nephew of Mrs. Sierra, Colonel Lastre, compadre, General Mendiburu friend, and next to him, to our infinite disgust, all the colored male servants of the house. When the coffin, the funeral service being over, was carried to the hearse no previous arrangement had been made as to who should take hold of the ribbons which hung down from the coffin; I believe Generals Morote, Allende, Miller and N. N., did so. The President Castilla had sent the Government carriage in which the two Velardes and two Aides-de-camp took their seats. Now again the arrangement was not complete – there was a want of hackney coaches, and thus many people who otherwise would have accompanied the grand and plumed funeral-car to the cemetery, remained behind. Fortunately I had taken care to provide one beforehand, in which we drove to the pantheon. In General Mendiburu's carriage went the General himself, Lastres and Marzo, [...] by the two confessors of the deceased general and his [...] [698] these four mentioned I believe there were two carriages more. At the cemetery the coffin was shoved into one of the many niches ready to receive the remains of poor humanity; prayers were said, and before the opening was closed and plastered over, all had dispersed. General Sierra had been an extremely good, but at the same time an inconceivably weak man. My wife always believed, and I think she was in the right, that her brother rather feared than loved what one is pleased to call his better-half, who was by several years his senior. Accompanied by Melchor Velarde we drove back to the house of the deceased, where we entered the drawing room and paid our respects to the mourning widow. The widow of General Bermudez, Manuela Flores, wife of Tenaud, Teresa Marzo, Doña Juana's niece, and her sempstress Mariquita, who had nursed and attended the General during his long illness, were with her. Thence I walked to Rosita's, where I was told that the North Steamer had arrived; Garland and I, with the six boys went to the railway station and after a few minutes, say near two O'clock, the train made its appearance. Juan, though a little thin, looked well, and I was extremely glad to see him again. Together we walked to Schutte's where besides Rosita and Amalia, Mariquita and Enriqueta were expecting him. We remained there to dinner. At a later hour I dictated letters in the Counting-house. My wife and I took tea at home, and conversed with Juan till midnight.

Wednesday, 25th of April 1860. This morning between half past five and six we again experienced a slight shock of earthquake. Our cook Achipe was still ill with his leg and refused being attended by our physician Dr. Macedo whom we had called in. He preferred placing himself under the treatment of the Chinese

practitioner who at the time resided in Lima. Meanwhile Achipe had procured a countryman of his to cook for us during his illness. My ankle again became worse, which I attributed to my having walked not too much but too fast, on the day of General Sierra's interment.

Friday, 27th of April. At 11 a.m. I once more felt the slight shock of an earthquake, and in the [cou]rse of the day a few more occurred, so slight however that I did not observe them. [...] nights many of the inhabitants of Lima preferred sleeping [...] [699] tents in the Alamedas or in the Plaza Mayor; amongst them was the family of General Pezet. According to the "Comercio" the town of Canta, half way to the Cerro de Pasco, had suffered considerably; much injury had also been done to the sugar houses in the valley of Cañete. This day at about noon an attempt was made to assassinate the rich Don Pedro Gonzalez de Candamo. An infernal machine, or something of the kind, enclosed in an innocent looking box was left upon the landing-place of the stair-case where it exploded with a detonation heard over the vicinity, and did some damage to the house. Candamo however who within the last few days had received more than one threatening letter had been on his guard and kept at a distance from every suspicious person and thing. To this his precaution he owed his safety. From the European advices nothing further was to be gathered than that ere long we should hear of the annexation of Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Legations to the Kingdom of Sardinia, in virtue of Municipal suffrage. Only Switzerland protested against the latter annexation whilst the four great powers looked on, grumbled perhaps, but did nothing.

Sunday, 29th of April. Notwithstanding the great difficulty which I still experienced in walking, I hobbled out to pay various visits; amongst others I was at least half an hour with Candamo, who showed me all the damage which the machine just spoken of had done. A large hole had been torn in the floor, the two respective halves of two solid doors had been wrenched off their hinges, and many window frames and panes of glass shattered to pieces partly by the explosion, partly by the many projectiles hurled out by the machine, some of which had reached Swayne's house over the way. He likewise showed me with great glee his own writing room and asked me whether I did not think that it was "muy bien inventado". It was small, nearly totally occupied by a large desk in the middle, and its beauty consisted in having not less than four doors, besides windows looking to the passage which led to it, so that he had a clear view of every one who approached; one of the four doors communicated with the store below. He was very [...] spoke on many topics not in the least connected with the attempt [...] [700] his life. His sangfroid was certainly to be envied.

Wednesday, 2nd of May 1860. In the preceding week General Flores had left the country, he having received a verbal order from the Government to do so. A protest signed by him against this arbitrary measure appeared in the “Comercio” and again in the same paper of the 1st inst., a decree dated 22nd April, and signed by Morales, Minister for the Interior, which suspended the monthly payment of \$400 hitherto made to Flores, in virtue of a decree of 1st June 1855, “because he, Flores, had machinated against the Government at present established in Perú”. In the lawsuit carried on between the lawyer Ugarte, as representative of the family Ugarte, and the Uretas, defended by the lawyer Tejeda, and of which I have spoken, the Supreme Court of Justice, consisting of the judges Mariategui, Cosio, Herrera, Riveiro, and Jervacio Alvarez, confirmed the sentences given by the Juez de Primera Instancia, and la Corte Superior, in favor of the Uretas. Mr. Johnson married to Agustina Ureta, one of the five co-heirs, brought us himself this intelligence. This day arrived in Callao the French line of battle ship of five guns, a screw Steamer called the Duguay Trouin. On board of her came, as French Chargé, Count Lesseps, cousin of the engineer of the same name who had planned the cutting of the Suez Canal. His object was to settle with the Peruvian Government the question regarding the alleged, and, in a great measure, substantiated ill-treatment in Callao of a French subject Paul Durhin. This occurred during the time that Zevallos was Minister; it had caused the withdrawal of Mr. Huet, and the interruption for about a year of all Diplomatic intercourse between France and Perú. I heard that Dr. Carpio and Lesseps were to have an interview on board H.B.M.S. “Vixen”.

Sunday, 6th of May 1860. This morning after breakfast my nephew Limpricht came to me, he, just recovered from a fever, was pale and weak, and, what was worse, considerably deaf. His medical adviser Grau held out hopes that this deafness would speedily wear off, it being [_]rely the consequence of the quinine which Limpricht had taken. He read to me in German [...] G. Gervasius’ “Introduction to his history of the 19th century”, which [...] [701] Though I was still somewhat lame I went out to see the Rowses, whom I did not find in and then to Mrs. Carrasco, with whom I had a long chat. Since the earthquakes had ceased to be the topic of the day, “la cuestion Francesa” had taken their place. This was the old affair of the Frenchman Paul Durhin, who for his misdeeds was very properly put in prison, but, as the French Government alleged, sentence was not given so quickly as it should have been. This was the reason why Mr. Huet had left some months previously, and why diplomatic relations between France and Perú had been broken off. The case was referred to Paris, and the satisfaction which Francisco Rivero agreed should be given by the Peruvian to the French Government, was disapproved of by the former, in

consequence of which the French men-of-war were now in the Port, under the command of Admiral Larrieu with Chargé Count Lesseps on board. The ultimatum given in by him on the 5th was said to be the following: \$8000 to be paid to Durhin, a visit to be paid by the Governor of Callao to the French Consul Girardot, the French flag to be saluted with 21 guns without the salute being returned, the Judge Isaac Suero in Callao, before whom Durhin had been tried, to be denied the right of judging French subjects in future. The terms agreed upon between Rivero and Count Walewski had been much less humiliating to the Peruvian Government. My wife and I dined at Garland's, Juan at Schutte's.

Monday, 7th of May. The annexations of the Duchy of Savoy and the County of Nizza to the French Empire, and of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena to the Kingdom of Sardinia were now "faits accomplis". On the 24th March Deputies from the Municipal and Provincial Councils of Savoy, none from Nizza, appeared in the Tuilleries before the Emperor of the French and prayed to be allowed to form a part of the great French nation to which Louis Napoleon graciously consented, whilst at the same time he considered this as a particular and special case. The object of his expressing himself in this manner was no doubt to lull the apprehensions of the other great powers, and mainly of Prussia, as to [...] the French Empire to what the French call its natural [...] [702] that is to say, to the Eastward as far as the Rhine. On the same day, the 21st March, the French troops stationed in Lombardy put themselves in march for Savoy and Nice. The king of Sardinia released his Savoy and Nizza subjects from their allegiance to him, and thus the affair was settled. It is true that the Helvetian Confederacy had protested against the annexation, because in virtue of the same the districts of Chablais and Faucigny contiguous to the Lake of Geneva, declared by the Vienna treaties of 1815 neutral territories, had been added to France; but as the Great Powers quietly looked on, Louis Napoleon did not mind a Swiss protest. Russia declared that as the annexation was founded upon an amicable agreement between two legitimate sovereigns, she had not a word to say against it. Austria, pleased at any diminution of the Sardinian power, observed with acrimony that as the other great powers quietly looked on when Lombardy was wrested from her, she would certainly not put herself out of the way because Sardinia lost Savoy and Nice. In Prussia and Great Britain both the Government and the Nation were displeased at the aggrandisement of France, but did not think it worth while to draw the sword on this account. By means of this annexation France increased her population with 710,000 souls, viz.; 585,000 in Savoy and 125,000 in Nice, and 7627 more, if, as was expected, the Prince of Monaco, whose small principality was surrounded by that of Nice, would cede the same to France for a certain annual revenue. About the same time that the above mentioned Deputies made their appearance in Paris,

deputations from Tuscany, Parma and Modena, and the Romagna, respectively, presented themselves before Victor Emmanuel in Turin, and laid before him the results of the universal suffrage in these various Principalities, all which, by overwhelming majorities, declared their wish to be annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia. Victor Emmanuel granted them their request, Piedmontese troops marched to the different territories, and the Prince of Carignan landed in Leghorn to govern Tuscany as Sardinian Viceroy. The Kingdom of Sardinia was now raised in population to the rank of the seventh European [...] following immediately after Spain. The number of its inhabitants [...] [703]

In Piedmont, including Genoa	3,215,640	
in the island of Sardinia	573,115	
in Lombardy	2,866,396	
in Tuscany	1,806,940	
in the Romagnas	1,022,760	
in Modena and Reggio	604,510	
in Parma and Placentia	499,835	
Total	10,589,196	inhabitants

Austria had protested against the annexation of the Duchies, reserving for future times the rights of the banished Dukes, whilst a bull of excommunication dated 26th March was fulminated in Rome against all the actors, promoters, coadjutors, advisers, and adherents of the invasion of the Romagna, without naming any particular person.

Tuesday, 8th of May 1860. The birthday of my sister Maria, who, had she been alive, would have completed this day her 65th year. Before breakfast Garland, Juan and I went to the church of Santo Domingo, where the brotherhood of Santa Rosa, to which the late Don Mariano Sierra belonged, celebrated his exequies. It was an extremely plain ceremony, and, besides the friars, only we three and Pedro Marzo attended. In the course of the day the friar Jacorena, the confessor of the deceased, introduced to us the Prelate of the order of La Buenamuerte, called Gueldres, with whom my wife and I had a long conversation.

Wednesday, 9th of May 1860. At about 11 O'clock Count Lesseps landed in Callao; on his stepping on shore he was complimented by an aide-de-camp of the Government, again at the terminus in Lima, where the Government's carriage waited for him; in this he drove to Castilla's house, where a guard of honor was drawn up, and he was received by Castilla, his family, and the five Ministers with surpas [...]. He remained till past three and it was said that everything [...] [704] off with extraordinary courtesy and even cordiality.

Who served as interpreter I did not learn; Lesseps did not speak Spanish, Castilla knew not a word of French, and the Ministers I suppose were more or less in the same predicament.

Thursday, 10th of May 1860. Count Lesseps, accompanied by Mr. Vion, "Chancelier" of the French Legation, left here by Mr. Huet, had a conference which lasted two hours with Dr. Miguel del Carpio, Peruvian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom Ezeta, the "Oficial Mayor" served as Secretary. Nothing transpired relative to the course which these negotiations were taking.

Friday, 11th of May. My birthday, sixty-one years old. No one of the family remembered it, until the afternoon when an occasional observation of mine put Limpricht in mind of it.

Sunday, 13th. Charles Pflücker's birthday – his exact age unknown to me. This day died Lucas Pellicer at a very advanced age. On various occasions when the Archiepiscopal chair had been vacant he had filled in Lima the highest ecclesiastical dignity under the title of "Vicario Capitular". In the "Comercio" appeared an official advertizement, signed by the Minister for Finance stating that the contracts for the consignments of Guano, to the various countries to which this produce was exported – excluding that to Spain – would expire towards the end of 1861, and beginning of 1862, and accordingly all respectable merchants were called upon to make their proposals. The preference would be given to him whose terms would be the most advantageous; if terms were equal then the Peruvian Merchant would be preferred.

Friday, 18th of May. The North Steamer arrived in Callao about 4 a.m., so that the correspondence which had left Southampton on the 17th April reached Callao in about 31 days. The Captain General of the Balearic Isles, Santiago Ortega had made an attempt to bring about a Carlist movement. On the 31st March he embarked with the whole garrison 3000 men strong, on board of five Steamers; on the 1st April he landed [] the mouths of the river Ebro at San Carlos de Rapida [. . .] [705] himself master of Tortosa. He was joined by the Count Montemolin and brother, and two old Carlist Generals, Elio and Cabrera. As soon as Ortega raised the cry of "Viva Carlos IV" his troops, who were not in the secret, abandoned him, and he, as well as the four just mentioned persons, had to seek safety in flight. All five were caught; the two princes were secretly conducted to the frontiers of France, and placed in liberty; Cabrera escaped to London, Elio and Ortega remained in prison. With Morocco the preliminaries of peace had been signed. Morocco ceded to Spain a small territory round Ceuta, and a port in the Atlantic, more or less opposite the Cape de Verde islands, and promised to pay a war indemnity of twenty million dollars, and until this amount were paid Tetuan would remain in possession of Spain. The Pope had called the well known French general Lamoriciere, who lived

in retirement in Amiens, to take the command of his army; the general had accepted the invitation and arrived in Rome.

Sunday, 20th of May. I paid three visits which were rather agreeable; to the daughters of General Lafuente, to Mrs. Rosita Mur, and to Mrs. Bergmann; the latter I had not seen since her husband's death.

Monday, 21st. This evening Don Bartolomé Araoz, Carlos Bergmann, Juan and Schutte's family took tea with us, and we had a very lively conversation till Eleven O'clock, when they retired.

Sunday, 27th and Monday, 28th of May. Whitsuntide. According to late arrangements made by the Atlantic and Pacific Steam Navigation Companies, the correspondence both ways was to reach its destination within 31 days, so that the letters which left Southampton on the 2nd were to be here on the 2nd or 3rd, and those of the 17th on the 17th or 18th of the following month. Hence the Steamers left for Panamá on the 14th and 29th so that we had full eleven days to prepare our answers, and nevertheless it appeared [...] though I myself dictated my letters gradually Mr. Schutte [...] [706] quite as busy as he had formerly been when he had hardly two days to answer his letters. On Sunday I made a few calls. At Pedro Orbegoso's I met General Miller and at his request accompanied him to Mercedes Riglos, wife of José de la Riva Agüero, by mistake we entered first the house which he had formerly occupied, and where now Doña Paula Benavides, widow of old Evaristo Gomez Sanchez, and secondly, widow of Cueto, lived. She was a very old acquaintance of mine, and nevertheless I did not recognize her until she told me who she was. From Riva Agüero's we walked as far as Fabio Melgar's, where I was surprised to find such an agreeable and pretty girl as one of the daughters was. I had a long talk with her whilst General Miller conversed with Basagoytia. Melgar himself came in; he was very friendly, as it was his habit. Another daughter, who was consumptive, had gone to Jauja accompanied by her mother: they expected that the climate of this valley, perhaps 7000 feet above the level of the sea, would benefit her health.

From Valparaiso and the intermediate ports we had now Steamers four times per month and by that which came in on Sunday advices were received from Tacna, that on the 14th Linares, President of Bolivia, had published a decree prohibiting all communication with Perú. As to remittances, and exchange upon Europe, our situation became worse from Steamer to Steamer. Gibbs had almost altogether given over drawing; from Zaracondegui it is true, we obtained occasionally £2000, but not only was this a most particular favor, but the amount itself was a small part of the sums which we required; thus we remitted this day to Cotesworth & Powell 8 bars, bought at \$12.6 the mark, which would probably not net more than 37 1/2d. As a trial we also shipped

to them \$1000 Bolivian four rial pieces of four different coinages, in order to know by our own experience which of the four would yield the least disadvantageous exchange.

Friday, 1st of June 1860. This day arrived a new Steamer, the "Guayaquil", belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, from Valparaiso in six days, from Liverpool through the Straits of Magellan in two months.

Saturday, 2nd of June 1860. The usual North Steamer arrived by [...] [707] to the 2nd May. The Spanish General, Don Jaime Ortega had failed in his attempt to bring about a revolution against Queen Isabel; he had been made prisoner, been placed before a court martial, sentenced to death, and shot. The two princes were not released from captivity; on the contrary, they were taken to the fortress of Tortosa and probably they would be tried, but by which tribunal was not decided. Since the first week of April the island of Sicily was in rebellion against Naples. According to the "Comercio's" correspondent, in the North of the island tranquility had been more or less restored, whilst in the south the Sicilians continued in arms. In Vienna, defraudations carried on in the highest quarters to a great extent during the last Italian war, had been discovered, in consequence of which discoveries Mr. Bruck, the Minister for Finance, had committed suicide. In England, we learned that a great prize-fight between the two Champions of England and the United States, Sayers the former, Heenan the latter, had created great sensation. It came off on the 17th April at a short distance from London, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance of the police. The number of spectators, of all classes of society, amounted to about 3000. The American was the more powerful man; however, after a great number of rounds the victory was not decided, when the police interfered and put a stop to the fight. Both men were completely disfigured; Sayers had his right arm if not broken, at all events dislocated, but he was able to walk, whilst Heenan had both his eyes blinded, and with difficulty reached the train.

Thursday, 3rd of June. Limpricht read to me in the morning, after which I paid a few visits. Johnson, Garland, Enriqueta and two of her boys dined with us.

About this time the advice of the death of young Ugarte, one of the two sons of the respectable Spanish merchant Juan de Ugarte, was received in Lima, it occurred on board a Steamer on the other side of. St. Thomas. He, lately married to Victoria [_]er, had always been subject to fits of epilepsy; one of these, severer than usual [...] [708]

Thursday, 7th of June 1860. Corpus Christi. Mr. Schutte's health was improving; about this time he gave over working in the evening being apprehensive of catching colds. I waited in vain for my nephew Limpricht, whom the procession probably kept away and I thus ventured upon taking a walk, and ascending the

first hill near the baths of Altazar, which I did without the slightest injury to my foot; it was now actually getting better, perhaps the mere result of time, perhaps owing to a plaster recommended by Mrs. Roca, consisting of “brea de Barbacoas” and “cera de Nicaragua” in equal quantities, round which I wore a tight bandage. Solely when descending I felt a slight weakness in the instep. In the evening only Manuel Velarde kept my wife and myself company.

Friday, 8th of June. This morning the honras of young José Ugarte were celebrated in the Church of San Francisco at which I forgot to attend. Johnson came in and told me that having received advice from Arequipa of the illness of his daughter Juanita, he intended to leave by next day's Steamer. He had been detained in Lima more than he had counted upon, by the recovery and repartition of, also with various arrangements relative to the large fortune of the late M. M. Ugarte which, as already said, the Supreme Court had adjudged to the Uretas, one of whom was Doña Agustina, Johnson's wife.

Sunday, 10th. At Eleven O'clock I went to the church of San Agustin where the funeral of General Mendiburu's wife was celebrated. This over, we had the “procesion de las quince andas” which passed our house; however we had shut it up. My wife was at Enriqueta's, I in an inner room listening to my nephew's reading. Afterwards I paid a few visits; I remained longest with Mrs. Pfeiffer, who told me that she thought of selling her house Calle de Baquijano, for which she asked not less than \$48,000. At dinner, Mariquita and I had only some of Garland's children with us. Garland dined at Schuttes with Johnson and Prudhomme a [...] her confinement was drawing near, did not like [...] [709]

Friday, 15th of June. I received an official note from José Fabio Melgar, dated the 13th in which he informed me that Miguel del Carpio having retired from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, he had taken his place. According to Melchor Velarde, who had learned the details from Ribeyro, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, the cause of Carpio's throwing up the portfolio had been the following: during the Administration of Vice-President Mar some indemnification or other, amounting to \$5000, claimed by the British Chargé had been agreed to; when Castilla returned he had first disapproved of this promise, but afterwards allowed himself to be persuaded by Carpio, and ordered the payment. Next morning he changed his mind and requested Carpio to undo the whole transaction; this, Carpio declined, when Castilla said “otro lo hará”. They parted on bad terms and Carpio gave in his resignation. About this time Castilla took another very arbitrary step. Vice-President Mar had recognized General Miller as Peruvian Field-Marshal with an annual pay of \$7500 which had been paid him regularly for a few months. This nomination Castilla wanted to annul, but as General Pezet refused his signature to such a

decree, Castilla sent his order to the Treasury prohibiting any further payment to be made to General Miller.

Sunday, 17th of June. I paid various visits, the first to our old friend Dr. Blas Alzamora, who, a few Sundays back had called upon my wife offering his services in his new capacity as Fiscal de la Corte Suprema. He was, in my opinion, better versed in law than any other judge or lawyer in Lima. Then to General Pezet's house in order to pay my respects to the recently arrived English lady, the young wife of Federico Pezet who had married her whilst in London as Secretary to the Peruvian Legation. She was thin and rather pale, her mouth big, her teeth large, but white; in conversation I thought her very agreeable. From Pezet's I went to Doña Manuela Portillo, a widow, an elderly very sensible woman, thence to Lino de la Barrera's, Rafael Velarde's father [...] of the daughters Cora she was a little [...] [710] capable of keeping up a conversation for half a quarter of an hour.

Monday, 18th of June 1860. The weakness of my foot continued, and though I could walk quickly on level ground, and also ascend without the slightest difficulty, yet when descending a staircase for instance, I still limped, and I apprehended that a long time would yet elapse before my complete cure. Occasionally I walked as far as the "Convento de los Descalzos" and even a little further, but I could not venture to extend my walks as far as Amancaes or up the hills. My son Juan continued in Chorrillos where he bathed regularly; notwithstanding the cold. His pains, rheumatic, nervous, or whatsoever they might be, did not leave him. He had presented a petition to the Government praying for a privilege for a light newly invented in England, which he proposed to establish all over the Republic, wheresoever it might be required. As far as I understood, this light was to be produced by chalk brought to a state of incandescence by means for a blow-pipe in which oxygen and hydrogen gases were burned together, and which gases, thus burning, were directed against the chalk. Such a blow-pipe went by the name of "oxy-hydrogen".

The three eldest boys of Garland were at the school of a Frenchman called Bargème, which cost for each \$20 monthly. It appeared to me that though they did not learn much yet they made some progress. Geraldo and Ricardo were at a certain Doña Petita's where they were taught praying, reading, and rudiments of cyphering. Juan was still at home. Our counting-house establishment consisted of: Firstly Amandus Möller, Cash and Book-keeper, who was very clever and clear-headed, but had too much business of his own to attend to. He was partner of More, the North-American, in the Steam flour-mill put up in Callao. Secondly, a young man Zeller who had been sent out to Möller from Hamburg as his own clerk, and whom he employed to assist him in our counting house. Thirdly, Ignacio Castro, a Peruvian, who sat in the same office

with Möller and Zeller; he was a steady good man, but, owing to his limited capacities, could never serve for anything else than for collecting money which he did with zeal, regularity, and honesty. In the other offices, more under Mr. Schutte [...] [711] related to sales and dispatches of goods. I wished him to effect sales in Mr. Schutte's absence but he, Schutte, was of opinion that it would be rather dangerous to entrust to him this most important branch of the business. Fifthly Wagner, who worked very steadily and correctly at the store-books entrusted to him, and gave not the slightest reason for complaint. Sixthly, Hamilton, he was the last arrival, and was as yet not sufficiently employed; he copied Mr. Schutte's long letters and reports in clean, wrote under my dictation letters for the North Steamer and, according to his own ideas, letters of less importance in German, French and English, which he did much better than we had expected. Seventhly, Rieckmann, engaged by Cordes was still on his way from Hamburg on board the "L'Enfant de France". With Bullen I kept up my own books and those of C. W. Schutte & Co. of Arequipa. Neither of them gave much to do. He read to me Lord Mahon's history of England from the peace of Utrecht to the peace of Versailles 1713–1783; it had been recommended to me by Professor Wurm of Hamburg, and its perusal afforded me great pleasure. It is not only highly interesting as far as the facts are concerned, but the style is also extremely agreeable; he is detailed in his narrations without being quite so diffuse as Macaulay. Now and then he intermixes the expression of some noble, lofty, and patriotic sentiment which does one's heart good to read. In his politics he is a liberal conservative, for which I did not like him the worse. At the end of the 38th Chapter he passes a high and well merited eulogium on the Prussian nation which runs as follows. "Their conduct as a people during the two appalling struggles of 1756 and 1813 has always appeared to me deserving of the highest admiration. From other countries and other ages History can show several chiefs as great as Frederck, and many chiefs greater than Blücher. How few, on the contrary, are the nations that, like the Prussian at these two periods, have stood firm against foreign invaders, with the utmost energy and the utmost moderation combined – never relenting in their just hostility, and never venting it, like some southern races, in deeds of tumult and [...] [712] always vindicating that pride by fresh achievements and accumulated glories". For Lord Mahon's genealogy see appendix N^o 26.

About the middle of the day we received our European correspondence. Cordes wrote from Brussels. By way of the United States the political news went as far as the 20th May. The pretender to the Spanish Crown had signed a formal renunciation of his rights, he subscribed himself Carlos Ruiz Bourbon y Braganza; his brother Ferdinand had signed a similar document, which being done both princes were placed at liberty and left Spain. In Sicily the rebellion

against Naples was making progress; Garibaldi had sailed from Genoa in two Sardinian Steamers, with a number of volunteers and quantity of ammunition on board, and safely landed in this island; immediately afterwards one of the Steamers was sunk, the other taken by two Neapolitan frigates. According to the London correspondent of the Panama "Star & Herald" there was every probability of the Reform Bill not passing the British Parliament in the present session. Not only this correspondent but also Schroeter in Hamburg, and Cordes in Brussels agreed in their fears that sooner or later Napoleon III would commence an aggressive war against Prussia, in order to extend the French Empire to, what the French call, its natural frontier, the Rhine. Belgium would then of course be the first to be victimized. The whole of Germany united, including Austria, would, in my opinion, be able to withstand the power of France, but if, as it was much to be feared, Austria would keep aloof, then I apprehended that Prussia and the North of Germany, even with Belgium, would find it a difficult matter to cope with France. But would not England lend a helping hand to Prussia? The above mentioned London correspondent further said that Russia was once more threatening Turkey; and that France was drawing tight its bonds of amity with Sweden and Denmark.

Tuesday, 19th of June 1860. This evening Mr. Rieckmann, the clerk from Hamburg, above spoken of made his appearance.

Saturday, 23rd of June. When taking a walk after breakfast I managed, notwithstanding [...] [713] lower part of San Cristoval; in order however to make up for the want of strength in this limb, I had to avail myself more than otherwise I should have done of my hands and knees. The weather was very agreeable, and Lima, as well as the neighbouring country, partly shone upon by the sun, partly shaded by clouds, looked to me unusually pretty.

Sunday, 24th of June. Dia de San Juan. I paid a few visits, amongst others to Mrs. Clay, who, though a Protestant, had appropriated this day to herself as her Saint's day; she was much occupied with her native visitors, and I therefore remained but a short time conversing with her husband and her sister Nina Crawford. When bidding good-bye she invited me to a party to be given by her the following night, of which invitation I did not intend availing myself. Mrs. Juana Guise was also rather stiff and "fruncida", probably because she had the honor of many visitors. On the other hand, Granda, the sub-director of the "Escuela Normal", Mrs. Juana Salaverri and Mrs. Bergmann were particularly polite and agreeable.

Thursday, 28th of June. I heard from Mr. Schutte that by last Steamer, and again by the present one, considerable sums of low Bolivian coin had been sent home by Graham Rowe & Co, Huth Gruning & Co, and many shop keepers. I did not doubt that there was some truth in this, but I did not believe that as yet

the shipments were of such an extent as to warrant the fear which seemed to be spreading that ere long all the money would leave the country, and we here remain without any circulating medium. Certainly bills were scarce, however, by means of £4000 which we procured at 42d, and £1000 which we drew upon Estill against a surplus of the nett proceeds of wool shipped to him, we not only were up to the day with all our remittances, but had even hardly anything worth mentioning to send home for the next month to come. We were what John Hayne used to call "quite on velvet for the present".

Friday, 29th. On Sunday I had had to see the Juana's, this day, San Pedro [...] [714] to Doña Petita, wife of Felipe Pardo, who, though a little affected, was always very agreeable. Petita, the daughter of José Gregorio Paz-Soldan was not to be seen, being probably occupied with her arrangements for the ball to be given at her house in the evening. Of our family, though all invited, only Garland went. Pedro Gonzales de Candamo was not at home. With Pedro Orbegoso and his wife I remained rather long; they pleased me much. Neither was I displeased at the Dreyfus, French Jews of German extraction, the elder of whom Augustus had brought me about three years previously a few introductory lines from young Kock, Enriqueta's relation, of New Orleans, and of whom until now I had taken no notice, though he had more than once called at our house. He consigned his French goods to Bergmann in the same manner as Prudhomme had formerly done to us. He, Prudhomme, had gone over with the bulk of his consignments to Huth, because, as Charles told us, his brothers in Europe had obtained from Huth's house in London more favourable conditions, especially as regards interest, than we would or could grant them, and thus their consignments to us had decreased. With the younger Dreyfus, Leon, who was a medical man though he did not practice, my nephew Limpricht had resided when he was last in Arequipa acting for the "sindicós" of Zeisz' estate.

Sunday, 1st of July 1860. A little before five my wife and I were awakened by the tolling of bells which indicated fire; when we opened the door of our room we saw the horizon to the westward in a reddish glare. I immediately got up, dressed, and just when opening the street door our former clerk Blecker passed by and told me that in the Calle de la Pelota a Carpenter's extensive store was in flames. This street being situated at the back of the Calle de Baquijano where the Schuttes lived I apprehended that they might be in some danger and therefore went out. It was a disagreeable rainy morning, the streets were muddy, and though many females were already out, upon the whole I wondered that there was [...] more stir in the streets. La Calle de Baquijano was perfectly quiet; I ventured [...] [715] being carried out, three engines had arrived and the fire had been got under. It was now about six; I returned home and made up for the

disturbed night's rest by sleeping in an arm-chair till breakfast-time. Limpricht had generally the kindness to read to me on Sundays and holidays; so he did this morning. I listened to the reading of an excellent article in the "Comercio" signed by Ramon Gascarilla, on the impropriety on the part of the Government, or rather of the Minister Salcedo, in keeping up a forced exchange at 42d for guano bills, whilst other bills were sold at 38d, showing at the same time the immense advantage which, owing to this anomaly, Gibbs and Zaracondegui necessarily had over every other house established in Lima. The sufferer by the above fire was a Frenchman, Chalons, architect or contractor for buildings; he valued the loss which he had sustained in about \$11,000 besides thirty odd boxes containing tools belonging to the workmen in his employ.

Tuesday, 3rd of July. This day the North Steamer came in. Conradina and Cordes wrote from Brussels; the former, as always, appeared to be happy and pleased, the latter busily employed beating up for consignments. The political news I took from the Panamá "Star and Herald" of 23rd June. The bill laying an excise duty on paper manufactured in England had been negatived in the house of Lords by a majority of 189. This house had seldom been known to interfere with money bills, which, according to the Constitution must take their origin in the lower house, but Lord Lyndhurst, 88 years of age, proved in a speech which he held on the 21st April that the Lords had no right to alter and modify a bill treating on taxation, brought up from the Commons, but undoubtedly that of rejecting it altogether and this was done in the present instance. Mr. Bright had tried hard by public speeches to raise a clamour against the Lords, but in vain and th [...] [716] On the contrary, the Government took the decision of the Lords very quietly, and the Commons named a committee of 21 members to search for precedents, and thus the matter would probably be amicably arranged, and the revenue for the financial year be one million and a quarter less than it would have been had the bill passed. In Sicily, Garibaldi progressed; he had beaten a corps of 5000 Neapolitan troops of the line, and was said to have entered Palermo, which town, it was rumoured, Neapolitan men-of-war were bombarding. The "Star and Herald" correspondent in London, no friend of Louis Napoleon, stated that the Emperor of the French had by some means or other obtained a private letter directed by the Prince Regent of Prussia to Prince Albert, in which he was not treated in the most flattering manner, and that having perused its contents he had been shameless enough to demand explanations on the subject from the Prussian Minister, Count Schleinitz, who very properly replied that as a Constitutional Minister he was not acquainted with the Regent's private correspondence.

Friday, 6th of July 1860. Page 655 I had occasion to mention the discovery of the Northwest passage by Captain, now Sir Robert McClure. On this subject I

found a very interesting account in the *Edinburgh Review* N° 209, of January 1856, of which an abstract is affixed in Appendix under N° 27.

Friday, 13th of July. Mrs. Garland was safely delivered of a little boy. Mother and child were doing well.

Saturday, 14th of July. In my way of living, no alteration or change; one day passed like the other and little occurred worth noting down. I still suffered from the sprain of my right foot, and the plasters put upon it having been of no use, I had now commenced rubbing the injured part with opodeldoc at the particular recommendation of Caroline Eldredge, to whom, amongst others, I had paid a visit on Sunday last. At all events [...] partial lameness was a plausible pretence for my not accepting the invitation [...] [717] perhaps to celebrate the first preparatory session held by the members of Congress on the previous day. For this year's Congress, to be opened on the 28th, from many provinces instead of one deputy, two, or even three had come, the technical term for whom is "duales" and "terciales". Now, before the Congress could commence its sessions, it had to be determined by a plurality of votes who of the each two or three was the lawfully chosen. Thus for instance, for the province of Huarochirí, the duales were Estevan Jimenez, a man of great influence in that province, and Admiral Forcelledo. In the above first session General Mendiburu was by general acclamation chosen President for the moment, which being done, the President and Vice-President for these preparatory sessions were elected; the choice fell upon the newly consecrated bishop of Arequipa Herrera for the former, and José del Carmen Delgado for the latter. Of 131 votes, Herrera had 97, and Delgado 87. Hereupon, two committees were named, the one to examine and qualify the election of each Deputy, the other to do the same with the election of those very Deputies who formed the first Committee. This evening when my wife and I had come home from the Garlands' she made a false step in our drawing-room, slipped, and fell, without however injuring herself.

Sunday, 15th of July. A similar accident befell her this morning; she stumbled on the stair-case, and when she had reached Mrs. Garland's house, though in a coach, her big toe was so much swollen that she could not move, and was obliged to remain there.

Tuesday, 17th. The new born babe, who was christened Antonio, Rosa and Juan standing godmother and godfather, was, as well as his mother, doing extremely well.

Thursday, 19th. This year the rainy season set in earlier than it did in 1859. The rain had also fallen more abundantly, so that within these last days the [...] had been in a [very] dirty and muddy state. This day [...] [718] letters by the North Steamer were delivered. Cordes continued doing all he could for the interest of the house; even in Belgium he had succeeded pretty well, and he

had engaged as our agent a certain William Vogler in Antwerp; he wrote from Brussels and from London; in the former place he had left Conradina with a married sister of his. Conradina was again ailing; she had become thin and pale, and Cordes thought that it would be necessary to subject her to a formal cure. The political news from Europe were the following: Garibaldi was carrying everything before him in Sicily; the Royalist troops after having bombarded Palermo and laid part of the town in ashes, had been obliged to capitulate, and evacuate the citadel. With the exception of one or two strongholds, the whole island was in possession of the revolutionary party, whose device was "The Unity of Italy and Victor Emmanuel". The island was divided into districts, and taxes regularly levied. Naples was likely to follow the example of Sicily unless any strong foreign power were to interfere, of which there was no probability. The King of Naples had sent an ambassador, the Count de Martino, to ask for assistance, which had been decidedly refused him in Vienna. Lord Palmerston had expressed himself in such terms in the house of Commons, that he, the Count, would certainly consider it time and labour lost to pass over to England, but whether he would speed better in the Tuilleries, time would show. It was very amusing to see in what different terms the various Continental papers treated Garibaldi. In Austria trifling concessions were made to the liberal party; they mainly consisted in the enlargement of the Imperial Council, into which, numbering now 56 members representatives named by the Emperor himself were admitted from the heterogeneous parts of his vast Empire; these Counsellors were only to deliberate and to advise, the Emperor alone decided. On the 16th June the Emperor Louis Napoleon was to have had a formal interview in Baden-Baden with the Prince Regent of Prussia, who, in order not to give umbrage to the minor sovereigns of Germany, had requested various of them to accompany [_]. The kings of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Hanover, the Grand Dukes of Baden and [_] Darmstadt were mentioned perhaps others might go. In [...] [719] Lord John Russell moved on 10th June that the Reform bill be postponed till next session, and this motion was agreed to by all parties. A committee named to examine the coast of England from the Humber to the Land's End for the purpose of ascertaining which points ought to be fortified, and what the cost of such defences would be, had given in its report, of which the result was that the fortifications of Chatham and the Medway, of Sheerness, Dover, Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, Plymouth, and finally Pembroke, would come to eight and a half million pounds Sterling. According to this report London and Woolwich would be left defenceless, but the removal of the arsenal from Woolwich to some place or other in the interior was seriously thought of. Don Juan, the third son of Don Carlos of Spain, and the younger brother of the two princes who had recently renounced their rights to the

Spanish crown, had drawn up a protest reserving his rights, and this document he had sent into the Cortes. The "Evening Mail" of 11th to 13th June spoke of a steel-plated frigate, building in Cherbourg; the steel plating was 12 centimetres, or about five Spanish inches thick, and, it was said, could only be perforated when a cannon ball struck 13 times the same spot. The dimensions were not given; its masts were colossal, and its prow was to be provided with a huge spear, which, when the vessel was propelled by steam, would be strong enough to cut any vessel in two. The well known novelist James had died in Venice, where he had held the situation of British Consul; it was said that Mr. Perry, who for a number of years had been in the same capacity in Panamá, would occupy his place. Advices had come from China that young Henry Robinet, brother of Mrs. Peter Conroy, had been shipwrecked in the "Inca", and had in all probability been drowned.

Tuesday, 24th of July. My wife and myself took a light dinner, which being quickly dispatched I had time to take again the same long walk, which six months previously had been my customary one, alongside San Cristoval, across the saddle and [...] Lurigancho. The hills were here and there covered with ver[?] [720] but not so much as I had expected them to be; the paths were not overgrown, nor was a single of those delicate blue flowers visible, millions of which would cover the ground one or two months later.

Wednesday, 25th of July 1860. Our cook Achipe cooked for the first time after more than a weeks interruption, and an Ecuatorian Cholo, hitherto our porter, was raised to the dignity of Mayordomo and was behaving well. A few minutes after 7 O'clock p.m. when the President Castilla went from his house to the palace, as he was in the habit of doing, and at the moment when he crossed the Calle del Arzobispo, exactly at the corner of the shop of Miller Brothers, a man on horseback fired a pistol at him at a distance of a few paces. The ball went through the fleshy part of the upper part of his left arm, without touching the bone, then perforated the coat of an aide-de-camp, and struck the wall near Miller's door. It was said that the assassin tried to fire the other barrel, but that the shot did not go off. He then let the pistol fall, and galloped away, but the horse was so slow that Calmet, who had been speaking with the President, could for some time keep up with it. He halloed out to stop horse and rider, but nobody did so; he had a poncho thrown over his dress, his face covered with a comforter, and only his white forehead was visible. The President returned on foot to his house, which was immediately filled with the Ministers and a number of influential people in Lima, who came to congratulate him on his escape. I was convinced that the perpetrator of this deed would escape detection, exactly the same as up to this day neither the assassin of Sullivan, nor the murderers of Captain Lambert had been discovered.

Thursday, 26th of July 1860. At twelve precisely the French flag, hoisted by the Legation was saluted by 21 guns from the fort of Santa Catalina; hereupon the French line-of-battle ship fired a similar salute, which was answered by the Callao castles, but whether the French man-of-war fired again I do not know. At 1 O'clock Cotes and [] went to the President's house to enquire how he was, we were received by his aide-de-camp [] who told us that he was doing [...] [721]

Friday, 27th. As usual, in order to celebrate the anniversary of the independence of Perú, the outside of the palace was decorated with white and red trappings; in the evening it was illuminated, and miserable fireworks were let off.

Saturday, 28th. 39th Anniversary of the declaration of Independence by San Martin; accordingly a civic holiday. In an official note Castilla requested Mar, as Vice-President, to take charge of the Government during his illness; Mar refused on the plea of infirm health, upon which, Castilla, in another note, placed the executive power into the hands of the Council of Ministers. In the forenoon high-mass was celebrated in the Cathedral, and troops filled the great square. At about two O'clock the Deputies assembled in the Congress hall, to the number of 98, Bartolomé Herrera, Bishop of Arequipa, President (though the Constitution of 1856 says that no bishop can be elected Deputy), General Manuel Mendiburu first, and Dr. Miguel del Carpio second Vice-President. The four Ministers drove thither in the state carriage, and Melgar opened the Congress in a short speech. Three petitions were presented, one of which was from Dr. José Gregorio Paz Soldan, demanding to be replaced into his situation as Fiscal de la Corte Suprema. When Mesa, Deputy for the Province of Cuzco, one of the few who belonged to the opposition, ascended the rostrum, the audience applauded in such an uproarious manner that the President thought proper to close the session. I was of course invited to attend but did not go, preferring to climb up San Cristoval, which I did in 24 minutes from the side of Piedra Lisa, though my foot had not yet recovered all its strength. The sides of the mountain were prettily covered with verdure.

Sunday, 29th of July. Limpricht commenced reading to me on Sundays and holidays in the forenoon a journey written in French by Prince Démidoff, husband of Mathilde, [J]erome Napoleon's daughter, from Paris to Vienna, down the Danube, and I was much pleased with his style and descriptions. At night Bustillos read to [...] and [...] of Louis Philippe: both interest [...] [722] though Capefigue's style is heavy. With Richard Bullen I was still occupied with Mahon's "History of England"; we had read as far as the independence of the United States; it is a work which I much admire.

Monday, 30th of July 1860. This day a motion was made in the Congress for naming a committee, whose object should be to examine the electoral acts, for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the nation on the subject of the reform of the Constitution; and secondly, for presenting the project of a law to make the sessions permanent. Both parts of the motion passed by a great majority, notwithstanding the efforts of a few opposition members, who insisted upon the division of the chamber by lot into two chambers, in conformity with the Constitution of 1856. In the morning of the 28th the pistol which had been used for the attempted murder of the President, and the documents containing the declarations on the subject, were stolen out of the locked Tribunal of the Criminal judge Dorado; in consequence of this robbery the judge, the porter, and the officer on guard were arrested, but, strange to say, the pistol had been found buried in the ground somewhere between the baths of Altazar and the Piedra Lisa.

Tuesday, 31st of July 1860. Lesseps was received as French Chargé d’Affairs, and Consul General, by the Government, after which he went in full dress to the President, who received him though in bed. A dinner was given in Morin’s hotel by various persons who called themselves the Liberal party, and the defenders of the Constitution of 1856; amongst them were: Francisco Javier Mariategui, Benito Lazo, José Gregorio Paz-Soldan, of the Supreme Court; various opposition members of the Congress, such as Santisteban, and Mesa; contributors to the “Revista de Lima” Ulloa and Novoa; further, Camacho, Casós, and Amunategui, which latter, editor of the “Comercio”, very properly confined his toast to the “Liberty of the Press”. In this day’s session of the Congress the Committee named on the previous day stated that having examined the Electoral acts the result had been, that of 707,955 electors who had voted in the whole Republic, 520,979 had authorized their deputies for the immediate Reform of the Constitution by one [Cha]mber 12,114 had voted for the reform in conformity with the Constitution of 1856, th [...] change proposed must be [...] [723] 35,945 had opined against the reform, and 138,917 had named their Deputies without saying a word about reform. Accordingly the Committee proposed: firstly, that the Congress should immediately in one Chamber proceed to the reform of the constitution; secondly that no other subject should interfere with their deliberations on the Reform unless its urgency were voted by two thirds of the members, and thirdly that the reform being accomplished, the Congress should determine how to act in future. Against the first part of this motion spoke Osores, Mesa, Cerpa, and Santisteban, and in its favour Lavalle, Arenas, Rebaza, and Irigoyen. The speech of this latter having closed the debate, the said first part was approved of by a majority of 84 to 17.

Wednesday, 1st of August. In this day's session of the Chamber of Deputies the second and third part of the report given by the Committee, see above, were approved of by large majorities, also an additional article proposed by Lavalley in his own name and in those of Riva Agüero and Orihuela, viz., that in such cases as concerned the peace and the finances of the country, their urgency, and accordingly their admission to discussion notwithstanding the reform of the Constitution being the order of the day, should be decided by a simple majority, not necessarily by that of two-thirds; whilst on the other hand two motions made by Santisteban, Deputy for Cajamarca, and violent opposition member, viz.: the one that the Executive Power and the Supreme Court of Justice should be admitted to discuss the Reform, and the other, that in order to reform the Constitution or any article of the same, a majority of 2/3ds should be required, were thrown out almost without any discussion. On the 28th a military mutiny headed by a certain Recaredo Alvarado, Captain of gensd'armes, had broken out in Ica, the Prefect, Alvarez Calderon was fired upon, and according to last advices, this rising was not yet suppressed. On the same day, the 28th, the youngest daughter of Thomas Conroy of Callao, called Luisa Beatrice, met with a dreadful accident; she, about 12 years of age, [...] other children were playing with fireworks on the roof of the house. The flame of [...] [724] managed to throw her into a tub of water, her whole body, with the exception of her face, was so severely burned that she died on the third day.

Thursday, 2nd of August. The Chamber of Deputies was occupied with reducing the motion agreed to in the previous sessions into the form of a law, to be sent up to the Senate for its sanction.

Friday, 3rd of August. There was no session in the Chamber of Deputies, the number assembled not being sufficient to form a quorum.

On the 3rd August 1492 Christopher Columbus sailed from the port of Palos on his voyage of discovery; accordingly, this day was chosen by the Government for the inauguration of the marble statue of Columbus, erected in the oval opposite the bull-ring. Some of the local authorities were present, and on a signal given the cloth with which the statue had been covered was taken off, when Mariano Paz-Soldan and the Prefect Mendoza held each a speech adequate to the occasion. The mail arrived from the North. Nearly my whole forenoon was taken up listening to the reading of the correspondence. Cordes wrote again from Hamburg where he was exerting himself successfully for the interest of the house. He was on the point of starting for Brussels, whence, in company with Conradina – whose health continued very delicate – he would leave for Manchester, where Meyer was anxiously expecting him and her. The European political news could be comprised in a few lines. The great interview at Baden-Baden of Louis Napoleon with the Prince Regent of Prussia, and

various German Sovereigns, the Emperor of Austria excluded, had come off on the 16th and 17th June. The Emperor overflowed with peaceable assurances, which, as Sieveking wrote me, neither he, nor the Prince Regent, nor anybody else believed in. A pamphlet published in Paris by Mr. Edmund About, and also the leading articles of the "Evening Mail" pointed to the possibility of many small German principalities being finally absorbed by the Prussian Monarchy, as an equivalent for which the German territory to the Westward of the Rhine would be ceded to [Fra]nce. The Prince Regent of Prussia however, disclaimed any such an idea, and th [...] [725] of the French Empire by his victorious arms, but not by mere diplomacy.

In Sicily, Garibaldi had made no further progress during the fortnight between the 17th June and 2nd July. He was forming a new, and increasing his old army, and was preparing himself for driving the Neapolitans out of their last strongholds in Sicily.

Saturday, 4th of August. Bullen did not come; he was occupied with removing his chattels from his former lodging to Mr. Dartnell's new house. Garland read to me the English papers. I went to the Congress but could not obtain admittance to the hall, the Deputies being occupied in a secret sitting.

Sunday, 5th. Nothing particular. Garland told me that his family had advised him of Mr. Coleman's safe arrival in Liverpool.

