

St Petersburg Aug 8, 57

Dear Sister, I sent No 19 to be read and posted in Hall England by a Mr Clarke last evening of South Shields. It contains notes of Norway Denmark & Sweden, & also contained a note for Mr Govt R. R. Hazard. I believe I have infringed no law by forwarding an open package. But despotic Russia is detestably mean and rigid in her system. An English Captain informs me that he was yesterday fined a Ruble for having ignorantly signed a bill of lading on the wrong spot although he chose the only vacancy it afforded. He states that (2 years ago I think) he grounded on a Rock just before Cronstadt with a ship with 40 passengers & crew, and was insured for 102,000 £ sterling. A storm would have wrecked her at once and every life he thinks would probably have been sacrificed. He engaged a tug to lighten him, but she did not come, having no crabs - 5 tons only were necessary. There were thousands on the wharf, but not to be had, not having got passed the Custom house. It was Sunday, nothing could be done. It is a representation of danger of life and property passed for nothing. He offered some coal from his own stock on board, but this would be illegal. He has just paid a fine of 6 £ 10 s on a small paper package brought in his shop the freight on which is 2/6 - but there was some informality respecting it in the bill of lading. He says ships using steam are not allowed to theft coal from the bunkers to the furnace boxes, during night time although 2 government officers are kept on board. Capt Gray was here in an American ship, procured lodging for his wife on shore at Cronstadt, on account of an attack of ill health after 3 weeks in the city here. Believing it advisable to administer brandy he brought a soda water bottle full of some good which he had in his shop. Lest he might be suspected of smuggling, he carried it openly in his hand. It was taken from him despite his candour of method, and although he may say that for the privilege of administering it to his sick wife. Next day he was arraigned before the authorities in the case, and fined 6 Rubles (4.50 cents) and the brandy confiscated, and doubtless drunk by the parties. His wife derived a lesson from his wardrobe on board. Her own nearly destroyed by some fellows peering into it as if it might be confiscated. It is believed that fines which are constantly levied, rarely reach the National Treasury. I was once taken yesterday sitting my kappat, for tobacco & straw, and for which I was charged 165 cents, beside cost of drink to two officers, who although I was treated with entire civility, I was examined as if suspected of some treasonable design against the State. Among other things they learned my age and place of birth &

did me the honour to request several of my Autographs
under pretence of requiring them to sundry documents
presented on this interesting occasion. I paid the
Rupian Consul at Stockholm 87 cents for one to enter
Rupia; and had yet to pay for another to get out, beside
advising 3 days my intention to leave, and cost of remaining
during that period in compliance with the laws.
Crossing the River I noticed the boatman draw his feet
from a boat he wore, a common way of carrying one, I hear.
I noticed the "Napoleon Hotel" near the Palace, and I
saw the Steamer Victoria, at Helringfors for this city, when
I was there. The Bronze Lamp posts on the fine Iron Bridge
and other public places here are fine things, and on a
scale in keeping with the vastness of population here.
As I walked on the opposite bank of the Aera to the
Academy of Natural Sciences, the view of the city opposite
about the Palace was very fine. In this assembly I
saw the famous Mammoth which was found with all his
flesh on which the women were eating, in the Iceberg a few
years ago, a most interesting object. What a story! There is
all the mystery of the fossil remains, with that of the
wonderful preservation and locality of this superb animal.
The skeleton is complete, tusks enormous, skin and flesh
are still on the head. The ear dried in its natural place,
a piece of the skin over one inch thick lies on the platform.
It has the fur of ordinary dried hides, a little hair
is on his ear, but the woolly covering in which he was
clothed when discovered is not there. There is flesh on the
feet as well as head. The quadruped of this country
collection are in the far finer preservation than any other
of Zoology I have ever seen. Very interesting indeed.
The birds are also very fine and numerous. Many
of the fish exceedingly well preserved. I presume the
climate is more favourable to the purpose than ours
is. The famous Trade Church ~~near~~ the great square
is to be opened this month. It has been 75 years in
construction although only 300 feet square. Its cup
is about 350 feet high but does not lost half of it.
The building is of bluish (not pretty) marble, resting
on a basement of 7 feet high of polished red granite
which is in large regular blocks of only 2 courses high.
Projecting from each of the four sides is a portico
of about 120 feet front each. In two of these are
16 highly polished red granite columns, each
8 feet in diameter. The shafts are entire blocks
6 or 7 feet diameter 40 or 50 feet high, crowned with
sculptured bronze Capitals. The two other fronts have
columns of 8 smaller columns each. The floor of
these porticoes are masses of Red and other granite.