Monday, 6th. The Congress was occupied with qualifying its members. On the 4th, the reform of the Constitution became the law of the country in virtue of the Council of Ministers affixing its "cúmplase" to the decree given by the Congress. The European papers gave dreadful accounts of the horrors to which Palermo had been subjected by the bombardment from the castle occupied by the Neapolitan troops, by the consequent conflagration, and by the pillage committed by the soldiers. The Neapolitan army which capitulated to about 1000 of Garibaldi's volunteers and 6000 to 7000 Sicilian insurgents, was about 17,000 men strong including 2000 sick and wounded. They were allowed to take all their arms, cannons, ammunition, in short, the whole "matériel" of war, with them, and had been transported to Messina, to Naples and to the coast of Calabria. The Neapolitan generals who concluded the capitulation had been disgraced by their king, and been banished to the island of Ischia. In the year 1859 the value of £37,000,000 Sterling in precious metals had been introduced into England, viz: £22,000,000 and odd in gold, and £14,000,000 and odd in silver. [...] [726] the "Evening Mail", the perusal of which paper, though very interesting, might really be called a job, as it took up almost half our time. I learned by the same that Louis Napoleon had assured De Martino, the Neapolitan Envoy, that he would not recognise the annexation of Sicily to Sardinia. This could be foreseen, for a strong united Italy could not suit the

French Emperor's views. It was also stated that the Russian Minister in Turin had declared to Cavour, that if the Sardinian Government did not put a stop to the sailing from Genoa, or other Sardinian ports of reinforcements to Garibaldi, he, the Russian ambassador, would ask for his passports. In Naples towards the end of June, the young King Frances II promised a liberal constitution to his people, named a liberal Ministry and hoisted the tri-colored Italian flag, and about the same time on the 27th the French ambassador Baron Brenier, supposed to have advised these liberal measures, was knocked down with a loaded cane in the Strada di Toledo and carried senseless to his Legation. On the 23rd June the grand review held by Queen Victoria, of more than 20,000 volunteers came off in Hyde Park; according to the papers they presented a very martial appearance. Lord Clyde, late Sir Colin Campbell, had left India; Sir Hugh Rose had taken his place as Commander-in-chief, whilst Sir William Mansfield had succeeded this latter in the command of the Bombay forces.

Wednesday, 8th of August 1860. The Congress was occupied as on previous days. The rising in Ica had been put down. Castilla was still suffering from his wound which however was not dangerous; suppuration had commenced, after the extraction of small pieces of cloth which the ball had forced into it.

Saturday, 11th. In the Deputies a motion was made by Lavalle, Riva Agüero, Goyeneche, Boza and Orihuela to the effect that as the 20th of this month the term would expire when the tenders for the new contracts for huano consignments in Europe and the United States were to be given in to the Government, the Congress should, jointly with the Executive, examine [...] and decide to whom the preference was to be given. A majority of 54 to 32 decided [...] [727] Reform. A majority of 47 to 40 decided that further formalities should be dispensed with, and finally, a committee consisting of Montes, Cabello, Chacaltana, Rosas, and Delgado was named by the President General Mendiburu, to examine the motion and to report on the same.

Wednesday, 15th of August. Dr. Francisco Moreyra gave a ball in the evening, at which none of our family was present. My foot, though I rubbed it twice a day with opodeldoc, continued weak. The President Castilla had nearly recovered from his wound.

Monday, 20th of August. This day the term of one hundred days allowed by the Government for the giving in of tenders for the new contracts for guano consignments expired, and very naturally a great part of the mercantile world was in a state of suspense and anxiety to know whose proposal would be accepted. By the North Steamer I received a long letter from Conradina dated Manchester 16th July; she was enjoying pretty good health, though there seemed to be little doubt that her constitution was extremely delicate. Doña Gertrudes, the wife of Charles Pflücker, had died in Breslaw on the 1st July.

Our whole family, but especially my wife, were deeply affected by this piece of news. Doña Gertrudis, when she bade good bye to my wife in April 1857, said to her “Comadre, déme Ud. un abrazo, no volverémos á vernos mas”. The political news from Europe was: Carlos de Bourbon y Braganza, who, jointly with his brother Fernando, renounced in Tortosa on the 23rd April 1860 any right which he might have to the Spanish Crown, was said to have cancelled this renunciation by means of a public document dated Cologne 15th June. Garibaldi’s military proceedings in Sicily were at a stand-still. He occupied himself with regulating the political and military administration of the island. In England there had been a great match of rifle shooters on Wimbledon-common; the Queen fired the first shot, and so well had the rifle been fixed for her upon a stand that [...] struck the bull’s eye. In the Republic of Ecuador General Flores had [...] [728] Leon and Rivas respectively, at the head of about 1500 men surprised Franco near Barbahoyos; Franco had about 400 men with him, was beaten, and fled to Guayaquil where he endeavoured to reunite his dispersed forces. This day my nephew John Limpricht, who for several months had been employed by the syndicos of Seisz’s bankruptcy estate, started for Ica, whither he was sent by the creditors of a certain Muñies, merchant of that place who had stopped payment, and with whom H. W. & S. were interested for \$2500. This day the Commission named in the Chamber of Deputies to report on La Valle’s motion relative to the new Guano Contracts gave in their report; the members were not unanimous. Juan del Carmen Delgado, who formed the majority rejected the motion, and restricted the Government when conceding the contracts, by various conditions; the majority likewise rejected the motion and opined that the contracts when concluded by Government should be submitted to the Congress for approval.

Wednesday, 22nd of August. In this day’s session of the Congress La Valle’s motion respecting huano contracts was rejected by a majority of 77 to 28. We learned from Tacna that Belzú, accompanied by General Agreda, a number of officers, and some soldiers without arms had proceeded towards the frontier of Bolivia by way of Moquegua.

Thursday, 23rd of August. This day the dicussion of the opinion of the majority of the Committee regarding guano contracts came on in the Congres. That part of it which said that the contracts made by the Executive, together with all the documents relative to the same, should be submitted to the Congress for approval, passed the house by a majority of 98 to 3. There again an addition made by Vieytes to the effect that Government should give an account of the contracts which it might conclude, to the Legislative Assembly and that without the approval of the Congress such contracts should have no legal effect, did not pass. The first half of the same was rejected by a majority of 52 to 36, though

in my own humble opinion I could not discover any difference between the committee's opinion, which was [approv]ed of, and Vieyte's addition which was thrown overboard. The second part of this [...] [729]

Friday, 24th of August. In the Congress the second part of Vieyte's addition, viz.: that no contract concluded by the Government for new Guano Consignments should be considered legal if not approved of by the Congress, and that this condition should necessarily be inserted into each contract, passed by a majority of 64 to 24. Hereupon the Reform of the Constitution was again taken up. I mentioned page 190 that the House of Lords had rejected a bill relative to the excise duty on paper which had been sent up to them from the Commons, from whom exclusively all money bills emanate; and accordingly, to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of such an encroachment Lord Palmerston on the 6th July laid before the House of Commons various resolutions, the contents of which will be found in Appendix under N° 28. On the same day they were discussed and passed by a large majority, the debates having lasted till day-break of the following day. From the "Evening Mail" of 4th to 6th July I cut a "Fable for small Germans" taken from Punch: it refers of course to the late meeting of the Emperor Napoleon with the German princes at Baden-Baden (see appendix N° 29). In Syria the Druses who are Mahometans, and who inhabit the Lebanon and anti-Lebanon were committing dreadful cruelties against their Christian neighbours, whom they massacred, whose houses they burned, and whose fields they desolated. On the 6th July the young Prince of Wales left England for a visit to Canada and thence to the United States in which latter country he was to travel incognito.

Sunday, 26th of August. In the forenoon I was occupied from 11 to 3 dictating a letter to the book-keeper Amandus Möller – or rather we composed it jointly directed to Salomon Heine and J. D. Mutzenbecher Sons of Hamburg. (From the writing of this letter I draw the conclusion, though nothing is said of it in my original diary, that on this day, the 26th August 1860, the firm of H. Witt & S. had, if not actually secured the contract of the Guano Consignment to Germany [...] probability of obtaining it and that in the letter [...] [730] said Hamburg firms, a share in the business, and the consignment of the guano was offered to, and an advance on the same asked from them. March 1876.) I then took a walk, my wife and myself dined alone. I had requested Bustillos to come from 6 to 7, and from 7 to 8 I paid a visit of condolence to Charles Pflücker for the death of his wife. Francisca appeared extremely sad. When I left, the ladies of Espantoso's family came in.

Monday, 27th of August 1860. Enriqueta came to us for the first time after her last confinement; she could not obtain a good wet nurse, and thus her baby gave her an infinite deal of trouble.

Tuesday, 28th. On the 11th July last the House of Commons voted an extra sum of £3,800,000 for expenses already incurred in the preparations for the war against China. Many English and French men-of-war, as well as troops, had already arrived in the China Seas, and the island of Chusan was fixed upon as one of their places of rendezvous. The public debt of the Austrian Empire amounted at the beginning of 1860 to 2,268,000,000 florins, and the annual interest payable upon it to 99,000,000 florins.

Wednesday, 29th of August. This and the preceding day the Congress were debating on the 4th article of the new reformed constitution, and, as was to be expected under the Presidency of the bishop Herrera, it was framed against religious toleration and in the following terms: "La Nación profesa la religión Católica Apostólica Romana, y no permite el ejercicio publico de ninguna otra".

Thursday, 30th. Santa Rosa. I paid visits to Rosita Mascaro, to Rosita Mur, who I did not find in, to Rosita Elias, where I remained only a few minutes, for I did not like sitting without opening my mouth in a great circle of persons of whom I could not distinguish a single one, and also to old Doña Rosa O'Phelan, who did not show herself; the younger members of the family received me, of whom the only one who pleased me was Isabel, the youngest unmarried daughter of Dr. Prada. We, that is to say the whole family, even Garland's six boys, dined [_] Schutte's together with Bartolomé Araoz and Juan Bazo. A cold, from which I had [_] for a few days became much [_] and I was glad [...] [731]

Friday, 31st. San Ramon, which, it being the President's Saint's day, was kept as a holiday. To rid myself of my cold I remained in bed. Bullen read to me some time and when he was gone Garland did the same. At the President's there was a very numerous levée; I intended to have gone; but Schutte took my excuses and I contented myself with sending my card.

Saturday, 1st of September. In the last debate in the Congress on the subject of religion the Deputy Evaristo Gomez Sanchez, a young man, said that liberty in religion was an absurdity even in theory! What can be expected of a country where the rising generation hold such opinions? The article relative to privileges and unalienable property was next to be discussed. Today Castilla resumed the Supreme Command. In the Cathedral a Te Deum was sung to celebrate the re-establishment of his health; troops were drawn up in the square and salutes were fired.

Sunday, 2nd. The North Steamer arrived at 8 a.m. Cordes and Meyer were on the point of starting for a short mercantile trip through the Lowlands of Scotland and the North-east part of Ireland, and calculated on being back within eight or ten days. Manuel Velarde and Garland dined with us. Enriqueta, though she enjoyed good health, was kept at home by the continual care which her babe required.

Tuesday, 4th. This day the discussion in the Congress on the subject of privileges was closed, and the majority determined that the first part of the 6th article of the reformed Constitution should be worded as follows: "En la República no se reconocen empleos ni privilegios hereditarios, ni fueros personales" or "In the Republic neither hereditary offices, privileges, nor personal exemptions are recognized". On the previous day the various tenders for the new Guano Contracts, 22 in number, were remitted by the Minister of Finance to "El Tribunal de Cuentas" in [...] [732] and a notary.

Wednesday, 5th of September. A considerable majority in the Congress approved the second part of the 6th article of the reformed Constitution, viz.: "entailments are prohibited and all property is alienable". Hereupon a violent altercation ensued whether the following addition to the 6th, "the clergy are to enjoy their privileges until a concordate with the Pope be concluded", should be discussed or not; a majority of 50 to 41 decided that it should, whereupon the debates commenced. In the course of the same a certain Deputy Cárdenas uttered the following stupidity: "The army and the clergy form the only strength of the nation, and without them neither liberty nor order can exist".

Thursday, 6th and Friday, 7th. In the sessions of the Congress of these two days the question relative to the privileges of the clergy was negatived by a majority of 61 to 38. Some said that Castilla and Mendiburu were both opposed to the Bishop Herrera, others said that Castilla did not influence any members; my opinion was that he did, for otherwise I could not account for such a large majority, particularly so as it was well known that many Deputies from the interior leaned towards the clergy. In the galleries many "tapadas" were present, who not only gave signs of disapprobation when, in their opinion, the Catholic religion was attacked, but they even went so far as to throw down clover when a Deputy spoke on the liberal side of the question, giving thereby to understand that they considered the speaker on the level of an ass, whilst upon those orators who took up the opposite side, such as Juan Antonio Lavalle, Evaristo Gomez Sanchez, Nemesio Orbegoso, Pedro Calderon and others, garlands and flowers were showered down. The audience below, consisting of men, separated from the hall occupied by the Deputies by a wooden railing – "la barra" – gave signs of approbation or disapprobation, in a sense opposed to that of the women above. Calderon made himself particularly ridiculous. He said that according to the Council of Trent those who would deprive the clergy of their privileges would [...] excommunicated, and that by the same authority a lay judge who were to give sente [...] [733] ground, and he wound up his speech saying that if the privileges were negatived he would of course bow to the majority, but feel ashamed of belonging to such an assembly. Hereupon murmurs arose among the Deputies, but the Bishop Herrera, then in the chair,

said that he did not call the orator to order, because he had not spoken of a fact, but merely hypothetically.

Saturday, 8th and Sunday, 9th. Once more two holidays. When will the Government be wise enough to diminish the number of holidays, at least 26 in number, if they cannot abolish them entirely? The first day I ascended San Cristoval; the second I likewise took a long walk over the hills. I paid a few visits of which I will only mention one to Don José Gregorio Paz-Soldan, or rather to his young wife, Jesus, the daughter of José Rivero of Arequipa, nicknamed Soliman. Paz-Soldan married her by proxy and she arrived with her father by the Steamer of the 6th. There were several visitors; I sat near her, and conversed a little, but was unable to distinguish her features. His daughter Petita was present; she, it was said, had taken her father's marriage, the third one, much to heart. Her brother, José Luis, had gone for some time to the estate of his uncle Pedro in Cañete.

Monday, 10th. The attempt upon Castilla's life gave rise to another crime. A sambo called Delgado had assured the President that if he – Delgado – were but to see the assassin he would certainly recognize him. This man when leaving the Theatre one night was stopped by some individuals who blinded him for ever by throwing sulphuric acid into his eyes. In this day's session of the Congress the two Deputies Irigoyen and Lisson presented a motion to the effect that the Congress should empower the Government to conclude a concordat with the Pope. Its urgency was negatived by a majority of 43 against 42. The discussion on the 8th article of the reformed constitution was then pro-ceeded with, and the article was [ap]roved of in the following terms: "Contributions can only be imposed upon [...] [734] income of the tax-payer.

Tuesday, 11th of September 1860. The Congress approved the 9th article of the Constitution which said that the revenue and the expenses of the nation were to be determined by law; for any amount received or spent contrary to the law, he who ordered the recovery or the payment was to be made responsible, as well as the individual who executed such an order unless he could satisfactorily prove his innocence. A note directed by the bishop Herrera to the secretaries of the Congress was read, in which he said that the Congress having voted that the clergy was not to enjoy priveleges, and that this had been done without the consent of the Pope, he could not remain a member of such a Congress and accordingly resigned. My original diary says that henceforth I would not follow up day by day the pro-ceedings of the Congress, and only advert to them if any measures of particular interest were discussed.

Wednesday, 12th. The last accounts from Guayaquil were decidedly favourable to General Flores, his army was said to be nearly 4000 men strong, and by means of the small steamer "Bolivar" which – previously in Franco's

service – had now passed over to him, he had been able to convey his troops across the river Daule to the opposite bank where Guayaquil lies. Towards the side where Flores was expected to approach this town was protected by ridge of hills covered with fortifications which Flores would hardly venture to attack. Time would show whether he could avoid these hills and enter the town from a more vulnerable point.

Friday, 14th. The sessions of the Congress of the 12th and 13th were of some importance. On the 12th the motion of Lavalle and Orihuela to the effect that the Congress should demand from the Executive an account of its proceedings with the Republic of Ecuador, and request the same to abstain from any further interference, was thrown out on the plea of its not being of urgent necessity. The 11th Article of the reformed Constitution was approved of. Its meaning was more or less the follow [...] [735] responsibility is to be made effective, but does not determine the cases when the causes for such responsibility are to be investigated, or, as the Spanish wording is “cuando hay lugar para el juicio de residencia”. In the same session after some debates the 13th article passed, which said that every individual who accepted his nomination to a public office must take an oath to observe the Constitution. By means of this article the whole clergy could not serve as public functionaries, because, as they would not accede to the abolition of their personal privileges they could not take their oath to the constitution. On the 13th an article of the greatest importance passed into law by a majority of 61 to 28. It said that only those individuals who were convicted of homicide are subject to capital punishment.

Monday, 17th. Enriqueta's birthday. Deaths, assassinations, and robberies were the order of the day. I was present in the forenoon at the funeral of one of the many daughters of Demetrio Olavegoya who had died at the age of between 13 and 14. In the course of a year he had lost three children; the poor mother Manuela Iriarte, a most agreeable woman, was in a state of mind bordering on derangement. Three or four days before died Mrs. Holder, an English lady; about a month previously Mariquita Puente, of consumption, in the Sierra. On Friday night Esteban Jimenez, a man well known, and of great influence in the province of Huarochirí, and who resided in Lima was attacked in his house situated in the vicinity of Santa Catalina, and robbed of some money. It was reported that he had been illtreated. Here follow extracts from the “Evening Mail”: The Prince of Wales had arrived in St. John's, Newfoundland and was proceeding on his tour through the British North American possessions. President Buchanan addressed a letter to Queen Victoria inviting her son to visit the United States, and the Queen replied very graciously in the affirmative to her “Good Friend”. On entering the United States the Pr [...] [736] Prince Alfred, roved about the high seas in the capacity of midshipman. Lord Clyde

had returned to England from India. Besides the £3,800,000, an extra vote for the expenses of the China War which I already noted page 730, another sum of two millions had been granted by the Commons for the defences of the Country. This sum would suffice to begin with; the committee appointed for the purpose calculated that the total required would be £12,000,000, £3,000,000 of which – as far as I understood – the general budget had already provided for. The massacres in Syria of the Christian population continued; on the 9th and 10th July in Damascus thousands of Christians had been murdered, their houses plundered and burned. Abd-el-Kader – who had retired thither since his liberation from the French prison – appeared to have exerted himself as far as lay in his power for the protection of the Christians. The French Government had got ready, with great promptitude, men-of-war, transports, and troops, which were to hasten to the assistance of the sufferers; their departure was however suddenly countermanded and the last advices stated that representatives of England, France, and Russia had agreed in a conference held in Paris that these three powers would jointly interfere in case the sultan, finding his forces insufficient, would accede to their doing so. On the 26th July the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia had an interview at Töplitz; both came accompanied by their respective Prime Ministers; nevertheless, it appeared that nothing of great importance had been transacted. Princess Victoria, spouse of Frederick William, Prince of Prussia had been brought to bed of a second child, a daughter, her first having been a son.

Tuesday, 18th of September 1860. The North Steamer arrived. Conradina continued to stay with the Radcliffe's. Cordes and Samuel Meyer – from neither of whom letters were received – were still on their mercantile tour; the latter had fallen dangerously ill of rheumatism in Belfast, but his clerks wrote from Manchester that he [ha]d so far recovered his health as to be able to continue his journey, and that in ab [...] [737] had returned from Paris after a long absence, having been perfectly cured of his illness, which, if I mistake not, had been the gravel or stone. In Guayaquil, Delia Wright, Overweg's wife, had died on the 13th. Ever since her last confinement here in Lima, she had continually been ailing and utter exhaustion had been the final cause of her death. General Wright was nearly distracted. On our entire family the death of such an amiable young woman made a deep impression. General Flores with his army was at Mapasingue close to Guayaquil, the same place where Castilla was with his army the previous year. On Sunday sennight he had summoned Franco to surrender, which the latter refused to do.

Thursday, 20th. The Congress during its recent sessions was occupied with those articles of the Constitution which fix the qualifications required for

being an elector, a Deputy, a senator, also, what number of inhabitants was to be entitled to have a Deputy and a Senator. These various details would be published as soon as the entire new Constitution would be sanctioned by the Government and ordered to be printed; I therefore considered it unnecessary to give them in my diary.

Saturday, 22nd of September. By seven I was on the top of San Cristoval; on my return I met Charles Pflücker on horseback whom I accompanied to the iron foundry of Messrs. Staunton and White, an extensive and well managed establishment situated in the Street which runs parallel to the second alameda. In the evening Mr. Smith, North American Chargé d'affaires in Bolivia – who was here on a visit – took tea with us. He was introduced by Rosa and Amalia. In his way of speaking he had something of the Yankee twang otherwise he was an agreeable man.

Sunday, 23rd and Monday, 24th. Las Mercedes. I continued to rise early, without how [...] [738] I visited the Mercedes of my acquaintance.

From Tuesday, 25th to Saturday, 28th of September 1860. On the 26th the "Comercio" published an official note signed by the Minister for the Finances, Salcedo, which said that the following tenders for the new huano consignments being those most advantageous for the Exchequer had been accepted viz.: that of Zarcondegui & Co. for Great Britain, its Colonies and the United States – that of Thomas Lachambre & Co. for France and its Colonies – that of Sesca[u] & Co. for Belgium – that of Henry Witt & Co. for Germany – that of Canevaro, Pardo and Barron for Holland – and that of Lázaro Patroni for Italy; and that as it was necessary that the principal conditions should all be brought to a same level the Government would not allow higher charges than the following: 2 1/2 for commission, guarantee, and brokerage on sales, 4 1/2% interest per annum on advances made, 2 1/2% commission on freight, the duration of the contracts to be four years, and one year to be allowed Government for the examination of the accounts rendered. These alterations the Minister declared to be essential and that they had to be accepted within three days. Now none was willing to submit to them and it was still uncertain therefore who would finally be the Contractors. The political news brought by last Steamer were of little importance. On the 3rd August a provisional convention was concluded at Paris by the plenipotentiaries of the five great powers and that of Turkey, in virtue of which 6000 French troops, which by the by were already embarked on the 5th at Toulon under the command of General Beaufort d'Hautpoul, should immediately sail for Syria in order to tranquilize the Country jointly with the Turkish Authorities, that if required 6000 more should be sent which in that case would be made up by the other great powers, who, with the exception of Prussia, would contribute to the same purpose by means of their naval forces,

and finally that on no account the foreign troops would be allowed to remain in Syria more than six months. Fuad Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Turkey, was already in Syria with a considerable army, and [...] [739] On the 7th August Queen Victoria, when on her tour to her property in the Highlands called Balmoral, reviewed about 20,000 Scotch Volunteers in the park of Holyrood Palace. The Emperor of Austria after his interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia at Toplitz had likewise a meeting with the King of Bavaria on occasion of the opening of the Salzburg and Munich railroad, when at a banquet toasts were given for the unity of the German Fatherland. On the 13th Prince Daniello of Montenegro died at Cattaro of a wound lately received. On the 14th August Naples was declared in a state of siege which seemed to indicate that all the liberal feelings which the king professed and his promises of a constitutional Government had not the desired effect upon the Neapolitan people.

Sunday, 30th of September. Mrs. Bergmann having told my son Juan various times that she should be glad to see me in Chorrillos I went thither by the One O'clock train together with Guillermo and Alejandro who were in high spirits. After having entered and examined our own rancho, which certainly required some repairs, I went to Mrs. Bergmann's, who still occupied the same rancho which they had had for many years. There were she and her two daughters, a certain Dr. Pro earnestly conversing with Augusta, Francisco Sagastabeytia, Juan José Moreyra and Tadeo Barrios. Though it was rather a long time to converse, say from 2 1/2 till four O'clock, yet the time passed away pretty quickly. For a few minutes I, accompanied by Sagastabeytia, looked in at Domingo Elias's where I found many persons, the greater part of whom playing at cards. With the boys I walked about the village, with them and Estanislao Bergmann to a huaca, a little further on than Stubbs' rancho at the foot of the hill, where some curiosities, human bones, skulls and mummies were being dug out, and finally, dined at the Bergmann's with the family, Moreyra, Pro and Barrios. With the 5 3/4 O'clock train we returned to Lima. About this time three topics engrossed general attention, [...] [740] of the Government, whilst the four others decidedly refused. On the previous day Zaracondegui, Sescou, Patroni and Schutte, had been called to the Minister of Finance; Castilla himself came in, but as neither the one party nor the other would give way I could as yet form no idea what would be the result, and thought it by no means unlikely that Gibbs would at last carry off the prize, though on the other hand it was asserted that Stubbs would not lower the conditions which he had stipulated, and which were less favourable than Zaracondegui's. Secondly, an attempt made to rob Felipe Barreda of \$10,000. Within the last few days a "cargador" brought him a threatening letter very well written, in which the

said sum in gold ounces at \$17 the ounce were demanded from him, to be held ready on Friday at 4 O'clock in the afternoon. If he agreed to pay the sum he was to put an advertizement worded in a certain manner in the "Comercio". This he did. On Friday at 4 O'clock the "cargador" reappeared; a bag apparently containing money was delivered to him, and he marched off followed at a short distance by various policemen. Between the two portales the "cargador" delivered the bag to a man who was standing there and apparently waiting for him; the policemen pounced upon them and secured both. The "cargador" appeared to be innocent; the other not only confessed but denounced three accomplices who were also taken up. Thirdly, the failure of the escribano Juan Antonio Menendez, a man in whom many capitalists, such as Pio Tristan, the Goyeneches, and others, had hitherto placed unbounded confidence. I also had occasionally employed him for he was certainly very clever in drawing out obligatory documents (*escrituras*). On the previous day the first meeting of the creditors had taken place in the house of José Gregorio Paz-Soldan, to whom he had given his power of attorney. He owed more than \$500,000; to Juan M. Goyeneche \$150,000, to Juan M. Goyeneche the son \$20,000, to Dr. Sandoval \$30,000 or more, to Lanfranco \$10,000, to Victoria Echenique \$10,000 and to Paz Soldan a considerable amount of Vales de Consolidacion placed by him [...] security into the hands of Thomas Lachambre & Co. [...] [741] news which afflicted us all; it was that of the death of our very good friend Mr. Samuel Meyer of Manchester. Fortunately for our interest Cordes was on the spot who we felt assured would take the necessary steps to prevent our interest suffering from this sudden disappearance of our agent. Cordes wrote that after Meyer and he had completed their mercantile tour in Scotland they went over in a Steamer from Greenock to Belfast; Meyer, very subject to sea-sickness, remained on deck though the weather was rough and cold. This exposure brought on a severe rheumatism; he fell ill in Belfast, and in a few days he was at death's door, nevertheless he recovered and on the 17th August was well enough to embark. On the 18th in the forenoon Cordes and he arrived at Fleetwood whence they proceeded by rail to Manchester. Meyer felt so well that he made some purchases for a small dinner-party which he intended giving on the following day, Sunday, to celebrate his happy return. Cordes and he then drove in a carriage to his cottage at Withington hardly a league outside of Manchester. His physician after a long conference declared that he was perfectly well and recommended him to take a good dinner. He, Cordes and Conradina partook of broth and mutton chops. Meyer felt very well; at 8 1/2 p.m. he complained of some difficulty in breathing; at a few minutes past nine he rose to retire to rest, shook hands with Cordes, and was on the point of bidding good night to Conradina, when he staggered and turned his looks towards Cordes who

caught him in his arms. In less than five minutes a physician living close by was in the house, but Meyer was dead. On the following day Josiah Radcliffe, an intimate friend of Meyers, was summoned, who, together with Cordes decided upon a post-mortem examination of the body; it was found that Meyer had died of dropsy of the heart. The heart lies in a purse called the heart's purse, which, when a man [...] a healthy state, ought to contain about 1/2 ounce of liquid, in Meyer's [...] [742] the last drop which makes the purse over flow causes instantaneous death. Moreover, the heart, which in a healthy state ought to be hard was with Meyer flabby, and this unhealthy state could only have been the work of many years. A telegram was sent to Meyer's brother who lived in Hamburg and who arrived in Manchester on Thursday 23rd. On this day the funeral took place; many very respectable merchants and manufacturers of Manchester attended. Cordes and Josiah Radcliffe were named guardians of the estate until the 3rd September when they would have to deliver up the keys to Messrs. Dugdale and Benjamin Armitage who were to act as trustees. Meyer had died intestate and consequently his brothers and sisters being his nearest relations would be his heirs. Cordes further wrote that after the trustees had taken charge of the estate he thought he might be spared for about a fortnight of which he would avail himself to visit, accompanied by Conradina, some of our correspondents in Vienna and Saxony who were anxiously waiting for his coming; he would then return to Manchester by way of Hamburg. General Franco arrived in Callao by the same Steamer, and Castilla intended giving him a great banquet, to which the Deputies were invited. It was on the 22nd September that General Flores left his quarters at Mapasingue; he or his army had not a single horse with them; they crossed "El estero Salado" and "la selva de Mangles" and on the 24th in the morning attacked the suburbs of Guayaquil. The fighting did not appear to have been very severe; the attacking party was much galled by the fire of the two Peruvian men-of-war the "Tumbez" and the "Guise", on board of one of which Franco and some of his principal chiefs took refuge in the evening of the 23rd. Garcia Moreno the Supreme Chief was in Flores's army and entered Guayaquil with him. In the "Comercio" of this day a decree signed by the Minister of Finance was published, in which it was said that within three days new tenders for the consignment of Guano to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany and Italy, respectively, might be given in, because [...] firms of Zaracondegui & Co., [C]escaux & Co., H. Witt & S., and Lázaro Patroni wh [...] [743] to the conditions upon the acceptance of which the Government insisted.

Tuesday, 9th of October 1860. The weather was gloomy and cold, the mornings uncommonly wet so that when I returned from my early walks either to the valley of Lurigancha, or up San Cristoval my feet were frequently wet and

my trousers covered with mud. There was much talk about Mr. Clay's taking down his flag and his intention to ask for his passports because the Peruvian Government would not give way to the, in my opinion unjust, claims of the Washington Cabinet for indemnification for the capture of North American vessels occupied in the illegal trade of loading guano in ports which according to the Peruvian laws foreign vessels were not allowed to enter. This day a fatal accident occurred in Callao. For some time past a floating dock had been constructed near the island of San Lorenzo. The Peruvian Steam frigate "Callao" formerly "Apurimac" entered the same at about 2 p.m. for the purpose of undergoing repairs. It would appear that the frigate with all her guns on board was too heavy for the dock; as soon as the water began to be pumped out the "Callao" commenced rolling in a terrific manner and was capsized in less than half an hour, and the dock – which had cost \$400,000 – went to the bottom. Many people had been on board of whom a considerable proportion were saved, some more, others less severely hurt. About 100 were supposed to have been drowned, mostly sailors, soldiers and sick people. I learned from the English papers, which Bullen always read to me, that during the 2nd half of the month of August the Kingdom of Naples had been in a state of extraordinary confusion. Three different parties were at work; that spread widest over the Country consisted of the friends of Garibaldi who were in favor of one United Italy under the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel; the second – that of the Constitutionalists – whose head was apparently the king himself [_]ted a separate Kingdom of Naples with liberal institutions; the third were [...] [744] same footing as it had been before the pressure from without had forced the king to his late concessions. At the Faro, the northwest point of Sicily, Garibaldi assembled a considerable army and a great number of boats, and in the night from the 8th to 9th August Major Missori with 190 men made good his landing on a beach between Torre di Cavallo and Punta de Pezzo, and succeeded in forcing his way into the interior of the country where everything was ripe for an outbreak, for discontent with the hitherto established authorities had spread far and wide. On the 18th August Garibaldi himself disembarked with 3800 men at Melito twelve miles from Reggio; he beat the Neapolitan troops at this latter place and at Piale, and the latest advices stated that he had advanced as far as Monteleone. In British North America the Prince of Wales was everywhere received with demonstrations of great enthusiasm. Luis Napoleon and the Empress were on a tour to Savoy, Corsica, and Algeria. Hitherto they had not proceeded further than Savoy and the papers said that their reception had been enthusiastic, but whether so sincere as that which the Prince of Wales met with I was much inclined to doubt. Prince Daniello, Chief of the Montenegrins who had died of wounds inflicted upon him by an assassin had been succeeded by his nephew Nikizza or Nicholas Petrovich, a young man of

great promise educated in Paris. The French Army had landed in Beyrout, but it seemed that Fuad Pasha was doing all he could to make the intervention unnecessary. He was proceeding with great severity against those found guilty in participation in the last massacres; even Kourschid Pasha, late Governor of Beyrout, and Achmet Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Arabistan and Governor of Damascus were not likely to escape condign punishment. On the 29th August the British Parliament was closed.

Friday, 12th of October 1860. In the Session of the Congress of the 10th inst. that article of the reformed constitution which authorized the Executive to conclude a concordat with the Pope, passed. My wife and myself with two servants [...] [745] some days previously servants had gone to sweep the rooms and to put things in order; two cartloads went out with beds, bedsteads, chairs, utensils, clothes etc. By the one O'clock train my wife went together with the servant Juan; at five all the Garlands and I. Our rancho looked miserable compared to the fine buildings which were being built all over Chorrillos; our furniture also was second rate, but we did not intend to make any alteration for the present as we would not remain the whole season. We dined at six merely upon a chupe cooked by Anjela and some cold beef, both which dishes I found excellent. After having taken tea we all went to bed at a very early hour. This day died Steinmetz from Altona, for many years clerk at Naylor's Conroy & Co., and Portuguese Vice-Consul since Peter Conroy's departure.

Saturday, 13th of October. I commenced a life regularly divided between Chorrillos and Lima. At 9 3/4 a.m. I was in Lima and returned to Chorrillos at 5 p.m. This morning I was up by 5 1/2, walked with little Guillermito all through the village looking at the damage done by the earthquakes in April, and at the many new houses in course of construction. At 6 1/2 I was below to take my bath, and the water appeared as cold as ever. At half past seven I started with the four elder boys over the hill down to the beach on the other side; we were back at a little past 8. After long and tedious negotiations three others guano contracts had verbally been agreed upon between Salcedo, Minister of Finance, and Zaracondegui & Co. for the United States, with Sescaux & Co. for Belgium, and H. Witt & S. for Germany. We offered to pay \$500,000 in ten monthly instalments after the contract had been signed and approved of by Government; nevertheless, already on the previous day Salcedo asked for \$50,000 which this day we sent him all in four rial pieces, the greater part of Bolivian coinage, which, 1000 in each bag were conveyed in a cart [...] [746] the contract for England, whilst others pretended that Castilla wanted to give the preference to Gibbs.

Sunday, 14th of October 1860. Steinmetz was buried in Bellavista cemetery; more than two hundred persons attended the funeral. I had my early bath as usual and after a late breakfast I took with the four elder boys and Gerardo

Alarco, a schoolfellow of theirs, a very long walk along the beach in the direction of El Barranco. The children amused themselves picking up shells and other marine productions. The ground at the foot of the cliffs which form the coast and the sides of which were covered here and there with thick vegetation, was nothing but a mass of stones, and the narrow space between these stones and the sea was extremely moist, owing partly to the sea having washed over it, partly to the innumerable rills of fresh water which come down from the cliffs. We were back by 1 O'clock; Garland then read to me; I took a second bath, dined at six and from 7 to 8 I spent an hour with the Bergmann's. The evening was uncommonly cold, rainy, and windy.

Monday, 15th of October. Raymundo Morales stopped payment; this I had foreseen for some time past for I knew that since Renner had withdrawn his protection from him his own means did not suffice for doing the business which he did. His bills upon Murrieta of London, against produce shipped to them had come back protested for non-payment; he had offered these bills to us, but we refused them. As regards guano, Zaracondegui & Co., and those who acted in concert with him had obtained the contract for Great Britain and her colonies. Stubbs was not authorized by A. Gibbs & Sons to lower the interest of 5% upon advances, and I suppose that it was upon this 1% – for the government would not pay more than four – that they split. The Archbishop of Lima, José Sebastian Goyeneche, [_]ed from Islay whither the Government had sent a Man-of-war to [...] [747] this day in Lima with great solemnity.

Wednesday, 17th of October. I affix in the appendix under N° 29 a cutting from the "Comercio" in which a parallel is drawn between the three Presidents La Mar, Gamarra, and Castilla, who are painted in very black colors; in this – in my opinion – the writer deviated but little, if anything, from the truth. However, as might be expected, in Comercios of a later date the defence of Gamarra and Castilla was warmly taken up.

Thursday, 18th. Our correspondence received by the North Steamer was a very poor one owing to the death of Meyer, and to the absence of Cordes who was on his way to Vienna. The affairs of the deceased Steinmetz took up a good deal of my time; he had involved himself with Haller and signed to Lindemann & Greulich a pagaré for a printing-press, which was in the possession of Haller. The pagaré was not yet paid; L. & G. demanded that the press be returned to them, Haller would not give it up, and I had to settle this dispute as well as I could; I do not remember whether I succeeded. The political news from Europe and America summed up in the Panamá "Star and Herald", and reproduced in the "Comercio", was of great importance. On the 7th September Garibaldi, accompanied by 18 or 20 officers left Salerno by train for Naples. On his arrival at the railway terminus in this capital he was received with great enthusiasm

by an enormous multitude. On his way through the streets to the palace of the Princess of Angri, who, like himself, a native of Nizza, had placed her dwelling at his disposal, the Neapolitan troops drawn up on both sides presented arms. Garibaldi, without loss of time formed a new cabinet, one of whose members, as Minister for the Interior, was Liborio Romano who had filled a similar situation under the late king. When Garibaldi marched Northward to attack the papal [...] [748] had abandoned the day before Garibaldi's arrival; he had embarked on board a Spanish Man-of-war for Gaeta whence he was likely to proceed to Seville. The Neapolitan fleet in the bay declared for the new order of things, and was placed by Garibaldi under the command of the Sardinian Admiral; his proclamations were headed "in the name of Victor Emmanuel and Italy". Whilst these events occurred in the South of the Peninsula, Sardinian troops under the command of Generals Tanti and Cialdini invaded the papal dominions from the North. Victor Emmanuel's reasons for doing so were extremely shallow; he said in his proclamation that with due respect for His Holiness he considered it his duty to abolish bad government, and to put down the insurrection, natural consequence of such misrule. In Pirugia the papal troops offered a valiant resistance; they were however overcome, whereupon not only this town but also Urbino, Orvieto and Sinigaglia were taken possession of by the victors; meanwhile General Lamorricière with the rest of the papal forces had retired to Ancona, and the Emperor of the French, whose ambassador had withdrawn from Turin, had considerably increased the French garrison in Rome, and again placed it under the command of General Goyon. In the year 1859 the revenue of the Austrian Empire had fallen short of the expenses by 687,500,000 francs, a greater annual deficit than ever before heard of in the financial world. The raising of the sub-marine telegraphic cable between Europe and the United States had been abandoned, for though many parts of it had been taken up they had turned out in such a broken state as to be useless. In India Mr. James Wilson, an economist of great repute had died. He had been sent thither by the British Government to remodel the East India finances, in which he had succeeded, and given general satisfaction. His principal measure had been the imposition of the Income-tax.

Friday, 19th of October 1860. In the previous night Ghilardi, the assassin of a General [...]a in Cajamarca, who was imprisoned in the Casas Matas of Callao, effected his [...] [749] had been a golden key which opened the prison gates.

Sunday, 21st of October. As usual I was in the water at a very early hour. Before 8 I climbed up the hills which run along the Coast, and walked to their very end, keeping, not to the right where they finish in a bluff headland, but to the left where they gradually slope down into the deep sandy plain which lines the extensive estate of Villa, formerly the property of Juan B. Lavalle, now owned

by Juan Mariano Goyeneche of Arequipa to whom young José Antonio Lavalle had sold it about two years previously. I returned through this deep sand having the cultivated fields of Villa to the right and the ridge of hills to the left and was back in our rancho by 10 O'clock. We soon sat down to breakfast at which we were joined by my son Juan and Melchor Velarde. Hereupon we had a long visit from General Miller; Garland commenced reading to me a novel written by Thackery called the Virginians; at 3 p.m. I bathed for the second time, we dined at 5, took tea at 7, and went then to Bergmann's where we remained till past 10. My wife and Enriqueta were well pleased, to me and Garland this long visit became rather tedious though for about half an hour we were honored by the presence of President Castilla, who, accompanied by a number of Deputies, paid a visit to Mrs. Bergmann with whom and my wife he conversed whilst he was there.

Tuesday, 23rd of October. In this day's session of the Congress Juan Bazo and Peña presented a motion in the following terms. Art 80 "The office of President of the Republic is to last four years; he cannot be re-elected, or elected for Vice-President whilst he holds the Supreme command", which passed by a majority of 1, say 53 to 52 votes.

Saturday, 27th. My way of living was the following: Regularly I was up [...] 6, took a sea bath, a walk over the hills alone or with the children, a frugal [...] [750] table at 6 precisely when I ate, if not more at least with a better appetite than I had been in the habit of doing in Lima; sometimes I paid visits with my wife, once to the mother of Mrs. Stubbs who herself did not make her apperance owing to her lame foot; another time to Lazurtegui and his wife who had built a splendid house close by. Occasionally my wife and Enriqueta played chess, visitors came in, I amused myself with the children, at 8 we took tea and by ten I was in bed. News arrived from Bolivia stating that General Belzú with some of his partizans had made a hostile incursion into Bolivia, that Linares beat him back, whereupon he, Belzú, returned into the Peruvian territory and ordered a few Bolivian prisoners to be shot in the village of Zepita. In retaliation Linares passed the frontier, burned some houses of said village, and carried off its authorities. This same day, the 27th, José Gregorio Paz-Soldan gave a large dinner and soirée, to the former he invited only three foreigners, Stubbs, Naylor, and Schutte who refused, alleging various reasons, which annoyed him vastly.

Sunday, 28th of October 1860. After the usual early bath I took by myself a long walk to the estates of Villa and San Tadeo, to the village of Surco and back along the railroad. The environs of Chorrillos are very uninteresting, the roads are sandy and dusty; the two named estates are covered with sugar cane, and only in Surco, a miserable village of some straggling houses, trees are to be seen.

In Chorrillos itself several very large houses had recently been built; for instance, two by Cucalon, both equally tasteless, and the largest of which was said to have cost him above \$100,000; Lazurtegui's, which cost \$60,000, was by no means to my liking, whilst Sepulvera's, cost \$60,000, at the entrance of the Lima road, was everything that one could wish, the view which it commands over the bay is beautiful. Our rancho was a miserable small building; nevertheless, from the corredor, where we were in the habit of dining and breakfasting, we enjoyed a fine prospect over the sea, and the moonlight nights were delightful. Juan spent the day with us; Dr. Urrea and wife as well as Ta [...] [751] went to bed early.

Monday, 29th of October 1860. Stubbs left for Europe.

From Tuesday, 30th of October to Thursday, 1st of November. I did not go to town, rose at six, bathed, sometimes in company with some of the children sometimes with my wife and Enriqueta, took a long walk and breakfasted; then Garland read to me, and I taught the children, but erelong Enrique and Alejandro showed such decided want of attention that I gave them up and confined myself to Guillermo who was desirous to learn, and not indifferent to praise or blame. We dined late; now and then we received or paid a visit, and after tea – if Mariquita and Enriqueta did not play at chess – the latter read to me Prescott's History of Perú translated into Spanish, which, though I now heard it for the third time, I always listened to with great interest.

Friday, 2nd of November. After the usual bath and light breakfast I went up to Lima by the nine O'clock train. The north Steamer had arrived and the letters which we received were of a satisfactory nature. Those from Cordes were dated from Cologne the 14th and from Hamburg the 29th September. Accompanied by Conradina he had made a rapid journey as far as Vienna and succeeded in securing very fair consignments especially of shawls. Conradina advised the death of Dr. Kramer, husband of my cousin Nelly Kramer. In Hamburg Cordes had seen J. D. Mutzenbecker Sons, and Salomon Heine who had agreed to take jointly one fourth share in our German Guano Contract. Both houses wrote us to the same effect. The following were the principal political news: in the fortnight from 17 Sept. to 2nd Oct. Garibaldi's star had somewhat faded, owing especially to his leaning towards Mazzini's party and the [...] Republicans. His troops not under his own command had also [...] [752] Naples – who had not yet left his kingdom as was stated last Steamer – had still 50,000 faithful troops with him, and defended said fortress and river. On the other hand Lamoricière with his whole Papal army capitulated on the 29th Sept. and surrendered Ancona to the Sardinian General Tanti. Another Sardinian army had advanced as far as Tivoli, whilst the French strengthened by reinforcements and commanded by General Goyon occupied Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Viterbo.

The Duchess of Alba, sister of the Empress of the French had died, owing to which Louis Napoleon, having made hardly any stay in Algeria, had hastened back to France. The revenue of Great Britain and Ireland amounted in the year ending 30th September 1859 to £66,000,000, in the year ending 30th September 1860 it came up to nearly £70,000,000, to which enormous sum Import duties contributed 23 Excise 20 and Income Tax (10d in the pound) £10,000,000. The expenses were of course always equal to the revenue.

Saturday, 3rd of November 1860. The exercise which I took after breakfast was perhaps too violent. I climbed up the hill behind our rancho and descended on the other side a path I had never come before, which took me to the rocky beach to the right of the "Salto del Fraile". Here I stood for a long while admiring the white crested waves, how they came on rolling the one after another, then breaking against the rocky shore, foaming and frothing, finding their way into the narrow clefts. Taking the road to the left I walked along the sandy beach until a hill prevented my further progress; this I climbed up to the very highest summit where a cross stands; here I rested somewhat fatigued. A fog came on which completely concealed the sea on the one, and the cultivated plains on the other side. Only when the sun reappeared and I could see the sugar fields of Villa I knew where I was and found my way home. Rosita, Juan, and Amalia had come [...] first train; they breakfasted with us and remained till three. [...] [753] took me to the sugar plantations of Villa in which extensive grounds I came to a stand-still more than once. I had a fall jumping over a dry ditch, a Cholo assisted me in crossing another of considerable depth and steepness, a Chinese labourer carried me on his back over a wet ditch; and notwithstanding these impediments I reached our rancho by breakfast time though in a profuse perspiration. Juan was with us in the forenoon; I called upon Mrs. Bergmann and Mrs. Henry Higginson.

Monday, 5th of November. My wife, Mr. and Mrs. Garland and some of the children went to Lima by the first train. I took the three eldest a long walk to the station and then down to the beach through the gully which leads to the "Agua Dulce". The children enjoyed this walk along the sea-shore. In the course of the day as usually I endeavoured to teach them with some success as regards Guillermo, with little or none in Enrique's and Alejandro's case.

Tuesday, 6th of November. My wife and Enriqueta read to me, and in order to while away the time I extended my walks in every direction over the barren ridge of hills, "el Morro Solar" at the foot of which Chorrillos lies.

Wednesday, 7th of November. Garland and I went up to Lima where I had many things to attend to. I commenced dictating letters for the Steamer, ate a beefsteak dressed by Manuel the porter, and went to bed at an early hour.

Thursday, 8th of November. I returned to Chorrillos.

From Friday, 9th to Sunday, 11th of November. The life I led was very monotonous. Bathing, walking, breakfasting, teaching, listening to reading, reflecting, and calculating when sitting quietly in an easy chair, dining, taking tea and visiting now and then took up my time. On Friday evening we went to see Clementina Lopez Aldana, married to Franc [...] of Callao. On Saturday we spent some pleasant hours at Bergm [...] [754] tedious day. Garland went out to play "rocambor", and did not read a line to me.

Monday, 12th and Tuesday, 13th of November. Both days I went up to Lima where I dictated letters for the Steamer. Limpricht returned from Ica, where he had given great satisfaction to the creditors of Pedro Muñiz. He had succeeded in collecting some money, and in every respect obeyed the orders of the "sindico" Brauns. The question pending between the United States and Perú regarding the two North American vessels which in the time of Vivanco's revolution loaded guano, were captured by a Peruvian Man-of-war, and finally condemned, was not yet settled. The Peruvian Government, and in my opinion very justly so, refused acknowledging the claim made by the Washington cabinet for indemnification; accordingly Mr. Clay had asked for his passports; on the previous day the public sale of his furniture had taken place, and in a few days he would leave for Panamá on board of an American Man-of-war. Mr. and Mrs. Cotes and family were going to Europe by the merchant Steamer on account of the ill health of the former. For some days I had been ailing a little and this day, Tuesday my headache became so severe that I had to go to bed immediately after my return from Lima. Purging and strict diet soon brought me round again, so that, though very weak, I was able to get up on

Thursday, 15th of November at 3 p.m. when Rosa had come down to see me. I resolved to cease bathing and to discontinue such violent exercise as I had been taking of late.

Sunday, 18th. Limpricht and Malinowsky were nearly the whole day with us. In the forenoon they managed to get up a game at rocambor. After dinner they, Garland, Enriqueta, and Mariquita whiled away the time playing at "primera". Mrs. Canevaro and her daughter called.

Monday, 19th. Though well I had not altogether recovered my strength, [...] first train I went up to Lima, so did Limpricht, Garland and Enri [...] [755] I dined at Schutte's. In the evening the North Steamer arrived without bringing the European mail. The Steamer from St. Thomas to Colon had waited in that port four days above her time without that from Southampton having made her appearance.

Tuesday, 20th of November. I slept in Lima, but passed a bad night. The funeral of the opulent shop-keeper Julian Alarco was solemnized in the Church of La Merced. I did not attend. The political news brought via the United States was

that Garibaldi's army assisted by Piedmontese troops gained on the 1st October, on the banks of the Volturno, a victory over the Neapolitans commanded by their king Francis II who behaved valiantly; further, that Garibaldi and Cavour had made up their differences, that Victor Emmanuel was expected to make his entry into the capital of Naples on the 17th October, and that the Great Powers, with the exception of Great Britain, had protested against the invasion of Naples by the Piedmontese.

Wednesday, 21st of November. This being my wife's birthday Schutte, Rosita, Amalia and Juan came to Chorrillos by the first train; the former returned at 9 O'clock, the others remained; at a later hour came Bazo, Irene and Francisco Garmendia who took luncheon with us. After dinner Mrs. Bergmann and Sophia and Mrs. Naylor, who lived next door at Stubbs' looked in to present their congratulations. Poor Mrs. Stubbs suffered dreadfully from her foot. Several months previously she had made a false step and had fallen down. Whether she only sprained the tendons of her foot, or whether she broke a bone I did not know, at all events, Dr. Maclean who first attended her did her no good and whether Dr. Ornellas, under whose treatment she now was, would succeed better, time would show.

Thursday, 22nd of November. A quiet day. [...] [756] and told me that my presence in Lima was required by Danish Captains; accordingly I went up at 9 O'clock. Between 5 and 6 O'clock in the morning an attempt had been made to kill Castilla, or at all events to make him prisoner. It was the custom in his house to open the back door at about 5 1/2 when the cook went out to market; of this moment Lieutenant Colonel Alarco, son of the deceased Julian, a Captain Lara, whom Juan had frequently met at the Codecidos, and young Pepe, son of General Aparicio, formerly in the Peruvian naval service, availed themselves to introduce some soldiers; the guard was overpowered, lieutenant Franco who commanded the same killed, Colonel Forcelledo, Castilla's aide-de-camp, severely wounded in the arm; suddenly however the soldiers turned round, some say recalled to their duty by Colonel Arguedas who lived opposite; immediately afterwards Noriega the Colonel of the batallion appeared, Alarco and Aparicio were shot whilst standing in the street before the gateway; Lara escaped, and so did José Galvez who, the instigator of the whole affair, was on horseback awaiting the issue. These two as well as some others implicated took refuge at Jerningham's, Lesseps, and Astaburuaga's, and, I may say here in anticipation, after the lapse of several weeks were allowed to embark and to leave the country. When I arrived by the train at 9 1/2 the town was as quiet as if nothing had happened, only about Castilla's house there were a few more people than usual, and just when I passed the Church "La Encarnacion" the body of Lieutenant Franco dressed in his uniform was carried out and placed

upon a common cart with orders to the driver to take it to San Andrés; not even one soldier accompanied it. In Chorrillos we called after dinner upon the Bergmanns and Mrs. Henry Higginson.

Saturday, 24th of November 1860. I recommenced bathing and taking short walks.

Sunday, 25th of November. The Constitution was proclaimed in Lima, which solemnity was the cause of few people coming out to Chorrillos, thus hardly anybody called upon us, and as Garland was absent playing “rocambor” to me it was a [...] [757] together with Mariquita and Enriqueta. Their rancho was very neatly furnished and cost them with furniture \$10,000.

Monday, 26th of November. I went up to Lima to see what the South Steamer had brought, and to dictate letters. When returning to Chorrillos on horseback with Mr. Henry we met just at entering the village some men carrying a coffin, which we were told contained the corpse of Jules Rousson, who, in the last estate of penury had died of dysentery. He must have reached the age of about 60; a few weeks previously I had seen him as receiver of tickets in the Chorrillos terminus where Candamo paid him a miserable salary. I knew him in 1825 as a handsome young Frenchman and supercargo of a valuable cargo, afterwards he married respectably in Lima; at a later period I saw him once in London when he was hunting after Espartero, Duke of Victoria, who he said was largely indebted to him.

Tuesday, 27th. A quiet day. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and till near eleven we, together with Garland and the Bergmanns were sitting and conversing in the corridor enjoying the fine tranquil prospect before us.

Wednesday, 28th. I went up to Lima together with Garland, Enriqueta and little Antonio, who was to be vaccinated. I was occupied in the Counting-house with dictating part of the correspondence for the Steamer. Henry Berckemeyer, a clerk of Candamo’s who came up with me in the train, told me that the usual monthly traffic on the Callao and Lima railroad numbered from 50,000 to 60,000 persons; in the month of October, on occasion of some festivities celebrated in Callao it came up to 65,000. On the Chorrillos and Lima railroad the monthly receipts during nine months of the year were from \$7000 to \$8000; during January, February and March, which were the three months of the [...] on they rose to about \$20,000 per months. The cost of the Lima [...] [758]

Thursday, 29th and Friday, 30th of November 1860. Quietly in Chorrillos.

Saturday, 1st of December. After bathing I took a walk with Guillermo over the hills, and we might have been back in our rancho before Juan’s departure for Lima if Guillermito had not begged me to sit down with him near the cross, where we could see the train start. This short delay turned out to be very annoying; before breakfast my wife told me of the death of Emilia Elespuru,

the wife of Antonio Elias, which had taken place immediately after her confinement in the estate of San Javier, and after breakfast she came out with the really bad piece of news which Juan had brought viz.: that in the previous night the splendid Steam flour mill of Möller, Moore & Co. of Callao had been destroyed by fire. The fire had broken out at a quarter past eleven and nobody could tell how it had originated; the millers who had slept in the uppermost story were saved at the risk of their lives. When the engines came there was a poor supply of water, and thus in a few hours the splendid building with all its contents was reduced to a heap of ruins. Moore himself had passed the night in Lima; his brother the engineer had been on the spot, also Zeller, Moore's clerk who had merely time to save the books and papers. This intelligence fell upon me like a thunderbolt, for though the mortgage given to us by M. M. & Co. and the insurance effected in Hamburg would in all probability save us from actual loss, yet the payment of the large amount guaranteed by us to Voorwerk & Co. of Valparaiso would without fail seriously inconvenience us. It was impossible for me to do anything until I went up to Lima by the 3 3/4 train. On my arrival I found that Schutte had gone to Callao, and I therefore could only speak with him a few words on his return whilst walking with him from the Callao to the Chorrillos station.

Sunday, 2nd of December. It may be easily conceived that anxious thoughts had not [] me much sleep during the night. When I came up from my bath I [. . .] [759] followed him at 11 1/2, and with our lawyer Dr. Saldaña, Möller, Moore and Limpricht, who had commenced keeping their books, we had a long and earnest conference, and resolved upon the steps which were to be taken. I returned to Chorrillos more easy in mind for it appeared to me that there would be no difficulty in collecting the evidence and documents required to prove the casual fire and to substantiate the loss sustained. As usual Enriqueta read to me after tea, and we retired to rest at 10 1/2 when, Heaven be praised, I passed a somewhat better night than the previous one.

Monday, 3rd of December. After the usual bath and light breakfast I went up to Lima by the first train and soon after my arrival the letters received by the North Steamer were delivered. We had a heavy correspondence, for it consisted of the letters which should have come on by the previous Steamer, and of those which arrived in due course. The Steamer which left Southampton on the 17th Octr. was the "Shannon", which, as well as the "Seine" – both recently built – was of still greater dimensions than the "Atrato" and "La Plata". A few days after her departure from Southampton one of her paddle wheels broke and she continued her voyage to St. Thomas with one wheel only which had been the cause of her unusually long voyage of 21 days; hardly had she made the port of St. Thomas when the other wheel also broke. Salomon Heyne had thrown up his

share in the German guano contract without assigning any particular reason; J. F. Tesdorpf & Son had taken his place. Cordes wrote that he considered it for his and our interest to remain sometime longer in Manchester; in the town itself he had taken a store, kept some of Meyer's clerks, and also rented a pretty, furnished cottage in the country, in a village called Bowden. Dr. Saldaña, Möller, Moore, and Limpricht were in Callao to initiate the proceedings for [...] the necessary evidence. I dined at Rosita's. [...] [760] breakfasted at Schutte's. I dictated letters the whole day. In my room we had once more a conference with the persons mentioned more than once, at which Alcantara from Callao, Moore & Co.'s agent attended. According to all appearances, Moore and Möller were acting honourably and fairly, and after Limpricht had read to me till 11 I lay down more at ease and slept better than I had done for some nights.

The political news was the following: the conferences held in Warsaw between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia had turned out a failure. It seemed that the interests of these three powers were too much at variance to allow their coming to a perfect understanding. The death of the Czar's mother, sister of the Prince Regent of Prussia hastened the breaking up of the meeting. The Emperor of Austria had given the shadow of a Constitution to the various nationalities of his vast Empire, and he had also considerably increased his forces in the Venetian territory. Capua had capitulated to the Piedmontese and Garibaldian forces; between twenty and thirty thousand Neapolitan soldiers had entered the Papal territory where they were disarmed by the French troops, and the remainder with their king Francis II were shut up in Gaeta. An enormous majority of the population of Naples and Sicily had voted for the annexation of these two countries to the Kingdom of Sardinia, and against this the great Powers, England excepted, had protested. In the United States Mr. Lincoln, a Republican, and of course an anti-slavery man, had been elected President for the next four years. For many years past only Democrats, or anti-Abolitionists, had filled the Presidential chair, and now some of the Southern slave states, amongst which South Carolina, apprehensive that the new President might take measures contrary to their interest, spoke of seceding from the Union. In China the United English and French forces had made some progress. Before reaching the forts on both sides of the Peiho, they were opposed by a Chinese army [...] was beaten in several engagements, owing almost exclusively, to the [...] [761] -in-Chief, Sir Hope Grant then insisted upon the forces passing to the North side of the river and attacking the principal fort situated there. This the French commander after some demur agreed to, the North fort was taken by assault, 250 English and 200 French were placed hors-de-combat; of the wounded, many were likely to recover, the other forts were evacuated by the Chinese and the Allies continued

their advance upon Tientsing. All this occurred towards the latter end of August. The English papers were full of interesting articles on the subject of iron-clad frigates of which the French were building one after another, and which seemed to answer extremely well, as they united speed with comparative invulnerability, for though they were not altogether impervious to repeated shots on the same spot and at a short distance, yet they could rapidly change their position and thus avoid being fired at like a target.

Wednesday, 5th of December 1860. I slept soundly, rose before six, wrote a few pencil memoranda to be copied in this my diary by Bullen on his return, and went out for the purpose of climbing up San Cristoval. I ascended from the side of the Alameda de los Descalzos and descended near the Piedra Lisa. As I did not hurry myself, the whole, including a few moments I remained on the top took me 50 minutes. I returned to Chorrillos by the 5 O'clock train.

From Thursday, 6th to Sunday, 9th of December. On Thursday the Schuttes came out to Chorrillos to remain there until the 1st March. They had rented a rancho fairly furnished belonging to Mrs. Reyes, at \$150 monthly; it stood somewhat back, the bay was visible from the corredor, but between it and the sea there were heaps of rubbish and sweepings, certainly no pretty view. The 8th was a holiday – La Concepcion – the 9th a civic holiday – the anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho, no dinner given in the palace. General Miller, Malinowski, Melchor Velarde were with us. None [...] [762]

From Monday, 10th to Thursday, 13th of December 1860. Every day Schutte and I went up to Lima and returned to Chorrillos. My time was completely taken up by counting-house work. The unfortunate destruction of the mill gave us much to do, caused us trouble and even anxiety of mind. The climate of Chorrillos agreed with Schutte famously, and the debility of his head gradually diminished. My wife suffered from a bad cold which prevented her bathing. Antonio, unwell, allowed his mother little rest at night.

Friday, 14th, day of the Steamer's departure, until

Tuesday, 18th of December, day of the Steamer's arrival, I remained in Chorrillos. On Thursday José Galvez, Captain Lara, Saavedra, and a certain Rivas were taken on board a French man-of-war by the respective diplomatic agents in whose legations they had taken refuge after the unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the President Castilla on the 23rd November. In the Chamber of Deputies the new huano contracts were approved of; however not without some severe strictures having been passed upon Sescou by some of the members; who is he? what do we know of him? has he an establishment here? were questions asked which could not be satisfactorily answered until the Government produced the authorization or guarantee of the Paris banker for whom Sescou acted. My opinion was that he owed this attack to Canevaro's influence, who was justly annoyed at [C]escaux' having made an attempt,

though unsuccessful, to wrest from him the consignment of guano to Holland. In the same Chamber passed "la ley de reparacion", in virtue of which all civil employés were reinstated into the situations, and all military men recovered grades which the former occupied, and the latter held on the 5th January 1855 the day of Castilla's victory of La Palma. The salary and the pay not received by them would also be made good. This law – if no observations were made on it by the [...]utive, would cost the nation half a million of dollars. [...] [763] Melchor Velarde and Limpricht with us. In the forenoon of this day I made various calls, and at Mrs. Bergmann's I met the Deputy Nemesio Orbegoso who assured me that he and his party were decidedly opposed to the view which the Minister Salcedo had expressed in this day's session on the subject of the Bolivian coin. I played at chess, which I had not done for many years past. The chessmen which Brauns had were large, and the board small, so that I could manage to see pretty well. I gained two games from him in his rancho. Mr. Schutte communicated to me every evening the result of his proceedings with Möller and Moore, especially with the latter he had had more than one altercation, but finally everything went on smoothly.

Wednesday, 19th of December 1860. Counting-house occupations called me again to Lima. Cordes was getting on well in Manchester and I feared that he and Conradina would stay away much longer than I could wish. By last Steamer I wrote a letter to Conradina, dictated by me to Garland in which I explained to her and to her husband the reasons why I was desirous for their return. The bank of England had raised the discount to 6%, this measure had however not created any uneasiness and was expected to be momentary. Two reasons were adduced for the same; the one, the Bank's purpose to check some wild cotton speculations in Liverpool, the other, the loan of £2,000,000 in gold made by the Bank of England to that of Paris. Garibaldi after an interview with king Victor Emmanuel, which was said to have been a friendly one, had thrown up his command, and accompanied by a few friends retired to his farm on the small island of Caprera to the North of Sardinia. He said in his last proclamation that in the ensuing spring of 1861 he expected to find a million Italians under arms. The Earl of Dundonald better known as Lord Thomas A. Cochrane, had died [...] from the United States cont [...] [764] by last Steamer; accordingly no sales of guano were made by the agents of Zaracondegui & Co., who therefore could not draw upon England, Gibbs did not draw, and thus there was an absolute want of bills. Exchange 38d the dollar, Silver bars \$12.6 to \$12.7 p. mark.

From Thursday, 20th to Sunday, 23rd of December. Some of the evenings we paid visits to various of our acquaintances. On Sunday, General Miller breakfasted with us, and in the course of the forenoon I played three games at chess with Brauns, of which I gained two and lost one. Harmsen died in Arequipa on the 9th inst., his body had been opened and all his organs had been found more

or less in a state of dissolution. This was a heavy blow for poor Dolores, but, I think very fortunately for her, shortly before Harmsen's death he had insisted upon the marriage being celebrated between his eldest daughter Elizabeth and a nephew of his, Edward, hitherto established in Valparaiso. Admiral Sir Charles Napier had lately died. Eugenie, the Empress of the French had gone over in strict incognito to London and thence to Scotland where she intended visiting the Duchess of Hamilton, a princess related to the Napoleon family. Victor Emmanuel had entered Naples as King of Italy. The united French and English forces had reached Tientsing and were on their march to Peking. The Chinese rebels had been repulsed from Shangae.

Monday, 24th. I went up to Lima and returned in the evening.

From Tuesday, 25th to Thursday, 27th. These three Christmas days were spent by me in an extremely quiet and I may say dull manner. The first day I made a few calls, amongst others, accompanied by Emilio Mora, upon the President. His rancho was a pretty building and quite new. The saloon in which he received was spacious and well furnished. The ladies were sitting on the sofa together with General Pezet, Castilla on a chair, [_] the middle of the room in earnest conversation with Allier, in which he hardly [...] to be inter [...] [765] quite at my ease, and was glad when we departed. On the 26th my wife became unwell and remained in bed on the 27th when Rosita kept her company for Enriqueta and Garland had gone up to Lima with little Antonio who had been ailing for a few days.

Friday, 28th of December. I went up to Lima where I occupied myself dictating letters. I returned at five. Shortly before the Christmas holidays Limpricht had left for Payta; the motive of his sudden departure he had kept a secret to everybody, even to me.

From Saturday, 29th to Monday, 31st of December. Very dull, Mr. and Mrs. Garland were in Lima, and I much regretted their absence for they were in the habit of reading to me. Rosa however came in occasionally and read to me some parts of Clavigero's "Mexico" in Spanish, interesting, though inferior to Prescott's "Mexico". I of course continued bathing and taking a short walk before breakfast, but during the day the heat was too great to allow my stirring. On the 31st in the evening my wife, Rosita, and I made several calls, amongst others upon the President Castilla and family. The ladies were, the President's wife Doña Francisca, her mother Doña Mercedes, and two nieces of hers, of whom the one, Mercedes, was the only one who kept up the conversation; the others did not say much and the President hardly opened his mouth; nevertheless he had the attention to accompany my wife as far as the street door. We were home by 10, and though it was the last day of the year we went to bed early and I commenced the new year of 1861 fast asleep. [766]

1861

Tuesday, 1st of January 1861. Two pages in my original diary are filled with my writing in German; already then, 15 years ago (for I now dictate in May 1876) my sight was so weak that though I could manage to write a little I was incapable of reading what I had written. These two pages contain nothing but sad reflections and sinister forebodings as regards the affairs of the firm of H. Witt and Schutte; I feared that ere long we should be under the necessity of stopping payment. Möller and Moore were owing at the time to the firm, and to Voorwerk of Hamburg under our guarantee, about \$80,000, a similar sum Schutte had taken up on interest from Miller Bros. To me individually the firm owed about \$116,000 and Garland about \$40,000. Even of the guano contract I had at the time no great idea, though this, as said more than once, at last carried us through, that is to say, Schutte made the money, I gained 9% interest on my capital, and he in course of time cancelled not only his own but also Garland's debt to me.

The weather was beautiful as it always is here in this season of the year; the brilliancy of the sun was however prejudicial to my weak eyes. After my bath I walked along the railroad as far as the Barranco where a clean looking church and a few houses stood. The walk back along the cliffs which form the shore with the view upon the smooth expanse of the Pacific, was to my taste the prettiest in the whole neighbourhood. In the course of the forenoon we had a few visitors. After dinner Manuela Althaus and her sons Augusto and Emilio were with us till 10 O'clock and the time passed away very pleasantly. Melancholy were the prospects of this country. Notwithstanding the extraordinary riches of the guano, the Government, thanks to its unbounded extravagance and the extremely bad management of the finances, was always poor and hard up for ready [] so much so that they were now actually living upon the income to be [...] [767] making war upon Bolivia as soon as the rainy season were over in the interior. For this purpose the Executive was authorized to raise a loan for \$4,000,000 and to increase the army to 15,000 men; accordingly officers had already been sent off to form new battalions to Arequipa, Huaraz, Trujillo, Piura and Cajamarca, and at the same time Bolivia did not want war, being quite willing to come to a friendly understanding.

Wednesday, 2nd of January. In the morning I went up to Lima for good, and in the evening was followed by the whole family; we dined at Enriqueta's.

Thursday, 3rd. I was awake before 6. To try my strength I climbed up San Cristoval which I did with the same ease as on previous occasions. At first a thick fog lay upon the plain; it gradually vanished before the rays of the sun which by eight O'clock shone forth in all its power. I whiled away the time

partly in the counting-house, partly upstairs in my wife's company. I felt a little unwell when I went to bed.

Friday, 4th of January. During the night I had suffered from the most violent diarrhea, and disagreeable as this was it was nothing compared to the suffocating feeling which I experienced from an inclination to eruct without being able to do so. I of course remained in bed, Dr. Grau was sent for and he cured me almost immediately by giving me ether. The letters by the North Steamer were brought up to me, but I had no mind to hear them read, and as Schutte went down to Chorrillos every evening at 5 O'clock, they lay over unopened until next day.

Saturday, 5th of January. The letters were read to me. Limpricht wrote me from Payta that being without occupation, and feeling an irresistible desire to see his family in Europe he had taken his passage on board the Steamer for Panamá, and would immediately take his departure. This stra [...] [this worried me] [...] [768] all his friends. J. D. Mutzenbecher Sons wrote us that Tesdorff had withdrawn from the guano contract but that A. J. Schön & Co. had taken their place. (Johannes, the head of the firm of Mutzenbecher, had taken for his second wife Schön's daughter). Schön & Co., whose partner was Charles Willink, son of my mother's cousin, wrote us to the same effect, and Fruhling and Göschen sent the necessary confirmed letter of credit for £12,500, but to my utter surprise the last letter which I opened was one from Dunlop & Scholes, the Southampton agents, who informed us that they had just received a telegram from Muntzenbecher and Schön postponing their final decision until the following Steamer. The principal political news was the following: In the United States the desire to separate became from day to day more apparent in some of the Southern States, viz.; in South Carolina – which was at the head of the movement – in Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama. The President Buchanan's message had not given general satisfaction. The consequence of this state of things in the United States had been an almost total paralización of trade, and bills on London which generally ruled at from 9 to 10% premium were down to 3, and difficult of sale. Discount 12 to 15%. Of guano no sales were being effected, thus Zaracondegui & Co. did not draw, and the actual exchange on London was 38 if not 37d. In London on the other hand the bank had reduced the discount from 6 to 5% and in Hamburg, money was abundant at 3%. On the 23rd November the Emperor of the French made some liberal concessions to his people: he allowed the Legislative bodies the right of discussing the laws which in future he might lay before them and of emitting their opinion on the same; also the personnel of his Ministry had undergone a considerable change. Fould for Finance, had at last been turned out, Walewski had again come in; Persigny, the ambassador in London had been entrusted with a portfolio, and Count Flahault a man of 75 had taken his stead. The

Ministry for Algeria was abolished; Marshal Pellicier, Duke of Malakoff named Governor of that [...] with extensive powers, and only subject to the Emperor. In some parts of the [...] as for instance in the Abru [...] [769] Francis II was still in Gaeta; part of his family and some of the foreign Ministers accredited at his court had left for Rome. In China from the 18th to 21st September unexpected, and on the part of the Chinese, treacherous occurrences had taken place. Whilst the Allies were on the road from Tientsing towards Pekin, negotiations were carried on with some high Imperial commissioners through the medium of the two interpreters Parkes and Wade. A piece of ground was to be given up to the allied forces for encamping. On arrival of a small party of the allies to make the necessary arrangements they found the ground occupied by a large Tartar army and on the appearance of a Frenchman upon a mule which the Chinese pretended to be stolen, a quarrel commenced between them and a Colonel Walker who took the Frenchman's part. This officer seeing the imminent risk which he and his small party of five Dragoons ran, being surrounded by swarms of enemies made their escape at full speed and reached the English army, two of them slightly wounded. Mr. Parkes the interpreter, Mr. Loch, Lord Elgin's private secretary, Mr. Boulby, the "Times" correspondent, Mr. De Normann, Attaché to the Legation, a Captain Andersen and a few others remained prisoners in the hands of the Chinese. Two battles ensued in which on the side of the enemy only Tartar cavalry 20,000 to 30,000 in number were engaged. Both times they were defeated; even the Sikh Cavalry led by Fane and Prolyn overthrew the Tartars opposed to them. Möller read to Mr. Schutte and to myself a kind and affecting letter which he had just received from his former principal Mr. Wüstenfeld of Hamburg; some unpleasant conversation ensued between S. and M., and I endeavoured to pacify the latter.

Sunday, 6th of January. Twelfth Day. Since we had come in from Chorrillos Juan occupied our rancho. The heat commenced to be oppressive. I had now many visits to pay in order to make up for the time which we had been absent. This day [...] lled amongst others upon Melgar, the Minister for Foreign Affairs wh [...] [770]

Monday, 7th of January 1861. Richard Bullen again read to and wrote for me, which he informed me, he would not be able to continue for any length of time he having been engaged by Mr. Blacker of Payta, as clerk from the end of the following month. Juan came up ill from Chorrillos.

Tuesday, 8th of January. Juan kept his bed. Mr. Schutte took his first sea bath, with difficulty had he been persuaded to make the trial; I was convinced it would do him much good.

Wednesday, 9th. For some nights past an uninterrupted night's rest had been a rare occurrence with me; I therefore thought best to try whether by physical fatigue I could overcome my mental wakefulness; thus I was up by six

O'clock and started at once for the cross on the summit of San Cristoval which I reached without any great exertion. I obtained my object and slept well the ensuing night.

Thursday, 10th. The commission in the senate named for the purpose of giving its opinion on the guano question had decided that Gibbs were to give up to the new contractors the stock on hand on the 19th December of this year, and that the Peruvian Government was to order them to cease chartering vessels for guano.

Friday, 11th. About this time the merchants of Lima thought it necessary to have exchange rooms similar to those which exist in other commercial towns. Quiroz was named President. The rooms were open the whole day for the subscribers and at about 2 p.m. a few merchants were in the habit of meeting. This day William Brauns, head of Huth Grüning & Co., made a motion that the members of the exchange should petition Government to the effect that henceforth the nominal exchange of 42d, at which Gibbs gave their bills against the guano consignment, should be abolished, and both old and new contractors in future draw at the current of the day. This motion met with some opposition, and the President named a commission consisting of Bernardo Roca y [_] Juan Ugarte, and Mr. Pike of Graham Rowe & Co., to give their opinion [...] [771]

Sunday, 13th of January. I was awake before four; my thoughts continually dwelt on the large sums which the firm owed; and my anxiety as to our future prospects did not allow me to sleep. I went to Chorrillos by the 7 O'clock train, took a cold but delightful bath, looked in at Rosita's, breakfasted with Juan, and returned to Lima at 11 1/2. Of the many visits which I paid this forenoon I will only notice that to Mr. Prevost who appeared to me still more shrunk together than when I had seen him last about four months previously. When passing Theodore Müller's house he called me in to confer with him on the exchange question which kept in commotion the whole mercantile world. He, as well as Lembcke, who had ventured upon writing an article on the subject in the "Comercio" with his initials, was against Braun's motion. In the evening we had a long and agreeable visit from General Pedro Cisneros and his wife Trinidad.

Thursday, 17th. After violent discussions in the Senate in which Salcedo the Minister and José Santos Castañeda as President of the Committee took the most prominent part, the senate modified the Committee's opinion in so far that Gibbs might continue their sales until the 1st May 1862 when the stock on hand was likely to be expended. The "Comercio" published the Minister's order to Anthony Gibbs & Sons dated the 12th of this month, to cease chartering.

Saturday, 19th. My opinion about the vexatious exchange question was a very plain one. It was for our interest that the nominal exchange of 42d should be

kept up, but it seemed to me that those who demanded that the bills be drawn at the current exchange of the day had justice on their side. In the evening the North Steamer letters were delivered. To us the letter of most importance was that from Mützenbecher and Schön. They did not exactly back out, but after receipt of our letter of 29th October in which we had [] the decree of the Minister for Finances they had been frightened [772] and added that if all these orders had to be literally complied with, then it would not be worth their while to enter into the business. Cordes thought that he might manage the affair even without them, with the assistance of his Manchester friends. The most interesting political news was that from China. On the 3rd October the Allies had put themselves again in motion; on the 6th they ransacked, or, as it then was the fashion to say, “looted”, the Emperor’s summer palace. The booty made was immense, of which the French managed to get the lion’s share. On the 12th the allied armies were at the foot of the walls of Peking, and everything was ready for an assault on the 13th at noon, a quarter of an hour previous a Chinese deputation made its appearance stating that no resistance would be made to the entrance of the Allies, and accordingly they entered the gates and encamped upon the wall 60 feet in breadth. They found there some bronze cannons which they removed, and placed their own in their stead. The two plenipotentiaries were at headquarters. The Emperor was said to have fled to Tartary. Some of the prisoners were given up to the Allies; all had been brutally illtreated, Mr. De Normann and Captain Anderson died in consequence of the wounds inflicted upon them. Messrs. Parkes and Loch seemed to have suffered less; of the “Times” correspondent Mr. Bowlby, and the French gentlemen, nothing was known. The Empress of the French had returned to Paris. Francis II still held out in Gaeta; Victor Emmanuel had visited Palermo and been received with great enthusiasm, but in the kingdom of Naples many difficulties were to be overcome, of which not the least was the dissolution of Garibaldi’s volunteers. The Emperor of Austria had placed at the head of his Ministry instead of Count Rechberg, who had retired, a more liberal man, Baron Schmerling. Dissatisfaction was rife in the different states of which the Austrian Empire consisted; even the Tyrolese, hitherto the most faithful of all Austrian subjects, began to grumble at the unequal petition of taxes of which a very small proportion fell upon the high nobility and clergy.

Sunday, 20th of January 1861. Like the previous Sunday I went to Chorrillos [...] [773] with Juan. In Lima I made a few calls. In the evening Mr. Charles Williams took tea with us and requested me to do him the favour to be present at the private examination of some of his pupils in the course of the week.

Monday, 21st of January. Our clerk Becker fell ill, and without loss of time Grau was called. His illness resembled that known by the name of quinsy.

Tuesday, 22nd and Wednesday, 23rd. Both days I went in the middle of the day to Mr. Williams's college where a few days previously Garland had placed his four eldest boys. They went at 7 in the morning, breakfasted and dined there, and came home at 6 p.m. As far as I was able to judge now at last they would learn something, and it was certainly high time they should. At Mr. William's desire I was present at the examination of Mr. Prevost's three eldest sons in Latin and French, and I must say that the two eldest, Juan and Henrique, but especially the latter had learned a good deal; there was however one thing which I did not like in the manner of teaching as I found it at Williams', and as it was customary all over Perú. There was too much of theory, for everything the pupil did he had to give a reason, and this he might sometimes understand, more frequently say by heart like a parrot. In my childhood I was told so it is, and so you must do; this saved time, and when growing up my own understanding taught me the motives.

Thursday, 24th of January. A dinner party was given in the palace, some said in honor of Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland others in honor of the Chilian Chargé Astaburuaga. I went thither together with Zaracondegui and Lembcke, and jointly with Charles Eggert of Gibbs were the first who arrived. By and by the saloon filled. There came Lesseps with his suite, Lisboa with [...] secretary Daponte, Astaburuaga with his young Attaché, Eldredge, [...] [774] Allier, Armero, Escardó, Brauns – Juan M. Goyeneche, Candamo, José V. Oyague – the Ministers of State: Salcedo, Pezet, Morales and Oviedo – Carpio and Arenas, Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies – José Mendiburu, Director de Hacienda, General Freyre, Governor of Callao, the first Employés of the Ministries, a sprinkling of Deputies and many others with whom I was either not acquainted or could not distinguish. The President made his appearance when all were assembled and soon after he led the way to the dining saloon. We sat down between 50 and 60, I according to seniority between Sousa Ferreyra and Canevaro, by no means interesting neighbours. We had sufficient elbow-room, which had not always been the case on similar occasions. The saloon was very well lighted up, the dinner table well adorned, the dinner said to be good, of which I myself could give no opinion as I ate extremely little as usual, everything very clean and the servants attentive; in short, it was the best banquet at which I had hitherto sat down in the palace; and it did honor to Mr. Lecaros who had had the management of it. We broke up at past 9. I went home immediately, others remained there playing rocambor till past 1.

Sunday, 27th of January 1861. In the same manner as on the two previous Sundays I went to Chorrillos by the first train, bathed, and breakfasted with Juan. The temperature of the sea was now considerably warmer than it had been one month back. Besides Juan and myself Charles Bergmann, Melchor

Velarde, and Frederic Marriott sat down to breakfast in the corredor of our rancho. We conversed very pleasantly till 11 O'clock, I then looked in at Rosita's for 20 minutes and returned to Lima by the 11 1/2 train. In the evening we had a very long and agreeable visit from the Deputy Vizcarra y Centeno, and his two sisters. The South Steamer brought the news that on the 14th January the President of Bolivia Dr. Linares had been quietly deposed without a drop of blood having been shed, by his Ministers Ruperto Fernández, General José Maria Achá, and the commander-in-chief Manuel Sanchez. [...] following day they, styling themselves "La Junta Gubernativa", published various [...] [775] that no public functionaries would be removed, and that the country would continue to be governed upon the same principles as hitherto.

From Monday, 28th of January to Friday, 1st of February 1861. This week may be comprised in a few words. I was always up early in the morning and before breakfast had regularly walked from one to two leagues; by doing so I obtained my object, that of sleeping soundly. Little Antonio was continually ailing and actually getting thin, thus Enriqueta could not leave her house, and as my wife, on account of something being wrong with her eyes, did not like to expose herself to the night air, she also remained at home, and she and I spent very quiet evenings until 10 or 10 1/2 when we were in habit of retiring to rest. Sales were at a complete standstill; no bills at 42d were in the market; for last Steamer, the 29th January, the actual exchange was 37d, at which we remitted to our constituents leaving to our German friends the option whether they would receive the remittance or not. To our bankers we sent silver bars which cost us \$12.7 [by] 11–22 yielding about 36 1/2 cash; there remained a considerable number of bars unsold. By the same Steamer we sent to Julius Wüstenfels & Co. of Hamburg the last documents, accounts, certified by the Hamburg Consul, and Moore's declaration upon oath relative to the fire of the 30th November. The exchange question was completely neglected, whilst on the other hand on the subject of the guano contracts violent debates took place in the Chamber of Deputies. On the 31st January we paid into the Treasury the fourth instalment of \$50,000 without the "Escritura publica", in which we bound ourselves to make these payments, having as yet been signed! Bullen had closed my books to the 31st May 1860. I carried \$27,000 to the credit of stock account; this looked well upon paper, but as the actual result depended upon the balance sheet of H. W. & Schutte which would not be ready [...] one month to come, as yet I saw no reason to rejoice. [776]

Saturday, 2nd and Sunday, 3rd of February. Candlemas. Both days I spent in the same way. I went to Chorrillos by the first train, bathed, and breakfasted on Saturday with Rosa and Amalia, on Sunday with Juan, Frederic Marriott and Charles Bergmann. The 11 1/2 train took me back to Lima; the first day

the general correspondence brought by North Steamer was read to me; on the second day I learned from Mr. Schutte the contents of his private letters; neither the one nor the other brought anything of particular importance. This took up my time until I had to dress and continue making my round of visits. After dinner on Saturday Garland read to me the English papers and finally my wife and I took tea at Mrs. Moss's, who resided as yet at Huth's; on Sunday after dinner I passed the time partly dozing, partly thinking until it was time to meet my wife at Mrs. Bergmann's with whom we remained till 10.

Tuesday, 5th of February. Here follows the summary of the political news; in the United States the two states of Mississippi and Florida had followed the example of South Carolina in seceding from the Union. In England, owing to the heavy demands made upon English Capital from the United States and France the bank had been induced to raise the minimum of discount to 6%. Notwithstanding the pacific manner in which Louis Napoleon had expressed himself to the European diplomatists at his leveé on the 1st January the fears of the breaking out of a war in the ensuing spring were by no means entirely allayed. Francis II still held out in Gaeta for the French fleet prevented the Piedmontese from operating against the fortress. Peace had been concluded between the Allies and the Celestial Empire. Mr. Loch, Lord Elgin's private secretary was the bearer of the treaty, and arrived in London on the 27th December. On the 24th October the convention had been signed in Pekin between Lord Elgin and the Imperial Commissioner Prince Kung, the Emperor's younger brother; also the ratifications of the [] of Tientsing of 26th June 1858 had been exchanged. The articles were the foll [...] [777] or not, either permanently or at intervals. Besides the ports already opened to English trade that of Tientsing was likewise opened, and British subjects were allowed to reside there. A small tract of land in the township of Cowloon on the mainland opposite the island of Hong-Kong was ceded to the British Government. The preaching of the Christian religion was permitted in the Chinese Empire. Emigration was allowed and legalized. The sum of 8,000,000 taels (£2,600,000) was to be paid by the Chinese to the English Government, this was to be done in instalments, and to secure the payment the recovery of the Customs at various ports was to be placed into the hands of the English commissioners who were to appropriate 20% of the gross amount actually collected to the gradual cancelment of the debt. If the British Government thought proper their troops might continue to occupy certain military positions until the debt were liquidated. Before this new convention was signed Lord Elgin demanded 300,000 taels as a compensation for the injuries inflicted upon British subjects who were arrested by the Chinese whilst under the protection of a flag of truce; and besides, in order to punish the Emperor personally for the injustice committed against these British subjects

the Imperial summer palace Yuen-Ming-Yuen with all its surrounding pleasure grounds was destroyed by fire and razed to the ground. The "Panamá Star & Herald" stated the value of the same to have come up to £2,000,000, the extent to have been seven miles. Page 769 I gave an account, not entirely correct, of the illtreatment to which some Englishmen and some Frenchmen had been subjected by the Chinese authorities, the following account is more exact. Of the individuals made prisoners by the Chinese, Mr. Harry Smith Parkes C.B., Mr. Loch, and 11 Sikh troopers or Sowars, were given up alive; also the corpses of Lieutenant Anderson, Mr. De Normann, Mr. Bowlby, a dragoon named Phipps, and eight Sikhs. Of Captain Brabazon of the artillery the Chinese would or could not [...] supposed that he [...] and hi [...] [778] l'Abbé De Luc, a French missionary, who served as interpreter, were beheaded by order of a Chinese general, whilst suffering from the wounds received in the battle of 18th September. The party just enumerated, together with Col. Walker and a few dragoons had been sent to the Chinese camp for the purpose of treating on the articles of the Convention which was to be signed, and on the 17th September, after long conferences with the Imperial commissioners Mr. Parkes when retiring to rest was under the impression that everything was finally and satisfactorily arranged. On the 18th in the morning the commissioners raised new difficulties; on that day the battle ensued between the Allies who came to occupy the ground which had been pointed out to them, and the Tartars who had previously taken possession of the same. Now Mr. Parkes and his party hastened to return to the English lines, but before reaching them they were made prisoners by overpowering numbers and separated from each other. Mr. Parkes – who gave a very interesting account of the whole in the "Evening Mail" of 28th to 31st December – Mr. Loch, and one Sikh were comparatively speaking well treated though thrown into a common jail in Pekin, whence they were liberated when Prince Kung superseded the previous commissioners. The remainder of the party divided into lots of three or four was distributed in various hill forts round Pekin, and their feet and hands tied together so tightly that the death of the 12 whose corpses had been given up was attributed by the survivors mainly to the mortification of the wounds caused by the tightness of their fetters. The prize-money which to the British army from the sack of the Imperial palace amounted to no more than £23,000, £14,000 of which was the value of silver ceded to them by the French according to previous agreement, and £9000 cleared by the public sale of the booty made by the officers individually. The commander-in-chief Sir Hope Grant and his two Generals of Division Michael and Napier having given up their shares these £23,000 were distributed in the following manner: first class field-officers £60, second class £50; captains £40; lieutenants £30; ensigns £20 [serg]eants

£7–10; privates £5. On the other hand the plunder made by the French [...] the first day entirely to themselves [...] [779] General Montauban's share to have amounted to no less than £50,000! a French private had as many as 92 watches in his possession, and an eye-witness, probably a British officer, wrote to the "Times" that the scene of devastation and destruction of the most beautiful specimens of art made a melancholy impression upon him. The treaties were sealed and exchanged in a building called the Hall of Conferences, fitted up for the occasion and situated in Pekin at the confines of the Chinese and Tartar towns; its distance from the Anting gate, which was in the possession of the Allies, was four miles, and thither Lord Elgin, Sir Hope Grant followed by an escort of 700 officers and soldiers wended their way much molested by clouds of black dust, which proved that the streets of Pekin were not paved. Several regiments lined the streets through which the procession passed. Prince Kung – said to be much cleverer than his brother the Emperor, was described as a surly and dissipated looking young man. Besides the above mentioned individuals another Frenchman Colonel Grandchamps fell a victim to Chinese cruelty. All of them were interred in a common grave in the Russian Cemetery of Pekin, and military honors done to them with great solemnity. On the 9th January hostilities broke out between the State of South Carolina and the Federal Government. Major Anderson commanded a few soldiers belonging to the latter in a small fort called Sumpter. To send him some reinforcements the Executive dispatched the Steamer "Star of the West" which vessel when entering the bay of Charleston was fired upon from the forts in the hands of the South Carolina people, and obliged to return without obtaining her object.

Saturday, 9th of February 1861. I have already spoken of a motion made by Mr. William Brauns in the new Exchange rooms relative to the exchange upon London. A commission had been named to report on this question. Roca [...] their opinion in favor of the fixed [...] [780] Pike opined that the bills against guano consignments should be drawn at the current exchange of the day. Both reports being printed the debates on the subject commenced in the Exchange on the 7th. Schutte purposely abstained from attending. Brauns, nervous as he frequently was, defended his view. Lembcke, who according to all accounts spoke best, as well as Canevaro and Hülsenbeck defended the 42d. Then stood up Dr. Mariano Alvarez, siding with Brauns, in a speech as confused and tedious as it possibly could be. After a few words from Miguel Pardo, and a personal quarrel between young Canevaro and Dibos, the session was suspended. It was resumed on the 8th; Miguel Pardo and Poumaroux were on their legs, both spoke in favor of 42d but not much to the purpose. Next came a debate on the manner in which the vote should be taken; some insisted upon this being done nominally, others secretly by written votes. The latter founded themselves

very properly upon the circumstance that a threat, though in joke, had been thrown out by one of the guano contractors (Benito Valdeavellano, partner of Sescrau) that he who voted against the 42d should have no bills from him when he wanted them. Therefore Zacondegui, Rey, and Lembcke voted for the secret voting, but the majority, amongst whom the Italian mob headed by their Consul General, Canevaro the Father, was for the voting by name. Against this Pike protested, and left the room, followed by Krämer, Müller of Ph. Ott & Co., and others. Of course the 42d men gained the day with 35 votes against nine. This being over it was agreed that a Commission should be named for the purpose of drawing up a plan for the conversion of the Bolivian coin and then to be recommended to the Government. The gentlemen fixed upon were Bernardo Roca y Garzon, William Brauns, and Emilio Althaus.

The Queen Dowager of Sweden, wife of Bernadotte, Desiderée, daughter of the Marseilles merchant Clary had died at Stockholm at the age of 79. The "Warrior", [] ironclad had been launched. After the "Great Eastern", she, it was said was the [...] loat s [...] [781] "La Gloire" the one, that she rolled less, the other that she had her portholes considerably higher above the level of the sea.

Sunday, 10th of February 1861. I was up by 5 1/2. The first train conveyed me to Chorrillos. After the bath, a run over the hills to the "Salto del Frayle" and back again, and a short nap, filled up the time till breakfast which I took with Juan, young Carpena, and Carlos Bergmann. Half an hour I was with Rosita, and from 12 to 2 I played with Brauns in his "rancho" two very interesting games of chess, of which I gained the first and lost the second. Next I paid a short visit to Sophia Bergmann and went to Mariano Paz-Soldan's with whom I had a very long conversation on the conversion of the Bolivian coin. I proposed to him a, in my opinion, feasible plan of having all the Bolivian coin restamped, reducing by so doing its nominal value to 3/4^{ths} and of emitting for the 1/4^{ths} Government bonds bearing 6% annual interest, even down to \$2 bonds. He, Paz-Soldan, endeavoured to convince me, and in a great measure succeeded in doing so, that though certainly the Government might be responsible for the difference in the value of the Bolivian coin, yet the carrying out of my scheme was impracticable, and the only way would be to return to his original plan viz.: to reduce all of a sudden the value of the four rial pieces to three rials, the two rials to one and a half, and to make the holders suffer the loss. Brauns, to whom I mentioned this in the train on our return to Lima, was of opinion that the plan which he had concocted and published in the "Comercio" some months previously did away with all the difficulties which in Paz-Soldan's opinion rendered it impossible to compensate the holders of the coin for the 25% loss.

Monday, 11th of February. Carnival. One of the most tedious days which I had spent for a long time past. Early in the morning my [...] [782] Garland had

promised that he would read to me; this however he could hardly do for more than two hours in the course of the whole day, for, it being the first carnival day, there was such a throwing of water from the balconies; the Sotomayors, who on such a day considered Enriqueta's room as their own, made such a devil of a noise, and finally Garland himself could not resist taking part in the fun that there was nothing left for me but to lie down on a sofa in the inner-rooms where I spent the time thinking, ciphering, and dozing. Only late in the evening I had some rational conversation with Raymundo Morales, whom since his bankruptcy Sotomayor had allowed to live in his house. The poor fellow much disheartened tried to explain to me how this misfortune had come upon him. His affairs looked very bad and I doubted whether after all the privileged debtors Estenós, J. V. Oyague, and Renner, were paid, anything would remain for the general run of creditors. I went home at 10, my wife remained to sleep at Garland's.

Tuesday, 12th of February. The previous day's "ennui" had been too severe a lesson for me. I therefore was off by the first train to Chorrillos, bathed, breakfasted at Rosita's, had a nap on the sofa, paid a very long visit to Henry's, made two short calls upon J. V. Oyague and wife, and upon General La-fuente, and returning by the 4 O'clock train to Lima was in time for dinner at Garlands. My wife and myself slept this night in our own house. The night previous as well as this night Gregorio Paz-Soldan had thrown open his house to masquerading parties; also old Mrs. Palacios gave a dance.

Wednesday, 13th. Ash Wednesday. Dr. Linares had arrived in Arica and intended continuing his voyage to Chile.

Thursday, 14th of February. My wife went to Chorrillos by the 9 1/4 train. I accompanied her to the station, but remained in Lima; she returned by the [] train in the evening. This day Mr. Frank Dimon left Lima [...] [783] Alsop & Co., from which he now separated.

Friday, 15th of February. The following dates regarding the lives of famous astronomers I extracted from the 20th Volume of Chambers' Miscellany. Nicolas Copernicus born in Thorn on the 19th February 1473, died 23rd May 1543. Galileo Galilei, b. in Pisa in 1564; d. in January 1642. John Kepler b. in Wiel in Wirtemberg on 27th January 1571, d. 30 November 1630. Isaac Newton born in Coltersworth in Lincolnshire on the 25th December 1642; d. 20 March 1727. Edmund Halley b. in London 1656, d. 1742. William Herschel b. in Hanover 15 November 1738; d. 23 August 1822.

Saturday, 16th of February. A meeting was held of the creditors of the notary Menendez, when this man presented a claim against Goyeneche for an amount of \$190,000 arising as he said, from commissions omitted to be charged by him on monies of Goyeneche which had passed through his hands

though it was well known that Goyeneche had been in the habit of lending Menendez any sums he required at 6% per annum, and that in consideration of this low interest Menendez was not to have charged him any commission. In this meeting Goyeneche insisted upon not allowing Gregorio Paz-Soldan to remain "Depositario" of the estate, and instead of him Dr. Prada and Manuel Mendoza were named.

Sunday, 17th. I was up before six; accompanied by Guillermito I took the first train for Chorrillos, bathed, looked in at Schutte's and Braun's, breakfasted with Juan and Charles Bergmann, and returned at a quarter past eleven. Though the heat was very oppressive I paid a great number of visits of which I will only mention that to Mr. Edmonson manager of Green Nicholson & Co.'s firm, who had recently married Emilia [_] third daughter of Thomas Conroy. The remainder of the day [...] [784]

Wednesday, 20th of February 1861. I was present at the "honras" of the daughter of Fabian Melgar, celebrated in the Merced Church. This young lady married to her cousin Moscoso had died a few days previously of consumption in Jauja.

Friday, 22nd of February. I went to Callao by first train having to speak to Higginson about business. This, our port-agent, was now a great man in Callao, he was "Alcalde" of the Municipality, and as such did his duty with unwearied zeal and integrity. He took a pleasure in showing me the improvements which he had contributed to bring about: the new Church of Santa Rosa, the new Theatre, the, in my opinion, out of proportion wide, clean and well paved streets. I also saw the piece of ground where Möller, Moore & Co.'s steam flour mill had been standing, and of which hardly a vestige remained, in a corner something – probably bean – covered with ashes was still smouldering. The enormous boiler, a splendid piece of machinery with the large fly-wheel and other appendages was under repair.