flapping of large size and thick, around the lower part of the dome some 200 feet above the ground are 24 other great polished columns of red granite and on the entablature over them in contrast with the splendour of the roof of dazzling gold stand 24 winged angels in dark bronze, of beautiful workmanship and fine attitude. There are more than one hundred bronze figures of life and above size on the roof, and on flags of the portico. The doors are several and of the most elaborate style of bronze - Some of them must weigh many tons each. Some idea of these gates may be formed from the fact, human figures in bronze of life size (12 in number) are on or on one of them, and in recesses therein so deep that they do not project beyond the general surface - yet they do not occupy nearly all the surface of a gate, so ponderous, deep, wide and massive are the metal panelings. The exterior of this church is not striking very far as a whole, but the details are marvellous. The bronze gates alone are worth of all admiration. But who dares attempt to speak of the magnificent interior. The perfection of the design alone strikes one and only grows as he proceeds. It is a wonder how so much could be made to harmonize. The whole thing glitters in tons of burnished gold, relieved with most beautiful paintings, columns 40 feet high of Lapis Lazuli, Malachite, and every description of pure or Persian marble, every hue and mixture of them over power one with the mingled splendour they reflect on every hand all that gold and jewelry can do seems here accomplished. Such magnificent arches, domes, friezes, corinthian entablatures, I had not conceived of. Chandeliers suspended from out deep caverns above as from a sky to look up into these completely bewilder one with the variety of their splendours. Not one equal to the oriental ~~palace~~ alone in the Crystal Palace, but that is all superficial, there are so varied too, the effects of combination is added. The proportions are poetry and all has the effect of music, one is silent, he feels that nothing can express what he beholds, the proportions appear perfect in every part. Hundreds of large size figures, all in gold, look down from the ceiling, the beautiful figures ~~in every part~~ sculptured marble and endless profusion of gilded objects above. In the 200 30 other churches I have visited in this city, I have seen generally a mere barbaric confusion of glitter. Some of them however present great attractions. The ~~temple~~ has 4 smaller gilt domes each with 4 1/2 tons of red granite. The incense ~~is~~ I have mentioned as sculptured cast-iron horse and ~~not~~ regulations are all of very late date. Capt. Gray is ~~not~~ yet they say today are required to get a ship through the customs, which is dispatched via one in England, all ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~way~~ ~~as~~ ~~the~~ ~~Russian~~ ~~Charakter~~, but English are

exceedingly prejudiced against them. I have very little
opportunity of judging, aggravated by ignorance of their
language (and I believe it is rather a disgrace in the
eyes of educated Russians to know anything of it)
but so far as I can see appearances are exceedingly
against them. They seem to be a grade lower than
human nature with us, or in England. Educated
persons are of course much the same the world over.
The delays and vexations at the custom house
which they are accused of systematically exercising, ap-
pear to be not confined to that quarter. English papers
are taken at this hotel but all pass a censorship
and ~~objectionable~~ articles therein which may be deemed
objectionable are expunged by a group similar to con-
sum printing. Punch is contraband here also in France.
91. N. H. + E. is supposed to improve every
thing he can. Strange to say ~~with~~ all the facilities for
doing so, the struts of St. Petersburg are not watered.
a table spoon full of Ice cream is 18 3/4 cents. Strawberries
are dry, and weak in flavour. Ducks are excellent and
mutton very good, so far as I have ~~tasted~~ them. Salmon
is good, Sturgeons are much eaten here and are kept alive
in the great tanks of the fish markets on the Neva. I find
the correspondent of Baring Brothers Co, though a merchant
is also Baron Stieglitz. The admiralty building
is on the great square where it presents a front of full
one quarter of a mile, but is remarkable for nothing
else, except it be the ~~up~~ ^{up} ~~up~~ ^{up} of its spire, which is said to
be near 400 feet high and looks like a gilded whip handle
sticking out of a pipe box. That makes a sort of tower for it.
The square is about 500 feet wide, but opposite the
Winter palace the space is increased by a ~~course~~
in the immensely long facade of the foreign office
&c. In this stands the Alexander Coliseum, I before
spoke of. The pedestal presents 3 steps on each side
for a base. These are of polished red granite, each
2 1/2 feet long and several feet thick. These are per-
mounted by a block of the ~~same~~ ^{same} material
2 1/2 feet square and 1/2 feet thick, all polished.
On this rests a case of bronze very elaborate with animals
and figures, which makes the foundation of the
huge Coliseum above. The gates of the court of the
Winter palace are painted in the black and white
zig zag stripes 18 inches broad, with queer effects.
Contrasting with the thousand pillars and ornaments