Sunday, 24th of February. Having been awake a great part of the night I was up by 5 1/2 and accompanied by Alejandrito at 6 3/4 I was at the Chorrillos station. In Chorrillos I took my usual sea bath, looked in at the Schuttes, and breakfasted with Juan, Calisto Pfeiffer, Frederic Marriott and Charles Bergmann. The half past eleven train took me back to Lima. I paid my visit of condolence to the Minister Melgar, but neither he nor his family was to be seen. Enriqueta and Garland took tea with us.

Monday, 25th of February. The "Evening Mail" gave the particulars of two interesting law cases, of which the outlines are more or less the following: In the slave state of Missouri, a law is in force in virtue of which a strange slave found upon another plantation without a passport might be apprehended, and he who seized him was entitled to a gratification, and the reimbursement of his outlay [_] than seven years back a strange negro was observed upon a certain

pl [...] [785] drew a knife and threatened to defend his liberty. The white man, not minding such a threat from the lips of a black, ventured to attack him, was stabbed, and fell dead on the spot. The murderer John Anderson fled to Canada, and settled in Toronto where he had ever since been living in a respectable manner. After a lapse of seven years he had now been found out and claimed by the Missouri authorities who founded their demand upon a treaty celebrated between England and the United States for the mutual extradition of criminals. But according to English law Anderson's deed in defending his liberty was not murder, only justifiable homicide, whilst the Missouri law looked upon him as a murderer. Moreover, the Americans to corroborate the justice of their claim adduced an analogous case. In some States of the United States a debtor could not be imprisoned for debt; in Canada he could. If a native of such a state were imprisoned in Canada for debt, if he were to kill the gaoler and make his escape to his native state, would the Canada authorities not insist upon this man being given up to them? The paper did not state what the sentences of the Canadian tribunal or tribunals had been, but according to the latest accounts Anderson was in gaol in Toronto, and upon this news reaching London the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society took the thing in hand. Various lawyers presented themselves on the 15th January before the Court of Queen's Bench in London, demanding that a writ of "habeas corpus" might be issued to Toronto for the purpose of bringing the body of John Anderson and the cause of his illegal detention before the Court of Queen's Bench. Though such a writ had never previously been issued to Canada it was now done upon the principle that it was [...] [786] he might be found, and accordingly a special officer was to be dispatched to Toronto in order to bring the negro to London. My opinion was that the slave would not be given up to the United States Authorities, for I saw by the "Evening Mail" of 14th to 16th January that at the time the above mentioned treaty was concluded Lord Palmerston had expressed himself as follows: He, Palmerston, understood that in no case where a slave was charged with the offence of murder or robbery, would any English magistrate be justified in delivering him up for trial unless the offence he was charged with was one which was looked upon as murder or robbery by the law of England. The other law case was the well known one arising from the marriage of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of Napoleon I with Miss Paterson, a young Baltimore lady. The marriage was celebrated on the 24th December 1803 by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Baltimore in the presence of various witnesses amongst whom the French Vice-Consul, and was made known by Jerome, who then gave his age as 22, to the different members of his family, who congratulated him, and for more than a year no objection was raised to the same; but after the victories of Austerlitz in 1805, and of Jena in

1806, Napoleon I considered it for his interest to make the members of his family intermarry with the old Sovereign families of Europe, and accordingly in 1807 Jerome married the daughter of the then king of Wirtemberg by whom he had two children, the Princess Mathilde married to the Russian Prince Demidoff, and Prince Napoleon who in beginning of 1859 married Clotilde, the daughter of the king of Sardinia. Jerome, his son by Miss Paterson was born in London on the 7th July 1805 and it was he who now presented himself before a tribunal de "Premiere Instance" in Paris, claiming his father's inheritance. Should he succeed, the Princess Mathilde and Prince Napoleon must of course be declared illegitimate. [...] [787] but in vain. An archbishop of Paris had been found more pliant and annulled the marriage mainly upon the plea that Jerome then only nineteen years old had not been of age and contracted the marriage without the consent of his mother, then alive.

This day Richard Bullen read and wrote to me for the last time; on the 28th he intended leaving for Payta where he would enter Alexander Blacker's counting-house as clerk. I had been well pleased with him; he had been with me ever since 1852 excepting the time when we were absent in Europe. He was willing and good natured and wrote a good hand, on the other hand he was a poor arithmetician and now and then somewhat stubborn. For some time I was badly off until the arrival of Andrew, Garland's nephew, for whom Garland had requested me to keep open the situation held by Bullen.

Tuesday, 26th of February 1861. I dictated one or two letters in the Counting-house, and Garland read to me the English papers. I saw by them that in the case of John Anderson two of the judges of the Queen's Bench in Toronto had given the sentence that he should be delivered up to the Missouri authorities; the third, to the effect that he should be placed in liberty and accordingly, they not being unanimous, he continued to be kept in gaol. An appeal to a superior tribunal was to be made and I therefore little doubted but that a special messenger who was to be dispatched from London would arrive in time before the negro could be delivered up.

Saturday, 2nd of March. Since Bullen's departure Garland did me the favor to read to me every day an hour or so, but as many hours constitute the time before dinner, and as I could not always occupy [...] [788] Exactly thirteen weeks had elapsed since my son Juan came down to Chorrillos by the first train to give me the information of the destruction of Möller Moore & Co's flour-mill in Callao, by fire, and up to this moment we did not know whether the underwriters would pay the loss or not. When something weighed upon my mind I was certain to be awake by three O'clock in the morning, and so it happened this day, for the day previous when I took my usual afternoon's walk in the Alameda both Lembcke and Brauns had given me the unexpected,

and at this period unwelcome, intelligence that Gibbs would draw at 42d. They wanted money in order to pay the Government who stood in need of \$1,600,000 for the cancelling of the last third of "la deuda de manumision". I say this news was highly unwelcome to me for having made by the last Steamer considerable remittances in bills at 37d and 38d, and having moreover paid to Government the fifth guano instalment of \$50,000 we were now without a rial, and could not, under the pretence of unfavourable exchange, put off any longer the heavy payments due to Miller Brothers of Lima and Voorwerk of Valparaiso. Thus by the first train I went down to Chorrillos to consult with Schutte, who endeavoured to keep up my spirits but did not succeed. I took a bath, breakfasted with Rosita and Amalia and returned by the 11 O'clock train. Schutte had been unsuccessful in all his applications for money to Goyeneche, Candamo, Dinegri, Patrone and others, and I really did not feel at ease. Only Col. Leyva, who a few days previously had offered me some money, now promised \$8000 – which comparatively speaking was but a small pittance.

Sunday, 3rd of March 1861. I did not go down to Chorrillos. Garland read to me in the course of the forenoon. I recommenced the perusal of Lord Mahon's History of England, from the peace of Utrecht to that of Versailles, [...]id a few visits as I was in the habit of doing. Garland dined with us at [...] [789] this time made his appearance pretty regularly at tea-time, and finally Juana Novajas Mariquita's sister-in-law with her niece Teresa Marzo.

Monday, 4th of March. This week opened in a more auspicious manner than the previous one that closed. At 8 a.m. I had already Juan Mariano Goyeneche with me who told me that he had some money ready at my disposal. As soon as Schutte came from Chorrillos I sent him to Goyeneche, and he arranged for a loan of \$30,000 for a year at 10% against our signing an "escritura publica". This condition annoyed me much, but there was no help, I had to comply with it. At a later hour one of the brothers Miller brought us young Cox who was willing to lend us \$14,000 for a year at 9%. Thus we were again on velvet for the moment, and we made our remittances by the Steamer of the 14th in bills at 42d and bars at \$11–1 1/2rls, or 13% more advantageously than on the 28th of the previous month.

Tuesday, 5th of March 1861. This morning I was up at an early hour and to divert my thoughts I determined upon taking one of my habitual long walks up the valley of Lurigancho and back, over the hills to the left; part of the road was overflowed by the river so that for some distance I had to climb along the hills which lie in the same; I was back in time for breakfast.

Wednesday, 6th. During the last three days there had been in the mercantile world such a scarcity of cash as had hardly ever been experienced, 1 1/2% per month was willingly offered, and no money was to be had. The cause was that

Gibbs, in payment of their bills upon England would not receive paper of any description so that every "vález" or promissory note, every acceptance, had to be cashed, which unex [...] [790] a bill of Higginson's of November of the previous year, and even \$5000 drawn upon us in January 1860 by Bargmann of Iquique.

Monday, 9th of March. Only this day the letters by the North Steamer from the United States and Europe arrived. The Steamer "Bogotá" which was to have brought them from Panamá had run aground in the Guayaquil river, and they then came on by another Steamer. Julius Wustenfels & Co. of Hamburg, who had effected the insurance upon Möller, Moore & Co.'s flour-mill acknowledged the receipt of the advice given them on the 14th December, of the destruction of the mill by fire, as well as of the first declarations sent them under that date; these they had given to be translated. They expressed no decided opinion, assured us of their zeal for the interest of all parties concerned, required further documents and asked for full power to settle the claim in what they might consider the best manner. This unlimited authorization Moore would not give them. J. D. Mutzenbecher Sons of Hamburg disapproved of our drafts on their account upon London, of 29th December, but in my answer I intended to prove to them that in their own letters they had authorized us to draw. In politics the principal news was the separation of seven of the Southern States from the American Union; these, of course all slave states, were: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. From Europe we heard that the French fleet had left the port of Gaeta, that the Sardinian fleet under Admiral Persano had taken its place, and that the bombardment of the fort had commenced. It was generally expected that in the Spring of this year the Hungarians would rise against their Austrian masters. The German Confederacy and the King of Denmark could not come to a friendly understanding as regards the vexed question of the Duchies of Slesvic, Holstein, and [...]burg. Denmark therefore was arming, but my opinion was that [...] [791]

Sunday, 10th of March. With the exception of a short walk I kept my wife company the whole day. Mr. Henry Moss was the only one who called upon us in the forenoon.

Tuesday, 12th of March. The Government of Ecuador, at the head of which now stood Gabriel Garcia Moreno as President and Juan José Flores as general-in-chief did all that lay in their power to keep on good terms with Castilla. They had gone so far as to recognize as Peruvian Ambassador in Quito, Corpancho, particularly obnoxious to them on account of his known partiality to Franco, and he, Corpancho, after having been received left for Lima. Hereupon Garcia Moreno dispatched to Lima as Ecuatorian Ambassador Dr. Estruch, but Castilla refused to receive him as such until Estrada, Franco's Envoy were formally

withdrawn. By the Steamer which went this day to Valparaiso we remitted an order letter directed from Juan to Voorwerk & Co., in which he requested them to hold at our disposal \$52,000 due to him by Alsop on the 1st September next. By means of this remittance our debt to Voorwerk & Co. was reduced to \$18,000. He rendered us this great service at Schutte's request, but mainly – if not solely – because my name was compromised. The conditions were that he should tell us within three months whether he would leave us the money after the 1st September or not. If he did, a new arrangement was to be made with him; if he did not we had to place the same sum in Valparaiso on the same day, the 1st Sept.

Friday, 15th of March. I believe I have already mentioned on a previous date that the contracts for the new guano consignments had been signed; by Thomas, Lachambre & Co. for France, Cesca [...] [792] Italy, and by ourselves for Germany. The condition which the Congress insisted upon, viz.: that the new contractors should receive from Gibbs, against payment of expenses, the stock of guano which they might have on hand on 1st May 1862, though repugnant to all of us, we had to comply with, only Zaracondegui & Co. would not, and thus on the previous day their contract had been annulled. For the United Kingdom and its colonies new tenders would now be admitted and I had little doubt but that Gibbs would remain with the contract.

Saturday, 16th of March 1861. The life which my wife and I had been leading for some time past was a very quiet one. Tea we frequently took by ourselves and always rejoiced if somebody looked in at that hour. I was also pleased when Mariquita and Enriqueta drove out to pay their visits. As regards myself, the brightness of the sun shining from an unclouded sky was much against my going out, but even had the weather been gloomy, and therefore more adapted to the weak state of my eyes, I at last got tired of the Alamedas, Lurigancho, and San Cristoval. Garland's four eldest boys now attended regularly Williams' school; whether they made much progress I did not know; I hoped they would.

Sunday, 17th of March. Paying visits in the forenoon was my Sunday custom. This day Andrew, the eldest son of Garland's deceased brother came up from the port. He had come out in the "Annie Worrall", had worked for his passage, and was now to remain in Lima.

Monday, 18th of March. Garland brought his nephew Andrew to me who was to take Bullen's place.

Tuesday, 19th of March. San José, a feast day. Mariquita was in bed with a bad cold. I was out from half past two to four, otherwise at home [...] [793]

Wednesday, 20th of March. The English papers were full of sinister forebodings; they apprehended that owing to the disturbances in the U. States the supply of cotton might fall short and they therefore recommended the production of

this staple article in other parts of the globe, India, Australia, Africa, so as to free the English manufacturers from their entire dependence upon the North American Slave States. In 1859 the United States produced 4,600,000 Bales of Cotton of 400 lbs each = 1,840,000,000 at 10 cents \$184,000,000 or £37,000,000. I believed that about $3/4^{\text{th}}$ of this immense quantity found their way to England, and I saw by another statement that of all the cotton worked up in the United Kingdom 77% came from the United States; also, that cotton manufactured goods formed one third of all English exports. The tunnel through Mont Cenis had actually been begun; hitherto 511 metres had been perforated from the Italian, 721 from the French side. The entire distance from the one extremity to the other was 12,600 metres equal to $7\frac{1}{2}$ English miles. The Sardinian Parliament had voted for this undertaking 8,000,000 francs annually for the years 1857, 8, 9 but so far only half the money had been required.

Friday, 22nd of March. The North Steamer came in with the European and North American correspondence. In the United States the Secessionists had made no further progress; the seven states of whose separation we already knew by last steamer had assembled in Congress in the town of Montgomery in the state of Alabama. For their President they had elected Mr. Jefferson Davis; Mr. Lincoln, the elected President of the United States, had arrived in Washington, and his instalment [...] [794] conspiracy had been formed to assassinate him while passing through Baltimore. He escaped the danger by leaving his retinue behind him and hurrying through the town incognito accompanied by one friend. From Europe we learned that Gaeta had capitulated on the 13th February after having sustained a dreadful bombardment since the 22nd January. King Francis II and his consort embarked on board the French Steamer "Monette" for Civita Vecchia; paid a visit to the Pope and had reembarked or were to reembark for Trieste, then to proceed to Bavaria where it was their intention to reside; after their departure the Piedmontese entered the fortress and town which had suffered much. The Neapolitan garrison was to remain prisoner of war until the surrender of the citadel of Messina and Civitella del Tronto in the Abruzzi near the Roman frontier. The Emperor of the French opened the chambers on the 4th, the Queen of England the Parliament on the 5th February. The bank of England had raised the discount to 8%; however no want of confidence or anything like uneasy feelings had as yet shown themselves on the London Exchange. The failure of the old firm of Gustavus Sthamer & Co. of Havana had created much sensation both in Hamburg and London. When we had been last in Hamburg we became slightly acquainted with Mr. Sthamer and his family; for many years past they had been living in Hanover, and all the mischief had been done by his partner Mr. Vernet who managed the business in Havana. Many of the known German houses established in London such as

John Henry Schroeder & Co., Fred Huth & Co., Frühlin and Göschen, Drake Kleinworth & Kohen and many others, were sufferers for very large amounts; only Suse & Sibeth, and Wolffs were said to have escaped. In Hamburg Köpcke & Co were interested for Bo. M 174,000, the North German Bank for Bo. M 100,000, Salamon Heine for a considerable sum, the exact amount not yet known. Mr. Sthamer would immediately leave for Havana whence Vernet had decamped. I received [...] [795] Sieveking of Altona. He gave me in his usual manner a succinct account of how my acquaintances and friends were getting on in the world. It appeared that with few exceptions they were all doing well, and I could not but envy them the very rational manner in which they were in the habit of amusing themselves occasionally. Gänslie was so utterly ruined that his poor wife Emily Knauer gained a livelihood for him and for the family by giving lessons – I suppose on the piano – in Paris. My cousin Nelly Kramer also – Sieveking wrote me – had lost everything. It would appear that her deceased husband, the Doctor, both as a public functionary guardian for minors, and on his own account had lent out money at high interest, but upon unsafe mortgages, and thus lost his own money and that entrusted to him. This was discovered after his death and then my poor cousin had to make good with her own property, inherited from her father, for the injury which, though with the best intentions, her husband had done to the public. Fortunately Siemssen, who not long previously had married her daughter Maria, was well off in the world and no doubt she now lived upon his bounty.

From Saturday, 23rd to Tuesday, 26th of March. There was hardly any change in the quiet, not to say monotonous life my wife and I were leading about this time. Andrew Garland, who lived in the house of his uncle, came to me regularly every day from half past ten till near four, and on feast days for one or two hours: he wrote a fair hand though for my commercial books I preferred Bullen's. Over this my late lector he had the advantage of understanding French, and thus I continued with him the reading of Lamartine's *Histoire des Girondins* which I had begun with Bustillos before our leaving for Chorrillos in October last. [...] the "Comercio" contained the [...] [796] ex-President Rufino Echenique had been discovered on Sunday night on board the English Steamer come from the South; he was concealed below a berth and his hiding place must have been denounced, otherwise it would have been impossible to find him. An armed force carried him off and took him to the Peruvian Man-of-war "Sachaca". His wife Doña Victoria Tristan presented a petition to the Congress asking the liberation of her husband and asserted that his only object in coming hither was to place himself before the Congress in virtue of the decree given by the same on the 22nd November 1855. This petition would be discussed in the Chamber of Deputies. By this Steamer Gibbs drew again,

but only in favor of the shop-keepers, so that bar-silver, which we bought last Steamer at \$11.1 1/2 was again up to \$12.4.

From Thursday, 28th of March to Monday, 1st of April.

Thursday, 28th of March. Holy Thursday.

Friday, 29th of March. Holy Friday.

Saturday, 30th of March.

Sunday, 31st of March. Easter Sunday.

Monday, 1st of April. Easter Monday.

All these days, Saturday excepted, were holidays, and for this very reason not much to my liking. On Friday however, as the correspondence for the steamer was to be dispatched, the clerks were busy in the offices till mid-day. In the evening General Millar and his niece took tea with us. On Sunday and Monday I as usual paid some visits; that which pleased me best was to the Davila's from Arequipa. A few gentlemen called upon my wife. General Echenique was on board the "Sachaca" and well treated. Even his best-friends were annoyed at the ridiculous manner in which he, once President of Perú, had allowed himself to be caught concealed under his bed on board the Steamer.

Tuesday, 2nd of April. About the extradition of the negro Anderson I found the following important opinions expressed in the Parliamentary Debates of 8th February, see 1st column of 2nd page of Evening Mail of February 8th to 11th where Collier expressed himself as follows: "It was laid down by Sir James Mackintosh that the [...] [797] of nations, which was the basis of the laws of all civilized countries, and not of offenders against the peculiar and exceptional laws of different states". Further on Lord Palmerston said: "It is as clear as daylight that a criminal ought to be claimed under its provisions only upon an accusation that he is guilty of some one of the offences mentioned in the Treaty, and that the circumstances alleged as the grounds of asking for his surrender should be such as to show that he would be liable to be prosecuted for the crime with which he stood charged according to the laws of the land in which he happened to be captured, that is to say, in the present case, according to the laws of England". Thus it was certain that this Anderson would not be delivered up, for according to English laws he who defends his own liberty, and in the defence kills him who endeavours to deprive him of the same, cannot be considered guilty of murder.

Wednesday, 3rd of April 1861. Here follows what the mail had brought to me privately, a letter from my nephew Johannes Limpricht dated Hamburg 21st February in which he assured me that when he left Lima towards the end of 1860 he had not yet made up his mind to proceed to Europe, and that he took this determination when he was in Payta. My complaint of his want of confidence in me seemed to have hurt his feelings. His letter enclosed one

from my cousin Nelly Kramer which contained an account of the death of her husband and of her then situation. Kramer's pecuniary affairs had been behind hand for some time past, but he, a poor accountant, had not had the slightest idea of this being the case until the beginning of July when his eyes were suddenly opened by casual investigation, and this made such an impression upon him that the blood rushed to his head; he was seized by a violent nervous fever which de [...] [798] On the previous day, the 15th, his daughter Maria had been brought to bed of a little girl called Margaret. After his death the house – my cousin's property – was sold; all his debts had been paid but she had remained penniless. The annual pension which Government allowed her amounted to 800 Banco Marks, a mere nothing; she had rented a few apartments in the Gänsemarkt whither she had removed with her adopted daughter Luiza Hintze who had a small patrimony of her own which Kramer had managed to increase a little whilst he had it under his care. Nelly wrote me that Louisa's conduct had been everything which could have been wished. To Amandus Möller, Wustenfeld repeated that the principal document required was one to prove that the interest in the mill had not been changed and as on the 14th March we had sent home a document to this effect I began to be somewhat more easy as to the final payment of the large sum which we claimed. Cordes had received our letter of 29th January, and he wrote that at all events the long pending affair of the German guano contract would be brought to a close by next steamer, in all probability in connection with Mutzenbecher and Schön. Hesse was annoyed that we had allowed twelve months to elapse before covering him for his disbursements and therefore for the present he declined making any further payments. In Paris the great Jewish banker Mirés, the contractor of the late Turkish loan, had been arrested on suspicion that frauds to a large amount had been committed by him; he was to be placed before a Tribunal, and there was no doubt but that the Baron de Morny, the Emperor's natural brother, was implicated in the affair. Morny and Louis Napoleon were sons of Hortense Beauharnais the first Napoleon's step-daughter, and wife of Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, by different fathers.

Friday, 5th of April 1861. This morning I attended in the Church of San [...] [799] the unenviable nickname of "Mata Siete"; the Church was crowded to excess. I have hitherto omitted to mention that in Quito Dr. Gabriel Garcia Moreno had been elected Constitutional President of Ecuador.

The Jewish banker Mirés of Paris besides his other extensive business had had under his charge "la caisse des Chemins de Fer", and the heavy deficits now discovered in this cash had, it was said, arisen from large gratifications which he, Mirés, had paid to persons high in power to obtain from them political information to serve him as a guide in his vast financial speculations;

to these personages Mirés had directed a letter threatening to divulge many secrets in case he were judicially proceeded against, and after this letter had been received he was arrested. Le Vicomte de Richemont, member of the Committee whose duty it was to superintend "la caisse des chemins de Fer" of Mirés had died of apoplexy.

Saturday, 6th of April. The well known Mr. Scribe, author of a great many comedies had died in Paris of apoplexy. I think his fertility surpassed even that of the, in his time, famous play-wright Kotzebue. I saw by the "Evening Mail" that in former times before the introduction of Steam the cost of a man of war was calculated at £1000 the gun, thus, a ship carrying one hundred guns cost £100,000. Since the introduction of steam the cost had considerably increased. The "Duke of Wellington" screw Steamer of 4000 tons, and carrying 131 guns cost £170,000, whilst since the iron-clad frigates like the English "Warrior" and the French "La Gloire" and "La Normandie" had come into use, an iron-clad ship carrying one hundred guns must measure 10,000 tons and was likely to cost £750,000. Mme. Jerome Bonaparte formerly Miss Paterson, and her son Jerome had not only lost their suit b [...] [800] verdict, in my opinion improperly and unjustly, upon the sentences given by two Councils of the Imperial family held on the 4th July 1856 and 7 July 1860. How could they be judges in their own cause?

Friday, 12th of April. This forenoon I was present at the exequies which were celebrated in the Church of "La Merced" in honor of Alejandro Villota who had died in Paris at the age of 68, not of the cancer in his face which had caused him such dreadful sufferings, but of dropsy. Manuel Amunategui, his co-editor of the "Comercio", Francisco Javier Mariategui, Francisco de Paula Vigil, and Santiago Tavera, had sent round the invitations, and thus considering the high standing of these gentlemen, also the excellent and amiable character of the deceased I was surprised not to find a more numerous attendance.

The South Steamer arrived this day brought the details of the earthquake which on the 20th ulto. had literally made one heap of ruins of the whole town of Mendoza. It took place at 8 3/4 p.m. lasted from 6 to 7 seconds, was felt first from S. to E. then from N. to W., and overthrew every building, private and public: it was calculated that of the population amounting to 12,000, two thirds had been buried under the ruins; I was of opinion that of these, many might still be saved.

Monday, 15th of April. By the North Steamer we made our remittances partly in silver bars bought from Zaracondegui & Co. at \$12.6 the mark, ley 11.22, partly in bills drawn by Mrs. Cox, widow of William Cox, of Trujillo, upon Antony Gibbs and Sons 60 days sight at 38d to the extent of \$30,000 which sum, at the recommendation of Miller Bros. she left with us for eighteen months

at 9% annual interest. Many persons took their departure for Europe by this Steamer: Ernestina Pflücker with her husband Dibos, whom she had married a few days previously and three of her younger brothers; the widower Dorca, with all his children; Canevaro with two of his boys; Domingo Castañeda with his wife and [...] [801] and various others whom I did not know. In the evening we had a long and agreeable visit from Evaristo Gomez Sanchez, deputy, son of old Evaristo and Paula Benavides. My wife, and Garland by her advice had spoken to him about the latter's project to supply Payta with water. He had taken up the affair warmly and came now to tell us that the Chamber of Deputies had remained inflexible in their previous opinion that the general authorization for irrigation should be given to the Executive, whilst the Senate had entered somewhat into details. This Chamber had resolved that the Executive should not undertake the irrigation of any part of Peruvian territory, or enter into any other enterprize of the kind, *on their own account*, only by contract should such undertakings be carried out. In this resolve the approval of Garland's project was tacitly included; the express addition was however made that if the pure element were placed by the contractor within reach of the Payteños, they should not have to pay for it. Don Evaristo was desirous to know what steps we now wished him to take. Fortunately Garland came in by chance and after they had conferred on the subject it was thought fittest that Don Evaristo should do all in his power to have the resolves of the Deputies approved by the Senate and sanctioned by the Executive so that it become law before the closure of the Congress, for as the Congress had only one month now to sit, the slightest attempt at an alteration or modification would only give rise to new discussions and cause fresh delays, which Garland was above all anxious to avoid. (This plan after all came to nothing. June 1876).

Monday, 22nd of April 1861. The cool season had now set in; early in the morning the weather was foggy, in the day time the sky unclouded but the heat less oppressive than two months back. On the 20th, the North Ste [...] from Europe to the 17th ulto. Cordes [...] [802] Hamburg; he had at last finally arranged the German Guano business with J. D. Mutzenbecker Sons, and A. J. Schön & Co., both of Hamburg, and jointly responsible. They themselves wrote a very long letter entering into a great many particulars. Regarding the insurance on the flour-mill Cordes wrote that had it not been for the inconceivable neglect on the part of Möller Moore & Co. in not informing the underwriters of their change in their firm, our claim would probably already have been settled, at least for by far the greater part. The political news was of little importance. In the Italian Parliament of Turin a violent discussion had arisen and not yet been concluded whether Victor Emmanuel should be called V. E. 1st or 2nd, King of Italy. The Citadel of Messina had surrendered and Civitella del Tronto was

about following the example. During the investigation of the failure of Mirés & Co. of Paris many frauds had gradually come to light, amongst other things, various high personages appeared as shareholders in the business of the firm without ever having contributed a single cent to the capital, thus the Emperor of the French, to screen his cousin the princess Mathilde, mixed up in this dirty affair, had to come forth with 500,000 francs out of his private purse; the Imperial Treasury, or in other words the Nation was by Mirés' defraudations and consequent deficit in the "Caisse des Chemins de fer", a sufferer for twenty million francs.

Saturday, 27th of April. On the 16th March died the Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria, in her 76th year. From the United States nothing was known upon which a decided opinion could be formed whether the two Unions into which the hitherto United States of North America had split would come to a friendly understanding, or have recourse to arms. I was in hopes that no blood would be shed. The seven Southern States which had seceded, and the capital of which was Montgomery, contained a population of 5,000,000 souls. Here in Lima both [Cha]mbers had voted almost unanimously that the ex-President Echenique should [...] Supreme Court of Justice [...] [803] of the Government from April 1851 to January 1855. Meanwhile he had been removed by the Executive from the man-of-war "Sachaca" to a hulk called "La Martina" where, if an account given in the "Comercio" could be believed, he was treated with great harshness not to say cruelty. Both Chambers had likewise resolved to authorize the Government to provide Payta with water in the manner which it might consider most advisable. About this time two instances of the most flagrant dishonesty came to light here in Lima; they were the following. Several years back Manuela Sendaja, daughter of Doña Jesus Bedoya, a very good friend of my wife, married a Col. Beltran, who died after a few years, leaving her, then in the flower of her age, good-looking and well educated, with two daughters and a very handsome fortune. Years rolled on, Doña Manuela married again a Mr. Ross, native of Lima, they removed to Paris where, upon the income of the lady, derived from her Lima property, they led a very agreeable life. They were seen in the best society, and even had been invited by the Empress of the French to spend some days with her in the Imperial palace of Fontainebleau, a distinction hardly ever bestowed on such as did not belong to the nobility. As long as M. Pardo was entrusted with collecting interest on Doña Manuela's Vales Consolidados and rent from her tenants, remittances were made with due regularity; the lady received her money, and spent it. When Don Manuel left Lima, and went to the valley of Jauja, there to strengthen his weak lungs, Doña Manuela transferred her full power to Dr. José Lisson, who, I suppose, at first made his remittances, but for

the last two years he had completely ceased doing so; he excused himself with the extreme scarcity of bills and the very unfavourable exchange which he wrote Mr. Ross he [...] [804] would be more adviseable for this gentleman's interest to borrow money in Paris rather than submit to the bad exchange. For some time neither Ross nor his lady entertained the slightest suspicion, and when at last it was roused, it was too late, the mischief was done. Lisson had gambled, lost heavily, sold the Vales Consolidados to the amount of \$60,000 disposed of their proceeds, of the interest on them, and of the rent collected. From Castilla he obtained a Consulship in Mexico, and as we have seen above, left Lima by the last Steamer for the North, thus escaping punishment for the present. It was said that Pardo only succeeded in squeezing \$1000 out of him before his departure. Doña Manuela with her daughters, grown up young ladies, was shortly expected; Ross remained in Paris ill of the dropsy. The other story runs as follows: Michael Winder, originally a tailor, amassed in Perú a very considerable fortune, some said one, others two million dollars; he married a woman little known and went to England accompanied by her, a son, and a daughter, which latter married a Mr. Carvell, captain in the English army, and died after having borne him a daughter. Mrs. Winder returned to Lima; Mr. Winder died, and appointed Carvell executor of his will, in which he had made many legacies, and distributed the rest of his property – part of which consisted in houses, part in Vales Consolidados; these latter he had left in Lima, in a box, the key of which he had entrusted to Manuel Urmeneta, with order to deliver them to a natural son of his, Manuel, “el cojo”, every time he might require them to collect interest on the same; he had also given to Urmeneta the strictest injunctions to take back the vales as soon as interest had been paid on them, and never to leave the key in possession of Manuel; this, Urmeneta had omitted to do, and thus when Carvell opened the box, instead of \$390,000 Vales Consolidados, as there ought to have been, he did not find more [tha]n \$5800. It was believed that Manuel had disposed of the difference. [...] [805] I cannot say the same of that regarding Manuel Winder for the details were given me by Carvell himself, a party interested; (this last paragraph I dictate in July 1876). In 1861 Carvell further mentioned to me that he had applied to H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires Mr. Jerningham, but this being a man without energy he could get no assistance from him, whilst on the other hand Manuel Winder had through his marriage with a daughter of Andrade, Camacho's partner, become related with the Minister Fabian Melgar, and thus secured this gentleman's powerful assistance. Finally, Carvell complained that besides the little chance he had of gaining the various law-suits which he had begun, he had even been arraigado, which means that he was prohibited leaving the country without giving sufficient bail. All this was, in Carvell's opinion, the clearest proof of the

injustice with which he was treated, whilst I considered it rather as a proof that his claims were not founded upon such a solid basis as he pretended.

Monday, 29th of April 1861. This day several known families embarked on board the Steamer for Panamá: Mr. and Mrs. John Edward Naylor with their son Alfred, Dolores Puch widow of General Deustua, with her daughter and son-in-law, Aquiles Allier with his step-daughter and family, Kruger, with his wife Rosaura Correa, child, and nurse, the jew Ottenheim, known by the name of Federico, with his pretty second wife; all these for Europe, and for the United States a Mr. and Mrs. Brown who a year or so ago went up to Jauja for the benefit of his health; he had been suffering from the lungs, and had completely recovered. Exchange on London was again 37. We [...] [806] firms of Mutzenbecher & Schön. In the usual way of life there was no change; one day passed like the other.

Sunday, 5th of May 1861. I called upon Doña Manuela Sendaja who with her two daughters Rosa and Jesus had arrived by last Steamer and taken apartments in Morin's hotel. All three were very agreeable and to judge from their conversation nobody would have thought that within the last few months they had lost, or at least ascertained the loss of \$100,000 which José Lisson had stolen from them. Doña Manuela had met him in Panamá when he had assured her that the deficit did not surpass \$12,000 and that before his leaving Lima he had arranged the matter to the satisfaction of the attorney Manuel Pardo, in all which there was of course not a word of truth.

Wednesday, 8th of May. The interval of several days which of late I had been in the habit of allowing to elapse without dictating in this my diary, proved clearly that I had little of interest to note. We had letters from Julius Wustenfeld & Co., and from Mutzenbecher & Schön; the former wrote that it was necessary we should give them full power to come to a settlement with the underwriters in the manner which they might consider most advantageous for the parties interested. Möller, Schutte, and I were ready to give them such an authorization, but Moore, always full of suspicion and distrust, was as yet unwilling to do so, and this was very annoying, for without his signature nothing could be done. Mutzenbecher & Schön had agreed to receive from Gibb's agent in Hamburg, any stock of Guano which might be on hand on the 1st May 1862, but demanded that in such a case we should contribute our 3/4^{ths} of the funds required to pay the expenses weighing upon such stock. This we considered fair and equitable, and accordingly [w]e purposed answering them by the post of the 14th that we should do so. The English papers received by the Steamer of the 3rd, contained little of interest. The [...] [807] account of the Easter holidays. In various quarters sufficient combustible matter for war was gradually accumulating; it seemed however that this Spring, if not

the whole year, would pass over without a spark being struck to set it on fire. The Government of Great Britain had recognized Victor Emmanuele as King of Italy. In Windsor the funeral of the duchess of Kent had been celebrated; some of the princes of the house of Orleans related by marriage with the deceased had been present, and this some of the Paris papers had considered as an offence or insult to the Napoleon Dynasty. Lord Palmerston had been intrusted by Queen Victoria with Wardenship of the Cinque Ports. This post had lately been filled by the Earl of Dalhousie, and previously by the Duke of Wellington when an annual income of £4000 was attached to it. Now the premier had the honor, but no extra emolument. There are eight ports which go by the name of the Cinque Ports, for originally there were but five, to which three had been added in later times; they are the following: Dover, Hythe, Romney, Winchelsea, Hastings, Seaford, Ryde and Sandwich. Centuries ago they were of importance; now they are not, but still enjoy the same privilèges as heretofore. Direct advices from the United States said that a considerable naval and military force had left New York for Texas where the first blow was to be struck. The "Evening Mail" said that the Governments of both Unions, say the Northern and the Southern, averse to lay on direct taxes, had determined to make the English pay for their war expenses, the former by imposing heavy, almost prohibitory, duties upon manufactured goods imported from England; the latter by levying an export duty upon raw cotton.

Thursday, 9th of May. J. F. Johnson, just arrived from Arequipa, took tea with us. He told us that the final arrangement of the large [...] [808] in Lima for some weeks.

Friday, 10th of May 1861. The Congress in Quito had annulled the treaty concluded in the beginning of last year at Mapasingue between Castilla and General Franco then in Guayaquil, as being offensive to the honor of the Republic of Ecuador. At the same time all those who had taken any share in the treaty were declared traitors to their Country; this law, given by the Congress, was countersigned by Juan José Flores, President of the Congress and ratified by Gabriel Garcia Moreno, President of the Republic. This night was solemnized by the Archbishop Goyeneche, the marriage of Mercedes, niece of the President's wife and daughter of Manuel Canseco, Prefect of Arequipa, with a certain Yrrigoyen, Senator, otherwise of an obscure Lima family. Castilla and his wife had brought up this young lady from her childhood and considered her as their own daughter. A large party were present at the ceremony in the President's private house. It was said that her aunt Doña Francisca Canseco de Castilla had made her a present of a splendid set of diamonds, and ceded to

her by a public “escritura” the upper story of her house with all its furniture, and that Castilla presented her with \$50,000 in gold coin.

Saturday, 11th of May. This day I completed my 62nd year. I rose early, and in order to try whether my strength had diminished or not I climbed up to the top of San Cristoval, which I reached with the same ease as usual. About nine, Enriqueta’s seven little boys made their appearance, the youngest, Antonio, ten months old, carried in the arms of his nurse. The other six, as soon as they entered the patio cried out “Viva Papa Witt”. Juancito handed to me a large nosegay from which seven ribbons hung down, upon each of which the name of one of the boys was written. Enriqueta herself came soon after [] remained to breakfast, Rosita and Amalia in the course of the day. [...] [809] occupied at home did not come to read to me. All Sundays and feast-days with few exceptions I was in the habit of making calls; so I did this day. Amongst others I went to see Delfina [I]zcue the wife of Toribio Sanz, a very agreeable lady, whose mother, Doña Iñez, was lying dangerously ill. The Doctors said that the blood did not circulate as freely as it should through the valves of the heart. I also looked in upon Rosa Mur whom I had not seen for about 8 months, which short period had worked an astonishing change in her looks; she had been confined, and what had affected her most had been the death of her little boy about 3 years old.

Monday, 13th of May 1861. Our sales were at a complete stand-still owing not so much to the want of purchasers – for on Saturday last we had both Campo and Gonzales (Gordillo’s man) accompanied by a number of Ecuatorian shop-keeper with us, but, what was worse, to the want of a good and general assortment.

Wednesday, 15th of May. At half past one p.m. I attended before Paredes, Juez de Primera Instancia, at the meeting of the creditors of Pedro Rodriguez, who owed me \$2000 lent to him on my account in November 1851 by Julius Pflücker, and \$120 interest 6 months since 26th Octr. last. My debt was secured by an escritura publica, and I did not apprehend any loss. Sancho Davila was named “sindico”, and Juan Ugarte “depositario”.

Thursday, 16th of May. The members of the Congress were busily engaged in electing out of their own body the seven Senators and eight Deputies who according to the new Constitution were to form “La Comision permanente”, to serve as a check upon the Executive during the time [...] [810]

Friday, 17th of May 1861. The “Evening Mail” said somewhere that the present English Dynasty might be considered a new one, viz., that of Saxe Coburg, as appears from the following genealogical statement.

Franz Friederich Anton, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld

Eldest Son Duke Albert	Victoria Maria Lisa	Youngest son Leopold
	b. 17 Augt. 1786,	m. Charlotte 1817
	d. 16 March 1861	secondly daughter
	m. firstly Emich Charles,	of K. Louis Philippe
	Prince of Leiningen	
	secondly Duke of Kent,	
	May 29 th 1818	
Duke of Saxe- Prince	m. Victoria	
Coburg Gotha Albert		
	Albert Edward, Prince of Wales	

Tuesday, 21st of May. Our correspondence by the North Steamer contained nothing of particular interest. Wüstenfeld persisted in his request to have a full power sent him so as to be enabled to settle with the underwriters. With Mützenbecher & Schön everything was arranged and there was little doubt that things would go on smoothly. In the Congress the Elections of the members for the permanent commission were completed; they were the following, of Senators: Dr. Carpio, Odiaga, Yrigoyen, Tello, Chavez, Montes and Ibarra; suplentes, Sologuren, Garaicocha, and Derteano; of Deputies, Dr. Arenas, General Mendiburu, Osore, Riva Agüero, Sandoval (Castilla's medical adviser), Calderon, Lavallo and Romero; suplentes Idiaques, Bernales, Solar and Vega.

Wednesday, 22nd of May. The last advices from Europe reached to the 7th April. Politics at the time wore a threatening aspect. In the North there was the never to be settled question between Denmark and the German Confederacy; it appeared to me that the more concessions the Danish Government made to the Holsteiners the higher they, relying upon German assistance, raised their pretens [...] [81] however could hardly believe that the German Confederacy with Prussia at its head would be so foolish as to plunge into a war knowing that France was decidedly favourable to Denmark and that England certainly would not permit Germany to extend its frontiers along the Baltic so as to include within the same the splendid bay of Kiel. In Poland the Emperor Alexander II had retroceded from his conciliatory measures. The Agricultural Society, which was gradually gaining much influence had been dissolved and on the 8th April when a vast multitude of, it was firmly asserted unarmed people, were thronged together in the neighbourhood of the palace in Warsaw, in which Prince Gorschakoff, the Emperor's lieutenant, resided, beleaguering him with petitions, he, the Prince, ordered the cavalry to charge and infantry to fire upon

them; thirty Poles were said to have been killed, and a hundred wounded; the Poles, on the other hand, taking up stones and sticks in their defence killed two and wounded a few of the soldiery. On the 16th of April a rising took place in Kiew, capital of the Ukraine, which was quickly suppressed. In Turkey the Grecian population was very discontented and ready for throwing off the hated yoke of the Mussulmans. In all the various states which formed the Austrian Empire, such as Galicia, Hungary, Bohemia, Upper and Lower Austria etc., diets had met with permission of the Emperor, and my opinion was that owing to this concession the storm which threatened to overwhelm the Empire would, this time at least, blow over. In Italy the principal event had been the sudden arrival of Garibaldi in Turin, where it was his intention to take his seat in the Parliament as Deputy for Naples. Louis Napoleon was at loggerheads with the French clergy, and armaments both by land and sea continued as heretofore. All the European news was thrown into the shade by that from the United States where [...] [812] Confederacy attacked Fort Sumpter which Major Anderson was obliged to surrender after having suffered a bombardment of 34 hours. President Davis was about raising a loan of \$15,000,000, subscriptions to which flowed in with the greatest alacrity. He had also declared his readiness to grant letters of marque to all those who might be inclined to fit out privateers, whereupon President Lincoln had issued a proclamation declaring all such privateers to be pirates, and threatened to hang their captains at the yard-arm. Moreover all the Southern ports would be blockaded. If this were carried into effect, what would England do for cotton? President Lincoln, in order to reduce the Southern Confederacy had called upon all the Northern States to furnish jointly an army of 75,000 men. In the Northern States the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and thousands flocked to the standard ready to march against the South, but the central states, viz.: North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri had refused to contribute their quota; Virginia was even said to have seceded, and Maryland and Kansas pretended to stand upon a strict neutrality whilst in reality when some troops from Massachusetts arrived by railroad at the Baltimore terminus on their way to Washington which Capital was menaced with an attack from the Southerners, the mob threw themselves upon the soldiers who had to fight their way through the town to reach the other terminus. Of course this news from United States had as yet not reached England when the last Steamer left, and even then, owing to the Bank having reduced the minimum rate of discount to 6 and then to 5%, cotton goods had already risen a little in price. Of the cotton produced in the United States in the course of 1860, 840,000 bales were consumed in the United States, 2,496,000 were shipped to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and 1,160,000 [...] the Continent of Europe. In the same year 1860, 573,000

were exported from the [...] Indies, of which 348,000 found their way to the continent. [...] [813]

on account of ill health asked for and obtained licence to absent himself for 60 days from his post; in the meanwhile Melgar, Minister for Foreign Affairs had been entrusted with the portfolio. Domingo Porta stopped payment; he owed us from nine to ten thousand dollars. No meeting of creditors had as yet been held, and to me it appeared that Blacker, Chief of F. S. Isaac & Co., his intimate friend, and Denegri, were interfering in an undue manner, and perhaps endeavouring to secure their own interest to the detriment of the other creditors. By last steamer the news came that Hermann Rodewald was on the point of marrying a young Bremen lady, Gildemeister by name, second cousin of John Gildemeister established here. Sales continued extremely dull; owing, as I have already said, to the incomplete and bad assortment of goods which we held; recoveries also were rather slack, and I much feared that ere long we should have other failures besides Porta's. J. D. Reyes had called his creditors together, and had presented himself, not before the Consulado, but before the Juez de 1^a Instancia, Gamboa; fortunately, in this failure we were only interested for eight or nine hundred dollars.

This day "la Comision permanente" held its first preparatory session in the saloon where the Senate used to assemble. Only thirteen members were present, who proceeded to the election of the President, Vice-President and Secretary and the choice fell almost unanimously, for the first, upon Dr. Carpio, for the second upon Dr. Arenas, for the third upon Irrigoyen.

Tuesday, 28th of May. By this day's Steamer for the North Don Mariano Felipe Paz-Soldan left for England sent thither by Castilla on a secret mission, but, if one might judge from what had transpired, one of his objects was to obtain capital for the construction of the two [...] [814] Arequipa, the other from Lima to Jauja. If this were his object I doubted he would succeed. Bernard Blecher, formerly our clerk, of late partner of the Jew Spiro of Hamburg, also went home, no doubt on business. Mathilde Pflücker, the second daughter of Mr. Julius Pflücker was another passenger; a year or so previously she had married a certain Montero who had been to China, and on his way back by way of Europe, on landing in Marseilles became deranged: according to latest accounts he was in a lunatic asylum in Paris, where his poor wife was now gone to see, perhaps to nurse him. At the request of Mutzenbecher & Schön we drew upon them nearly £6000 at 38d so that we were now in funds for their one fourth of the \$500,000 to be advanced to Government of which we had already paid eight instalments of \$50,000 each. To Wustenfeld we did not give the unlimited authorization for which they had asked, on the contrary, wrote them a rather strong letter penned by Moore.

Thursday, 30th of May 1861. Corpus-Christi. The procession was the poorest one I had ever seen; the Archbishop, under the canopy, hurried through the streets as if some one was pursuing him; there were no authorities walking in the procession, no people looking on or following, only the soldiery, well dressed in their new uniform, artillery, infantry, and cavalry.

Sunday, 2nd of June. This day the procession of Corpus Christi started from the Church of Santo Domingo and on its return passed through our street; in this procession the wooden statues of seven saints are carried about on platforms (andas). I did not see it for just at the time the letters received by the North Steamer were read to me. I was told that the concourse of people had been uncommonly great. My wife had only sent word to the family of Gregorio Paz-Soldan, so that we had but few people with us: Garland and his children, Petita Paz-Soldan and her brother José Luis, Barton who came in by chance, Amalia, and at a later hour [_]ojenes Cornejo, a Deputy from Arequipa, Prieto, a gentleman from Chile wh [...] [815] "El porvenir de las Familias", Juan Joze Araoz, and Bartholomew Browne with his daughters. I went with Prieto to pay my ceremonial visit to the newly married couple Irigoyen and Mercedes Canseco. They occupied the first story of Castilla's house; the Saloon in which we were received was large, and well though not superbly furnished. Irigoyen did not know me and I was introduced to him by Prieto; Doña Mercedes of course knew who I was. There were a good many visitors; at first all were silent; by and by the conversation became general, but neither interesting nor animated; Doña Mercedes took but little part in it; she looked well and her demeanour was pleasant. Thence I paid a visit to Prevost who, miserable as his state of health was, was always glad to see some one come in to while away half an hour or so. In the evening Brauns came in and invited my wife and myself to the Ball which he intended giving on Tuesday night in honor of Browne's daughters. We felt no inclination to go.

Monday, 3rd of June. The Steamer brought me a letter from Conradina who informed me of the untimely death of her Hamburg friend Mrs. Mauck (late Helene Schiller) also of that of Henrietta Limpricht, the young wife of George Knauer, [Jr.] [...]. Both had died in, or owing to their confinement, the former at the age of from 28 to 30, the latter at 27 years. Wustenfled always insisted upon the necessity of a full power being sent them, for they affirmed that it had become a general rule to make some reduction on claims for losses by fire; otherwise, no serious objections had as yet been raised by the underwriters. Schön and Mutzenbecher entertained serious fears that Gibbs would ship so much guano to Hamburg that on the 1st May 1862 an enormous stock would exist on hand unsold. The political news from Europe was rather void of interest; affairs looked more pacific than they had [...] [816] and bombardment

of Fort Sumpter, where after all not one life had been lost on either side. The direct advices from the United States informed us that Tennessee and Arkansas had joined the seceders, that the forts of North Carolina and Virginia were blockaded by the Northerners, that in the dockyard of Norfolk, Virginia, 8 or 10 men-of-war, amongst which the splendid frigate "Merimac", had been burnt by order of a Commodore belonging to the Union, in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the Southerners, and finally, that ere long a battle was expected to take place between the two contending parties, each of which was collecting considerable forces about the neighbourhood of Washington.