front style and yellow stone of the building.
Next this is the famous hermitage, which I visited again
today. Its halls are very magnificent. There is a museum
of a cart from his face in it. His boots are there.
The pictures in the galleries are endless. Statues, antiques,
vases and lots of medals and coins beautifully arranged.
A million dollars worth of Imperial snuff boxes, whole
jewels cups of Puzoson, and millions of other precious
things. Not to mention the architectural and ornamental
work of the precious sorts of marbles to be seen
throughout the palace. I saw a very fine one. It looked
like the Taj Mahal. It is a very fine one. It is a very
rich and beautiful one. It is a very fine one. It is a very
of its construction. It is large, but has a rather fallow
appearance. It is very much so. It has 3 pillars
and an appendage of pillars for a long distance in
a series on each side of the principal one. They are
240 Corinthian Columns 40 or 50 feet high in flower
on the outside, with nearly as many pilasters, and
50 fine polished red granite columns of about same
height inside with ornate gold pediments,
besides very many pilasters. There are many basins with
banners taken in the retreat from Moscow, and many
in miserable tatters from the walls. I saw 10 or 12
copies of them, one or one "Garde Nationale".
This is on the famous street "Armeny" which I found to be
120 feet wide including the sidewalks which are 20 feet
wide on each side. Extending the trees further,
I found not one to be over one foot in diameter, although
they are said to be 100 years old. The trunks of very many
of them have cracked, and in frequent instances a crack
has crossed the entire length of the trunk, which is seen
on one side. I saw some extreme frost in the evening.
Independent and all the English shipping at ~~London~~
and ~~London~~ is consigned to one English house,
and that all the American comes to one American
house. Petersburg is very deficient in trees, and
I have heard spoken of, but I have found no fatigue from 6 hours
daily walk after breakfast, to dinner and think the climate
at this season not oppressive. Mosquitoes are said to be in the
wood and a sort of quail or sand fly is sometimes to be seen
and I found some of the night appears warmer than day
and too much so for refreshing sleep, but generally I have
found it cold before sun down and painted boards with

down, and my shawl in drops before sun set, and here
Pigeons are quite numerous especially about the churches
and all speak they too are serfs and probably pay
their masters a portion of their collections. Common
labour about town is paid about 37 1/2 cents for 12 hours
work. They sleep 2 or 3 hours at noon upon the pavements here
as I have observed other Northern towns of the continent.
They come chiefly from the country with passports and
pay about one half their ways to their owners. In the
country they give about 4 days out of 7 to their owners
but have some land furnished them. There, noblemen
rarely employ their own as house servants, for
time reasons, but here serfs belonging to others. These
people work Sundays as well as other days. I find that
a man ranks according to his position in service of the
Emperor, so that a private gentleman who is foreign
minister, outranks or may outrank a Prince, a con-
fusing policy. The Government is said to have rather en-
couraged gambling among nobility, lending them
money for loans on their estates, thus rendering them
more subservient. Nevertheless Nicholas appears to
have gained the real respect of foreigners here not
withstanding a belief in his ambitious view super-
seding Turkey. Some appear to be quite sure that his
Army defeat by the Turks at Silistria's killed heroes.
I saw a great deal about the suburbs of the city that
is very much like those of New Orleans. I rode to day
over most of that portion of the town which is south of
the Neva. A shabby place, and hundreds of lighters
lying in a bunch of the River there. We had an excellent
yellow Munkmellon today at dinner. It is said fully
2/3 of the people are serfs. I believe the common people are
generally ignorant enough to be exceedingly dishonest.
It is natural that should not believe in much else,
who only see tyrants who withhold all that belongs
them, in the higher classes.