Tuesday, 4th of June 1861. For the first time this winter, rain, or what is called here a "garrua" fell in the morning. I was out early and took a long walk, as I frequently did.

Thursday, 6th of June. This day I went to see Stubbs who had returned by last steamer from England after an absence of about seven months. He told me that his had merely been a pleasure trip which I did not believe to be literally true, though it might well be that he had not called upon any of the correspondents of the house. Besides him had come amongst others by the same steamer a Spanish Duke de Regla, also the brother of Fernandez of Callao. From the papers I had gleaned a few more news. The Empress of Austria had returned from the island of Maura where, on account of delicate health she had passed the winter. Garibaldi had had a violent dispute with Cavour, Prime Minister – Fanti, Minister for War – and General Ciuidini; afterwards however a reconciliation had been brought about, concessions having been promised by the Ministry to Garibaldi's volunteers. The population of that part of the Island of Hayti, which is called Santo Domingo, and where Spanish is the prevalent language, had by their own accord, though instigated by emissaries [from] Cuba, returned to their allegiance to the Spanish Crown; the Queen of S [...] [817] The fourth piece of news requires my going back a few months. In the month of March, Prince Napoleon, son of Jerome, made in the French Senate a speech which upon the whole was much applauded, but in which he spoke of the families of Bourbon and Orleans in rather disparaging terms. In April appeared unexpectedly a pamphlet called "Lettre sur l'histoire de la France" containing a letter directed by the Duc d'Aumale to Prince Napoleon, a translation of which goes affixed in appendix under N° 30. It will be seen on perusal that he attacks the Napoleonides, and especially Prince Napoleon, with much acrimony. The pamphlet was printed and published in St. Germain en Laye, and this so secretly that before the police could prevent it thousands of copies circulated all over France, Louis Napoleon then ordered all copies to be destroyed and the publisher and printer were brought before the magistrates, but meanwhile the mischief was done, and if we may believe "el Corresponsal

del Comercio", this pamphlet had stung the Napoleonedes to the quick; it was asserted that Prince Napoleon intended to challenge the Duc d'Aumale, whom he would meet in Belgium, Germany, or England, but that his friends had dissuaded him, the second heir-apparent, from his bloody purpose.

Saturday, 8th of June. The South Steamer brought the news of the death of Doña Javiera, the mother of Manuel, Melchor, and all the Velardes. It took place in Arequipa on the 25th May. Today I paid my visit of condolence to Don Manuel. Our Lima winter had set in, the temperature had become cool, and a thick fog, or drizzling rain, frequently fell during the night and early in the morning.

Monday, 10th. I observed that my right eye was decidedly getting worse. I could not fix my looks upon anything whatever without in [...] [818]

Monday, 17th of June 1861. My life was as uniform as ever. News there was hardly any. The lawyer Simeon Tejeda published a letter directed by him to Captain Carvell, Michael Winder's son-in-law, of whom, and whose law-suit I have given an account pages 804 and 805, in which he threw up the defence of Carvell's cause giving as his reason the publication in the Star and Herald, of a letter highly offensive to the Lima authorities, and reproduced in a translation by the Comercio. The original in English will be found in appendix under N° 31.

I saw by the "Evening Mail" that the expenditure of the United Kingdom during the financial year ending 31st March 1861, had been in round numbers as follows: Interest of the Debt £26,000,000; Army and Navy £28,000,000; War in China £3,000,000; Government and Civil service £10,500,000; Collection of the Revenue £4,500,000 – Total £72,000,000.

I was present at a dinner party given by William Brauns head of Huth's house to Bartholemew Browne the Valparaiso partner, who with his wife and daughters would leave for Chile on the 20th. We assembled at six O'clock and about half an hour later we sat down to dinner ranged as follows: Brauns in the middle of the table, to his right Browne, then Felipe Barreda, Juan Aliaga; round the corner Henry Moss, opposite Juan Aliaga, Charles Bergmann, Stubbs, John Barton, opposite to Brauns, Westphal head clerk, I, Dr. Maclean, Frederic Bergmann, round the corner Juan Diez and Linnich, these two opposite Henry Moss, opposite Frederic Bergmann, Charles Eggart, Da Ponte, Eldredge to Braun's left; together seventeen. The dinner was excellent, as always at Huth's; the wines – of which I of course took none – were much lauded. Dr. Maclean was very agreeable, and I thus amused myself fairly. Before the dessert was placed on the table we adjourned for [...] quarter of an hour to the parlour; we then returned to the dining room and rose somewhat past nine; rocambor tables were laid out, and I made my escape [...] [819] were read to me; they contained nothing of great interest. Wustenfled & Co. held out every hope

that the Insurance claim would be satisfactorily arranged; the document sent hence had proved clearly that though Möller's name was taken out of the firm, he always kept his share in the mill, and thus the refusal of the underwriters to pay founded upon the argument that a change had taken place in the parties interested had been over-ruled. Since the arrival of last Steamer, Steele of Naylor's house, and Porter employed in the Gas Company had presented the power given them by two English Insurance Companies jointly with instructions to examine all the accounts and papers of Möller Moore & Co.; Porter had done this most conscientiously; again this day Möller was present in Callao when Porter continued his investigations and hitherto no error of any consequence had been discovered. The two contending parties in the United States had come to blows, but as yet no serious battle had been fought. Peter Conroy and his wife arrived in the steamer; I was told that he was very poorly and could not move without assistance.

Wednesday, 19th of June. This day I returned the visit which Mr. Julius Bahr and young Mr. Voorwerk just arrived from Europe and on their way to Valparaiso had paid me; they, with Mrs. Bahr – all three very agreeable people – and her children had taken their lodgings in Morin's Hotel. Young Voorwerk son of the rich Voorwerk of Hamburg intended to join his father's firm in Valparaiso whilst Mr. Bahr went on a very different errand. He was formerly partner of Hunecken, Bahr & Co. of Valparaiso and after having made a fair fortune had separated and gone with his family round the Cape to Hamburg; hardly had he been there three weeks when he received the advice of considerably failures in Valparaiso, and, having placed [...] [820] immediately made up his mind to return in order to see what he could save. The following is the news which I picked out from the papers: Princess Alice second daughter of Queen Victoria was engaged to marry Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt. The French troops were to have left Syria on the 20th June. On the 1st May the Austrian Parliament, called the Imperial Council, assembled in Vienna; it consisted of the Upper and Lower House, the former of 134 the latter of 150 members. Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, and Venetia were not represented; the Emperor opened the Parliament with a speech which had been generally applauded. On the 8th May Count Ladislaus Telcke, leader of the radical party in the Pesth Diet committed suicide. It was he who in 1848 took a conspicuous part in the revolutionary movements in Hungary against Austria; when these had been suppressed he retired to France and in 1860 on a casual visit to Saxony he was arrested and delivered over to the Austrian Government, but placed in liberty by the Emperor on condition that he should not take in future any part in Hungarian politics; it was supposed that he, finding it impossible to

keep his word by abstaining from politics, had preferred putting an end to his existence. In the House of Commons the long debates on the budget had been closed; Mr. Gladstone the Chancellor of the Exchequer had shown that he had a surplus of nearly £2,000,000 for the financial year ending 31st March 1862, and he therefore proposed to reduce the Income tax one penny in the £, and to take off the excise on paper from the 1st October next, by which means he calculated to remain with a surplus of about £400,000. The opposition insisted upon the excise duty on paper being kept on and upon a reduction being made upon the import duty on tea, but in a full House was defeated by a majority of 18. The income tax would now stand at 9 on an income above £150; at 5 on an income below this figure. It was calculated that each penny in the [] made a difference in the yearly revenue of between £1,100,000 and £1,200,000.

[*Sun*]day, 23rd June. After Breakfast I [. . .] [821] found all the ground covered with the beautiful yellow lilies, which go by the same name Amancaes; only a week previously when I had been there early in the morning, not a single flower was visible. I also climbed up the hills, which surrounded this valley, where I culled the pretty little reddish flower called “flor de San Juan”. A dense fog rested upon all these hills, which covered with the softest green turf were so slippery that I had two tumbles, without however injuring myself.

In the course of the forenoon I called amongst others upon Peter Conroy and his wife, for whom Unanue had fitted up in his house some apartments in a very handsome style; in Doña Rosa I observed no change whatever, but poor Conroy had become an object of compassion. Having been struck by paralysis the lower part of the body from the waist downwards was completely lamed, so that he could not move without assistance; even the tongue had somewhat suffered, and it was difficult to understand him when he spoke; the upper part of his body looked stout and strong. He seemed glad to see me; I sat down near him and we conversed a good deal in English. There were many visitors, amongst whom I knew Felipe Barreda, Fermin Miota, and Emilio Mora.

Saturday, 29th of June. Holiday, San Pedro y San Pablo. In the forenoon I called upon various Pedros and Petronilas. In the evening there was a small party at José Gregorio Paz-Soldan's, to which my wife and myself had not been regularly invited. Doña Petita the daughter asked me in the morning “quiere Ud. tomar el té con nosotros esta noche?” and then added “mil recuerdos a Doña Mariquita” – which was certainly a great want of good breeding; me she invited, my wife not. Juan went to the Puentes where another party, mostly consisting of members of [. . .] [822] I saw by the “Evening Mail” that the expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ending 31st March 1862 was likely to stand as follows:

Civil Expenditure	£10,590,333
Army and Navy	28,285,000
Interest for the National Debt	26,180,000
Charge for collecting revenue	4,778,574
	£69,833,907

Sunday, 30th of June 1861. Not being inclined to pay any visits, at about two I walked out the Alameda del Acho, and when near the Bull-ring I met to my surprise a great number of people principally of the lower classes; on my inquiring what this meant I was told that it was a manifestation in favor of General Pezet, the Government's candidate for the first Vice-Presidency for the next Constitutional period. I calculated that there were marshalled at least 2000 people; they marched in four or five columns, probably according to the parishes into which Lima is divided; at the head of each walked a man carrying a flag; also the portrait of Pezet was borne on a high pole. Behind the flag came a few persons decently dressed, two by two, and after them, tag-rag and bobtail, cholos, sambos and negroes with or without ponchos, many of them apparently of the very lowest classes; a few – probably the leaders – wore either blue or green ribbons in their button-holes. The whole mass was provided with tickets of admission to the bull-ring; upon them were printed these words: "Viva el Perú", "Viva el Pueblo", "Viva el General Pezet". When they had entered, the remainder of the populace, men, women and children thronged in. I continued my walk, and when on the neighbouring hill the sound of music and of the repeated "vivas" resounded from the bull-ring. On my return, hardly an hour later, the whole affair was over and I merely saw Pezet surrounded, by 12 or 15 gentlemen [] horseback, amongst whom I observed Juan Bazo, come out of the ring [. . .] [823] the town.

Monday, 1st of July 1861. Last Steamer brought the news of the death of old Mr. Isaac Hesse of Altona, at a very advanced age.

Wednesday, 3rd. By the North Steamer arrived Messier, and Colaya Pacheco, with her family; the former was the French shop-keeper who had a store at the corner of the Portal de Escribanos, and who – being himself of a good family – had during his absence in Paris married the grand-daughter of Marshall Lannes, Duc de Montebello, killed on the 21st May 1809 at the battle of Aspern and Esslingen. Colaya Pacheco, whom we had last seen in Brussels in February 1856, was the widow of Mariano E. Rivero late Peruvian Consul General in Belgium; she had come with her two sons and two daughters, and thought of going to Islay by the Steamer of the 20th thence to Arequipa, where she had to arrange the affairs of her maternal inheritance. Wustenfeld & Co. wrote us that new objections were continually raised by the underwriters against the

claim of Möller Moore & Co. They even said that those made by the English Companies were of a serious nature, but what they were they did not specify. Mutzenbecher & Schön were as yet ignorant as to the steps which Gibbs would take with the stocks of guano on hand in Hamburg on 1st May 1862; they had however already commenced chartering. Some, Mullens & Co. of London withdrew the credit for £5000 which hitherto we had had with them; they did so in the politest and most flattering terms imaginable, but the credit was gone. As far as I recollect they founded the withdrawal of the credit upon the contract which H. Witt and Schutte had concluded with the Peruvian Government for the consignment of Guano to Germany, and upon our consequent connection with the Government, which in [...] to our credit. [824] European political news was of very little importance. Prince Gortschakoff the Emperor's lieutenant in Warsaw had died. In Paris there had been a ridiculous quarrel between Lucien Murat and Prince Napoleon; the former had hitherto been the Grand Master of the French freemasons; his term having expired in May a new Grand Master was elected, and the choice fell upon his cousin Prince Napoleon. The Emperor interfered and annulled the Election. In politics also the two cousins were enemies: Murat was a decided Papist, Prince Napoleon wanted to put an end to the temporal power of the Pope; Murat claimed the Crown of Naples, Prince Napoleon was in favor of the unity of Italy, in consequence of which differences a duel, it was said was on the point of being fought between them, but again the Emperor interposed, and Prince Napoleon now thought of taking a trip to Algeria with his young wife. In the British Parliament the debates had continued on the subject of the Excise levied on paper, but the Government had had a majority of 15, and thus this Excise Duty would now be finally taken off. Lord John Russell had declared in the House of Commons that the British Government looked upon the seceding States of North America as a belligerent power; this was of importance, for in virtue of this declaration the seceders or 11 Confederate States, which are: Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, had a right to fit out privateers; further, the Men-of-war of the Northern States had no right to claim or to levy import duties upon goods destined for the Southern States: the blockade would only be recognized if effective. Well would it have been for the United States had they acceded to the treaty concluded in Paris in 1856 which declared privateering illegal, and placed it on the same level with piracy; they would not accede, and now they had to suffer for it. Instead of Montgomery in Alabama, Richmond in Virginia [...] declared to be the Capital of the new Confederation. It was expected that [...] inia the first battle would be fought [...] [825] of soldiers were massed together; hitherto, only skirmishes had taken place, with indifferent results.

Saturday, 6th of July 1861. Died here in Lima William Reid, partner of Henry Swayne, more or less of my age; for many years past he had been living upon the sugar estates in Cañete which Swayne and he jointly had rented from los padres de la Buena Muerte. Under the firm of Swayne, Reid & Co. they had failed more than twenty years ago, but I was ignorant whether they had ever made any payment to their creditors.

Sunday, 7th of July. The European correspondence of the “Comercio” stated that in Prussia the annual expenses for army and navy came to 47,000,000 Prussian dollars; also that the Prussian War Minister had said in the Chambers that Prussia with her army of 500,000 men was by herself a match for any other Power.

Wednesday, 10th. Colaya Pacheco, her two daughters, her two sons, Enriqueta and Garland took tea with us. Manuel Baltazar de la Fuente and Mariano Blas de la Fuente looked in by chance, and we spent a pleasant evening; the two sons of Mrs. Rivero were mere lads; the two daughters, Carmen and Guillermina, about 17 or 18 years of age, seemed to be very well educated and having lived about eight years in Brussels they spoke of this capital in the same high terms as Conradina and Amalia used to do of Hamburg on their arrival in this country.

Thursday, 11th. Before breakfast I saw by the papers that last Sunday the various clubs of the partizans of General Lopez La Valle as candidate for the first Vice-Presidency had their meeting and dinner in the establishment of Los Baños de Altazar, in the same manner as those of General Pezet had had theirs on the previous Sunday in the Plaza de Acho; it was [...] [826] proceedings being obliged to pay several visits, amongst which, one to the widowed Mrs. Rivero. M. Baltazar de la Fuente had succeeded in bringing together a company for working the silver mines and “desmontes” belonging to the family of La Fuente, in the vicinity of Guantajaya. The Pole Malinowski was the acting Director. The shares were of \$1000 each; 82 had been taken, of which 20 by Pflücker chairman of the society, for himself and children.

Saturday, 13th of July 1861. I have said above that a Mr. Porter, and Mr. Steele of Conroy's house had been instructed by the English Insurance Companies to examine the books and accounts belonging to the firm of Möller, Moore & Co. Steele had left the entire management to Mr. Porter who since the 6th July had investigated not only the accounts but everything relative to the fire and the destruction of the flour mill in the most conscientious manner, and with the greatest minuteness; he had now finished his report, the original of which he had sent home, and the copy handed this day to Möller, Moore & Co., who had now to make their counter-observations; for Porter had acknowledged the correctness of their claim for \$115,000, but considered that 15,000 were

overcharged. This Mr. Porter had come out from England to take the place of Mr. Jordan, as Manager of the Lima Gas Company, but for some reason or other the situation had not suited him, and Frederic Marriott formerly clerk of Gibbs, had been named in Jordan's stead.

Sunday, 14th of July. At the time that Möller and Moore established their steam flour-mill in Callao, Mr. Schutte and I believed it to be a business which would leave a handsome profit, and we took an interest for \$10,000 that is to say, I entered as sleeping partner for this sum, and transferred half of it to Mr. Schutte. At a later period, when the mill was burned, Möller lost the entire confidence which hitherto he had had in Moore, and it was then settled [...] all the letters written by the firm to Europe should be countersigned by [...] [827] was no time for it being sent up, I went to Callao by first train. Moore was waiting for me, and with him I went to his lodgings where Möller likewise was. They had worked the whole night through and drawn up a good but rather strong answer to Porter's report; both were read to me and I signed their letter. By this time the 9 1/4 train had already left, and the next was not to start till 11 1/2. I went to Higginson's office; it was closed, to his house, both he and his wife had gone out, and not knowing what to do with my time I made up my mind to walk to Lima which I did with the greatest ease in 2 3/4 hours, walking along the railway line; never before had I been struck so much as this day with the want of cultivation and the scantiness of vegetation which I observed on both sides of the road. On my arrival in Lima I noted in the streets a more than usual tranquility; foot passengers there were less than generally, carriages there were none. From my wife I learned that though there had been a few disorders, and one or two lives might have been lost, upon the whole the elections had gone off very quietly. Early in the morning before starting I had heard some "vivando" in the streets. It may perhaps not be out of place to say here a few words relative to these elections. In accordance with the constitution of the country in force in 1861, every male Peruvian 21 years of age who could read and write, and who had not been deprived of his citizenship for some weighty reason or other had a right to vote, but did not choose directly the Deputies and Senators, the Vice-Presidents and the President, but the electors, and these electors in their respective "colegios" named the said Deputies etc. This day, the 14th July, had been fixed upon by the Executive for the commencement of the first elections all over the Republic. In the five parishes of Lima small scaffoldings had been erected, to which a few [...] [828] gentlemen, the President of the Board or "mesa", adjuncts, secretaries, and scrutators took their seats; every voter presented to them his "carta de ciudadanía", or document which proved that he was a citizen, and which had previously been delivered to him by the Municipality, handed in a piece of paper upon which the name

of those for whom he voted were written and descended on the side opposite to that where he had ascended. To obtain the “*mesa*” is the great desideration of the contending parties, and the scuffle to take possession of them led invariably to actual fighting and the consequent shedding of blood.

Monday, 15th of July. We saw by the “*Comercio*” that on the previous day Fernando Casos, as the representative of a large body of respectable adherents of General Lopez Lavalle, had asked for and obtained an audience from Castilla at which the Ministers and other authorities had been present. Casos represented to the President the gross partiality with which the Municipality had distributed “*las cartas de ciudadanía*”, in overabundance to the partizans of Pezet, whilst it had been extremely chary in delivering them to the friends of Lavalle; Castilla promised that justice should be done. The Alcalde of the Municipality, Stanisla[?] Correa y Garay published his vindication in the “*Comercio*”.

Friday, 19th of July 1861. In the first days of the present week the electors who were to form “*los colegios electorales*” in the five parishes of Lima, say – El Sagrario, Santa Ana, San Sebastian, San Marcelo, and San Lázaro had been chosen and there was not the slightest doubt that they would elect General Pezet first Vice-President of the Republic; to the adherents of Lopez Lavalle the usual, but useless remedy of protesting, was left.

From Wustenfeld’s letter to Moore & Co., received by the North Steamer I ventured to draw the conclusion that the underwriters would pay, though perhaps [...] might succeed in obtaining some abatement on the amount claimed [...] [829] had however commenced chartering both in Hamburg and in London, availing themselves in the latter place of the well known ship-brokers Seymour, Peacock & Co., who for years past had been chartering for Anthony Gibbs & Sons and Thomas, Lachambre & Co. Both Seymour and Peacock were well known to me; Seymour had been captain of the “*Vicar of Bray*”, on board of which vessel I took my passage home in 1843; and Peacock was the first captain employed on this coast by the P.S.N. Coy., who then entrusted the Steamer “*Perú*” to his care; Rucker, their partner had for many years been shipping clerk of Anthony Gibbs & Sons; this latter went over to Hamburg to confer with our friends, so did a partner of Lindsay & Co., another respectable firm, as well as those of other ship-brokers; these latter however without obtaining their object. The principal political news was the death of Count Cavour, the Sardinian Minister, at the age of 52, at Turin on the 6th June; his funeral was solemnized with regal pomp. From the United States we learned that a Southern privateer had been taken and carried to New York; that in some skirmishes the Confederates – the Southern troops – had had the advantage over the Federal, or Northern; on the other hand they, the Southerners, had

abandoned the strong position at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and concentrated their forces at Manassas Gap in the same state. It was calculated that the daily expenses of the Northern States was at present \$1,000,000. The English papers stated that the British Ambassador in China, the Hon. Fred. Bruce, Lord Elgin's brother, and the French Ambassador, had been quietly installed in Pekin; also, that the English Government had instructed its military and naval commander in China to keep the strictest neutrality between the two contending parties, the Imperial Tartar Government on the [...] [830] My suit against Rosa Calderon of Trujillo about the Vale consolidado of \$3000 which she pretended that Enrique O'Donovan – from whom I purchased it on the 3rd December 1856 – had no right to sell, did not progress so favourably as I could wish. On some minor point I was cast in the Superior Court and condemned to pay \$25 costs. In the store, our sales were at a total standstill, and had been so for some time past. According to an Account-Sales received from Cotesworth and Powell by last Steamer a bar silver bought at \$12.7 the mark, ley 11–22, and sold at 60 6/8d per ounce, gave an exchange of 35 3/5d the dollar.

Sunday, 21st of July 1861. In the forenoon, various articles, sewn, embroidered, drawn, or painted by some of the young Lima ladies were publicly sold in the English Exchange Rooms by the auctioneer Igarza, for the benefit of the Mendoza sufferers; some articles were of beautiful workmanship, amongst which the portrait of President Castilla embroidered in silk by Eloisa Centeno Bizcarra, which fetched 18 ounces or \$306. I paid a few visits, one of which to the recently married General Manuel Mendiburu, who, a widower, had contracted matrimony with a daughter of the late Vocal of the Corte Suprema, Dr. Nicolas Aranivar, she, about 30 years of age was said to be good looking, but I could not distinguish her features; in the evening we had at tea General Miller, and his niece, and Monsieur D'Estrange the Ecuatorian envoy to the Peruvian Government, not yet recognized as such.

Tuesday, 30th of July 1861. The "Comercio" made known to its readers that our old friend, General John O'Brien had died in Lisbon whither he had gone for the recovery of his health; he must have reached a very advanced age. On the 27th, Mr. William Möller late partner of Harmsen, and husband of Candelaria arrived from Arequipa; I immediately went to see him at Morin's hotel, and he returned the visit on Sunday. By the same Steamer arrived Jameson of Gibbs' house in Valparaiso. Sunday the 28th was the fortieth anniversary of the Decla [...] [831] de Gracia; in the plaza, soldiers firing salutes; in the Palace, grand reception, to which I did not go; and in the evening fireworks, illumination, and military music; in one word, nothing was wanting, considered necessary to celebrate this great day. Mr. Jerningham, the English Chargé, and his wife left for England, without paying us the customary farewell visit; neither had

they had the politeness to return the visit which my wife and myself had made them after their marriage; however, we were not the only ones who had reason to complain of their want of good breeding. Barton remained once more in charge of the Legation.

Garland left for Payta; his object in going there was to look out for some land fit for the cultivation of cotton. Mr. Schutte was again suffering but would not be persuaded to remove to Chorrillos, the climate of which place had done him good on previous occasions.

Wednesday, 31st of July. This night I was present at the ball which was given by the Government in the Palace to celebrate the anniversary of the Independence. Our whole family had been invited, but the only ones who went were Juan and I. The invitation mentioned the hour of nine for meeting; I left my house in full uniform at 9 3/4. A great many people were as usually thronging the street, and blocking up the entrance to the palace. Ezeta "primer oficial del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores" and master of ceremonies, received me, and with him I walked up the still empty dancing saloon at the end of which sat the President's wife, to her right Mercedes Canseco, Yrigoyen's wife, and to her left Juana Rosa Moreyra, the wife of General Nicolas Freyre, Minister of War. A short distance before the end of the saloon an open door led to another room where the President stood, surrounded by his ministers and other [...] [832] shook hands, but as he hardly said a word I immediately withdrew and went with Ezeta to Mrs. President, who enquired for my wife, and I made my excuses for her not having come; hereupon I bowed to the few ladies who were already present, and retired. The saloon, which on account of its narrowness looks more like a passage, was brilliantly lighted up with gas, and handsomely decorated with looking-glasses, green garlands, and drapery of the national colors. The ladies, received at the street by gentlemen stationed there for the purpose, were led up to Mrs. Castilla, and presented to her; this was a ceremony introduced now for the first time; many a gentleman also went up to her. I conversed a few words with the one and the other, and was not a little astonished to find there Baquero the commander of the police force, in his seedy uniform, with lack-lustre epaulettes. When the ladies entered, of whom there might have been perhaps 200, I recognize not one of them, but when they had taken their seats I managed to make myself known to a few, such as Margarita Aliaga, Petita Paz- Soldan, Mrs. Fernandez, Mrs. Juan Antonio Garcia y Garcia, and others. About 11 O'clock the Ball was opened with a contra-dance; Castilla's partner was Mrs. Nicolas Freyre, Minister Melgar's, Mrs. Castilla. Just before it commenced, when the saloon was well crowded, I left, and was in bed at a little past eleven. Juan came home at 5 1/2 in the morning, and told me that everything had come off very well. Castilla had been polite towards

all the ladies, and paid most attention to Mrs. Lisboa the wife of the Brazilian minister, and to Mrs. Ross. Henry Higginson's wife was said to have surpassed all in the richness of her diamonds and dress, the latter, white silk elegantly embroidered with gold. The supper had been good, Lecaros, Maury's partner, having had the management of the whole.

Sunday, 4th of August 1861. A round of visits was my usual occupation [...] Sunday forenoon from about 2 to 5, but as this day my calls were [...] [833] down the names of those who were favoured with my presence. I went to William Brauns' the chief of Huth's establishment – to Dreyfus, the French Jew consigned to Templeman & Bergmann – to captain Carwell, son-in-law of the deceased Winder, the unfortunate litigant, who I thought at the time had justice but not law on his side; further, to Mrs. Juan Antonio Garcia y Garcia, the daughter of one of the Delgados, whose acquaintance I had renewed at the palace-ball; she was not in, but one of the sisters-in-law received me – next to Don Domingo Elias to congratulate him, it being this day Santo Domingo, he was unwell; his wife, and the eldest daughter Rosa did not show themselves, and instead of them, two other daughters and Mrs. Ross, who still resided with them, received the visitors. I could not recognize the ladies but the conversation was more lively than I had ever found it to be at the Elias's. I entered at General Lafuente's, where, instead of the large circle assembled in former times when Mrs. Lafuente was alive, I found only the eldest daughter Carolina reading the "Comercio"; she was agreeable and apparently glad to see me. Juana Rosa Moreyra, the wife of General Freyre – Minister of War – was likewise by herself and so was Mrs. Bergmann, with both I had some chat. Finally, I looked in at Rosita's, with whom young John Gallagher and the Prefect Colonel Freyre were, the latter of whom spoke a great deal of the Ball which the ministers and he intended to give to Don Ramon on his Saint's day, the 31st August, in the same saloons where the ball of 31st July had been given, and the decorations of which remained as yet untouched. Mr. William Möller from Arequipa, Melchor Velarde, Enriqueta, and two of her boys dined with us, and though Möller remained till nearly 10 O'clock, on so many topics did the conversation run that his [...] hours presence did not appear too long for us. The following is [...] [834] Wustenfeld & Co. had not yet made any progress in the recovery of the Insurance for Möller, Moore & Co., they were in hopes soon to come to terms with the German underwriters, whilst those in England had even refused making a part payment, they declaring that they would wait for the report from Lima before they could recognize the legality of the claim. Mutzenbecher & Schön had chartered more than 4000 tons register; for two vessels, the "Maxwell", English, the "Wilhelmsburg" owned by Godefroy of Hamburg, each 1000 tons register, they had agreed to pay as high as £2.15

freight. Cordes had made some cheap purchases and was on the point of taking a trip with Conradina to Hamburg, and thence to one of the watering places in Germany. Now as to political news.

On the 17th June, a great many European diplomatists together with one from Brazil met at Hanover, and signed a Convention which abolished the Stade Elbe duty, in virtue of a payment of \$3,000,000 Prussian dollars made to the Hanoverian Government by the different governments, represented by their plenipotentiaries. Hamburg paid one third, England one third, and the remaining countries together the rest. On the 22nd June a fire broke out at Cotter's wharf and dépôt Tooley Street, Southwark, London, which became a conflagration unequalled since the great fire of 1666; it lasted for four days and the London correspondent said that it broke out afresh on the 30th. The value of property destroyed had been enormous, tea, sugar, tallow, rice, saltpetre and many other descriptions of Colonial produce and provisions. Including the buildings one paper valued the loss at three, another at five million pounds Sterling. On the 23rd June, died Lord Chancellor, John Campbell in his 81st year; he had always enjoyed the best health, even on the day previous to his death he felt quite well, the next morning he was found dead, sitting in his [...] chair; he had commenced his career as hanger-on and reporter to the "Mo [...]" [835] Lord Chancellor; on the 24th died Lord Abinger, brother-in-law of Chancellor Campbell; and on the 25th, at the age of 37, the Sultan Abdul Medjid, who had been on the throne since his 15th year, a victim to the delights of the Seraglio and his predilection for strong waters. He was quietly succeeded by his brother Abdul Aziz, who, in the enjoyment of strength and health, in every other respect a true Mussulman, had but one wife; his first step had been to reduce the heavy unnecessary expenses of his predecessor. Louis Napoleon had recognized Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy. Ricasoli, Cavour's successor as Prime-Minister, was much praised in the papers. The "Great Eastern" had been chartered by the English Government to take 3000 men to Canada, and we knew already of her safe arrival in Quebec. Between the belligerent parties in North America no decisive battle had as yet been fought; the Northern Union, in order to carry on the war, required 400,000 men and 400,000,000 dollars; the Congress had authorized the Executive to treat for a loan of \$250,000,000. The Italian Government was in the field for a loan of fcs 500,000,000 and the East Indian Government for one of £4,000,000 which large loans were probably the cause of the discount in London having risen to 6%.

Tuesday, 6th of August 1861. This, the 37th anniversary of the victory of Junin, the forerunner of the decisive battle of Ayacucho, was celebrated by a "simulacro", or review of the troops garrisoned in Lima, and numbering about 1500 men, in the plain of Amancaes. I did not go out, but in the afternoon,

when taking my usual walk, I saw so many people coming back that I took it into my head to walk as far as “Alttillo” where I posted my[self] upon a stone bench to see the spectators and soldiers returning, [...] [836] afforded me some amusement; they were on foot, on donkeys, mules, and horses, many of them drunk; all the hackney coaches were also on the move, so were several private carriages and that of Castilla, drawn by two white and two black horses; the soldiers seemed tired, but marched pretty regularly, without music.

Wednesday, 7th of August 1861. In Saturday’s “Comercio” we found the decree dated Lima 23rd July, copied from the “Peruano” which said that the contract for supplying Payta and Piura with water – which Garland had been after for the last two years – had finally been given by Castilla to a vulgar Frenchman Joseph Gautherot, who called himself a Hydroscope, or water-finder; he was a man without any instruction, and said that he had a particular gift, or instinct, for discovering water underground even in the most barren soil; of this however he had given no proof in the Island of San Lorenzo, where, after having worked for a length of time, and spent much of the Governments money, water came forth it is true, but it was salt water. Near the Barranco on the way to Chorrillos he had been more fortunate, but the spot where he had found the water was already known to a North-American, and, moreover, one need only walk along the sea-beach to convince oneself by the rills which rush out everywhere, that the whole coast is full of springs. The contract was extremely favourable to Gautherot, for all the expenses incurred were to be paid by the Government. If he succeeded in giving 200,000 Gallons of water daily to Payta, he was to receive \$40,000 if 150,000 gallons to Piura, \$20,000; but if in the course of one year all his labours should be in vain, then the whole amount of the expenses uselessly incurred – and this was surely the most absurd condition that can possibly be imagined – was to be deducted from the premiums which he might have to receive later on from the Government, for the discovery of other hidden deposits of water.

Thursday, 8th of August. For a few days in the previous week Carvell [...] [837] and, this having been removed, an officer with some soldiers appeared this morning in the hotel for the purpose of carrying him off to prison; but the bird had flown, and taken refuge under the wings of the French Legation.

Friday, 9th of August. Great was my surprise when in the evening, just after tea-time, I saw M. Lesseps, the French Chargé and M. Courrejolles, an old acquaintance of mine once clerk at Pfeiffer’s, make their appearance in our parlour; after some polite talk, Courrejolles with my wife in Spanish, Lesseps with myself in French, they came out with the object of their visit, which was no other than to make me take a box in the theatre for the performances of the ensuing night, for the benefit of “La Benificencia Francesa”, an establishment

similar to our "German Relief Association". Of course I could not refuse the ticket proffered, but at the same time I said to myself that only a Frenchman could have the brass to make such a request on his first visit.

Saturday, 10th of August. My wife was persuaded to go to the theatre with Enriqueta and myself; we went at 8 1/2; our box was rather narrow, there was however sufficient room in it for Möller of Arequipa – who had brought with him a little girl, the daughter of Patrick Gibson of Islay, Rosita, Amalia, Schutte, Mariquita, Enriqueta, and myself. The performances were manifold, a comedy, playing on the piano, on the violoncello, on the horn, a French sailor from on board sang a ludicrous song, a parody of Lucia of Lammermoor; in short the whole was amusing enough. We left at 11 1/2, whilst the performance lasted till 12 1/2.

Sunday, 11th of August. Nothing particular.

Monday, 12th of August. By the Steamer from the South arrived [...] [838] father in Antwerp, his intention being not to return to this coast. Of course I called upon him, and he was as agreeable as he used to be. As regards the failure in Valparaíso of José Vicente Sanchez to the extent of more than \$700,000, and in which Huth were interested for \$103,000, Graham Rowe & Co. for \$70,000 he told me that 75% had been guaranteed to the creditors by wealthy people and that of the remaining 25% a fair dividend would in all probability be forthcoming. In the evening Manuela Puente de Aliaga as well as her daughter Margarita were a long time with my wife.

Tuesday, 13th of August 1861. The "Comercio" gave an account of a very extensive and daring robbery. On the 2nd inst. the usual weekly remittance of money to the Cerro, amounting this time it was said to \$100,000 left Lima; when in Casacancha, a few huts on the other side of the Cordillera, whilst both escort and muleteers were asleep, at about five O'clock in the morning they were attacked by forty robbers. The soldiers defended themselves but were overcome; the hut was set fire to and the robbers made off with their booty. Rubio, the elderly man who was in the habit of visiting the family of the Bergmanns was interested for \$25,000.

Wednesday, 14th of August. Mariquita, Enriqueta and I called in the evening upon Mr. Davidson, just arrived from Chile. He, who had in former years been in Lima, of late in Valparaíso active partner of the firm of Graham Rowe & Co., was of course well acquainted with the Spanish language and conversed with my wife, whilst his lady, a niece of John Hayne, and elder sister of James Hayne, Caroline Pfeiffer's husband, knew but little of that language, and it thus fell to my share to keep up the conversation with her in English, which I willingly did for I found her to be a very agreeable person. As to her personal attractions,

both my wife [...] daughter said that they were but few, if any; my want of sight prevented m [...] [839]

Thursday, 15th of August. "Dia de la Asuncion", the first Napoleon's birthday; and anniversary of Castillo's unsuccessful revolt in 1856. I went to see Carvell in his asylum in the French Legation, Colonel O'Gorman, Lisboa the Brazilian Minister, and Bion, the French Consul were with him. At Mrs. Moss' I left my card for Mr. John Barton, who, as already said, had after Jerningham's departure, been left in charge of the British Legation.

Sunday, 18th of August. This morning at an early hour the letters brought by the North Steamer were delivered. Wustenfeld & Co. had recovered from one Insurance Company 24,000 banco Marks. They were in negotiations with the Bremen and Dutch companies, but the English, which had insured most, refused listening to any proposal until they received the report from their Lima agent, which having been sent from Lima on the 14th July, would by this time be in their possession. Mutzenbecher & Schön refused taking a fourth in the \$100,000 advance offered by us to Government upon the contract for the consignment of guano to the ports of the Baltic. They enclosed a copy of their letters to Gibbs of London and of Gibbs' reply, in which these latter said that in virtue of their original contract with the Peruvian Government, all guano shipped from Perú to the 31st December 1861 had to go to their consignment. Mutzenbecher & Schön appeared to be uncertain what to do; we answered them that the best they could do would be to continue chartering. Now for political and other news. A battle had been fought between the federals and confederates at the place called Bull's Run in Virginia on the 21st July. It was said at the time that the Northern [...] [840] who, it was further rumoured had made proposals for peace, though not in an official manner. The King of Prussia had been fired at whilst at Baden-Baden by a Leipsic student, twenty-one years of age, said to be a native of Odessa, the king had received but little injury, the ball having merely grazed his neck.

On the 28th June a dreadful crime was committed near London. A Frenchman Baron de Vidil who moved in the highest circles both in London and Paris had been married to an English lady of fortune; this lady had died leaving to her son an independent fortune of £30,000. The son, born and brought up in England was 23 years of age and the father, who had become involved in pecuniary difficulties, had attempted the life of his son, in all probability to possess himself of these £30,000. On the said day the two took the train to Twickenham, thence rode on horseback to Claremont to visit the Princes of the Orleans family. On their return the father led the way to a sequestered bye-lane and there struck the son three blows on the head, probably with

the butt-end of a heavy hunting whip, this was seen by labourers in the field. The son, though stunned, rose off at full speed, the father after him, and the former, aware that he was gained upon, broke through a hedge into a field where he found some people at work, thus he was saved. Though dangerously wounded it was expected that he would recover; meanwhile, he had given a detailed account of what happened. The father fled to Paris, was found out, apprehended, and would probably be carried over to England, there to be tried.

This day Möller from Arequipa and Charles Pflücker dined with us, also Enriqueta with her three eldest boys; I need hardly add that all went off well.

Tuesday, 20th of August. Mr. William Möller of Arequipa left by this day's Steamer for Islay, and at Enriqueta's request had the goodness to take with him her two eldest sons, Enrique and Guillermo, who, she was certain would [...] ll taken care of by her friend Candelaria, Möller's wife. Guillermo [...] [841] was of opinion that the climate of Arequipa would do him much good; Enrique went to accompany him. Anjela, a confidential servant girl of the house and her brother also availed themselves of this opportunity to pay a visit to their mother, a very old woman, who resided in Arequipa. Andrew Garland took the luggage to Callao, I the two boys. I had intended to go on board without delay, but was persuaded by Sand, Malinowski and Dreyfus, whom I met in Callao, to take some refreshment before embarking; it was thus five before we were on board the Bogotá, a very fine Steamer, there were but few passengers, the cabins were roomy. Guillermo was to sleep in the same cabin with Mr. Möller, Enrique with a certain Mr. Ackermann, a friend of Mr. Möller's; I had thus little doubt but that the boys would be well attended to. On my return to Lima I went to Enriqueta's house, who was very sad; she was now lonely; without her husband, in Payta, without her two eldest boys, just gone.

Thursday, 22nd of August 1861. Some of the robbers who had attacked the remittance to the Cerro had been caught. Another crime came to light within these days. Occasionally the Government had drawn upon Antony Gibbs & Sons without the intervention of William Gibbs & Co. A certain Zejars employed in the Ministry for Finance sold two of these drafts, the one for £3000 to Gildemeister, the other for £1400 to Rönacker, the lame Danish watch-maker; they had now come back protested for non-acceptance they having been forged by Zejars, who without loss of time was arrested and put in prison.

Monday, 26th of August. In speaking above of Zejars I was wrong in saying that he was employed in one of the ministries; he was merely a hange and had been on intimate terms with the late Minister of Finance Sa [...] [842] his partner Solar – who had absconded – had been condemned each to a fine of 3000 francs and five years imprisonment for having disposed of shares deposited with them, without the knowledge or consent of the owners. About

this time a violent attack directed against the Government of Perú and signed by Ibrahim Clarete was published and distributed all over Lima. I insert one of the copies in appendix, under N° 32; I do not know who was the real author.

Wednesday, 28th of August 1861. For several weeks, owing to the rain and fog in the morning I had been in the habit of rising rather late; this morning I was up early, at 7 1/4 I was on the bridge and at 8 on the top of San Cristoval, I ascended from Piedra Liza, and the fog was such that whilst climbing up I could neither see the valley below nor the cross on the top. Since last Thursday Schutte, Rosita, Amalia, and a young lady Dolores Valle Riestra, daughter of the general who in 1835 was shot by order of Salaverry, occupied our rancho in Chorrillos. Schutte, for whose sake they had gone out, said that the climate did him good and that he already felt himself quite another man.

From Friday, 30th of August to Sunday, 1st of September.

Friday, 30th of August. Santa Rosa.

Saturday, 31st of August. San Ramon.

Sunday, 1st of September.

Three holidays. Santa Rosa being the Saint's day of Mrs. Schutte, Juan and I went by the seven O'clock train to Chorrillos to congratulate her. Since I had last been there various improvements had been made; Candamo had built two large waiting rooms in the terminus, the building of Pezet's house was fast progressing, the descent to the bath was being made more convenient than it hitherto had been, and the high cliff which forms the shore all along the coast had been levelled, and a firm embankment been raised, so as to form in the course of time a handsome, wide, and long promenade. After having breakfasted with the family, Juan and I returned by [...] [843] son Carlos, Juan Bazo, Irene, Pepa, and Gonzalez had gone out; all these remained in Chorrillos and spent the day with the Schuttes. I in Lima I had to call upon a number of Rosas "para darles los dias". On Saturday the 31st, Castilla's Saints day, I with Brauns went at 3 1/2 to his private dwelling to congratulate him; neither he nor his lady were there, instead of them some of the Ministers, old Doña Mercedes, Doña Panchita's mother, and a niece of hers, not Mercedes who is married to Yrigoyen.

In the evening the Ministers and the Prefect gave a ball in the Palace where the decorations which had served for the fête on the 31st July had not yet been removed. For supper, a large temporary saloon had been constructed, and Juan, the only one of our family, who was present, told us that everything went off very well; perhaps there had been still more ladies than last time, but not so many of the known families. It was said that at this ball whilst Castilla had retired to a distant room and lain down to sleep, his revolver, his sash, and scarf – the latter of which, a broad white and red band, worn over the uniform

crossways from the shoulder, denotes supreme power in Perú – were stolen from him.

Monday, 2nd of September. The day of the North Steamer's arrival. Wustenfeld & Co. had not received any further payment from the underwriters, but paid over on our account twenty thousand Banco Marks to Voorwerk. Mutzenbecher & Schön apprehended that Feldhmann, Böhl & Co. would have a large stock of guano on hand on the 1st May 1862 and continue making sales, in which case they said, they would not be able to sell and come under an enormous outlay for freight, and therefore they requested we should if such were to happen, come to their assistance with funds. Cordes a[nd] Conradina were still in Hamburg, and on the point of starting with [...] [844] where Cordes intended leaving the ladies for several weeks, whilst he would return to Manchester, and remain there until it was time to fetch them.

In European politics there was a dead calm, though some fears were entertained that Louis Napoleon had his views upon Sardinia, and if this were really the case it might perhaps cause a war; for Ricasoli, the Prime-minister of Victor Emmanuel since Cavour's death had decidedly declared in a late speech that not an inch of ground was to be severed from the Italian Kingdom on any pretence whatsoever. Lord John Russell had been raised to the peerage under the title of Earl Russell; for forty-seven years he had been a member of the House of Commons. In his stead Mr. Western Wood had been elected member for the city of London. Parliament would be prorogued about the 5th or 6th of August, in one of the last sessions the Commons had voted £2,500,000 for iron-clad steamers. On the 31st March the National debt of England amounted to £785,000,000, of which by far the greater part paid an interest of 3% annually. The Bank of England had reduced the discount to 5%; both the raw cotton, and cotton fabrics were gradually rising in price in the markets. All this news went of course to the beginning of August. From the United States we learned that the result of the battle at Bull's Run on the 21st July had been in favor of the Confederates, not in favor of the federals as previously said.

Tuesday, 3rd of September. This day a meeting of the creditors of the French shop-keeper Tremouille – who had stopped payment – took place in the house of Huth Gruning & Co. His debts amounted to \$137,000. Juan was interested for \$2500 money lent him, and in all probability a most miserable dividend would be forthcoming. As regards our household affairs I may mention that my wife's servant-girl Virginia, who had been with her about three [yea]rs, had left us; she had become too insolent, otherwise she was a very good servant [...] [845] Naylor, neither of whom spoke a word of Spanish, nor were they by far so agreeable as Mr. John Edward Naylor and lady who had lately been here; it was a good thing for Mariquita that the head clerk of the house, Mr. Steel, who

spoke Spanish perfectly, was present. Next we drove to Mrs. Ross with whom we found besides herself and her two daughters, Rosita Elias and two of her brothers. At José Vicente Oyague's we were best pleased; his wife Doña Isabel, and her sisters the Soyers were very agreeable, and I myself had a long talk with Don Vicente, who told me that it was really the fact that hitherto Gibbs refused taking the new guano contract for England and that accordingly the Government was in the greatest straits for want of money. Our last visit was to the Lisboas; he was very agreeable, she very insignificant.

In Chile Joaquin Perez had in a constitutional manner been elected President of the Republic, and thus, several Chilians who had hitherto been living in banishment, were now returning to their native country. On the other hand, in Nueva Granada, Tomas Cipriano Mosquera, after having beaten the Government troops, and shot three of their principal men had entered Bogotá and made himself provisional President.

Wednesday, 11th of September. My wife and myself took tea with Mrs. Barton and Mrs. Moss, with whom we spent two very pleasant hours. Since the 31st August Carvell had removed thither, say to the British from the French Legation; he was taken thither in the carriage of Lisboa the Brazilian Envoy Extraordinary, accompanied by Lesseps the French Chargé, Barton the provisional English Chargé, and Daponte, Secretary to the Brazilian Legation. On Friday the 30th Augt. a serious misfortune happened [...] [Callao], he attempted to [...] [846] came from Lima, before it came to a standstill; he fell, the train went over his foot, and it had been found necessary to have his leg amputated. He was however doing well. Castilla carried into effect a most despotic measure. Echenique, who had been accused of conspiring the existing state of things, had been declared not guilty by the Juez de 1^a Instancia, Corso of Arequipa, and the sentence had been confirmed by the Superior Court, by the Vocales Ingunza, Sanchez, and Sarabia. In the very teeth of this sentence Castilla decided upon sending him out of the country, and though several of the marine officers refused to do his will, he obtained his object on the 11th, when Cavieses, son of the vista Cavieses, who was a most particular friend of his, took out to sea in the transport "Iquique" a sailing vessel, the following five: General José Rufino Echenique, General Felipe Rivas, Colonel Noberto Eléspuru, Larañaga the son, him with a wooden leg, and a certain Morales; nobody knew what their destination was. Several officers in the Peruvian Navy who had refused taking Echenique off had been sent about their business, for no other reason than that they had declined to obey Castilla in a thing which was directly opposed to the Constitution of the country. The English papers said that Lord Elgin, the successful ambassador to China would supersede Lord Canning in the Viceroyalty of India.

Thursday, 12th of September. In the forenoon we had a visit from Prudencio Vega and his wife, who again came in the evening to take tea with us. This was the same Vega who on our last coming from Europe in 1856 had been such an agreeable companion; since then he had married a lady of Copiapó, had realized all his uncle's property in Chile, and now on his way to Europe was not likely ever to return to this coast.