Moscow 8 Nov 10
I arrived here at 8 A.M. in exactly 20 hours from
St. Petersburg, full of what I think were spent at the
36 stations on the way. The distance is nearly
500 miles, and the track double, carriage taking
the right hand. The rail is English, and rather light

but seems remarkably free from jolting, though there
is considerable lateral motion. Whells are generally cast
like the American but some are wrought as the English.
There were 6 cars in our train, 1st in a 2' class, 3rd
13' 1/2' or less than 10' deep. The seats are arranged for 2
or with an and ~~back~~ ~~to~~ ~~forward~~ ~~with~~ ~~plenty~~ ~~of~~ ~~room~~ ~~and~~ ~~seats~~ ~~are~~
stuffed and back also (which are not reversible) but they
are all board and badly cramped, in fact the cars are
not fit for a 20 hour journey. I noticed the 3rd class were
not cushioned. Hook are not provided to hang any thing on
and there is no drapery, all is rude common carpenter work
but the cushions, and curtains for the windows. A fast train
goes at noon, (the one I took) a slow follows at 2 P.M. These
with ~~fast~~ message trains perform the business of the road.
The station houses are very good, large and very built of
brick painted red. and at each station are gardens and
nice walks to considerable extent, in which the beautiful
Scarlet burn and various shrub ~~flower~~ ~~plants~~ ~~loaded~~
with fruit abound. I saw many flowers among them ~~oaks~~ in
flour. A deciduous Palm Gilea like our common throughout
the state of this country which I have seen as ~~lilacs~~ also. ~~Aspen~~
Saw Fir and Red Pine with Birch make the chief of the
Cops for ~~the~~ ~~both~~ ~~little~~ ~~wood~~ ~~near~~ ~~the~~ ~~city~~ and near Mo
low is considerable oak, some of it tolerable size. The
universal shrubby ~~willow~~ and Alder abound, as is in a
place or two with ~~Philix~~ and I saw white water lilies.
The rail is generally straight as far as it can be seen,
and the whole ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~road~~ is nearly a dead level, and is
wilderness in the main. I saw a fence is seen any where
and rarely cattle or hogs, there are intervals of country
and ~~is~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~side~~ ~~with~~ ~~abundant~~ ~~some~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~timber~~
decayed ~~beard~~ ~~in~~ ~~that~~ ~~look~~ ~~like~~ ~~there~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~there~~
There are many ~~cliffs~~ ~~some~~ ~~appear~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~covered~~ ~~with~~
short ~~rock~~ ~~like~~ ~~the~~ ~~low~~ ~~swampy~~ ~~margin~~ ~~of~~ ~~woods~~
land - Considerable of the country is boggy also and much
Bog has is being now mown on it, there are sections too of
high fertile ~~land~~ - some ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~land~~ ~~is~~ ~~generally~~ ~~only~~
in a few large farms extent. By there is generally a
wooden village of miserable huts, but commonly with a
thou ~~chamber~~ ~~with~~ ~~2~~ ~~or~~ ~~3~~ ~~good~~ ~~large~~ ~~high~~ ~~green~~ ~~dormer~~
them, these are ~~simi~~ ~~cutting~~ ~~near~~ ~~10~~ ~~feet~~ ~~deep~~ ~~and~~ ~~where~~
the land does undulate it appears fertile and very bea
tiful in contrast with the general aspect of the country.
Mud is in ~~some~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~places~~ but grain can not be

harvested until about 75 miles south of St. Petersburg, there are vast quantities of it within 100 miles of Moscow. Rye chiefly, with much oats, some flax & potatoes but I see no hemp yet. Considerable Heather, and Peat bogs are seen. There are many villages, but I saw but one nice one on the route beside the stations.

Twelve or 14 miles from St. Petersburg we came to a large village of little wooden huts, and next it a very large tract in grain chiefly. This I suppose is the estate which Johnathan Wheeler was employed upon by the Emperor. He had several and factories too, and became wealthy I am told, but the family is all dead I hear.

In the woods I saw many low blue berries I thought also Raspberry & brambles, but could not be sure. The finest looking cherries I ever saw were at the station here, I thought at first they were wild but on inquiry in imitation of my hosts, or plums of small size. We soon after came to a deep period in the plain made by a small stream. I thought the valley may have been a mile wide. Then we came a cutting where decayed limestone in a strata about 6 feet thick, lay about 6 feet below the surface.

The next evening a fine rain at a village, turned 3 steamers lay there plying to Moscow & I believe most of the steam are winding, steepish and narrow, narrow like the Bayou of Louisiana, but this is 1500 ft wide. The County, often reminded me of the levels of North Carolina about the Dismal Swamp. We then came to the volcano. The country appears to rise at its banks, and a current overflows had formed them. The water looked as big as the Ohio at Wheeling, and lies far deeper in the gorge it has wrought. The banks rise in angle of about 40°. And the bridge on which we crossed

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appeared to be 100 feet above the stream. There was some
thing approaching the awful in the appearance of the water
and its banks, a mysterious aspect sat on every thing.
It is apparently subject to furious freshets, the soil here
is ~~red~~ light red, previously on the route a sturdier clay
colour prevailed. All was a sullen stillness, and
the day seems absolutely hot. This was appreciated by
some fellow drunken vile smelly rum in the carriage.
Such a scene is common in our frontier carriages, but
here there is less of boisterous demeanour, and no violence.
Most of the passengers instead of Brown knives & revolvers had
large pillows with them for the night. All the calls at the
stations are long, but those for dinner and tea about 3/4 hour
each. May warm, are given before starting again with bill &
whistle, and the carriages move at a crawl for considerable
distances, so there is little risk of being left. The whole concern
appears to be managed with great care. At very frequent
though unequal intervals sentries stand at the door of
them to the hours, like soldiers with pointed arms (but
with a 6 feet pole instead of musquet). The entire route
is lit flag on sticks by day, and lights by night are also
numerous. The fuel is wood. Luggage menhaden cars are
like the American, I saw numbered as high as 8000. The
traffic is probably great, Cotton from Egypt came this way
during the war. People were reaping Sunday months, women
principally. In St Petersburg the shops were open as usual, and
all sorts of work going on as on other days. Though it was a fine
day as well as Sunday. Men were laying block pavements. I no-
ticed the blocks were only about 5 inches deep, and the wood floor
under them is tarred. Every street seemed crowded with
drunks. They drink fast and my man had to dodge con-
tinually. I saw very few woods of any sort by the Rail way, but
they cropped it as with us just as it happened. I saw nearly
a bird, rare, Hooded Crow, Rooks, and magpies. One
small blue or Pigeon coloured hawk, and similar in size
also. a beautiful flight and bird. One bird I checked at
the time I look for a large hawk, I presume was a Vulture,
as plenty of them are about the town here. There is
Chickweed in abundance here, and I thought I saw coccollops
Canada Thistles and Tarzzy by the rail way route. The
grades are indicated on the rail same as in England, and
stones 10 to the vent indicate distance, much of the way. A
vast is about 2/3 of one of our miles. A Telegraph of 3 wires
on poles extends the whole way. All houses and huts are of wood
excepting at the stations, and generally with board Roofs. The

early variety of Spirea of our garden (that looks like pernan)
 is much planted, and is here ornamental, being full of foliage
 which it is not with us. Cat tails abound, and white
 heads of meadow, but I have never seen the beautiful
 Snowy foot, wild. A daisy like one is also abundant
 Mount an Ark is common and drooping now with
 its fruit already beautifully scarlet, although the
 day had been hot, the night was so cold, all the way
 down of the can were clouds