Saturday, 14th. The German guano contract continued giving us [...] trouble and uneasiness. Today at half-past-four p.m., when there [...] [847] from Melgar the Finance Minister dated the 13th in which he gave us a copy of a note to Antony Gibbs & Sons of the same date, authorizing them to continue their sales in all the countries for which new contracts had been made, for four months longer, that is to say, from the 1st May 1862 till the end of August, and this in direct opposition to an article in our contract inserted by the Congress, which ordered the delivering up of the stock on the 1st May; and secondly, he granted them this prolongation because he supposed that the shipments of the new contractors could not leave the Chincha islands in time to be in Europe by the 1st of May, and, in order to render this on his part as difficult as lay in his power, he prohibited to the new contractors the loading of guano before the 19th December whilst we had been of opinion that the loading would be allowed, but not the sailing; and in the note of the previous Finance Minister, Salcedo, of 28th March we had been made responsible for all losses "daños y perjuicios" which might accrue to the Government if we did not place the necessary stock in our district by the 1st of May; and acting upon this our correspondents had chartered and the vessels would in all probability be here within a month or two. Would Melgar impede their loading, and who was to pay demurrage?

Monday, 16th of September. The English papers informed us of various changes in the cabinet of St. James. Lord Herbert had resigned the War Ministry on account of bad health; his place had been taken by Sir George Lewis hitherto secretary for the Home department; to this secretaryship had been removed Lord George Grey, Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Cardwell had taken the Chancellorship, and given up [...] place as secretary for Ireland, for which last post Sir Robert Peel [...] [848]

Tuesday, 17th of September 1861. We received an official note from Fabio Melgar, Minister of Finance, dated the 13th, in which he instructed all guano contractors to draw henceforth on England for account of the Government at the exchange of the day, and no more at the fixed rate of 42d; in consequence of this order Williams Gibbs & Co. had made known that they would draw for the Steamer of the 29th and that they did so at 36 1/2d. This disappointed all hands, for 37d was the worst which had been expected, and several houses,

such as Huth, Graham Rowe & Co., Green Nicholson & Co., and we ourselves, determined upon not taking bills, but sending Bolivian four rial pieces instead. I myself individually was of opinion that the money would not give an exchange as good as the bills, but it might in so far be a good measure that it would oblige Gibbs to come down to 37d. In the course of the last week J. M. Urmeneta had called his creditors together. His debts amounted to 330 or 340,000 dollars; his creditors were: Candamo for \$50,000, Winder's estate for a like sum, a Captain Salcedo \$40,000 – his whole fortune – J. V. Ramos of Chile \$30,000 Amunategui \$30,000, Solff of Lambayeque a considerable sum, Naylors, Conroy & Co. \$6000 for a bill on Chile, sold by them to Urmeneta, Graham Rowe & Co. \$4000 lent him for a few days, and very many others whose names I did not know. Juan and Felix Dibos were named *sindicos* in Tremouilles bankrupt estate.

Wednesday, 18th of September 1861. The North Steamer arrived. Political news was very scanty. In the United States an action had taken place at Springfield; the Northerners called themselves the victors, but expressed themselves in a strange manner, they said that the victorious army had returned to Springfield, and was *safe*. They now confessed that they were beaten at Bull's Run, and spoke of the probability of aggressive movements on the [] of the Confederates against Washington. The British Parliament [...] [849] the late Secretary for War had died. The Archduke Maximilian of Austria, and his Archduchess, had paid a visit to England, whilst the young king of Sweden, Charles XV, and his brother Oscar, had been hospitably entertained in the Tuilleries, and a plan had been brought on the tapis by Louis Napoleon, to form a strong Scandinavian Kingdom after the death of the present King of Denmark, by uniting to Sweden and Norway not only this Kingdom, but also Swedish Finland which in 1809 or 1810 was conquered by Alexander I of Russia. Time would show whether such a project could be realized. The Swedish King and Prince had then passed over to the isle of Wight to present their respects to Queen Victoria. Cotton was gradually rising; the Bank of England had reduced the discount to 4 1/2% and money was abundant, so it was in Hamburg at 2 1/2%. Wustenfeld & Co. had not made any further progress in the realization of their claims on the underwriters; they were anxiously expecting the report of the Lima Agent of the English companies, and as we knew that the Steamer which left Callao on the 14th July, by which Mr. Porter's report went home, had just arrived in England, we expected satisfactory news by next Steamer. Mutzenbecher & Schön continued chartering and had commenced building warehouses for storing the guano to arrive next year.

Tuesday, 24th of September. Dia de las Mercedes. Of the procession I merely saw the tail, say the soldiers. At Mercedes', John Dartnell's wife, I found many visitors; Mercedes Canseco, Yrigoyen's wife, did not receive; in the evening

Mercedes Riva Agüero gave a small p[arty] at which Juan was present. [...] [850] Bandmann to my good friend Doña Carmen, the wife of Dr. Antonio Carrasco and begged her to recommend this Dr. Bandmann to Dr. Rios, the head of the medical faculty with whom she was very intimate. Dr. Bandmann had arrived from Arequipa a few days previously, was recommended to me by Mr. W. Möller, and the object of his visit to Lima was to be examined, and to obtain if possible permission to practice in the said place of Arequipa. By the Steamer which left this day for Panamá, Gibbs had drawn, it was said for £30,000 at 36 1/2. Schutte, speculating upon a fall in the exchange made the following arrangement: he took from Thomas, Lachambre & Co. 225,000 francs 90 dpt. upon their house in Paris, calculating these equal to £9000 he paid for them at 42d which money he lent to Zaracondegui & Co. at 8% per annum for from fourteen to sixteen months, they binding themselves to return the money in bills upon London at whatsoever figure the exchange then might be; this obligation, say that of returning £9000 Schutte took upon himself in the name of the house, towards Thomas Lachambre & Co. who of course received the interest from Zaracondegui & Co., besides from ourselves a premium of 4% p.a. This speculation rested upon the expectation that within 16 months the exchange upon London would at least fall 4 or 5%, if so, no gain or loss was made, if it declined less there would be a loss, and if more, a gain. Our Arequipa friends wrote us that Enrique and Guillermo were in good health, behaved properly, and were well liked.

Thursday, 3rd of October 1861. The North Steamer arrived. The political news were tantamount to nothing. Fears were entertained that the year 1862 would not pass over so quietly as 1861. It was apprehended that Hungary [wo]uld rise in arms against the Austrian rule, and that there might be a [] misunderstanding, if not a war, between France and England in [...] [851] he was supposed to have of annexing the island of Sardinia to France as a compensation for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

From the United States it was reported that Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate States had died. The English papers gave it as their opinion that at Springfield, the Federals were actually beaten. Wustenfeld & Co. wrote that the English insurance companies after having received the report sent off by their Lima agent on the 14th July raised new difficulties; now they pretended that the wheat burned in the mill should not be valued at a higher price than that which the damaged wheat had fetched.

Sunday, 6th of October. I paid my official visit to Enrique Perez de Velasco, the resident Minister from Venezuela, who resided at Morin's hotel. Codecido, the recently made Venezuela Consul, Brauns, Hamburg Consul-General, and some others were with him. Dr. Bandmann and Rafael Velarde dined with us.

Next Sunday the 13th was the day fixed upon all over the Republic for the election of the electors who were to chose the new President and two Vice-Presidents for the next constitutional period to begin in October 1862. Accordingly, for some weeks past clubs had been established, some in favor of the one, others in favor of the other candidate. On this day, in the afternoon the parties opposed to each other, the one calling itself the Government, the other the Liberal, which latter was headed by William Higginson, Mendibil and others, met in Callao, they fought, but stones being the weapon principally used, fortunately no lives were lost; however, thirteen were wounded on the former, seven[_] on the other side. [...] [852] walk in the new Alameda I met Lembcke, who gave me the following particulars of the proceedings of a meeting which on the forenoon of this day had taken place in the Consulado, and where the plan of a loan which the Government wanted to raise here in Lima had been discussed. It was the Congress which had authorized the Executive to raise the loan, and the Minister of Finances had convoked the meeting; the result had been that a proposal should be made to the Government to concede to native Capitalists the consignment of guano to the United Kingdom, after the expiration of Gibb's Contract, on the following conditions: the contract to last six years, commission for sale and guarantee to be 3%, interest on outlay [5]% p.a., commission for drawing 1/2d per dollar, commission on freights 2 1/2%, the four millions to be paid on eight monthly instalments of half a million each; each shareholder to be responsible only for the amount of his subscription. This resolution being taken the following had put down their names:

Juan Mariano Goyeneche for	\$200,000
Felipe Barreda	200,000
Manuel Pardo	100,000
Lázaro Patrone	100,000
José Canevaro	100,000
José Vicente Oyague	100,000
Emilio Althaus for Manuel Cotes	100,000
Clemente Ortiz de Villate	100,000
Theodore Müller	50,000
J. F. Lembcke	50,000
Total	\$1,100,000

Wednesday, 9th of October 1861. The above subscription had since M [...] [853] four millions were to come from. Our first vessel for loading guano arrived; she was the "Caledonia", under British colors, 444 tons register and would have to

remain a pretty long time without being allowed to take in her cargo owing to the decree mentioned on the 14th September.

Thursday, 10th of October 1861. Schutte, Rosita and Amalia came in from Chorrillos. At night-time the different clubs paraded the streets; some huzzaed for Echenique, others for Mar, others for San Roman. The "Comercio" of 5th October N^o 7067 contained the following extract from the "London money market" of Augt. 24th:

	Original debt	Bearing interest	Redemption Fund	Accumulated to	Present amo. of debt
Anglo Peruvian	£2,600,000	4 1/2%	8% on orgl. amt.	£280,000	£1,166,000
Deferred ditto	1,706,000	3%	4 1/2%	100,000	987,000
Uribarren ditto	1,188,000	4 1/2%	4%		700,000
Peruvian dollar bonds	572,000	4 1/2%	2%	14,000	500,000
	£6,066,000				£3,353,000

Sunday, 13th of October. The elections above spoken of began. The clubs protected by the Government – who were called the San Romanistas – had known how to make themselves masters of the mesas in the various convents where the elections took place, and thus they had all their own way; the parties opposed to them who favored respectively Lopez Lavalle, Echenique, and Mar, had united, and went by the name of "Los Maristas"; these could not get access and conflicts ensued in which several persons were wounded; from the steeple of San Francisco the assailants were fired upon; three balls that came thence hit the corner room which Enriqueta occupied in the "altos" of Sotomayor's house; t[wo] of them stuck fast in the wall; the third coming through the open [...] [854] cards were kept, and taking then another direction entered into the wall in the dining room; also into other houses in the vicinity of San Francisco, stray balls fell, but nowhere any material injury was done. Wheresoever any row took place the troops and policemen were immediately at hand.

Monday, 14th of October 1861. In the forenoon of this day a scaffolding was erected where the Maristas received votes, Francisco Andraca was the president of this "mesa".

Tuesday, 15th. Voting continued with the greatest tranquillity and order; Andraca however was called by the Minister Morales who intimated to him

that the Plaza de Armas was destined for the troops, and not for voters; and accordingly the scaffolding was removed to the Plaza de la Inquisicion.

Wednesday, 16th. The scaffolding for voting was removed from the Plaza de la Inquisicion to the Plazuela de San Pedro. Three battalions of infantry and some cavalry assembled in the Plaza de Armas, and then made a kind of military promenade through the streets; probably it was Castilla's intention to show to the Limeños of what an armed force he could dispose.

Thursday, 17th. Everything returned to its normal state; the shops shut, or partly shut, since Monday were again opened. In the import houses business was very dull, and our sales were almost at a stand-still.

Friday, 18th. To-day the North Steamer arrived; on board of her Garland returned from Payta, and there seemed now to be some chance of his making a favourable arrangement as regarding the planting of cotton with Pedro Arrese. Jefferson Davis was not dead, and the two hostile armies of the North and South of the dis-united States were in the same position as they [had] been a fortnight back. In England the harvest had been very [...] and accordingly money had become plentiful; discount had [...] [855] gradually, but in Manchester there was hardly any improvement in manufactured cotton articles. From Mutzenbecher & Schön letters continued satisfactory whilst Wustenfeld wrote that the insurance companies continued making difficulties, which they expected they would at last be able to overcome; but when, was another question.

Sunday, 20th of October. Andrew Garland having to write for his uncle did not come to me in the forenoon and I therefore took a very long walk by myself; I climbed up San Cristoval from the Piedra Liza and then continued over the whole ridge of hills as far as there where the descent goes down into the valley of Amancaes. This would cause no fatigue if the hills were always the same height, but as between these two extremities there are two kinds of saddles hardly 150 feet above the valley, the steep descent of 600 or more feet, and up again on the other side, tires one's leg; upon the summit of one of these hills lies a big block of rock which is scooped out apparently by the action of water into the shape of a shell; I should wish geologists to see this rock, for I myself can form no idea by what process nature has shaped it in this manner.

Sunday, 27th of October. Andrew Garland, like the previous Sunday was occupied for his uncle, and the unclouded, brilliant sun prevented my taking a walk. The time hung thus heavily upon my hands until at two O'clock I could go out to pay some visits; when I called upon Toribio Saenz I learnt to my surprise and grief that Doña Ignes Izquie, his mother-in-law, was in her last agonies, and hardly had I left the house when she expired. From Mrs. Moss I heard that General Miller was lying very dangerously ill on [...] [856] not the slightest

chance of his recovery. Dr. José Maria Linares the ex-President of Bolivia had died in Valparaíso. In La Paz a far extended conspiracy had been discovered to raise Belzú to the Presidency, many arrests had been made in consequence.

Tuesday, 29th of October 1861. I attended this morning the funeral of Mrs. Izcue in the Church of San Francisco where a great many persons were present. The transport "Iquique" which had taken Echenique, Rivas, Larrañaga, Morales, and Elespuru to Talcahuano, returned to Callao; the five banished persons had immediately left for Valparaíso and addressed a letter to Captain Cabieses of the "Iquique" making him responsible for the illegality of his proceeding. In yesterday's session of "La comisión legislativa permanente" the majority, consisting of the President Arenas, of Pedro Calderon, Ibarra, Lavalle, Idiaquez, Riva Agüero, and Montes declared the illegality of the election of General Pezet to the 2nd Vice-Presidency for the present year, that is till October 1862. Lavalle with his family had returned from Chile on the previous Sunday, after an absence of a few months.

Friday, 1st of November. All Saints. Last night General Miller died on board the pontoon "Naiad" at 11.42 p.m. He expired very quietly; it was supposed that he was conscious to the last moment, but for the last 24 hours his debility had been such as to deprive him of the power of speech.

Saturday, 2nd of November. According to the "Comercio" General Pezet took his oath as 2nd Vice-President in the presence of "La comisión legislativa permanente". How this could be, this commission having on the 29th Octr. declared the illegality of his election, I could not understand.

Monday, 4th of November. By the train of 9.45 I went down to Callao to [atten] d the funeral of General Miller. The members of the Diplomatic co [...] [857] for Belgium, and I, went on to Callao. The coffin, covered with an English and a Peruvian flag stood in a room in the arsenal with lighted tapers around, and a guard keeping watch. The corpse had been slightly embalmed, as is sometimes done; we had the coffin opened and there lay the poor General covered with a blue cloak, he had been shaved, and his face a little rouged, so that he looked as if alive. Oyague and I walked about and whiled away the time as well as we could until about 12 1/2 when the procession was formed, which consisted of infantry and artillery, preceded by several generals, such as Lafuente, Medina, Vidal etc., and a great many other gentlemen, all dressed in black. The short distance to Bellavista took us nearly an hour. The sky was without a cloud, the heat oppressive, and the dust insupportable. When we reached the chapel in the Protestant burial ground where the Reverend Mr. Henry read the funeral service, the crowd was such that neither Oyague, Escardó – Consul General for the Argentine Provinces – nor I, could get in. Several speeches were held viz.: by General Vidal, General Beingolea, Colonel Gonzalez (Pecho-Peruano) and the

ex-Deputy Sosa, but I could hardly hear a word of what was said. Oyague and I met here Lisboa, Perez Velazco, Herrera, Eldredge, Lembcke, Lesseps, Generals La fuente, Medina, and many others; together, we walked to the railway station, where we expected the train would stop in coming from Callao; this it did not do, but passed on, and we had nothing else to do but to walk to Callao, where nearly all went to the Exchange Room whilst I rested in Higginson's office until it was time to return to Lima by the 4 O'clock train. In the evening the letters by the North [...] [858] Bremen Insurance Company Wustenfled had received 25,000 Banco Marks and paid them over to Voorwerck, but the proposals made by the English companies were unacceptable.

Tuesday, 5th of November 1861. This morning I was again at a funeral, viz. at that of Doña Pancha Suero, who had died at an advanced age, and who we were told had kept up her good spirits till the very last moment; she an Arequipeña by birth had been a good friend of my wife's, and came to our house pretty frequently. Her husband had been a judge of rather equivocal integrity, their daughter Tomasa, a very nice and agreeable young lady, married Cavenecia, the son of a rich Italian, with whom – the son – I was in Gibb's counting-house in 1823, where he was as volunteer, did little, and learned less. One of their daughters, the prettiest, Julia, married Federico Bergmann.

Thursday, 7th of November. Last night the Codecidos gave a great ball in celebration of the birthday of the youngest daughter Josefina. The greater part of the guests had been invited days, and even weeks previously, whilst to many other families, as for instance to ourselves, Enriqueta and Garland, the Sotomayors, Mrs. Ross, the Paz-Soldans and others, they had the rudness to send a message on the very day of the ball; my wife and myself of course did not go, neither did Enriqueta nor Garland. Rosita, Amalia, and Juan went and it was broad daylight when they came home.

Sunday, 10th of November 1861. I gleaned a few news from the papers. The Governments of England, France, and Spain had determined upon sending a joint expedition against Mexico for the purpose of forcing the Government of the Republic to protect the lives and property of foreigners within its territory and to keep faith with foreign creditors. The "Great Eastern" had run [...] most imminent danger on her last voyage from Liverpool. She left [...] the 10th Sept [...] [859] a good distance from Cape Clear, she encountered a tremendous equinoctial gale; her two paddle-wheels were broken, so was the rudder-head consisting of a piece of iron 10 inches in diameter; all her boats except two were washed away and for some time she was lying in the trough of the sea an unmanageable log. The rolling, or rather rocking was described as having been something dreadful and everything, crockery, and glassware, furniture, chandeliers, looking-glasses, tables, chairs, all went to pieces; even the luggage

did not fare much better. One lady passenger broke her arm; the baker was severely wounded, and many suffered from contusions. When the weather became better the rudder was brought into working order, and making use of the screw only, the "Great Eastern" reached Queenstown, near Cork, on Sunday the 15th, five days after her departure from Liverpool.

Wednesday, 13th of November 1861. It being the birth-day of Doña Estanislao Bergmann, Mariquita went to spend the evening with her; at half past nine I fetched her home. Of ladies there were only Doña Dolores Puente, Mrs. Barton, and Mrs. Moss, Isabel Aliaga, Isabel Soyer (José Vicente Oyague's wife), her sister Mercedes, and the three ladies of the house; of gentlemen there were perhaps ten or twelve. When I entered the room I could not distinguish a single face than which nothing can be more disagreeable. We were home by 11 1/2, and it being the eve of the departure of a Steamer for Europe our corresponding clerk Hamilton was busy writing in the Counting-house till past one. Mentioning his name put me in mind that I might as well give a list of the clerks then in the Counting-house of H. W. & S. They were: Amandus Möller, the book-keeper; very [...] [860] unfortunate connection with Austin D. Moore, the mill business arising therefrom, the destruction of the mill by fire in the night of 30th November 1860, and the claim on the underwriters hitherto only partially paid, caused us much trouble and anxiety; Rieckmann the cash-keeper was honest but thickheaded; he also wrote the rough diary, Store Ledger, and copied Account Sales. John Hamilton, of Scotch extraction, was the corresponding clerk and drew out the Account Sales; towards the departure of the Steamer he had much to do – and performed his duty well – whilst when she was gone, for a few days his occupations were very limited. Becker assisted Mr. Schutte in the Sales department; he wrote the correspondence with Higginson, our agent in Callao, attended to the custom-house business – though this was chiefly managed by Higginson himself – wrote the manifest books and sales journal, and what he did he did well; however, I considered him extravagantly paid for his little work. The four preceding were natives of Hamburg; the fifth, Wagner, was from Waldenbourg in Silesia, and had been recommended to us by Charles Pflücker; when we first took him he was in miserable circumstances and poor health, but in course of time – having now sufficient to live upon – he became quite a different man; his handwriting was the best in the office; he worked a little slowly, but steadily, and with great correctness; he wrote the stock-book, duty book, bill-book, our drafts, the Spanish correspondence, pasted in the press-copies of letters, copied every Spanish document which required a good hand, checked account Sales; in short he was a very valuable member of our counting-house personnel. Don José Maria, a Limeño, made the collections, and was always in the streets. None of the preceding clerks slept in my house;

some had their rooms at Schutte's, others lived in lodgings; they all had to find themselves, for [...] [861] the account called "clerks expenses" in the books of the house.

My own family was very small; we were only my wife, myself and our son Juan Diez who intended returning to Europe in the beginning of 1862; our servants were also few; our cook a Chinese, Achipe, with us more than 9 years, of a horrid temper, but at the bottom good-hearted, and a better cook than hundreds of others; a male servant Adolfo and a servant girl Lorenza, both of whom had been with us but a short time, and with whom we were so far satisfied; the porter had just left us, and we were looking out for another; Juan had a servant of his own. Mr. Schutte's family was reduced in number, it consisted of himself – at this time in good health – Rosita, and Amalia; two and a half years had elapsed since the marriage of Cordes and Corina, who shortly after had left for Europe, resided at present near Manchester, and had not yet fixed the time for their return. The family of Enriqueta, on the other hand, was a very large one, unfortunately too large for Garland's pecuniary circumstances; his recent arrangement with Pedro Arreze of Piura for the plantation of cotton promised however to be a profitable one; their children were: Enrique, born 17th Novr. 1849; Guillermo, 28th February 1851; Alejandro, 7th October 1852; Geraldo, 9th December 1853; Ricardo, 30th July 1855; Juan, 22nd June 1857; and Antonio, 13th July 1860. These seven little fellows were, with the exception of Ricardo, good-looking, and well brought up; the two eldest were in Arequipa in the house of Mr. William Möller, and our hopes that the climate of Arequipa would do Guillermo good had realized. Alejandro and Geraldo attended Mr. William's [...] [862] and praying at an old lady's school, whilst Antonio – who as yet could not speak – remained of course at home. Our intention was to send in the following year the four eldest to England, under the charge of my son Juan to Garland's eldest sister Emma, a clever lady, who would attend to their education and tuition. Andrew Garland – my lector and secretary – the eldest son of our Garland's deceased brother, lived with his uncle.

Having given the preceding details regarding other persons I did not think it amiss to devote a few lines to myself, which I did in the following terms: The hour of my rising varied from six to nine a.m., but generally it was about 7 O'clock when I got up. I then took a walk to the two alamedas, along the valley of Lurigancho, climbed over the hills, and at least once a fortnight ascended San Cristoval. The duration of my walk depended of course upon the time which I had at my disposal before breakfast. Formerly we sat down to this meal at 9 O'clock, since Juan was with us we had put it off for half an hour. The next hour I easily whiled away talking with my wife, and looking in in the counting-house to see what the clerks were doing. Towards 11 O'clock Andrew

Garland made his appearance and remained with me till four; he wrote for me my diary – a revised account of my journeys in Perú and Bolivia, my own mercantile books, those of the late firm of C. W. Schutte & Co. of Arequipa, my own correspondence, and a few letters (private) for H. Witt & Schutte. His reading was almost entirely limited to that of the English and Lima papers, which, to my regret, took up almost all his time; only occasionally we could make a little progress with Savary's Memoirs in French. At half past four we sat down [] dinner, when now and then Enriqueta joined us; immediately after []er I set out for another long walk in the same direction as in the [. . .] [863] or Theodore Müller, the last named the most tedious talker imaginable. It was always dark when I got home, in the winter season by six in the summer by seven O'clock. At eight O'clock precisely tea was put on the table, which very seldom my wife and I took entirely by ourselves, Juan was rarely with us, Schutte, Enriqueta, Garland, and Manuel Velarde more frequently; Friday evening Amalia and Rosa had fixed upon to spend in our company; when poor General Miller was alive he and his niece did not fail to drop in at least once a fortnight, other male visitors but seldom; ladies paid their ceremonial visits with more frequency. Between 10 and 10 1/2 my wife and I retired to our bedroom. On Sundays and holidays the only alteration was that some of Enriqueta's children invariably breakfasted with us, and that instead of being the whole morning at home I usually paid visits from 2 till 4 1/2. On those days we dined at five, and I generally remained at home after dinner. My wife had to pay visits to her female friends; occasionally, she passed the evening with Enriqueta; I myself did not like to remain out later than 7 p.m.

Saturday, 16th of November 1861. Of political events I had to chronicle a deed perpetrated in La Paz, surpassing in cruelty as far as I was aware, everything committed either in Perú or Bolivia ever since these countries commenced their struggle for their Independence. The following version of the affair was published in the "Comercio". On the 29th September a conspiracy against the Government of President Achá was said [] have been discovered. The individuals who actually had, or [. . .] [864] for according to the Bolivian Constitution no political offender could be condemned to suffer capital punishment; Colonel Plácido Yañez, Governor of La Paz, instigated by means of his own agents the mob of this city not only to clamour for the liberty of the prisoners, but even to take up arms for their deliverance. This happened in the night of the 22nd October. Yañez, pretending to fear that they might actually be put in liberty, on the one hand fired upon the mob – of which nearly a hundred were killed or wounded – on the other, had all the supposed conspirators murdered – amongst them were the brother of Belzú, Belzú's son-in-law, the ex-President Córdova, three other Generals, other military men, ecclesiastics

and lawyers of high standing, one with another, 28, and, as the papers added, all of the best families in Bolivia. On the following day Yañez published a proclamation in which he said that he had been obliged to take these severe measures in order to preserve public tranquillity.

Tuesday, 19th of November 1861. This being the birth-day of Amalia, my wife and myself as well as Enriqueta and Garland went to take tea at Rositas. There were but few people: Mrs. Hobson, wife of Hobson, active partner of Alsop & Co., two Valleriestras, Petita Paz-Soldan, with her brother José Luis, Doña Pancha Paz-Soldan with her son Carlos, Calisto Pfeiffer, Mr. Williams, and perhaps one or two more whom I did not remember. I conversed very pleasantly with Mr. Williams, so that the time slipped away quickly till about ten when we left, and I accompanied my wife to the Aliagas where the Saint's day of the daughter Isabel was celebrated with a dance; I, as usual, could [...] distinguish anyone, and returned to my own house, whilst my [...] remained till near midnight, when she was accompanied [...] [865]

Wednesday, 20th of November 1861. Doña Pepa Bazo was [...] physicians said that her lungs were in a diseased state, and coun[...] her immediate removal to Arequipa.

Thursday, 21st. My wife Saint's day. Maria del Consuelo. Mrs. Bergmann and her two daughters, as well as Doña Dolores Puente and Isabel Aliaga, had promised to spend the evening with us; we therefore made preparations for a small party. Juan sent word to Doña Manuela Sendeja and her two daughters. Mrs. Bergmann, Sofia, and Augusta did not make their appearance; on the other hand Mr. and Mrs. Barton came uninvited. Mr. and Mrs. Lisboa whose object was merely to congratulate Mariquita were induced to remain, and thus jointly with Mrs. Paz-Soldan, wife of Mariano Felipe, Rosita and Amalia, we had a party of about 12 or 14 ladies; of gentlemen, there were – besides those already mentioned – the two Eggarts, Brauns, Fco. Sagastebeytia, Williams, Calisto Pfeiffer, Federico La Fuente, Da Ponte, Francia the music-master, Dr. Dreyfus, José Luis Paz-Soldan, Carlos Paz-Soldan, Carlos Bergmann, Garland, with Andrew and Alejandro, Juan and myself; Schutte, as usually, made his exit before ten. Francisca Pflücker had declined coming, under the pretence of a cold. Some of the gentlemen played rocambor, the elder Eggart and Amalia sang, Francia accompanying them; the younger folks danced a little, all enjoyed the many nice little things Mariquita had prepared for them, and at a [...] 12 1/2 the party broke up, all I believe well satisfied.

Friday, 22nd of November. Garland left for Payta by the ma [...] [866] [...] all his attention and efforts to the growing of cotton upon the estate of Tangarará belonging to Pedro Arrese, with whom he for this purpose had formed a partnership for 15 years, each contributing a capital of \$20,000, Garland's

\$20,000 I lent him. The machinery for raising the water from the river which borders the estate had arrived from the States and had probably been landed in Payta by this time. The engineer Duval – a North American – whose duty it was to put up this machinery, had been on the spot for about two months. I wished from all my heart that this enterprize might prosper.

The news brought by the last North Steamer was but scanty. Our Hamburg correspondents communicated nothing new; discount there 2 1/2 in London 3 1/2%, in Paris on the contrary, owing to the bad wheat harvest over the whole of France it stood as high as 6%. The Kings of Prussia and Holland had paid a visit to the Emperor of the French at Compiègne. The kingdom of Naples was gradually becoming more quiet, the bands in the pay of the ex-king and the Pope being put down by the vigorous measures of General Cialdini. Little doubt was entertained that France and Spain would jointly send an expedition to Mexico to put matters to rights in that unhappy Republic. In the United States nothing of importance had occurred.

Here in Perú matters went on quietly, and it appeared that Castilla had laid aside his warlike plans against North or South. The treasury was continually empty, and nobody knew whence the Government would obtain the necessary funds, until the four millions [...]de their appearance, upon which Castilla firmly relied, as soon as the new [...] Guano Contracts, were concluded but [...] [867] received; both parties claimed the victory. General Fremont – who had the command of the troops in Missouri – had been recalled by the cabinet of Washington, and General Hunter placed in his stead. It was further known that a fleet had sailed from New York with 30,000 soldiers on board, who had effected a landing at Beaufort, between Charleston and Savannah; a violent storm had overtaken them on the passage, and several vessels had been lost. The most important piece of news in my opinion was the following; two gentlemen, Messrs. Mason and Slidell who went as representatives of the Confederate States to Europe – probably destined for the cabinets of St. James and the Tuilleries – had escaped the blockading squadron off Charleston, in the “Theodora”, formerly the “Nashville”, had landed at Cardenas in the island of Cuba, and travelled by land to Havanna where they had embarked on board the English Mail Steamer “Trent”, Capt. Moir; shortly after leaving Havanna the “Trent” saw a vessel approach signalizing, she did not heed her, two shots with blank cartridges, then a shell, were fired whereupon the “Trent” came to, the other vessel declared herself to be the “San Jacinto”. U.S. Sloop of war, and demanded that Messrs. Mason and Slidell should be given up to her; this of course Captain Moir refused to do, when a number of armed men were sent on board the “Trent”, who forcibly carried off the two named gentlemen and their secretaries. Such an outrage upon a neutral flag was in my opinion

a “casus belli”, and I expected that if the Government of Washington did not apologize in the most ample manner to that of St. James, the latter would avail itself of the [...]ident as a pretence to break the blockade of the Southern ports [...] [868] mills. Our mercantile correspondence brought us nothing of great importance, only Wüstenfeld & Co. wrote us that the Dutch Insurance Coy. had made a payment on account of Bo. M 17,500, which they had paid over to Voorwerck. The English Companies would not listen to reason; nothing I thought would now be done until the full power which left Lima on the 4th November reached Hamburg.

Sunday, 8th of December 1861. La fiesta de la Purísima Concepcion.

Monday, 9th of December. 37th anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho, Geraldo's birthday, and 13th anniversary of the death of Doña Berna, my wife's dearly beloved aunt. In the Church de la Concepcion a religious feast was celebrated on the 8th and on the 9th another in the Church of San Francisco in honor of the Independence. To the former I was invited by the abbess and the “sindico”, to the latter by “los fundadores de la Independencia”; at the former I was too late to find a seat, to the latter I did not go at all.

News arrived from La Paz of the breaking out of a military mutiny. The Government, or rather the President Achá, resident in the capital, Sucre, or Chuquisaca, had sent to La Paz the Minister for war, Caledonio Avila, to enquire into the proceedings of Yañez on the 23rd October. On the 24th November at about 4 O'clock in the morning Col. Narciso Balza led his battalion N° 3 against battalion N° 2 under the command of Colonel Cortez, who remained faithful to Achá; but was overcome after a fight which lasted two hours; hereupon, Balza, joined by the mob of La Paz, a most sanguinary race, attacked the palace where Yañez had shut himself up; the doors were forced; Yañez in trying to escape over the roof received two balls in his body, and falling into the street, not [ye]t dead, was cruelly murdered, and his body maltreated by the “Cholos”. [Bes]ides him, an aide-de-camp of his, Sanchez, the Col. Cortez, and the [...] [869] of this rebellion would be the placing on the presidential chair; Fernandez, the Minister, a clever man, and the principal mover of the late revolution against Linares. In Perú everything remained quiet, notwithstanding the extreme penury of the treasury. Castilla had taken up his residence in the island of San Lorenzo where he superintended, or, to speak more properly, attended to the endeavours made to raise the “Callao” from the bottom of the sea.

Saturday, 14th of December. Last Steamer brought also the news of the death of Sir James Graham, who belonged to that school of statesmen, who, followers of Sir Robert Peel, were called Peelikes. The “Evening Mail” in delineating his character said that he was one of those men of whom England had a right to be

proud. Though born to an independent fortune, and to a high rank in society he devoted his whole life to the service of his country. From his youth he sat in the house of Commons, and was a useful member of many administrations; his understanding was good, his knowledge extensive, his habits those of a man of business, and notwithstanding these great qualities he never reached the Post of Prime Minister in England nor did he even obtain a peerage; they were counteracted by equally great defects; the one, too eager an anxiety for public applause – the other, the principal one, an extraordinary moral timidity; he never could make up his mind to take a resolution, and when at the eleventh hour he was obliged to come to a decision, it was ten to one that he took that which he should not have taken, and of which, when too late, he probably repented.

Saturday, 21st of December. Late at night the letters received by [...] [870] run upon a sandbank, where she stuck fast for more than thirty hours, when she was got off, fortunately without having suffered any damage, by the assistance of other vessels which had come out from Payta for that purpose.

Wustenfeld expressed a hope that within a month after the date of their letter the claim on the underwriters would be finally settled. Mutzenbecher and Schön had received the copy of the Government's decree of 13th September, which authorized Gibbs to continue their sales of guano till the end of August of next year; they spoke of the necessity in which they would find themselves in July 1862 of raising a loan in order to pay the extraordinary heavy freight and other expenses; I however flattered myself that they would get over the difficulty without having recourse to such a step. In Hamburg, discount had risen to nearly 5, whilst in London it was down to 3%. The Emperor of the French had named Mr. Fould – partner of the firm of Fould, Oppenheim & Co. – Minister of Finance, and written him a friendly letter, in which he renounced the privilege which the sovereigns of France had hitherto enjoyed of raising loans during the recess of the Chambers. This seemed to indicate a determination on his part to diminish the lavish expenditure of the country. Fould, as soon as he was installed in his post made known that the deficit of the French finances at the moment amounted to 1,000,000,000 of francs. On the 31st October the plenipotentiaries of England, France and Spain signed the treaty relative to the joint expedition against Mexico. Their intention was by no means conquest; they insisted upon Mexico paying her debts, upon her giving satisfaction for the outrages committed against foreigners, and a guarantee for their not being repeated. The Mexicans would be at liberty to choose for their form of government that which they might prefer, for their ruler the individual whom they might like best. Towards the end of December the whole expedition was expected to be in [...] when the first thing to [...] [871] Tampi[co], and

other ports. The king of Portugal, Pedro V, a very young man, had died in November and was to be succeeded by his brother the Duke of Oporto. The Emperor of China had expired in August last: owing to his dissolute life he had not reached thirty years of age. From the United States nothing of importance; the Federals said that they were making progress though slowly. From Bolivia we learned that in the last days of November President Achá approached La Paz at the head of his army, that a deputation – amongst whom General Braun the German – was sent out to meet him to pray for forgiveness, consequently, an armistice was granted, and Achá was received with great rejoicings. Colonel Narciso Balza, the hero of the 24th of October was deprived of his command. In the meanwhile, in the South, Ruperto Fernandez – hitherto Achá's Minister of the Interior – had given up his portfolio, and on the 30th November declared himself Supreme Chief; he counted mainly upon the co-operation of Agustin Morales who commanded in the Southern Departments; the same who some years previously had attempted to assassinate Belzú in the alameda of Chuquisaca. On the 5th December Achá marched out of La Paz with his army, to fight his southern competitor. Mr. William Möller wrote me from Arequipa that Enrique had been for some weeks dangerously ill of typhus fever, but that he was now out of danger, in proof of which the little fellow himself wrote to his mother, complaining only of weakness; Guillermo, on the other hand said he was perfectly well, strong and stout.

Tuesday, 31st of December 1861. Again a year had gone. [...] 31st December 1860, the uncertainty of the result of our claim [...] [872] in Callao by fire, gave me many an uneasy moment; fortunately, in the course of this year a small proportion had actually been recovered, and, according to Wüstenfeld's advices, there was now every probability that within the first three months of 1862 a sum would be recovered sufficient to pay M. M. & Co.'s original debt, with interest, my \$1400, lent them, and a small part of the \$10,000 which Schutte and I had jointly risked in the speculation. Also in the guano business considerable progress had been made; the whole advance of \$500,000, which when signing the contract we had bound ourselves to make to the Government, had actually been paid in, and been credited us at 42 1/2d. Eight vessels were loading in the Chincha islands, and two or three more were in Callao, ready to sail in a few days. Notwithstanding all the opposition of Canevaro – the contractor for Holland – the supplying of Westphalia and the Prussian Rhenish Provinces, had been decidedly secured to us by the Government, so that the consumption of the German Confederation and Prussia originally estimated at 20,000 tons might perhaps run up to 35 or 40,000. On the other hand it is true that Gibbs had been authorized to continue their sales till the end of August 1862, but my own belief was that their stock would hardly last them longer than for one month

after the 1st of May, so that most likely our Hamburg Correspondents would sell considerably in the course of 1862. This all looked well, and I sincerely hoped that I might not be disappointed in these my anticipations. The result of our commercial year closing 31st May 1861, was not satisfactory, and I much feared that that of the year till 31st May 1862 would not be better; sales had for some weeks past been totally at a stand-still, and our sales, including those effected in Arequipa [...] Stafford & Ward, would perhaps not run up to \$700,000 which was their [...] on the 31st May 1861. Bad debts could neither be avoided [...] [873] and since then, J. D. Romero's, who owed us \$9000; much guarantee had to be earned to make up for such losses. Garland's prospect had improved, for I considered his arrangement with Arrese for the cultivation of cotton in the province of Piura to be an advantageous one to him; it would of course depend upon the duration of the civil war in the United States, whether the speculation would leave a brilliant, or merely a fair result. Juan was doing well, he had decided upon returning to Europe on the 29th of March next, when he would take with him Garland's four eldest boys to be delivered over for education and tuition to Miss Emma Garland, at this time residing in Paris. We learned from Don Felipe Mariano Paz-Soldan that Cordes and Conradina lived very happily together; she was always complaining of delicate health. Cordes had been making money since he, as successor to Samuel Myer, had been established in Manchester on his own account, but the war in the United States could not but have a prejudicial influence upon his business. The war prevented cotton from reaching England, the scarcity of the raw article raised its value, and consequently the cost of the manufactured goods increased in proportion, and if these cost dear less orders were given for their purchase, and the amount of Cordes' purchase commission decreased.

Politics in Europe, as far as I could judge, did not wear a threatening aspect, a bad harvest, consequent poverty and deranged finances muzzled the lion, or more properly speaking fox, on the Imperial throne of France, and as long as he kept quiet all others I thought would do the same, perhaps there might [...] [874] Venice, yet I hardly believed that one or the other would make an attempt if they could not count upon the assistance of France. Russia was hors de combat; Poland, and the troubles arising from the emancipation of the serfs, gave sufficient employment to the Czar Alexander II, who had not the energy of his father Nicholas. Turning from Europe to America I had little favourable to report. The United States were engaged in a civil war, the end of which perhaps would be only brought about by want of funds, for men and animosity both the North and South had in abundance. I saw that the Northerners required daily \$1,400,000 and the Southerners, according to their own statement, 300,000,000, annually; where such enormous sums were to come from passed

my comprehension. Mexico was in quiet expectation of the armed interference of England, France, and Spain. Central America was quiet; Tomas Mosquera had just raised himself in Nueva Granada to the chief magistracy by means of a revolution, but his authority was not acknowledged over the whole country, as little as that of Paz in Venezuela. Brazil prospered under the imperial sceptre. The Argentine provinces were torn by the incessant feuds of the Federalists and Unitarians. Of Uruguay and Paraguay I knew nothing. In Chile every one seemed to be highly satisfied with the new President Joaquin Perez, who, though not a man of extraordinary capacity, had the will to unite all parties and to forget previous offences. Trade for the last twelve months had been, and still continued to be, extremely dull, failures succeeded failures and confidence was completely shaken, so much so that even the rich Edwards had not been able to sell his bills on his own house in Liverpool without difficulty, and had thus been obliged to throw himself [...] arms of Gibbs, who were now doing a very extensive [...] [875] measure make up for the guano business in Perú which they would lose in all probability, or rather, they had repeatedly and decidedly refused to accept the offer of the new English guano contract made them by Castilla. Bolivia seemed to be in a dreadful state of anarchy. Last accounts said that Ruperto Fernandez the Supreme Chief in the South had been forced to fly, and that his adherent Morales had been beaten in the streets of Potosi by General Ayreda; this news wanted confirmation. The Republic of Ecuador enjoyed tranquillity under the joint rule of Garcia Moreno as President, and General Flores as Commander-in Chief of the Army, trade however was in a very bad state in Ecuador; the consequence of the late war and revolution. Our three Lima purchasers for that Republic, Felipe Gordillo, José Vicente Campo, and Moreno did not buy a cent, and it was said that to all three much money was owing there which they found great difficulty in collecting, so much so that Moreno could not meet his engagements with punctuality.

Perú continued to be governed by Castilla – for his ministers were mere cyphers, mere clerks with no will of their own – he threw away money to his heart's content, so that, notwithstanding the enormous revenue which the guano gave, the finances were dilapidated and from day to day the treasury obtained loans from merchants whom they satisfied, as soon as they received payments from Gibbs on account of guano sold. In October 1862 Castilla's Presidency would expire; my opinion was that he would quietly descend and [...] San Roman take his place. Vales Consolidados stood at about [...] Exchange on London 37d; silver bars – ley 11.22 – \$12.6 [...] [876] her custom. I remained up by myself, repassing in my mind all the events of my life from my earliest childhood down to the present day; it was nearly 1 O'clock when I fell asleep.

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*Continuation of voyage to Europe via
Panamá and Southampton, residence
in Europe and return to Lima from
9th April 1851 to 6th March 1852*

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Oct.	8	Journey to Brussels, across the Channel, via Calais and Lille – Temporal loss of my trunk	49–51
Oct.	9 to 14	Stay in Brussels – Park (53) – Royal Palace (53) – Congress Hall (53) – Palace of Duke of Arenberg (55) – Lace Manufactory (55) – Church of St. Gudule (56) – Mariano E. Rivero (56) – Description of the town (57–58) – Botanic Garden (58) – Village of Laken (59) – Church of Caudenburg (60) – Concert (61) – Recovery of my lost trunk (61) – Opera (61)	53–61
[_]	14	Dr. Tschudi (62) – Journey from Brussels to Cologne	62–6[_]
		[...] Stay in Cologne – Cathedral (66–67) – Diorama (67) – Church [...]	
[879]			
[_]	16	Journey from Cologne to Coblenz	70–75
[_]	17 to 18	Stay in Coblenz – Stolzenfels (76–78) – Ehrenbreitstein (79–81) – Monument in honor of General Marceau (81–82)	76–82
[_]	18	Journey from Coblenz to Wiesbaden	83–86
[Octr.]	19	Wiesbaden – Journey to Frankfort	87–89

[Octr.]	20	Stay in Frankfort – Church of St. Paul (89) – Prince Lichnowsky (90) – The Römer (91) – Danneker's Ariadne (93)	89–95
[Octr.]	21	Journey from Frankfort to Cassel	95–98
		Description of Cassel	98–99
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[Octr.]	23	Journey from Carlshafen down the Weser to Hameln	107–110
[Octr.]		Story of the Hameln rat-catcher	110–111
[Octr.]	24 to 26	Journey from Hameln to Bremen – Stay in Bremen – Theodore Kock and wife (113) – Miss Schutte and Sister (114) – Opera (114) – Supper (115) – Mrs. Rodewald (116) – Dinner at old Mrs. Kock's (116)	112–116
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		<i>Stay in Hamburg</i>	
[Octr.]	28	Basin of the Alster – Exchange	119–120
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Nov.	1	(120–121) – Visits made and received (122) – Dinner at Daniel Schutte's (122) – Description of Hamburg and Altona (123–128) – Dinner at Sievekings (129–130)	120–13[]
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Novr.	22	Increase of cold – Revolution in Chile – Death of King Ernest Augustus of Hanover, succeeded by George I	142–143
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Genealogy of Lord Mahon, the author of the history of the war of the Spanish succession and of the history of England from 1713 to 1783.

Alexander Stanhope, died 1704

General James Stanhope, Viscount Stanhope of Mahon, 1st Earl Stanhope died 1720-21, married Lucy, daughter of Thomas Pitt who was the grandfather of Wm Pitt 1st Earl of Chatham. *

Philip, 2^d Earl Stanhope, m Elizabeth daughter of Charles Lord Rivington. d. 1766

Charles F. Earl d. 1816

<p>married 1st Lucy Horatio Pitt, daughter of the first Earl of Chatham. Walter Lucy, d. in Syria 1839.</p>	<p>married 2nd Louisa daughter of Henry Grenville Philip Henry, 2^d Earl m Catharine Lucy, daughter of Lord Carrington Philip Henry 5th present E. Stanhope, the author, married Emily Barrett, daughter of Genl Sir E. Kerrierson 5 Children</p>
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* Earl of Chatham, when Mr Pitt married Walter Grenville, sister of Earl Temple, and of Lord George Grenville, under whose ministry in 1765 the first Stamp taxes were laid upon the British North American Colonies, and these taxes gave rise to the first meeting against the mother country.

A-5-1. OA-5-26-1

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Robert John Le Mesurier Mc Clure was born in January 1837. On 6th January 1850 the 'Enterprise' 470 tons, Capt Richard Collinson and 'Investigator' 460 tons, Capt M^c Clure left Woolwich; on 20th January they sailed from Plymouth. Collinson was first, M^c Clure second in command. Their instructions received from the Admiralty were to sail through Behring's Straits eastward; their object was twofold; to discover the Northwest passage, and obtain news regarding Sir John Franklin's expedition. In April of the same year both vessels reached the straits of Magellan through which they were towed by a M^c Steamer 'Sergent'. The 'Enterprise' being a better sailor than the 'Investigator', the latter vessel reached Honolulu 24 hours after the departure of the former. Here Capt M^c Clure had the good fortune to meet the Captain of an American whaler who gave him the advice to sail right through the intricate passages between the Aleutian Islands, instead of following the usual route to the westward of the same in long 170. M^c Clure took his counsel and leaving Honolulu on the 2nd July a steady and favourable wind carried him without any accident through the midst of said islands and through the straits. On the 30th July he was off Cape Reliance, having then got the start over his superior, Collinson, who afterwards returned home without having achieved anything. At Cape Reliance the 'Investigator' parted company with A. M. S. Herald, Capt Elliot, who, M^c Clure's senior officer, most unwillingly gave him permission to follow by himself the way and unknown terrors before him, even when M^c Clure had sailed he hoisted a signal for his recall, to which M^c Clure did not attend, his answer being 'Duty, honour, and responsibility, cannot be attended.' On the 6th August the 'Investigator' met the 'Herald' in her return.

A-5-2. OA-5-27-1

enterprise actually commenced. Obstacles apparently insurmountable, hair-breadth escapes and incessant fatigue followed each other in rapid succession.

On 6th September they discovered a hitherto unknown island in Lat. 71-6 Long. 120, which McClure called Barings Island; soon after, another island was discovered to which the name of Prince Albert's Land was given. On 8th October they went into winter quarters, where the usual preparations were made for spending the long Arctic Winter of 9 to 10 months, frozen up and separated from the whole living world. In the course of this winter, which, not a very severe one, many expeditions were made in sledges, which exertions were however not rewarded by any particular discovery. On the 21st Feb 1850 Captain McClure himself set out in one of these expeditions eastward, where he came as far as Lat. 75.3 and Long. 114.39 where he pitched his tents and erected cairns. Here he was on the spot where Sir Edward Parry on 8th Sept 1819 had marked the form of the land. Parry's furthest reached on said day is in Lat. 74.26 Long. 113.47. Thus, the two spots which the two navigators had reached, are distant from each other about one degree latitude and one degree longitude. It was not before the 12th July 1851 that the ice had sufficiently melted to enable the "Investigator's" crew again to start their vessel.