11th. Almoron is on several slight elevations on both
 sides of the Almoron - It has about 30000 inhabitants
 but covers a very large space - The streets being very well
 houses not high, and scattered as if building lots
 were not very close. The houses are chiefly of brick and
 stone with very thick walls, but plenty of wooden ones too,
 and very many only 1 story. I think more than one half are
 not over 2 stories. I was in a small but nice house for
 day, and found it ached throughout - even the stairs,
 and the partition walls, 2 feet thick although the rooms
 are small, only 2 stories high.

like the American, I am...
 to find a...
 they the...
 fragments, in...
 all ends of work...
 day as well as...
 that the...
 when there is...
 banking - the...
 himself. I...
 my...
 a...
 more blue or...
 also, a...
 the...
 then, on...
 Ch...
 Canada...
 garden...
 there is...
 about 10 to...
 wood is...
 on...
 especially at...

11
Fine buildings of any sort are exceptional however. The side walks are narrow, of flag and brick, There are a good many trees, among them Elm, Ash, Canadian looking Poplar or Cotton Wood, and apple trees loaded with fine looking fruit, in many gardens, which most houses appear to have about them. The roofs are of sheet iron and generally painted green, but some rather fantastically in many colours. Upon the whole it is as beggarly a looking place as ever I saw named a city, although there are of course fine houses in it. It is said to have 600 churches, and chapels abroad in all directions, a few candles in a lantern, two or three men before us in dawl and tinsel, constitute a power before which many play strange pranks in puppy even at the distance of 300 yards. At this distance they may often be seen bowing and manipulating as if taking snuff. There is a mysterious influence which must be supposed to operate at a greater distance than is accredited to mesmerism by most, and it has occurred to me if the images were only painted with spirits in their hands, whether ^{at} a greater distance would not be equally efficacious. I passed through the "Holy Gate" where all hats are doffed, just as they were halting down the lanterns that hang before the shrine above it. The clock was struck 6, and 3 candles and a taper in a tumbler of oil were extinguished. The tallow had swailed in a manner which appeared to me highly incoherent and unbecoming, but perhaps it was an unavoidable consequence of a bending flame. The popular idea of Satan here, as elsewhere, appears to present him with a crown and scepter, lordly it over the world like the Devil, and most particularly delighted with notice and praise and humiliation of humanity. By the Kremlin is a painting outside one of the churches (and may be daubed with fresh) we see a most ominous looking ballance suspended by a hand that appears to have no owner. The two balances all with golden gloves about their heads are marked off to the right, where St Peter is seen first putting his key to the lock of a sort of prison passage


from an upper window of which the proprietor of
the establishment, appears to be in danger of precipita-
tion to the ground, in his efforts to put the heads
of the new guests who are waiting quietly for the
door to swing. On the left hand we have the so-
lution of the oft repeated question, "where shall
the unrighteous appear?" "Then poor creatures are
being driven against a very strong current of flames
into a dragons wide open fiery mouth, armed
with terrible teeth which would certainly lose their
temper if made of steel. A winged angel with
a golden glory about his head, who appears to be
the keeper of this beast, is amiably harrying his prey
on their way with a very sharp and long handled
spear. This is made to appear all the more proper
as the Dragon appears to be as eager and insatiable
as a young swallow gaping for more spiders.
Apollyon sits in the midst of the heat evidently
well pleased with so large a share of the spoils
and not at all tired of the results of his eternal
promise. His 9/10 of the race is promptly paid
but one poor fellow appearing to question the va-
lidity of the ancient contract is handcuffed and
chained, and being dragged by another devil who
has more joy than magnanimity - in his mode of
triumph over the unfortunate creature, who
appears as surprised at his lot, as unwilling
to abide by it. In this crowd are 2 crowned heads
of course then, the priests will follow. This is within
the walls of the Kremlin at the door of the palace, almost.