It was now McClure's intent to reach Barrow's Strait, from which, on the 15th August they were no more than 25 miles distant; how impossible this attempt proved, they had to learn, and made now another attempt round Barings Land, but were equally unsuccessful, and already on the 29th Sept they had to go into winter quarters, which they did in a bay named by them Mercy Bay. Then in the year 1851 they had had two months and a half time for active exertions, but short as this period had been, they had undergone during the same, accumulated hardships, and been beset by imminent dangers arising mainly from the large masses of drifting ice which threatened to crush between them the vessel.

A-5-3. OA-5-27-2

...frail bark. One instance is particularly mentioned, when a piece of enormous dimensions was gradually lifted up by another mass which showed itself under the same, and raised alongside of the 'Investigator' to a perpendicular height of 30 feet. If it had toppled over, the vessel would have been crushed to atoms. They escaped this peril as well as many others, which they attributed very properly to the interference of a merciful Providence. It was now found out that there were only provisions for one year left, when which Capt. McClure determined to put the whole ship's company on 2/3 allowance. This consisted of: 11/2 lb bread, 1/2 lb preserved meat, 2 oz of vegetables and a modicum of cocoa or tea per man daily, and half a gill of rum every alternate day. This may be sufficient for a man in a warm temperature, but does not satisfy his hunger in a cold climate. Oil also became scarce, so that many a dreary hour had to be spent in the dark. Discouragement and occasional sickness commenced showing themselves; there was little inclination for excursions or expeditions as in the preceding spring; one however was made for Winter harbor in Melville island where Captain Parry had wintered. It was safely reached, but no word found as had been expected, of provisions being left or assistance about being sent to them. But in Europe they were not forgotten. In April 1852 not less than 5 vessels were dispatched by the Admiralty in search of them. The 'Assistance', Capt. Edward Belcher, the 'Porpoise', Howard Adams to the Northward, the 'Porpoise', Capt. Kellet, the 'Enterprise', W. Clinton to Melville Island, and the 'North Star', Capt. Pullen, to remain as a depot at Plover Island. In the Arctic regions the summer of 1852 proved to be an uncommon cold one, so that the ice did not break up, and as it was now clear to be that, notwithstanding the occasional supply brought in by the bear, the provisions would not last, it was decided that in Spring 1853 the ship was to remain in the vessel with Capt.

A-5-4 OA-5-27-3

from 20 to 30, carrying with them as much food as they could, under the command of Lieut. Brewell, to make for Beechy Island, and if neither there nor in Melville Island they were to find any tidings from home, then to push further on until they should meet some whales or Sher.

The most desperate task was assigned to the 2^d Lieut. Mr. Sweeney Brewell, who, with the interpreter and six men, should make the best of his way to the mouth of the Mackenzie river and then strike across the land to any settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, a distance of from 6 to 700 hundred miles, depending solely on their guns for their subsistence.

The 13th April 1853 was the day fixed for the departure of these two parties; on 15th March the individuals forming the same had been placed on full allowance, and quickly did they recover their strength and flesh, which they had lost from want of sufficient nourishment.

It was on the 6th April at 2 P.M. when Capt. McClane & Lieut. Brewell were walking on the ice that they saw a human being running towards them; they first thought that it was one of their men pursued by a bear, but on coming nearer they saw that it was a stranger, who painted out the words 'Lieut. Peim, 'Resolute' Capt. Killel'. It would be impossible to describe the joy which these few words diffused through the whole ship's company. They were saved. On the 7th April Capt. McClane, accompanied by Lieut. Peim, started over the ice for Beechy Island, Melville Island, where the 'Resolute' & 'Indisputa' were lying; on 15th April the most wickly part of the snow followed. Lieut. Brewell went to Beechy Island with dispatches for the Capt. of the 'North Star' and his island, the 'Hancock' Capt. Inglefield, with the stragship 'Breadalban' on the 8th August. Brewell continued his voyage homeward in the 'Phenix'; he landed at Thurso, the most northern point of land, and on the 7th October 1853 he was in London.

A-5-5. OA-5-27-4

designed his despatches to the Admiralty. Capt Mc Clure, after having despatched Lieut. Crosswell, returned to the 'Investigator' which vessel he was obliged to abandon, no more than four seamen having volunteered to remain on board with him. The winter from 1853 to 1854 was once more spent in the Arctic Regions, and by order of Sir Edward Belcher, Captain Kellet and Commander Mc Clinton abandoned on the 15th May 1854 their two vessels the 'Resolute' and 'Intrepid' frozen in in the ice. The same fate awaited the 'Resistance' and the 'Pioneer', which it was impossible to move out of Wellington Channel; and on the 25th August 1854 the crews of the five vessels which were left behind reached the 'North Star' at Beechy Island. The 'North Star' had hardly sailed when she had the good fortune to meet the 'Phoenix' Captain Inglefield with the tender 'Tallot'. Mc Clure transhipped to the 'Phoenix' and arrived at Cork harbour on the 29th Sept 1854. The £10,000 voted by Parliament to be discoverer of the N.W. passage were distributed between him and his ship's Company he receiving the half; his post-rank was antedated as far as possible he was knighted, and the French & English Geographical Societies bestowed their gold medals upon him.

A-5-6. OA-5-27-5

1899 P 72-1

A FABLE FOR SMALL GERMANS.—My lit-tle dear-
 there was once a French Wolf—very gray, and gree-dy, and
 lean, and sly. Near the wood in which he lived grazed a
 large flock of sheep, in the charge of a great many small
 dogs, who were al-ways snarl-ing, and bit-ing, and quar-rel-
 ling a-mong them-selves. The old Wolf knew that he was
 more than a match for any of the dogs sing-ly, but he was
 a-fraid if he ven-tured to at-tack one of them the o-thers
 might for-get their snarl-ing to join in a league of de-fence
 a-against him. There was one large dog in par-ti-cu-lar,
 cal-led "Prince," who had long war-ned the rest of the pack of
 the com-mon dan-ger to all from the old Wolf, and had done
 his best to make them a-gree bet-ter; "for so sure," said he,
 "as the Wolf suc-ceeds in keep-ing us at log-ger-
 heads, he will take us, one by one, with-out dif-fi-cul-ty, and
 when he has eat-en us up he will have his own way with
 the sheep." But they would not mind his words, and some
 of them growl-ed at him, and said he was a tra-tor, and
 on-ly wan-ted to get the sheep to him-self, and that the
 Wolf was an hon-est beast, and loved the small dogs, and
 would do the sheep no harm. The Wolf, knowing that if
 he could on-ly suc-ceed in gain-ing over the big dog Prince
 he might eas-i-ly mas-ter the small curs one by one, was
 al-ways very po-lite to Prince, and used to send him civil
 mess-ages, in-vi-ting him to take coun-cil with him, for the
 ben-e-fit of the o-ther dogs, and the sheep. For a long time
 the big dog on-ly growl-ed and trot-ted the o-ther way when-
 e-ver he saw the Wolf mak-ing to-wards him. But at last,
 find-ing the Wolf would take no de-nial of his in-vi-ta-tions,
 he sent him a let-ter, pro-mis-ing to meet him. The
 Wolf was de-light-ed, and said to his cuts, "Now I have the
 big dog at last." And off he trot-ted to the place of meet-
 ing. It was in a thick wood on a hill, with an old cas-tle
 built at the top. The big dog was at the gate of the cas-tle,
 and when the Wolf came up, with a grin that show-ed his
 long, sharp teeth, he said—"Walk in, my dear Wolf; I am
 so glad to see you." Then the Wolf put his paw on his
 heart and said, "Dear Prince, I have been wait-ing so long
 for this hap-py meet-ing. I do feel so fond of all you dogs,
 and of those dear sheep you watch so well, you can't think.
 I have a plan, by which the small dogs will be a-ble to do
 their work so plea-sant-ly and so ea-si-ly. What a shame it
 is that the poor lit-tle beasts should be so hard work-ed, and
 kept out in all wea-thers, guard-ing their sheep from the wick-
 ed wolves that sur-round them. Now you are a great dog, and
 ve-ry strong. Sup-pose you took the work of the small dogs off
 their hands, and kept all the sheep your-self. They might
 sleep in the sun, and you and I would take care they had
 plen-ty of nice bones and paunches; and mean-while we
 would guard the sheep to-ge-ther." Then the big dog laugh-
 ed and said, "A nice plan, in-deed! How ve-ry kind you
 are! Here are all the small dogs just in-side the gate.
 Per-haps you will be kind e-nough to tell them the nice
 lit-tle plan you have just told me, and see how they will like
 it." Then the Wolf be-gan to feel very awk-ward and un-
 com-fort-a-ble, and felt that the big dog had led him in-to a
 trap; and he curl-ed up his mouth in-to what he meant for
 a ve-ry sweet smile, and said, "No thank you, dear
 Prince. I think I will not say any-thing to them to-day. I
 have not got my speech quite rea-dy." Then all the small
 dogs, who had heard all from in-side the old cas-tle, be-gan
 to yelp and to laugh, and to wag their tails, and to set up a
 cry of, "How ve-ry kind you are, dear Wolf, to think of
 tak-ing the charge of our sheep off our hands!" So the Wolf,
 see-ing his plot was de-tect-ed, sneak-ed off with his tail be-
 tween his legs, and from that time the small dogs knew that
 Prince was their true friend, and were jea-lous of him no
 long-er, and made up their own quar-rels, and the Wolf was
 fain to keep his de-signs a-against the sheep in the dark, till
 he could find a bet-ter time for put-ting them in ex-e-cu-
 tion.—Punch.

A-5-8. OA-5-28-1

die Einmündeten einführen möchte. Der Antrag wurde von einer Comiteebesprechung, beantwortet haben, daß die Regierung ausgedehntlich nicht in der Aufgabe ändern werde.

Paris, den 4. Dec. (Tel. Dep. der "Machener Zeitung".) Es sind noch mehr Barrikaden errichtet, aber auf allen Punkten leicht genommen worden. Auf den Boulevards wimmelt es von freischlägigen Spaziergänger.

Paris ist ruhig.

Der Kriegsminister droht in einer Proclamation mit schweren Strafen denen, welche an Barrikaden oder mit Waffen betroffen werden.

Aus den Departements folgen immer mehr Aufstimmungen.

Nach alle im 10. Arrondissement verhaftete Repräsentanten sind wieder freigelassen worden.

Die consultative Commission ist um 29 Mitglieder verhärtet worden. Napoleon ist Präsident derselben, Baroche Vice-Präsident.

Deutschland.

(Konst. B.) Berlin, den 4. December. In der heutigen Sitzung der ersten Kammer beantragte der Abg. Degen die Bildung einer Commission für Handel und Gewerbe. Der Präsident des Reichstages den Antrag durch die Hinweisung auf die Thätigkeit einer solchen Commission während der vorigen Session. Er fordert die Mitglieder zur Wahl von 16 Mitgliedern für diese Commission auf. Der Minister-Präsident: Ich habe den Antrag vom 7. September der ersten Kammer bereits vorgelegt. Es ist uns daher sehr mit dieser Angelegenheit befaßt. Ich möchte mir, so möglich, zu fördern, und ich erlaube mir den Antrag, das hohe Haus möge schon jetzt eine Commission zur Prüfung des Antrages niederlegen, der ich die betreffenden Unterlagen übergeben werde. Meine Herren! Wenn uns bedeutende Ereignisse von irgend einer Seite bedrohen, so müssen wir um so mehr unsere inneren Angelegenheiten zum Abschluss bringen und uns in unsern festen Gänge nicht brechen lassen. Wir werden in Bezug auf jene Ereignisse nicht auf Maßregeln eingehen, die präventiv; wir werden nicht mobil machen; aber wir werden zur Verteidigung bereit sein, wenn wir angegriffen oder ernstlich bedroht werden. Es wird für die Prüfung des September-Antrages eine besondere Commission von 16 Mitgliedern gebildet werden. Der Minister des Innern: Die Berücksichtigung über die Vergehen der nicht richterlichen Beamten ist in der vorigen Session der zweiten Kammer vorgelegt und dort geprüft worden; die Erörterung in diesem Hause konnte indes nicht zum Abschluss geführt werden. Es haben sich inzwischen Erklärungen herausgestellt, welche eine Modifikation des Gegenstandes wünschenswert machen. Im Hinblick auf die Aufgabe übergebe ich die Berücksichtigung mit den vorgeschlagenen Änderungen dem hohen Hause. Auch dieser Gegenstand wird einer Commission von 16 Mitgliedern überwiesen werden. Es wird keine Wahl beantragt. Der letzte Gegenstand der Tagesordnung ist die Wahl eines Mitgliedes der Staatsschulden-Commission in Stelle des verstorbenen Abg. Böcker. Es wird der Graf Rebern gemäß und vorbestimmte mittelst Handschlag an Eidesstatt verpflichtet.

(B. A.) Der Punkt in dem Programm der neuen Session des Ern. v. Bethmann-Ollweg, v. d. in dem deutschen Wochenblatt, welcher das besondere Missfallen Er. Maj. des Königs erregt hatte und über welchen sich Er. Maj. in sehr bestimmten Worten in der von uns mitgetheilten Rede ausgesprochen, betrifft in Possess über die protestantische Kirche, des Inhalts: „Preußen, durch seinen Ursprung ein protestantischer Staat, daß die Fähigkeit und die Bekanntheit, den beiden christlichen Confessionen gegenüber wahrhaft paritätisch zu sein. Die im Art. 15 der Verfassungsurkunde diesen Confessionen zugesicherte Selbstverwaltung, in deren Besitz die katholische Kirche sich befindet, ist auch der evangelischen zu gewähren.“ Bekanntlich ist es ein bestrittener Streitpunkt, wie die Errichtung der Krone zu diesen Bestimmungen der Kirche am besten und christlichsten für beide Theile zu ordnen sei, und ob nicht die evangelische Kirche einen großen Vorrathes für ihre Aufrechterhaltung und Verteidigung besitzt. Repetire ist die Überzeugung des Königs, wie er sie bei den verschiedenen Gelegenheiten oftmals ausgesprochen hat, und in diesem Sinne war auch der diesen Punkt betreffende Antrag der Kirche Er. Maj. an Ern. v. Bethmann-Ollweg gestellt. Nach der Ver. Der. Regierungsrath

wissen, damit dieser im Ern. v. Bethmann-Ollweg, in welchen Heilen gemäß des untern, leicht schließlichen Operationsplanes der am leicht zur Verwirklichung gelangen soll und weiterer Darlehenscredit für Eisenbahnen und Beitrag dem gegenwärtigen Anlag angeordnet wenn die eben angebotenen Erhebungen den der nächsten Wintermonate irgendwie geschehen wollen schließlich ein vorkonkludiertes Abschlagen werde.“ Ein ähnlicher Antrag auf Zurücknahme wurde von Dr. Heine gestellt. Es wurde die Ermüdung des Reichstages: ob es nicht zu früheren Beschlüssen der Kammer über die Eisenbahnen über ihre Vollendungzeit ungeachtet, vorläufig auf Kräfte auf die eine Linie vom Rhein bis zu Grängen des Donaustromgebietes mit vorläufiger der übrigen zuzuwenden, beziehungsweise von Altm oder von Hohenburg bis Salzburg. Nach einer welche die ganze Sitzung ausfüllte und in welcher Meuser, Weiss, Schinner, v. Hermann, v. Heine, v. Kaffauk v. A. für die Anträge sprachen, wurde von der Kammer verworfen. Die eigentliche über die verlangten Credit wird morgen stattfinden.

Der Geis-Entwurf über Aufhebung der Eisenbahnbauten in den Jahren 1861/65 wurde 98 gegen 33 Stimmen angenommen.

Die „N. Münch. Ztg.“ glaubt der Nachberufung eines Zollcongresses nach Wien bedürftig, daß dieser Einladung von Seiten der bayerischen Regierung keine Folge gegeben wird.

(B. A.) Stuttgart, den 1. Dec. Hr. v. brachte heute in der Abgeordnetenkammer eine Com auf Tabak in Anregung, um solche beim Zollvereinig. Staatsrat Knapp erwidert, daß dieselbe bei Zollconferenzen in Anregung gebracht sei. Die war mit einer solchen Stelle einverstanden und vers um sie in Form einer Petition an die Regierung, die volkswirtschaftliche Commission zur Berücksichtigung.

(D. A. B.) Dresden, den 3. Dec. Wie ist, hat der König, von in den gestrigen Wahlen an Wünschen der Kammer gemäß, Ern. Gottschalk identen der ersten Kammer und die H. Dr. v. Giegers zum Präsidenten und resp. Vizepräsidenten der Kammer ernannt, so daß also, da auch die Sitz in derselben Richtung ausfallen werden, die die Kammer derselben wie am vorigen Antrage sein feierliche Eröffnung der Kammer ist auf den 6.

(B. A.) Kassel, den 30. Nov. Die ersten welche von dem Disziplinargenichte zur Unterlassung und vom Disziplinargenichte zur Unterlassung Kreuzbünde, wegen fortgesetzter anständiger Böhler der Polizeicommission, ehemalige Vizecommissar, wegen eines in Gesellschaft niedrigeren Wärdens der Kirchweihfeier einer nahe Langgemeinde verübten Mißbrauchs der polizeilichen Gewalt wider die gegen Unzufriedenheit Gemeindevorstände des Der

(A. A.) Der Prof. Bendorfer wird jetzt auf verurteilt; es ist eine Unterlassung auf Hochverrat den aufgenommen.

(S. A.) Hannover, den 4. Dec. In der erfolgten Session die Wahl von 3 Mitgliedern zum Ernennungsgenichte zu prästentieren. Gemäß dem Bennisgen mit allen gegen 2 Stimmen, (ab Hausmann mit 33 Stimmen, endlich Ober- u. Kirchhoff mit 34 von 33 Stimmen. Darauf bedacht darauf die Eröffnung einer Adresse an König Georg V., um über die Schenkung der Verleib Sitzens der Stände zu bringen, zugleich a Widmungen darzubringen. Dieser mit Rücksicht dahnische kurz motivierte Antrag kam allseitig doch gelangt derselbe auf den Wunsch Weyers eines in weiter Kammer bereits gehalten Wahlgenst, präsidialseitiger Bestimmung zufolge ein Tages-Ordnung.

In der heutigen Sitzung der ersten Kammer, welcher der König den Grafen v. Bennigsen vorkam und den früheren

„Inmehr, da die ... Bestimmung zum ...
 wird, ihr Mandat zu erfüllen, decretirt sie:
 „Louis Napoleon Bonaparte ist seiner Functionen als Prä-
 sident der Republik verlustig; die Bürger sind gehalten, ihm den
 Gehorsam zu verweigern. Die Exekutivgewalt geht vollberechtigt
 auf die Nationalversammlung über. Die Richter des höchsten
 Gerichtshofes sind verpflichtet, unverzüglich, unter Strafe des
 Hochverraths, sich zu versammeln, um zur Aburtheilung des
 Präsidenten und seiner Mitschuldigen zu schreiten. Es wird ferner
 allen Beamten und Inhabern der Macht und der öffentlichen
 Autorität hiermit geboten, unter Strafe des Hochverraths jeder
 im Namen der Versammlung an sie ergehenden Aufforderung
 Folge zu leisten.“ Der Beschluß ist unterzeichnet vom Präsidenten
 Benoit d'Azay, dem Vice-Präsidenten Vitet und den Secretairen
 Chapot und Moulin.
 Gegen 50 Mitglieder der Versammlung, die sich in erster
 Eile in der Wohnung Odilon Barrot's versammelt hatten, hatten
 gerade in dem Moment, wo die bewaffnete Macht einbrang, eine
 Proclamation aufgesetzt, folgenden Inhalts:
 „In Erwägung des Art. 68 der Verfassung, in Erwägung,
 daß Louis Napoleon, seine Eide und die Verfassung verlegend,
 die Versammlung aufgelöst und die öffentliche Macht angewandt,
 um dieses Attentat auszuführen, erklären die unterzeichneten Re-
 präsentanten, nachdem die Gewaltthätigkeit constatirt ist, mit
 welcher auf Befehl des Präsidenten der gesetzliche Zusammentritt
 der Versammlung verhindert wird, und ihr Bureau und mehrere
 ihrer Mitglieder verhaftet worden, daß Art. 68 der Verfassung
 jedem Bürger die Pflichten vorschreibt, die er zu erfüllen hat.
 Der Präsident wird daher seiner Functionen verlustig erklärt, der
 höchste Gerichtshof ist einberufen, und jedem Bürger wird unter
 Strafe der Mitschuld untersagt, dem Befehle der entsetzten Ge-
 walt zu gehorchen. Die Generalräthe sind einberufen und sollen
 sich unverzüglich versammeln. Sie werden aus ihrer Mitte Com-
 missionen ernennen, die damit beauftragt sind, für die Verwaltung
 der Departements Sorge zu tragen, um mit der Versammlung
 von dem Orte zu correspondiren, den sie zu ihrer Vereinigung
 gewählt haben wird. Jeder General-Empfänger oder Einnehmer,
 oder sonstiger Inhaber öffentlicher Gelder, welcher die in seinen
 Cassen vorhandenen Gelder ganz oder theilweise auf einen andern
 Bezahl ausdändigst, als auf den der durch die Versammlung regel-
 mäßig constituirten Gewalt hin, wird mit seinem eigenen Ver-
 mögen dafür einstehen, und nöthigenfalls die Strafe der Mit-
 schuld zu tragen haben.“
 (Unterzeichnet von Odilon Barrot, Chambois, Tocqueville,
 Gustav de Beaumont, Dufaure, de Tracy, General Fabvier, Re-
 musat, Passy, Piscatory, Broglie, Duvergier de Hauranne, Cor-
 cellès, Montebello, Delassert, Victor LeFranc u. s. w.)
 Wahrscheinlich auf diese Beschlüsse hin suchten die Mitglieder
 des höchsten Gerichtshofes heute sich zu versammeln und über die
 zu fassenden Maßregeln Beschluß zu fassen; allein kaum hatte
 der Polizeipräsident davon Kunde, so ließ er die Richter auffor-
 dern, sich zu entfernen; da jeder Widerstand ein vergeblicher ge-
 wesen wäre, so ging man vorläufig unverrichteter Sache von
 bannen.
 Außer dem gestern mitgetheilten Decret hat der Präsident
 noch folgende drei Decrete erlassen:
 „Französische Republik.“ Im Namen des französischen Volks
 hat der Präsident der Republik in der Absicht, sich die zur Reor-
 ganisation des gesetzgebenden Körpers und des Staatsraths mit
 Männern zu umgeben, welche mit Recht die Achtung und das
 Vertrauen des Landes genießen, eine aus folgenden Herren be-
 stehende Consultations-Commission anordnet:
 d'Azay, Gouverneur der Bank;

abgeführt wurden. Thiers wurde so früh verrascht, daß seine Familie nicht einmal etwas davon erfuhr.

Die Theater haben Befehl erhalten, geöffnet zu bleiben. Die Magazine waren Nachmittags zu zwei Dritttheilen geschlossen.

Der Constitutionnel schreibt: „Die Befangensetzung einer Anzahl Ex-Abgeordneter in der Kaserne d'Orsay (unter ihnen Benoist d'Azay, de Broglie, Berryer, Dubinot, de Batimesnil, Quentin Beauchard, Edilon Barrot, Taillet, de Brotonne, Lauriston, Gambolle und Laboulle) war nur provisorisch. Diese Maafregel war nothwendig geworden durch die Versammlung dieser Abgeordneten, die aufrührerische Beschlüsse gefaßt und einen Chef der bewaffneten Macht ernannt hatten. Man hat es ihnen seitdem freigegeben, fortzugeben. Mehrere von ihnen haben sich schon ohne jedes Hinderniß in ihre Wohnung begeben. Verhaftet sind nur diejenigen geblieben, welche es abgelehnt haben, freigegeben zu werden.“

Die Decrete des Präsidenten sind diesen Morgen durch Telegraph an alle Präfecten mit der Ordre geschickt, ihnen unverzüglich die größtmögliche Oeffentlichkeit zu geben. Diesen Abend (den 2.) waren schon die zufriedenstellendsten Antworten einer großen Zahl von Präfecten eingetroffen, und zwar von folgenden Departements: Indre et Loire, Indre, Nièvre, Marne, Pas-de-Calais, Loiret, Cher, Seine Inférieure, Loire et Cher, Bienne, Maine et Loire, Nord, Somme. Drei Depeschen aus dem Departement du Nord besagen, daß die Nachrichten von Paris mit Freude aufgenommen sind. Lille und Rouen sind vollkommen ruhig. Lyon bescheiden.

Das Journal des Débats veröffentlicht einen Brief von Molé, dem wir Folgendes entnehmen:

„Nachdem ich diesen Morgen mit allen denjenigen meiner Collegen, die sich dort versammelt hatten, um gegen die Gewalt und die Unterdrückung zu protestiren, von der Wohnung des Vice-Präsidenten der Nationalversammlung, Daru, vertrieben war, habe ich vergebens versucht, mich mit den Mitgliedern der Versammlung, die in der Mairie des 10. Arrondissements versammelt waren, zu vereinigen. Truppen verhinderten mich, wie mehrere andere Abgeordnete, bis an die Thür der Mairie zu gelangen. Ich erkläre, daß ich mich dem Verfahren und den Handlungen meiner in der Mairie des 10. Arrondissements versammelten Collegen vollkommen anschließe, und daß ich, wenn es in meiner Macht gestanden hätte, ihr Schicksal getheilt haben würde.“

Außer den gestern genannten Blättern sind noch die folgenden verboten: Assemblée nationale, Union, Journal des Villes et Campagnes, Corsaire, Mode, Assemblée, Estafette, Voix de la Vérité, Démocratie pacifique, Illustration, Semaine, Feuille des Village, République, République populaire et sociale.

Die Pressen dieser sämtlichen Blätter sind versiegelt und ihre Druckereien militärisch besetzt. Nach einer Londoner Correspondence gen. wäre das Gerücht gegangen, daß Louis Blanc und Ledru Rollin England bei der ersten Nachricht von den Pariser Ereignissen verlassen hätten, um sich an die Spitze einer Bewegung in Frankreich zu stellen.

Die Patrie erklärt die Nachricht von der Zerstörung des Sitzungsaales der Nationalversammlung für unbegründet.

Die Börse war heute gedrängt voll, die Geschäfte sehr lebhaft. Die höhere Rente übte ihren Einfluß auf alle übrigen Papiere.

Bedeutungsvoll erscheint noch folgende Notiz des Journal des Débats vom 2.:

mission. hat heute...

Nach zur Ruhe.

Die Constitutionelle Commission ist durch Decret des Präsidenten am heutigen Tage um folgende Mitglieder vermehrt: Krügl, e Padoue (Gorizia), Bonfran, de Gaulaincourt (Calvados), de Mayelles (Puy-de-Dôme), Dabour (Haute-Garonne), Eschaffelauz (Charente-Inférieure), Paulin Gillon (Meuse), Ernst de Wittardin (Garonne), Goulboud de Saint Germain (Manche), General Guffon (Aube), Heis d'Elle, Hermann, Roversine, General Lebreton (Eure-et-Loir), Lehtoudols (Nord), General Magan, de Montpas, Primeret (Nord), de la Moskowa, Parader, de Paris (Gantal), F. Pascal (Rouges du Rhône), Prigonen, de Rancé (Algérie), General Vast-Belaure (Charente-Inférieure), Baise (Nord). Vorsitzender der Commission ist der Präsident selbst, Vicepräsident Barodet. Diese Ergänzung ist durch die Belagerung verschiedener, eine ihre Einwilligung zu Mitgliedern der Commission ernannter Männer, in dieselbe einzutreten, veranlaßt. Man nennt die Folgenden: de Montemore, de Mérode, Léon Rouchet, de Renthambert, Parthe, Gasseloup-Laubat, de Moutiers, Riccio, d'Alais, Charent, Granier, Leclerc, de Orange (du Wert).

Der Kriegsminister hat folgende Proclamation und Verordnungen erlassen:

Proclamation des Kriegsministers an die Einwohner von Paris.

„Bewohner von Paris!

„Die Feinde der Ordnung und der Gesellschaft haben den Kampf begonnen. Sie kämpfen nicht gegen die Regierung, nicht gegen die Ermählten des Volkes, sondern sie wollen nur Plünderung und Zerstörung. Mögen die guten Bürger sich im Namen der Gesellschaft und der bedrohten Familien vereinigen. Nicht ruht, Einwohner von Paris! Nur seine unbedingten Neugierigen auf den Straßen, sie kennen nur die Bewegungen der tapferen Soldaten, die auch mit ihren Hingegenständen befehlen. Was mich betrifft, so werde ich mich immer unerschütterlich finden in dem Willen, auch zu vertheidigen und die Ordnung aufrecht zu halten.

„Der Kriegsminister beschließt in Ermäßigung des Gesetzes über den Belagerungsstand: Jedes Individuum, welches beim Bau oder der Vertheidigung einer Barrikade oder mit den Waffen in der Hand gefaßt wird, wird erschossen.“

Der Minister Worms hat an den Straßenden folgenden Platz angeschlossen lassen:

Einwohner von Paris:

„Ganz Frankreich schließt sich mit Beifall den großen Ereignissen an, welche eben stattgefunden. Die Beschlüsse der Regierung haben die beste Aufnahme gefunden. Die Ordnung ist nirgendwo gebrochen.“

Der Polizeipräsident hat seinerseits mit Genehmigung des Ministers des Innern einen Beschluß in Betreff der Zusammenrottungen veröffentlicht. Derselbe lautet also:

1) Jede Zusammenrottung ist streng untersagt und wird unversöhnlich mit Gewalt verfolgt werden. 2) Jedes aufrührerische Geschrei, jedes öffentliche Vorlesen, jedes Anfeuern politischer Schriften, die nicht von einer regelmäßig konstituierten Autorität ausgehen, sind eben so untersagt. 3) Die Agenten der öffentlichen Gewalt werden für Verhinderung des gegenwärtigen Beschlusses Sorge tragen.“

Heute hat der Polizeipräsident noch folgende Proclamation erlassen:

„Bewohner von Paris!“

„Wie wir, woht Ihr die Ordnung und den Frieden, wie wir wünscht Ihr nichts schädlicher, als mit der Handvoll Aufrührer ruhe zu sehen, die seit gestern die Räder des Aufstandes drehen.

„Auch wir hat unsere müßige und unerschrockene Armee sie über den Haufen geworfen und besieg.

„Das Volk ist gegen ihre Provocationen taub geblieben. Dennoch macht die öffentliche Sicherheit Manregeln notwendig.“

ist sehr scharf, in die Vorhalle des Saales und von dem Hauptmann, der die Compagnie Genarmen anführt, dabei das Gefühl des Rechts und der seine Strafe, die er erhalten wird einen Apparat der Gewalt, dem ich ein Beispiel nicht entzagenzulassen habe. Ich kann nur protestieren, und ich protestiere im Namen der Versammlung gegen die Verletzung des Rechts und der Verfassung. Ich mache diejenigen, die die Verletzung dazu gegeben, und diejenigen, die sie haben ausführen lassen, dafür verantwortlich.“ Der Hauptmann Levasseur wollte seinen Tagesbefehl verlesen, der Präsident weigerte sich aber, denselben anzuhören und zog sich mit den Abgeordneten vor der von dem Hauptmann befohlenen Truppenbewegung zurück.

Außer Daudin sollen auch noch die Abgeordneten Esquiros und Nadier de Montau gleich beim Beginn des Straßengefechtes erschossen worden sein.

Nach dem Constitutionnel sind die bisher abgegebenen Voten der Armee einstimmig zu Gunsten des Präsidenten.

Es sollen sich in diesem Augenblicke 150,000 Mann Linientruppen in Paris befinden.

Die republikanische Garde zu Fuß und zu Pferd, zum Bestand von 2130 Mann, und die beiden Bataillone mobiler Genstarmarie, zum Bestand von 2400 Mann, haben ein approbationelles Verbum gegeben.

Die Patrie berichtet, daß die meisten Arbeiter in den Faubourgs ihre Arbeiten nicht eingestellt hätten. Sie waren zugleich vor einer Menge Gerüchten, die man zur Aufregung des Publicums verbreite. Das Gerücht, daß die Generale Lamoricière und Bédouin aus dem Gefängnisse entkommen und auf den Boulevards erschienen, um an das Volk zu appellieren, und daß sie nach darinmündigem Kampfe festgenommen und mißhandelt worden wären, wäre eine bloße Erfindung. Ebenso falsch wäre es, daß Lebrun Rollin eingetroffen, um sich an die Spitze der Arbeiterbewegung zu stellen.

Pays und Assemblée nationale, die diesen Morgen erschienen sind, zeigen jede an, daß die Geranten dieser beiden Blätter von den verschiedenen Redacteurs derselben Briefe erhalten haben, in denen dieselben erklären, unter den gegenwärtigen Umständen die Redaction nicht fortzuführen zu wollen.

Der Constitutionnel bringt eine telegraphische Depesche vom General Gasselone aus Lyon, 1. Decr. Mittag, worin gemeldet wird, daß am 29. Novbr. die geheimen Gesellschaften Gegenstand für die auf den 30. festgesetzte soz. Bewegung erhalten haben. Zu Corbeil (Seine) wurde ein Aufstand verhaftet, welcher bewiesen durch die Straßen lief und rief: armons-nous! brübons cette canaille! Sonst nirgendwo ein Anfang zur Ausführung des Projectes.

Alle beiläufigen Blätter wurden gestern Abend bei der Ankunft des Juges in Valenciennes mit Beschlagnahme belegt. Alle Reisenden mußten die Blätter, die sie mit sich führten, auf der Douane lassen.

* Paris, den 4. Decr., 11 Uhr Abends. (Tel. Dep.) Der Aufstand ist völlig unterdrückt, die Truppen ruhen in diesem Augenblicke aus und es sind Anhalten getroffen, neuen Aufstandversuchen energisch zu begegnen.“

* Paris, den 5. Decr., 10 Uhr Abends. (Tel. Dep.) Während der vorigen Nacht wurden die Barrikaden sämtlich zerstört. Jeder bewaffnete Widerstand gegen die Truppen hat die Nation erst am 20. Dec. in geheimer Abstimmung sich ausgesprochen.

A-5-15. OA-5-3-3

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A-5-20. OA-5-7-3

Suspensions - Liste der Firmen		
nebst den, nach Maassgabe der Verordnung vom 2. December 1857 erwähnten, und vom Handelsgericht bestätigten Mit-Administratoren derselben.		
NB. Die mit kleiner Schrift untergedruckten Namen sind diejenigen der gewählten Mit-Administratoren.		
Als Mit-Administratoren für:	Als Mit-Administratoren für:	Als Mit-Administratoren für:
J. F. Grosz, P. D. Moll & Co. u. Bischoff & Rolatz.	H. Theodor Winckler, R. G. F. Berger, R. C. Schrader & Roosen und August Heerlein.	Wilhelm Seitz, Heinr. Ferd. Krauskopf und C. B. Bandmann.
Oet. Rud. Schroeder & Effe, Haller Söhle & Co. u. E. J. Tensdorp & Sohn.	Wagner & Enel, Heinr. Unbescheiden und H. J. Enel und als dritter Mitadministrator D. E. Haplen.	Jul. Lomer & Uhe, H. C. Beck und H. Stügel.
Pletscher & Sohn, T. C. Matthaei und Eduard Heyne.	C. Trobitius & Co., Cordes & Co. und C. M. Voermann & Co.	L. F. Lorent am Ende & Co., L. Behrens & Söhne und Knauer & Eckmann.
P. C. Winterhoff & Piper, C. Weermann.	Mankiewicz & Frahm, H. C. Meyer jun. und C. H. Hahndorff.	Willwaller & Co., Matthias Marxen und Heinr. Wiese & Brauer.
C. J. Johns Söhne, Joh. Christ. Söhle und Aug. Heinr. Brauer.	Custer Brunsig & Co., Edl. Ringel & Co. und C. M. Voermann & Co.	Sigvardt Colberg & Co., H. H. Holtermann und Alex. Brandes.
Theodor Schmidt, C. E. J. Rahlwes und Rud. Emanuel Stoffert.	J. B. Spengel, Casar Banzer und H. W. Kühn.	A. Heilbut, G. J. H. Siemers & Co. und Johannes Roosen.
F. H. Jacobsen & Co., Rob. Flor und Wm. Haar.	H. Hald, C. A. Heem, Schmidt und O. H. Frankheim.	P. A. Milberg, O. E. Müller und H. J. East.
Gebrüder Ruben, F. Giltzow und P. J. Plate.	Reimarus Nachf., Theod. Ferd. Tensdorp u. Georg Wiltz, Mühle.	Emil Schubart, Herm. Schmidt und Heinr. Esser.
Berend Roosen jr., G. Luning & Kaufmann u. Jos. Dolzaur.	Jepsen & Reimer, G. Luning & Kaufmann u. M. H. Busch & Beckmann.	Conrad Warnecke, Tietgens & Robertson und L. Hoffmann.
Fr. Röbbelen, Carl B. Hoppe und Eduard Mellin.	Ferdinand Blass & Schomburgk, G. B. Kaemmerer Söhne und Ernst Schneider.	L. Schoop & Co., Elias Warburg und N. S. Gilles.
J. C. Jacoby & Sohn, Red. Emanuel Stoffert und Carl Sillert.	von Leesen & Co., Joh. Christ. Söhle und H. Mutzenbecher & Co.	Herm. Kellmann, J. J. Lichert und Cordes & Co.
Chs. Lavy & Co., Ferdinand Jacobatz und Schacht & Westrich.	J. A. Schmidt Söhne, Pet. Siemes & Co. u. Burmeister & Staysen.	C. H. Röver, Gustav Wiltz, Soltan und Albert Wolff.
Witte & Kummel, Comm. Messing & Co. und Zerkelle & Elster.	Chr. Math. Schröder & Co., Joh. Schaback & Söhne u. Conr. A. Anfin/Oldt.	Droop & Co., C. A. Wolff & Busch und J. Ph. Ree.
P. N. Hansen & Johannsen, F. Wolff und Warnecke & Co.	Goerne & Co., F. Laciur und Wiltz, Ludolf.	Fr. Riedel & Co., Flemming & Nahnsmacher und Raspe & Co.
Ad. Weissflog & Cordes, Heinr. Esser und Wiltz, Goldenberg.	G. Kohrs & Co., Joh. Christ. Söhle und J. W. Hahndorff.	W. S. Wolff & Karpeles, Martin M. Fränckel und G. C. Wuergler.
Büsse & Hutske, M. E. Heerlein und Joh. Christ. Söhle.	Ullberg & Crämér, Jacob Trahn und Casper Banzer.	Als Administratoren in Betreff der Firma
Winckler & Nagel, R. G. F. Berger, B. C. Schrader & Roosen und August Heerlein.	als dritter Mitadministrator noch Fr. Westenholtz & Co.	P. J. H. Berger Nachf., erwählt und bestätigt:
		M. J. Strokarc, G. L. Kratzenslein und G. W. Carstous.
Fortsetzung vom 15. December bis 21. December.		
Als Mit-Administratoren für:	Als Mit-Administratoren für:	Als Mit-Administratoren für:
Holtermann & Co., Jaffe & Rübenkamp und Itzen & Banthien.	Sr. Benny Mainzer, Leopold Götz & Co. und S. Elkan & Co.	Vogt & Schmidt, Hastfelt & Co. und J. H. de la Camp jr.
Huber & Haupt, H. Jochheim und Nelson & Moritz.	Fr. Brandt & Luttjohann, Heyer & Weyrell und J. H. C. Lange.	Fesser & Vielhaack, E. H. Oldendorf und Nic. Hultswalcker.
Antho. Schroder, F. Giltzow und N. O. Bieher.	Eduard Grimm, Otto Bahme und H. D. Rahn.	Sr. Rudolph Goedelt, F. Laciur und Jos. Debauser.
Georg Behre & Co., Prinzess Nathen Söhne.	H. Heinr. Jansen, Edl. Matfeldt und Aug. Wiltz, Tröck.	Jos. Edelhelm Nachf., Meyer Bernhardt & Co. und Behrens & Co.
Riecke Behrens & Co., Schroder Gebrüder & Co. und Renscher & Co.	Schenck & Co., Edl. Müller G. W. Sohn und A. F. Wolffen.	Bach & Raspe, V. O. Janssen und Dr. G. F. Hertz.
A. Zacharias & Wendt, Siegmund Salinger und G. T. Killan.	W. Scholten, Elias Warburg, Daniel Hertz und B. A. Franck.	Dittmer & Koch, C. Thiener, Niese Nachf. und J. A. E. von Bann.
Ed. Ahlers & Sohn, Siegmund Hahnemann und Ferdinand Schmitz.	P. E. Hartenfels Söhne, F. W. Marburg & Co. und J. J. H. Tietgens.	Gebrüder Möller, J. H. de la Camp jr. und J. D. Flügger.
H. F. Wilcken, H. F. & A. Stuhlmann und R. W. Lebedans.	Theod. Werlich, C. Pfennig und Theodor Elmcke.	Predöhl & Co., Heinrich Banzer und Holta & Dircke.
Sr. E. F. Pinckernelle, H. F. & Co. und Coel & Hadler.	Wolfson & David, Adolph Alexander und Ludw. Hammerschlag.	Suse & Co., N. A. Wiedemann und Adolph Brock.
	G. Lutze & Co., und	Siegfried Hannover, A. Janssen & Co. u. H. A. Jans.

A-5-22. OA-5-11-1

Letzte Fortsetzung vom 22. December 1857 bis dato 1858.		
<p>Als Mit-Administratoren für:</p> <p>Chr. Nic. Meyer. F. A. Möller und Aug. Johannes Eiffe. Gross & Lanzhaus. Rust & Bahr und C. B. J. Hiegemann. Hermann Meyer. Philip Schreyer, Carl Heile u. S. E. Kian & Co. Dependorf & Co. Wm. Oswald & Co., Natasp Gabriel & Co. und F. G. Veigt. C. F. Kruckenberg. Gebr. Bauer & Co. und W. Koppel & Co. Heinrich Bachmann. Daniel Wänsey und Carl Langhaus. C. Schemmel. nunnmehr: Schvil-Magner. C. B. Kedenhoff und Herrn. Jüdel. Jens Weile. Godertsen & Gottschalk und G. W. Gissel. A. Ohlendorff & Co. Heinrich Banzer und H. Pego & Co. Genz & Schulte. Ludwig Cohen und Jacob Arnth. J. Nathan & Co., M. Forteniz Nachf. Philipp Sinen, Johann Wolfsohn und Carl Kallma. Schnell & Meyer. R. M. Slomann Jr. und Gustav Knecht. Als Administratoren nach Maassgabe der Verordnung vom 2. December 1857 in Betreff der Firma H. W. Scheller, sind erwählt und bestätigt: Carl Theodor Ernst, Claus Olue, Philip & Speyer und F. W. Beck.</p>	<p>Als Mit-Administratoren für:</p> <p>M. L. Warzburg & Co. Horwitz Meyer & Co. und Julius Jeil. Bachof & Overweg. Ferdinand Weber und Heinrich Hasperg. A. & G. Eulert. H. A. Hellorich und Knauer & Oosterlinck. Theod. Wille. J. Becker und W. Goldenberg. F. Duncker & Co. M. R. Hühn und W. Brann & Co. Carl Hamer jr. J. B. Meyer und J. H. Langnese. Saalfeld Gebrüder. C. V. Schül und J. Jonas Jr. & Co. C. T. Jacoby & Co. H. F. C. Schuster und Th. Mauritz. Ferd. F. Meyer. Heinrich Esser und Herrn. Schmidt. Ernst Elfeld. M. T. Schmidt und Chr. Brockmann & Söhne. Theodor Zimmermann. Jacob Josephson und Heye & Gätke. Seeler Wolf & Co. B. Meyer & Co. und Sigmund Salinger. Ludwig Friedrich Mathies. F. E. Gelfer und Rad. Bartels.</p>	<p>Als Mit-Administratoren für:</p> <p>Schulte & Schemmann. Geor. Schüller & Co. u. Sigmund Robinow. Laue Bodeker Nachfolger. C. F. O. Andressen und Chr. Petersen. B. H. F. Schwark. T. Heint. Westerkamp. Hughes Stobart & Co. C. E. Fiege, W. H. Paepke und Aug. Möhlmann & Co. Ferdinand Guntrum. A. F. Neubauer und J. P. Friederichs. Joh. Ant. Schröder & Co. C. B. Bandmann und Wilhelm Reimers. Eduard Ferber. Remberg & Watty und Julius Siegele. Carl F. L. Harder. J. L. Krammes, D. C. Brandt u. Gust. Knecht. J. A. Spetzler & Co. als Mitadministratoren Ad. Alexander & Co. Sigwardt Colberg & Co. als Mitadministratoren neben Alex. Brandes nunnmehr: E. W. Linde Fr. Riedel & Co. als Mitadministratoren neben Flemming & Nahmhammer nunnmehr: Ed. Heyne.</p>
<p>Versammlung der Gläubiger zur Berichterstattung nach Maassgabe §. 3 der Verordn. v. 2. Dec. 1857 und Stellung wichtiger Anträge im Handelsgericht hat stattgefunden, in Betreff der Firmen:</p>		
<p>Wille & Kammel; Mankiewicz & Frahm; Huber & Haupt; P. F. Hartenfels Söhne; Jens Weile; C. J. Johns Söhne; von Leesen & Co. P. A. Milberg; Baure & Halske; Fr. Röbelen; E. F. Pinckernelle; Klein & Co.; Fr. Brandt & Lütjohann; Niecke Behrens & Co.; M. F. Wilcken; (2r. Bericht) Philip Joachim Levy; Oct. Rud. Schroeder & Eiffe. Winckler & Nagel; C. T. Jacoby & Co.; Kroop & Co.; G. H. Lulze & Co.; H. S. Wolff & Karpeltes; Chs. Lavy & Co.; Anth. Schröder; Theod. Werlich; Gross & Lanzhaus; J. P. Gross; Wolhelm Seitz; M. C. Winterhoff & Piper; Theod. Schmidt; Geader & Co.;</p>	<p>Ad. Weissfog & Cordes; P. N. Hansen & Johannsen; Emil Schubart; Ludwig Friedrich Mathies; Ferd. F. Meyer; F. O. Schaback; Georg Behre & Co. Theod. Wille; A. & G. Eulert; M. L. Warzburg & Co. Rud. Stoffert; J. B. Spengel; Bing Gebrüder & Co. Fesser & Vielhaack; J. A. Schmidt Söhne; F. H. Jacobsen & Co. Moritz D. Goldschmidt; Ullberg & Cramer; H. Hald; Jul. Lomer & Uhde; Meyer Gebrüder & Co. C. H. Röver; Dittner & Koch; Ed. Ahlers & Sohn; J. C. Jacoby & Sohn; Otto Moller; Jegen & Reiner; W. Scholzien; Chr. Matth. Schröder & Co. Heinrich Bachmann; Rudolph Goedelt;</p>	<p>Genz & Schulte; Gebrüder Ruben; Joh. Ant. Schröder & Co. C. Schemmel; Gebrüder Moller; Precht & Co. Reimarus Nachf. C. Trobitius & Co. Benny Mainzer; Herm. Kellmann; P. J. H. Berger Nachf. Holttermann & Co. Hugo Bohres & Co. Siegfried Hannover; F. Duncker & Co. Theodor Zimmermann; Sigwardt Colberg & Co. Suse & Co. A. Heibut; J. D. F. Rieck; H. Hartwig & Witkens; Wagener & Enet; Ziel, Balzer & Co. H. Theodor Winckler; Winckler & Nagel; J. A. Spetzler & Co. Chr. Nic. Meyer; Eduard Ferber; Holbeck & Sommer; J. Nathan & Co., M. Forteniz Nachf. Carl F. L. Harder;</p>

A-5-23, OA-5-11-2

Hamburg den 4. Februar 1858. Nach Massgabe der Verordnung vom 2. Dec. 1857, sind als
 für die Firma **Gustav Zieler**, J. F. C. Refardt und Romberg & Watty;
 für die Firma **H. & F. Spiro**, J. A. Israel Jr., M. Derenburg und Lambert Heller & Sohn;
 für die Firma **H. Hartwig & Wilckens**, J. Ph. Rée und J. B. Stade
 für die Firma **Reichmann & Wilckens**, Fr. Krumme und Carl Buhle;
 für die Firma **Ziel, Batzer & Co.**, Chr. Brockmann & Söhne und Horwitz, Meyer & Co.;
 für die Firma **J. B. F. Rieck**, Rud. Emaan, Stoffert und J. B. E. Arnold;
 für die Firma **Joseph Hank**, P. H. Timmermann und Arnthall & Horschitz Gebrüder;
 für die Firma **Joseph Bohres & Co.**, C. W. Herwig und A. Deppermann & Sandberg;
 für die Firma **E. O. Dencken & Co.**, Hinr. Pelzer und H. D. Schwieger;
 für die Firma **Eduard Zadach & Co.**, Hinr. Wiese & Brauer und Hammerschlag & Luis;
 für die Firma **Mohrmann & Herrabrodt**, Angelus Steinhardt und C. J. F. Frost.
 für die Firma **Lafargue & Hülshen**, B. C. Schröder & Roosen, Andrew Israel & Co. und Georg Willers.
 für die Firma **L. Peine**, Arnthall & Horschitz Gebrüder und D. H. Menck & Sohn.
 im Handels-Gericht gewählt und von denselben bestätigt worden.

Special - Verzeichniss

der seit Monat November bis dato veröffentlichten
 Handelsgerichtlichen Fallissements.

1857:

5. November: Josias Kall, in Firma: J. Kall,
 Pr. Cr. 10250. — Cr. 394. — Bco. 38918. 6 1/2
 26. Nov.: Martin Heinr. Theodor Christen,
 Cr. 12898. — Bco. 1313. 2 1/2
 28. Nov.: John Patrick Christie, früher: J. P. Christie,
 jetzt alleiniger Inhaber der Firma: Christie & Comp.
 f. 3155. 90. — p. 6734. 11. 5. —
 Bco. 6134. 12. — Cr. 3559. 15. — Pr. 1056. 25
 1. December: Carl Ferdinand Neuber, in Firma: Carl Neuber,
 Cr. 821. 10 1/2. — Bco. 29495. 15 1/2
 8. Dec.: Johann Barthold Flinck, in Firma: J. B. Flinck,
 f. 64. 6. — Fcs. 741. 50. — Pr. 1239. 8. 6.
 Cr. 82. 13 1/2. — Bco. 29812. 15 1/2
 8. Dec.: Franz Martin Zaha und Christian Ferd. Vivie,
 in Firma: Zaha & Vivie,
 f. 400. — Bco. 145293. 11 1/2 6 1/2
 18. Dec.: Robert Bull, in Firma: N. R. Bull,
 Cr. 251. 4 1/2. — Bco. 1428. 15 1/2
 Pr. 1590. — p. 476. 1 1/2
 18. Dec.: Jürgen Peters u. Johann Diederich Wilh. Peters,
 in Firma: J. & W. Peters,
 Cr. 33092. 11 1/2. — Bco. 621. 775. 6 1/2
 f. 10. 4. — Fcs. 512. 55 c. — p. 1695. 39.
 29. Dec.: Joh. Friedr. Herm. Aug. Wiede und William
 Walter James Monnington, in Firma:
 Cordes & Gronemeyer,
 Bco. 204. 611. 15 1/2. — Cr. 1. 6913. 1. 3.
 f. 1512. 187. — Fcs. 6130. 33 c. — Holl. 75395. 55
 30. Dec.: Joh. Ludw. Matth. Sanne, in Firma: J. L. Sanne,
 Pr. 477. 22. — Cr. 1. 24234. 8. 3.
 Bco. 53747. 11. 3.
 30. Dec.: Jacob Levy Pincus, in Firma: J. Pincus,
 Pr. 1339. 9. — Cr. 1. 619. 8. 3. — Bco. 11549. 12 1/2
 31. Dec.: Henry Richard Hodges, in Firma: H. R. Hodges,
 f. 736. 106. 3d. — Cr. 1. 2443. 12 1/2
 Bco. 33987. 12 1/2
 31. Dec.: Joh. Mich. Stanislaus Hoffmann, in Firma:
 J. M. St. Hoffmann,
 20rfl. 307. 55. — Pr. 394. 8. 3.
 Bco. 26409. 1. 3.

1858:

2. Januar: Hans Joachim Kratzmann, Oeconom der Lesehalle,
 Cr. 1. 34054. 10. 3.
 5. Januar: Eduard Heinrich Bornemann, in Firma:
 Gaeckes & Bornemann,
 sub. Rbl. 97. 35. — p. 596. 106. 3d. — Fcs. 5000.
 Ldor. 5329. — Pr. 5250. — Cr. 1. 475.
 Bco. 129. 017. 6 1/2
 6. Januar: Conrad Michael Behn, in Firma: Conrad Behn & Co.
 Fcs. 427. 386. — Pr. 301. 34. — f. 117. 735. 11d.
 f. 3773. 9. 3. — Bco. 1. 399. 12. 3.

11. Januar: Karl Ferdinand Eduard Abt, alias Tauer, genannt
 Biebrach, in Firma: Carl Tauer,
 Cr. 12750. 2 1/2. — Bco. 8173. 4 1/2
 15. Januar: Wilhelm Elias Drost, in Firma: Wm. Drost & Co.
 Pr. Cr. 8543. 10. — 20-rfl. 6425. — Bco. 3154. 9 1/2
 18. Januar: Heinrich Friedrich Dieterich Hesse, in Firma:
 H. F. Hesse, f. 736. — Bco. 58356. 7 1/2
 19. Januar: Henry Julius Heymann, in Firma: H. J. Heymann,
 f. 6357. — Bco. 12590.
 19. Januar: Alfred Simon Hunt, in Firma: Plomer Hunt & Co.
 f. 10. 319. — Fcs. 1270. 800 c. — f. 1346. 261 c.
 Cr. 1. 4322. 2 1/2. — Bco. 35289. 10 1/2
 20. Januar: August Feddersen, in Firma: Aug. Feddersen & Co.
 f. 12. 14. 2. — Holl. 3280. 65. — Pr. 85. 15.
 Cr. 1. 3234. 8 1/2. — Bco. 81666. 2 1/2
 20. Januar: Johann Ernst Peter Prahll u. Nic. Henning Wubbe,
 in Firma: Prahll & Wubbe,
 f. 1313. 14. — Pr. 24. 715. — Bco. 183. 132 1/2
 20. Januar: Jens Bentzen Woldum, in Firma: J. B. Wold,
 f. 954. 2. 11. — Fcs. 2171. — Pr. 2571 1/2.
 24-rfl. 690. 21. — 20-rfl. 159. 5. — Holl. 8. 2.
 Cr. 1. 9298. 8 1/2. — Bco. 94769. 5 1/2
 Firma Berndes & Sandtmann, fallit.
 28. Januar: Friedrich Julius Eckstein, Firma: F. J. Eckstein,
 Pr. 918. — Cr. 1. 5150. — Bco. 2.
 29. Januar: Samuel Hertz Goldschmidt, in Firma: S.
 Goldschmidt, Bco. 14 1/2
 29. Januar: William Morrison, in Firma: Wm. Mori,
 f. 350. f. 6559. 4. 10. — Cr. 1. 334.
 Bco. 2.
 Firma Ferdinand Blass & Schomburgk, fallit.
 30. Januar: Bei der Prüter, Isaak Christoph Heinrich,
 Spec. 1. 22000. — Cr. 1. 20. 3.
 5. Februar: Johannes Ballheimer, f. 183. — Cr. 1. 20.
 5. Februar: Gustav Carl Georg Rüden, in Firma: G. C. Rüden,
 Fcs. 10. 737. 95 c. — Pr. 8438. 18 1/2. — Bco. 946.
 6. Februar: Heinrich Eduard Thiel und Eduard Danneberg,
 in Firma: Ed. Thiel & Co.,
 f. 295. 13. 8. — Fcs. 3000. — 240. 2000. — f. 102. 73 c.
 Pr. 35332. 2 1/2. — Bco. 1. 62. 10. 3.
 10. Februar: Julius Amsberg, f. 2826. — Fcs. 7099. 2. 305.
 20-rfl. 25. 470. — Bco. 1. 815. 7 1/2.
 13. Februar: Nic. Gustav Feodor Stockfisch, Firma: Stöckfisch & Co.
 H. 24500. — 21-rfl. 3240. — Pr. 1. 11. 246 c.
 Bco. 1071. 4 1/2

Firma Ernst Elfelt fallit.
 „ B. H. F. Schwarz „

Unter Administration haben sich gestellt am 20. Februar
John Christensen & Co.

A-5-24. OA-5-11-3

A-5-25. OA-5-unknown

A-5-26. OA-5-unknown

A-5-27. OA-5-13-1

PERCEPCIÓN DEL ESTADO DEL COMERCIO
 N.º 13428 Page 1
 CALLAO, ABRIL 22 DE 1857.

A las cinco y cuarto de la mañana de hoy se empuñó un combate entre las fuerzas del general Vivanco desembarcadas de la "Apurimac" y "Huará" por las Chacaritas y Pescadores, y el batallón Constitución del Gobierno. Las fuerzas del general Vivanco eran como trescientos hombres; luego que desembarcaron se pusieron en marcha por Pescadores y calle del Comercio hacia el Arsenal y Muelle, donde les salieron al encuentro las tropas del Gobierno. Hubo un fuego vivísimo de ambas partes; llegaron refuerzos del Castillo de la Independencia á los del Gobierno, y los de Vivanco tuvieron que ceder retirándose poco á poco por la calle del Comercio, siempre combatiendo; tomaron posesión del Hotel de Arancibia y del de la Union, esquina de la Plazuela de la Iglesia, y de arriba hacían fuego á los nacionales que avanzaban. Parte de los de Vivanco se retiró á la Plaza del Mercado por la calle de la Misión; las fuerzas del Gobierno los seguían combatiendo y cercándolos poco á poco; y después de un fuego nutrido lograron vencerlos completamente tomando prisionera á la mayor parte de la tropa y á los oficiales, que fueron trasportados al Castillo de la Independencia. El Gobernador de la plaza, el esclarecido general Plaza, murió de dos balazos. De los de Vivanco, murió Lopera de un balazo en la cabeza, el coronel D. J. Santos Rodríguez, que murió de bala en la Plaza de la Iglesia. Las calles están regadas de sangre y cadáveres, que se están recojiendo ahora: puede calcularse la pérdida de ambas partes en ciento y tantos, entre muertos y heridos. Los prisioneros son ciento y tantos. Algunas casas hay maltratadas, particularmente el Hotel de la Union y el de Arancibia.

La tripulación del "Ucayali" desembarcó y ayudó en la pelea,

De los nacionales murió un oficial Concha, y un mayor y un oficial de la guarnición del "Ucayali."

Los nacionales se han portado con singular entusiasmo.

Acaban de ser tomados en el Hotel de Arancibia los generales Vigil y Machuca, ambos heridos.

S. E. el Jefe Supremo, general D. Manuel Ignacio Vivanco, no desembarcó!!!!!!

Parece que unos pocos hombres lograron reembarcarse.

A-5-28. OA-5-13-2

12 de febr. 1916 **CUADRO comparativo de las propuestas que para la consignación** *10 de mayo 1916*

SARACONDEGUI Y C ^a .	THOMAS LACHAMBRE Y C ^a .	C ^a . GENERAL MARITIMA DE PARIS.
Comisión de fletamento: ninguna al Gobierno y buques nacionales: 4 y $\frac{1}{2}$ por ciento a los extranjeros.	Comisión de fletamento a todos los buques, incluidos los nacionales, el 4 y $\frac{1}{2}$ por ciento.	Comisión de fletamento 2 y $\frac{1}{2}$ por ciento.
Por toda comisión de venta garantida y corretaje, el 3 por ciento en Francia y 5 y $\frac{1}{2}$ por ciento en los mercados de su dependencia.	Por comisión de venta, garantía y corretaje el 3 por ciento sobre las ventas hechas en puertos de Francia, y además el 2 por ciento por las que se hagan en las colonias.	Por comisión de venta, garantía y corretaje el 4 por ciento en Francia, 2 por ciento más en las colonias.
Se habla de sacos sin condición de rebaja en su valor.	Se habla de sacos sin condición de rebaja en su valor.	Sacos idem
Intereses recíprocos; 5 por ciento desde el día de la percepción del ingreso y de los desembolsos en Europa, y dos meses después del desembolso en el Perú y a favor del Estado, por los fondos que tenga expedidos, solo hasta que avisen al Gobierno que se hallan a su disposición.	Intereses recíprocos, ídem	Intereses recíprocos 5 por ciento; no se habla del plazo.
Toman las existencias de huano en Francia: reintegran sus gastos al anterior contratista; y se pagan de este desembolso con las primeras ventas del artículo.	Ofrecen tomarlos de puertos y cargamentos en marcha, pagando los gastos que han causado.	
Los productos netos de la venta del huano, se tendrán en Francia a disposición del Gobierno.	Idem.	Idem.
<i>seca 8 0 -</i>		
Ofrece pagar a Montañó lo que haya gastado en el huano depositado y en marcha.	Ofrecen entregar 750,000 pesos en que están incluidos los gastos hechos por Montañó en el huano depositado y en marcha.	
Adelanta 500,000 pesos en mesadas de 50,000, y concluido el entero sigue abonando cincuenta mil pesos mensuales reintegrables de las primeras ventas respectivas.	Adelanta 15 pesos por cada tonelada de registro, con la condición de terminar luego que empiecen las mesadas de las que se ha hablado, de cuyo monto deben descontarse los dichos 15 pesos de tonelada.	Adelanta 15 pesos por tonelada de huano embarcado en los tres primeros meses y después cien mil pesos cada mes.

A-5-29. OA-5-14-1

acion del huano en Francia han presentado las casas siguientes.

CANEVARO E HIJOS.	MONTES Y COLOMBIER.	ANTONIO GIBBS E HIJOS
Comision de fletamento ninguna al Gobierno y buques nacionales: 4 por ciento para los extranjeros.	Comision de fletamento 3 por ciento para todos los buques, incluidos los nacionales.	Comision de fletamento, ninguna al Gobierno y buques peruanos.—2 y $\frac{1}{2}$ por ciento a los buques extranjeros.—En ningun caso pagaran estos mas corretaje, que el que se acostumbra en los lugares de fletamento, incluso el citado 2 y $\frac{1}{2}$ por ciento.
Por comision de venta, garantia y corretaje, 3 por ciento sobre el producto bruto en Francia y 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ por ciento en sus dependencias.	Por comision de venta, garantia y corretaje el 3 y $\frac{1}{2}$ por ciento; y ademas el pago segun la contrata a los agentes que empleen en los puertos.	Por toda comision, garantia y corretaje de venta 3 por ciento sobre el producto bruto en Francia. En las colonias 2 por ciento a mas de lo que tuviere que pagar a sus agentes: lo que en ningun caso pasara del 3 por ciento.
Sacos idem.	Sacos idem.	Los sacos se proporcionaran al costo y costos.
Intereses reciprocos 5 por ciento desde el dia de la percepcion del ingreso y de los desembolsos en Europa, y dos meses despues del desembolso en el Peru.	---	Intereses reciprocos el 5 por ciento con la calidad de que los gravantes al Estado no correran sino dos meses despues del adelanto.
Ofrece pagar los gastos causados en los cargamentos en marcha y de los buques destinados para cargar: en cuanto a los depositos en Francia, ofrece pagar su importe y adelantar aquello que sobre hasta el valor de 30 pesos por tonelada.	---	Ofrece tomar a su cargo los depositos existentes en Francia y los cargamentos en marcha, haciendo frente a sus gastos.
Idem.	Idem.	El producto del huano estara a disposicion del Gobierno en Paris o en Londres, siendo el cambio de cuenta del Gobierno.
	Ofrecen un millon adelantado, reembolsable por quintas partes.	Adelanta un millon de pesos, para la amortizacion de la moneda feble boliviana, quedando afecta la parte libre del huano en Francia a Inglaterra.
		Ofrece pagar a Montané todo lo gastado en los cargamentos, en depositos y en marcha y reintegrar la suma que por cuenta de esos gastos le haya abonado el Apostado Fiscal.
Adelanta 15 pesos por tonelada de registro mas el costo que exporte.	Adelanta 20 pesos por cada tonelada de registro, cobrando solo 2 y $\frac{1}{2}$ por ciento por intereses de estos adelantos.	Ofrece adelantar 500,000 pesos en moneda de a 100,000 pesos, y arreglar la subvencion mensual que despues deba darse en vista del estado del negocio, reintegrando se con el producto de las ventas.

Lima, 20 de Enero de 1858.
Melgar.—Castañeda.—Reyna.—Morales.—

A-5-30. OA-5-14-2

BAILE.

A las diez en punto de la noche de ayer comenzó la primera contradanza del baile dado por S. E. el Gran Mariscal D. Ramon Castilla en colobridad de su cumpleaños. Hasta las doce de la noche, mas de cien señoras pertenecientes á familias distinguidas cubrian una gran parte del estrado. Todo el cuerpo diplomático, algunos generales de la Palma, de Arequipa, una fuerte plana mayor, nacional y extranjera, muchos miembros de la sociedad de fundadores de la Independencia, algunos magistrados, pocos representantes del foro, de la ciencia médica y del comercio, y dependientes de tiendas y de casas consignatarias en número exajeradísimo, obscurian el diminuto salon de recepciones señalado para la fiesta. Habia tambien algunos generales, jefes, y altos empleados de las causas políticas perdidas en la Palma y Arequipa, que es lo que mas llamó nuestra atención por el espíritu fusionario que cada día anara es con mas claridad en todos los actos del General Castilla. Celebramos que el vencedor de Arequipa, el futuro Presidente de la República, quisiera parecerse mas en su politica al vencedor del Cerro Alto que al vencedor de la Palma, y que prefiriera los actos que dieron á la República seis años de paz á los que la arrastraron á la mas larga y desastrosa de nuestras contiendas civiles.

La funcion no pudo ser mas animada ni mas calurosa.

Las primeras partes de la contradanza estaban compuestas así:

El Gran Mariscal Castilla y la señora de Zevallos.

El señor Zevallos y la señora de Castilla.

El señor Lisboa y la señorita Mercedes Canseco.

El señor Ministro Ingles y la señora del Prefecto del Rimac.

El General Forcelledo y la señora de Cervero.

El General Buendia y la señorita Egusquiza.

En pedrerías eran notables las señoras de Castilla y de Zevallos.

En trajes, el mas sencillo y el gante era el de la señora de Cervero.

Entre tanta belleza virgen, la que mas brillaba á nuestros ojos era la de la señorita Mercedes Canseco, á lo ménos era el tipo de nuestra predilección.

Entre los uniformes de los generales, el mas afrancesado y con regla era el del Prefecto del Rimac.

El Gran Mariscal Castilla se presentó con insignias de General en Jefe; y tanto S. E. como el nuevo general Beingolea llevaban levitas con entorchados; para un baile como este el rigor de la etiqueta exijia uniformes de parada.

Algunos convidados fueron tambien de levita, otros de corbata negra, otros de guantes de color; la guardia no debió dárles entrada; porque todo pertenecía á escenas de confianza y á funciones absolutamente privadas.

El señor General Castilla y el Ministro

señor Zevallos desparecieron, sin estentó maneras de buen tono que recomendarian á los mas altos personajes europeos.

Las mesas de Desert y de Ambigué das la una en el salon de las Audiencias, otra en el salon de Espera, estaban dispuestas con romaraceable buen gusto.

La mesa de servicio provisiónal, ó buffet, aunque contenia buenos vinos y jamonetas á prensa, era pequeña y no correspondia en sus batorías á las grandes y al número de convidados.

Las salas de cartas y de fumar estaban colocadas de modo que garantian el salon de baile contra toda emanacion nicotina y contra los ruidos metalicos.

Esta funcion ha sido la mas arreglada de tantas hemos visto en Palacio.

No es de buen tono que los generales, ayudantes ni empleado alguno, salgan á recibir las señoras á la puerta que da á la calle; ni ménos que con este objeto las quiten ó reciban como pelotas de los brazos de las personas que vienen acompañandolas. Eso solo sirve para el caso en que vayan solas, lo que rara vez sucede. Las comisiones de recepcion, que siempre se componen de personas muy distinguidas, se eñitan en la puerta del salon del baile, y solo tienen por objeto hacer cortesías; los maestros de ceremonias acomodan á las señoras, los bastoneros forman parejas para la danza de apertura, y las proporcionan á los que no entienden el idioma.

Ya que se trata de los bailes de Palacio, que son una necesidad de la civilizacion, y una muestra de la buena armonia que debe existir entre el gobierno y el pueblo, diremos, que el local de los bailes es muy estrecho y de mal gusto, y que debe, como una mejora necesaria, ensancharse, ya sea sobre el inútil, impropio y descuidado jardin, ó ya añadiendo por entero el salon de las audiencias, si se prefiriere dejar con aire de casa de campo al mas civil de todos los edificios, puesto que es la residencia del Gobierno.

De paso aconsejaríamos, que no se permitieran entrar en el salon, mugeres de servicio, ni criados de levita ó chaqueta y manos desnudas; este abuso tan chocante perturbó anoche por un instante el delicado buen humor del señor Zevallos.

Tampoco ha debido tocarse la prodigalidad en los convites á dependientes; eso demeritiza las funciones hasta la pérdida de la dignidad. En Europa no hay negros, todos los sirvientes saben leer, escribir y contar, y pasan, con mucha facilidad, del servicio á la dependencia, sin que por eso dejen de tener un acusador perpetuo de su orijen, en sus maneras un tanto zurdas, y en las manos y los pies que pocas veces engañan. Como es muy raro que vengan á estos países los nobles y los ricos de otras partes, es menester mucha circunspeccion para estas grandes invitaciones, no obstante nuestro republicanism. Algunas manos y pies vimos anoche que si hubieran tocado por casualidad las ó los de una señoría las habrían reventado los dedos.

Un bonquet monstruo, obsequiado á S. E. por el señor Porto, dueño de la hacienda de Surquillo, y uno de los mas irreprochables goyoneses residentes en el país, merece una descripcion separada.

Era notable el número de jefes de civicos de la guardia nacional que se distinguían por las charreteras de canelón suelto y levitadas.

Para el Viernes se prepara una gran parada en el Llano de Amancace.

A-5-32. OA-5-15-2

la siguiente lista de los cables submarinos que existen hoy en el mundo, con el número de millas que miden, el de alambres de que se componen y la fecha en que fueron sumergidos:

Cables.	Millas.	Alambres.	Fechas.
De Douvres y Calais.	24	4	1851
Douvres y Ostende...	75	6	1852
Holyhead y Heyth...	65	17	1852
Inglaterra y Holanda.	115	8	1853
Port Patrick y Donaghadee	13	6	1853
Segundo cable entre los mismos lugares....	13	6	1853
Italia y Córcega.....	65	6	1854
Córcega y Cerdeña ..	10	6	1854
Dinamarca á través del Gran Belt.....	15	3	1854
Id., á través del Pequeño Belt.....	5	3	1854
Idem, á través del Sound.....	12	3	1855
A través del <i>Forth of Forth</i> (Escocia)...	4	4	1855
Varna y Balaklava, (á través del mar Negro)	340	1	1855
Balaklava y Eupatoria	60	1	1855
A través del Danubio, en Shumla.....	1	1	1855
A través del río Hoo- gley	2½		
De Messina y Reggio.	5	1	1856
A través del golfo de San Lorenzo.....	74	1	1856
A través de los estrechos de Northumberland, en la isla del Príncipe Eduardo..	10½	1	1856
A través del Bósforo, en Kandill	1	1	1856
A través del Estrecho de Kano, (Nueva Escocia)		3	1856
Seis cables á través de las bocas del Danubio en la isla de las Serpientes, cada cable de una milla de largo y con un solo conductor	6	6	1857
A través del Mississippi en Paducah	1	1	1851
De Petersburgo á Kronstad	10	1	1856
A través del San Lorenzo, en Quebec ..		1	1855
A través del Soland, en la isla inglesa de Wight	3	4	1855
A través de varios ríos pequeños	20		
Longitud total de los cables submarinos..	950 millas.		

La extensión de los alambres conductores de todos estos cables es de 2,660 millas. Terminada formalmente la inmersión del cable entre los Estados Unidos de América, asciende á 2,564 el número de miles de alambres existentes hoy, etc

A-5-33. OA-5-16-1

Segun el mismo periódico, el
 fco submarino, será puesto en relacion, tan
 los Estados Unidos, con unas 33,000 millas de línea
 terrestres, sin contar las innumerables de Inglaterra.
 Hé aquí el número aproximado de millas telegráfi-
 cas al Este y Norte de Nueva York:

Número de millas de postes.....	8,000
„ de alambre extendido sobre los mis- mos	11,500

Al Sur y Sudoste de Nueva York:

Número de postes.....	8,500
„ de alambre sobre los mismos.....	11,500

Al Oeste y Noroeste de Buffalo y Ohio:

Millas de postes.....	8,000
De alambre sobre los mismos	10,000

Que hacen un total en el país de cerca de veinte y
 cinco mil millas de postes, sobre los cuales se extien-
 den 33,000 millas de alambra telegráfico.

Calculáase que el capital nominal invertido en las
 líneas existentes asciende á \$ 4.000,000, aunque el
 coste de su construccion no excedió quizá de pesos
 2.000,000, dividiéndose la diferencia por partes igua-
 les entre los constructores de las líneas y los que obtu-
 vieron el privilegio Morse.

El número de mensajes que se transmiten por to-
 das las líneas en 4.000,000 por año, ó sean 13,000 en
 cada día de trabajo.

A dirémos a estas palabras; la esquelita escri-
 ta una hora despues de la batalla á la baronesa de
 Hess:

“Hemos batido el enemigo en Novara, y si la
 gloria de esta jornada me pertenece, á vuestro
 “espóso, señora, se debe todo el mérito de ella.”

En 1855, cuando escalló la guerra de Oriente, el
 general Hess recibió el mando superior de los ejér-
 citos de observacion y la estrategia política que
 desplegó en aquella época no habrá contribuido
 poco á acarrear á su país el odio implacable de la
 Rusia. Con la feliz disposicion de sus dos cuerpos

A-5-35. OA-unknown

The three Comets, the regular return of which is calculated by Astronomers, are the following:

That of Halley which revolves round the sun in seventy-six years; it appeared in 1456, 1531, 1607, 1682, 1759, 1835 and is again expected towards the end of February 1911.

That of Encke which appears every $3\frac{1}{3}$ years. It seems as if its orbit were gradually lessening every time so that there is a probability of its being finally absorbed by the Sun.

That of Biela which revolves round the Sun every $6\frac{1}{2}$ years, it is very small, and in 1832 it overtook the Earth's orbit, one month before our globe arrived at the same point.

According to Gibbon, see his "History of the fall and decline of the Roman Empire" Chapter 43, another Comet is known to make its appearance every five hundred and seventy five years.

It was first seen in the year 1767 before Christ, at the time of Ogyges, the father of Grecian antiquity, which accounts for the tradition preserved by Ovid that under his reign the planet Venus changed her color, size, figure and course - a thing which is impossible.

The second appearance in the year 1193 before Christ is closely indicated by the fable that Electra, one of the seven Pleiades, being as wife of Dardanius, unable to support the destruction of Troy, her own country, abandoned the dances of her sister ors, and retreating into the number of the Pleiades, from soon to be fled with dishevelled hair as a comet to the north Pole.

A-5-36. OA-5-17-1

the third appearance in the year 518 B.C. agrees exactly with the
 tremendous comet of the Bible, and perhaps of China which occurs in
 the next two generations before the reign of Cyrus.
 the fourth appearance took place 44 years before Christ during
 the games which were exhibited by young Cethegus in Rome in honor
 of Venus and his deceased brother uncle Julius Caesar.
 the fifth time this comet appeared in the fifth years of Suleiman's
 reign or in the year 531 after Christ.
 the sixth return in 1106 A.C. is recorded by the chronicles of
 Europe and China.
 This comet in its seventh appearance in the year 1680 was observed
 by the Astronomers Flamsteed and Cassini and the laws of its revolu-
 tion were investigated by Bionville, Newton and Halley.
 And its eighth appearance we must leave to be commented
 upon by our posterity in the year 2225.

The planets which are hitherto known to belong to our planetary
 system and to revolve round their common Sun in certain fixed
 periods are:
 Mercury,
 Venus,
 our Earth,
 Mars
 The seven Astroids which are supposed to have formed

A-5-37. OA-5-17-2

A-5-38. OA-5-17-3

consequently the surface of a middle sized man being about fourteen
 square feet upon him the Atmosphere presses with a weight of
 31536 lbs Avordupois.

the light reaches the Earth from the sun a distance of Ninety
 million English Miles, in eight minutes.

A-5-39. OA-5-17-4

A-5-40. OA-5-18-1

En efecto; el viento, en... mainar, cam-
bió en dirección á tierra, y esta circun-
stancia al agravarse y á una calle travesa que
separaba los edificios, cortó el fuego, hacien-
do allí sus últimas esfuerzos los postrados res-
tos de esa falange de héroes, cuyo valor se ha
puesto ayer á una durísima prueba. Era á
la sazón las cinco y media de la tarde.

Es imposible calcular el valor á quo as-
ciende la pérdida total causada por este in-
cendio; pero creemos no exagerar asegurando
que pasa de 3.000.000 de pesos, pues el fue-
go ha sido tan violento y el aturdimiento je-
neral tan grande, que lo salvado para nada
sirve, y tiendas enteras y amueblados de ca-
sas completas han sido presas de las llamas;
debiendo agregarse á esto lo robado, que no
es poco.

La botica del señor Hahn, sin haberse
incendiado, ha sido completamente saqueada,
lo mismo que la sombrerería de Mr. Fouillet,
una de las más surtidas y elegantes de Val-
paraiso.

Tampoco es fácil calcular el número de
víctimas que ha causado este incendio; varios
bomberos han muerto, se nos dice, y pasan
de 30 los heridos, fuera de muchos cuyo par-
dero se ignora, y de quienes se teme hayan
sido asfixiados en el ataque de un edificio que
se derrumbó.

Los bomberos han sido los héroes de es-
ta lucha terrible, y aunque vencidos por el
fuego, pueden decir como Francisco II, *estou
mors et vaincu*.

EXTRAGOS DEL INCENDIO.

He aquí una nómina de los edificios incen-
diados.

CALLE DEL BACCO, CERRA DE LA SOMBRA.
El Pasaje de D. Agustín Edwards, hacia la Villa de
Perú, inclusive.
El Pasaje de D. Matías Conzino.
Casa de la testamentaria de D. Alejandro Calde-
rub.
Casa de D. A. Kinkelley.
Casa de D. José María Solar.
La fábrica americana de Mr. Williams.

ACERÍA DEL SOL.
Casa de Mr. B. O'Leary, solamante la cocina.
Casa del señor Edwards, del mismo modo.
Casa de D. Emérito Goyeneches, donde se encuen-
tra el Banco de Valparaiso.
Casa del señor Pérez.
Casa del señor Ocon.
Casa del señor Talles hasta el cuartel de la bomba
francesa.

CALLE DEL OMBRE.
Casa de D. José Washington.
Casa de D. Juan Browne.
Herrería de D. Juan Ramírez.
Carpintería de D. Carlos Loring.
Herrería de madera de D. Alejandro Livingston.

CALLE DE S. JUAN DE DIOS, ACERÍA DE LA SOMBRA.
Casa de D. Nicolás Galica.
Casa de D. José María Solar.
Fábrica de carruajes de D. Juan Enrique Ramírez.
Casa de la señora Parodi.
Casa del señor Cifuentes.
Casa de D. Fernando Everhard.
Casa y herrería de D. Pedro Olata.
Casa y talabartería de D. Juan Bravo.
Casa de D. Bernardino Bravo.

ACERÍA DEL SOL.
Desde el cuartel de la bomba francesa.
Casa de D. Victoriano Caro.
Casa de D. José Luis Fernandes.
Casa del herrero francés Sarraguer.
Fábrica de muebles del señor Bingé.
Casa de Browne.
Fábrica de sacos.
Fábrica de fundición de Rider.
Fábrica de fideos.
Casa de D. Juana Velasquez.

Las pérdidas en globo se avalúan del modo si-
guiente:

Propiedades.....	8 1,000,000
Mercaderías y enseres...	2,000,000
El valor de los seguros solo asciende á.....	1,728,100

como se especifica á Continuación:

Aker y Cia.....	288000	Compañía Royal.
Compañía Chilena.....	100000	Chilena.
Unión Chilena.....	184000	Unión Chilena.
Dickson Harker.....	40000	The Stand.
F. W. Schlegel & H.....	310000	Imperial.
Los mismos.....		London Corpor.
Napier & Coory y Cia.....	130000	Northco.
Hoppe y Calmann.....	650000	Liverpool y Londres.
Con el extranjero.....	200000	Difer.

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A-5-41. OA-5-19-1

Cuatro cuadras por lo ménos de edificios que se estienden desde el pasaje Edwards, en la calle del Cabo, hasta la quebrada de San Juan de Dios, inclusa la plaza del Orden, han desaparecido el 18 del corriente en ménos de 7 horas de un voraz fuego, acompañado por un récio viento del Norte y un aguacero que no ha cesado hasta el amanecer del día siguiente.

Los magníficos pasajes de los señores Edwards y Cousiño, la Imprenta del *Diario*, el Banco de Valparaíso, la fábrica de Vapor Norte Americana, los hermosos edificios de los señores Solar y Gatica, los mas suntuosos almacenistas mas bellas tiendas de modas de Valparaíso, contenidas en esas cuatro calles, y de las cuales podía con razon enorgullucerse, no son ahora mas q' un monton de ruinas....

La consternacion que este hecho ha producido y los episodios de esas 7 horas de combata entre las companias de bomberos y el voraz elemento, ni el cuadro que ofrecen ahora mismo los edificios incendiados, son para referirse en un artículo de periódico.

Valparaíso no ha presenciado un desastre semejante ni sido jamas teatro de esgravio tan alijente.

El fuego principiò segun lo que hasta ahora hemos podido averiguar, á eso de las 10 de la mañana, por la chimenea del Club de la Union, en el pasaje Edwards, se comunicó á las tiendas vecinas, y luego á la imprenta del *Diario* que, hallándose cerrada, ofreció pábu lo cómodo á las llamas.

Por de pronto se creyó que el gran muro divisorio del Pasaje Cousiño ofreceria un obstáculo al fuego, y las bombas se concentraron sobre ese punto importante. Todo fué inútil; las llamas volaban con violencia y se comunicaron fácilmente á los edificios vecinos que eran demasiado altos; el fuego se hizo entonces incontenible y comun á ambos lados de la calle. Por otra parte ese es el punto mas estrecho de la poblacion, y era difícilísimo manejar.

Llegado el fuego á la plaza del Orden, se creyó tambien posible dominarlo, y aun se hizo volar una parte de edificio, con la esperanza de que los escombros lo ahogarian. En efecto, el derrumbe se realizó, pero los fragmentos de materias incendiadas se derramaron en todas direcciones.

Sobrevino entonces un fuego jeneral, y todos los muebles salvados de las casas vecinas y de las carpinterías comenzaron á arder, consumiéndose en pocos minutos, sin que fuera posible salvarlos otra vez.

El fuego avanzó entonces con mayor violencia por las dos calles, la de la ribera y la de San Juan de Dios, ardiéndose parte de los cerros, que, á favor del agua y de la vejez todavía naciente, se apagaron por si

A-543. OA-5-20-1

naderos franceses ascendieron varias veces hasta la torre del espía, pero fueron arrollados continuamente por el 1.^{er} cuerpo, que había sido enviado de Cavriana á Solferino para reforzar el 5.^o que empezaba á presentar síntomas de fatiga. Los franceses sin embargo, redoblaron sus esfuerzos atacando Solferino no solamente de frente sino por ambos flancos. Protejidos por un tremendo fuego de artillería que sostenían en la llanura de Medole—fuego que había obligado ya á Schwarzenberg á retirarse—y mientras Schaffgotsche estaba detenido en el camino de Medole, los franceses hicieron avanzar dos fuertes divisiones desde su frente á San Casiano. Estas las perdimos pronto de vista porque se convirtieron en columnas de asalto contra un flanco de Solferino. Hasta la una los austriacos habían rechazado todos los ataques excepto uno. Ocupaban Solferino, Médole y el extremo derecho de la posición; pero pronto llegó á ser evidente que serían vencidos por el número. Todo el ejército Piamontés atacó el cuerpo de Benedek por el ala derecha austriaca y tuvo que retirarse combatiendo por el camino de Mozambano. El 5.^o cuerpo que estaba combatiendo al lado del 1.^o, el cual hubiera debido ser su apoyo fué arrojado paulatinamente hacia las alturas en la dirección del Castellaro Lagusello. El primer cuerpo, fuertemente estrechado, no pudo resistir mas tiempo á los ataques que recibía por el frente y un flanco, y se retiró por Cavriana. Es verdad que 7.^o cuerpo al mando de Zobel que ocupaba el camino carretero entre San Casiano y Volta, trató de ayudar en la defensa de Solferino, pero á pesar de todos sus esfuerzos, los franceses, en masas irresistibles, forzaron la posición y coronaron las alturas de Solferino en donde se prepararon á dar el asalto sobre Cavriana.

El Emperador José, después de haber visitado de paso á Volta, estaba entonces con todo su E. M. en frente de Cavriana. No se sabía nada de los cuerpos 10.^o y 11.^o enviados á una gran distancia hacia la izquierda ó oeste de Médole á su

A-5-45. OA-5-21-1

First Lord of the Treasury	...	...	Lord Palmerston.
Lord Chancellor	...	...	Lord Campbell.
Foreign Secretary	...	...	Lord John Russell.
Home Secretary	...	...	Sir G. C. Lewis.
Colonial Secretary	...	...	Duke of Newcastle.
Secretary for War	...	...	Mr. Sidney Herbert.
Indian Secretary	...	...	Sir C. Wood.
First Lord of the Admiralty	...	...	Duke of Somerset.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	...	...	Mr. Gladstone.
President of the Council	...	...	Earl Granville.
Board of Works	...	...	Sir B. Hall.
Poor-law Board	...	...	Mr. M. Gibson.
Board of Trade	...	...	Mr. Cobden.
Postmaster-General	...	...	Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Duchy of Lancaster	...	...	Mr. C. P. Villiers.
Privy Seal	...	...	Earl of Ripon.
NOT IN THE CABINET.			
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	...	...	Earl of Carlisle.
Secretary for Ireland	...	...	Mr. Henry Herbert.
Attorney-General	...	...	Sir R. Bethell.
Solicitor-General	...	...	Sir H. Keating.
Attorney-General for Ireland	...	...	Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	...	...	Mr. Serjeant Deasy.
Secretaries of the Treasury	...	...	Mr. F. Peel, Mr. H. Brand.
Secretary of the Admiralty	...	...	Mr. R. Lowe.
Under-Secretaries of State :—			
Home	...	...	Mr. Massey.
War	...	...	Lord Wodehouse.
Foreign	...	...	Lord Shelburne.
Colonial	...	...	Lord Bury.
India	...	...	Mr. Danby Seymour.
Lords of the Treasury	...	...	Mr. Hugessen, Mr. Cogan, Mr. E. Ellice, jun.

A-5-46. OA-5-22-1

BATALLAS SANGRIENTAS—La *Gaceta Militar* de Viena publica las siguientes líneas sobre las fuerzas que tomaron parte en la batalla de Solferino: *Nº 23, page 631.*

Combatieron allí mas de 300,000 soldados y las pérdidas han debido ascender á 30 ó 37,000 hombres, por lo menos. En la batalla de Leipsick, que duró tres días, los 330,000 aliados combatieron contra 260,000 franceses. Perdieron estos 45,000 hombres, entre muertos y heridos, y 30,000 prisioneros; los aliados 48,000 entre muertos y heridos.

Después de Leipsick, la batalla mas sangrienta es la de Moskowa, que tuvo lugar el día 7 de setiembre de 1812. Los rusos figuraban allí en número de 130,000 con 600 cañones; los franceses, en número de 134,600 y 587 cañones. Los primeros perdieron 58,000 hombres, los segundos, 50,000; por manera que las pérdidas totales ascendieron á un 40 0/0. En Bautzen, el día 21 de mayo de 1813, encontrándose 110,000 rusos y prusianos contra 150,000 franceses; estos perdieron 20,000 hombres; los aliados 15,000, y ni un solo cañón.

En Wagram, en los días 5 y 6 de julio de ¹⁸⁰⁹ 1809, teníamos, por nuestra parte, 137,060 hombres; Napoleon tenía 170,000; nosotros perdimos 20,000 hombres; el enemigo 22,000. En Aspern, éramos 75,000 contra 85,000; tuvimos 20,000 hombres entre muertos y heridos, el enemigo tuvo 13,090 muertos; pero dejó en nuestro poder 3,000 prisioneros, y fué necesario enviar 30,000 hombres á Viena para curarles allí las heridas, por manera que de 140,000 hombres que tomaron parte en la jornada, la mitad quedó fuera de combate.

En Austerlitz entraron en batalla 70,000 franceses, otros tantos rusos y 13,000 austriacos; pérdidas: 21,000 rusos con 160 cañones, 5,800 austriacos y 10,000 franceses. En Jena, 142,000 franceses combatieron contra 150,000 prusianos; en Waterloo, 170,000 hombres, 70,000 de los cuales eran franceses; perdieron estos 25,000 y 250 cañones, mientras que los aliados perdieron 31,000. Como término medio, las pérdidas sufridas en todas esas batallas ascendieron á un 20 ó un 25 0/0, mientras que en la última no pasaron de 15 0/0.

A-5-48. OA-5-29-1

A-5-49. OA-5-30-1

A-5-51. OA-5-25-1

A-5-52. OA-unknown

A-5-53. OA-5-32-1

A-5-54. OA-5-32-2

A-5-55. OA-5-32-3

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zosa, y arrancarle á veces, contra toda ley y razón, grandes indemnizaciones metálicas, con enviar á sus costas una sola fragata; verán que los ingresos del tesoro ascienden á mas de veinte millones de duros, y que en esta suma los ingresos de aduana y otros figuran por ménos de la cuarta parte, mientras que la venta de un abono depositado por los pelicanos en unas isletas próximas á la costa, produce cerca de diez y seis millones y constituye la verdadera renta de la república; verán que todo esto se gasta en sueldos y se despilfarran en guerras ridiculas é ininteligibles, y que entretanto no se hace un camino, ni un puente, ni un canal, y desaparece la agricultura de uno de los territorios mas fértiles del globo, y se extingue la minería en una de las regiones mas ricas en metales de toda especie que se conoce; verán que hay ferrocarriles que producen dividendos de cerca de 47 por ciento, mientras que en Europa no producen, por término medio, cinco, y que en vez de lanzarse todo el mundo, en vista de tal aliciente, á construir ferrocarriles, no solo no lo hacen, sino que el gobierno se opone á los conatos de progreso que experimentan en este ramo los representantes del pais. Y al ver todo esto y algo mas, se harán cruces, renunciarán á descubrir la solución de semejante enigma, y resolverán sin duda que en adelante las "cosas del

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Perú" ocupen sin rival el puesto que durante tanto tiempo han ocupado "las cosas de España".

"La verdad es que el Perú, prodigamente dotado por la mano de la Providencia con tesoros incomparables y únicos, parece empeñado en frustrar sus benévolo designios, y pone especial cuidado en malbaratar todas sus larguezas. En tiempo del régimen colonial, sus inmensas riquezas minerales y agrícolas eran proberviales en el mundo. La independencia lo arruinó, y cuando todos creían que esta ruina no tenía remedio, quiso su buena suerte que la agricultura inglesa convirtiese en oro el guano de sus islas, y que se reprodujese centuplicada su opulencia anterior. Cualquier otro pais habria aprovechado esta buena suerte para asegurarse contra contingencias futuras. Reduciendo sus gastos á proporciones racionales, habria aplicado un sobrante inmenso á la construcción de un vasto sistema de obras públicas que hubiesen atraído al pais población, comercio y capitales, que hubiesen creado una masa imponible capaz de hacer frente á cualquier otro capricho de la fortuna en sentido contrario. El guano, único elemento con que hoy vive el Perú, puede desaparecer. No decimos que es probable, pero sí que cabe en lo posible. Aunque el aumento mismo del consumo no lo agote en muchos siglos, su

A-5-56. OA-5-32-4

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valor pudiera desaparecer el día en que nosotros se espere. Una catástrofe como la de Mendoza, que sumergiese las islas guaneras en el océano, no es imposible en aquellas costas trabadas por las erupciones volcánicas. La quitada que hoy hace tantos prodigios, puede inventar algo que reemplaze al guano con ventaja. También España tuvo el monopolio de la barilla, y un descubrimiento químico se lo arrebató, y si no hubiese tenido otro elemento de vida, sería hoy la nación mas insignificante de la tierra. Es muy peligroso vivir tan solo de un producto que se monopoliza. Pero el Perú, en vez de capitalizar sus utilidades para hacer frente al porvenir, las ha gastado todas en locuras, en ejércitos y escuadras inútiles, en motines necios, en despilfarros ridículos, y entretanto ha dejado perecer su agricultura y su minería, de manera que si mañana el guano desapareciese, no tendría absolutamente de qué echar mano, y se moriría de miseria.

“Ni vemos probabilidad de que esta situación cambie, porque tales males no se corrijan con facilidad, sobre todo en un país en que, como nuestro corresponsal nos dice, las leyes son inútiles porque nadie las obedece, empezando por el gobierno, y en que, debajo de una superficie en que se ve flotar una constitución, y elecciones, y cámaras representativas, y una imprenta

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libre, no hay en realidad mas que un absolutismo despótico, tan illimitado como pudo serlo en los mas negros períodos inquisitoriales.

“Y luego la atmósfera social está allí impregnada en una corrupción increíble y desesperante. El *Star* de Panamá nos contaba el otro día que el Presidente de la República, hombre ya octogenario, pero lleno aun de vida, pasa su existencia en un pueblo de baños próximo á Lima, llamado el Chorrillo, consagrado á la ocupación intelectual, sensata y fecunda del juego. Según el periódico panameño, y confirman el hecho todos los peruanos que vienen á Europa, S. E. se aplica á “tirar de la oreja á Jorge” desde que anochece, y no se levanta de la mesa hasta que vuelve á amanecer. Entretanto fácil es comprender como andarán los negocios públicos, y el tiempo que tendrá para despacharlos, y “si el guardián juega á los naipes, ¡qué harán los frailes!” El cónsul peruano en Panamá ha querido desmentir este hecho vergonzoso; pero su carta al *Star* no hace mas que confirmarlo plenamente. País que tolera semejante estado de cosas siquiera un día, no vemos qué remedio pueda tener. Figúrese el lector lo que sucedería en cualquiera nación de Europa, y aun de América, como no fuese Méjico, si el jefe supremo del estado aspirase á unir este título al de jefe supremo de los tahures. No solo perdería el puesto,

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sino que ni siquiera tendría entrada en ninguna casa medianamente decente. Pero en el Perú parece que no hacen mella estas cosas, si es así, se comprende naturalmente todo lo demás.

“Y verdaderamente no se puede contemplar sin profunda pena semejante situación, ni es posible manifestarse indiferente al ver que un país tan bello, tan fecundo, tan pródigamente dotado por la naturaleza, aun en la inteligencia privilegiada de sus habitantes de raza española, malgasta tantas ventajas incomparables, y se precipita tan ciegamente á su ruina. Quisiéramos que los autores de semejante situación pudiesen oír lo que en Europa se dice de ellos y comprender toda la magnitud del desden que inspiran al mundo civilizado y culto. Quizas esto les haría volver en sí, y los obligaría á compensar y remediar con un cambio de conducta en sentido verdaderamente patriótico, algunos de los deplorables males que están causando.”

Mientras todo eso, y algo mas, pasa entre vosotros, Peruanos, se os entretiene, como á niños, en la plaza pública con sucios maromeros y farolitos de papel y otras ridículas indecentes zarandajas, dignas, por cierto, del pueblo

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mas atrasado de la tierra, y se os dice que sois.....libres é independientes.

¡Pero eso que importa!.....¿no hay esta noche baile en palacio?

Mientras todo eso, y algo mas, pasa entre vosotros, mientras os dan caza como á bestias salvajes y os ponen á palos la mochila al hombro para obligaros á servir de sayones á vuestros mismos opresores, se os dice que sois.....libres é independientes.

¡Pero eso que importa!.....¿no hay esta noche baile en palacio?

Mientras todo eso, y algo mas, pasa entre vosotros, mientras se os oprime y tiraniza sin piedad y sin tregua de un modo tan infame como miserable, tan miserable como degradante, se os dice que sois.....libres é independientes.

¡Pero eso que importa!.....¿no hay esta noche baile en palacio?

Mientras todo eso, y algo mas, pasa entre vosotros, mientras con el mas

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