The Kremlin is certainly a most remarkable affair.
It fronts on the Mosque with a high wall and nu-
merous towers about 2300 feet, which embrace a
quadrangular space of about 125 acres probably. The
Imperial palace is at one end of it, very extensive, 3 stories
high and crowned in front with a gilded affair that
looks like the crown of a common sceptable disk in form.
A glittering deformity. There is also a gilded balustrade
of great extent (by the way the fine ferns of the Summer
Garden at St Petersburg prove to be not much larger than

From an upper member of which the fragments of
the interstratified, appear to be in danger of fragments
to be to the ground, in this effort to find the head
of the main part, in the left hand we have the so
close to being, or the left hand we have the so
later of the left repeated question, "What shall
the number of the left repeated question, "What shall
being derived against a very strong current of stream
into a channel which would be very markedly lower
with suitable text which would certainly be the
number of number of feet, a very large angle with
a further play about his head, who appear to be
the top of the head, is certainly having his play
on their way with a very sharp and long branch
appear - this is more to appear all the more paper
as the paper appear to be an edge and minute
be on a very irregular paper for some reason.
Aphorism in the number of the text evidently
will be more with no large a share of the head
and out at all times of the results of his own
number, the 2/10 of the head is simply his
but our two follow appear to question the no
text of the present text out is hard effort and
number, and being arranged of another level who
has more for than measurement - in his mind of
to number of the irregularities, who
appear as number of the lot, as usually
to be by it, in this case are a common text
of course then the head with further, this is within
the words of the number at the end of the paper, almost
the number is certainly a most remarkable affair.
to front on the topography with a high wall and are
number between about 300 feet, which is shown on
of the paper about 125 feet, which is shown on
number of it, very or more, to the
number of the paper is at one end of it, very or more, to the
high one corner in front with a question of the paper
both like the case of a common irregular text in form
a highly irregular, there is also a question of the paper
of great extent (by the way the fair form of the number
number of the paper to be not more than

than the far finer one in front of the British Museum) ¹⁵
of which there are probably 40 more including those on other
buildings that cover the greater part of this enclosure, under
the walls are pleasant gardens and walks, outside the
gates, which appear to be never closed. I mean the
area of the Kremlin itself appear to be public. I counted
in one part ⁹³⁸ Brass cannon, chiefly field pieces,
one which I presume could not be used, has a bore
of near 3 feet, and 4 balls lie by it, which must
weigh 3000 each. These are not far from the entrance
called the Holy Gate. The view of that portion of the
town South of the River is very fine from the terrace
which is probably 100 feet above the water. I counted
~~them from~~ ⁷⁴⁵ domes and stupas, from a bridge opposite
the Kremlin but far below it, I counted 67 towers & cupolas
& domes upon the Kremlin alone, which I presume are not
nearly all of them. 22 of these ~~are~~ ^{are} gilded beside many
I could not see from that point. I think the Palace
front on the river if straight would measure 1500 feet,
it has ~~no~~ ^{no} recesses this disfigures it, but it has no beau-
ty any where externally. The late Nicholas would prob-
ably have preferred a smaller establishment. He is said to
have been extremely simple in his habits and very ac-
ceptable to his subjects. He walked the streets almost as a
private citizen and drove out with only his coachman in
open carriage. His wife however loved splendour, there
the green roofs of the tower from the terrace of the Kremlin
look very gay in contrast with other colours that pre-
~~sent~~ ^{sent} themselves, and the numerous lofty towers have
a very imposing effect. But nearly all become wac-
cous upon near approach, such clumsiness of design
and execution I could not have believed possible
in a capital of ~~70000~~ an empire of 70 millions of
people. "Nigger fine" is nothing to many of the Churches
Tombs &c. I should think was out of use. If the Kremlin
thrift were at Chatsworth, the Duke of Devonshire would
probably be willing to pay another Napoleon to rid him of
~~his~~ his estate of such a nuisance in his eyes.
From one of the bell towers by the palace I counted
837 towers domes and stupas. 647 of which appeared to be

Handwritten text, possibly a letter or journal entry, written in cursive script. The text is oriented vertically on the page and is mirrored across a central vertical fold. The handwriting is dense and fills most of the page, with some lines appearing slightly faded or less distinct. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

on the North side of the river. I could see the surrounding
county, which is level with considerable wood. Many of
these towers (say 200 of them) appear to be of unusual
height. I must have seen all the principal ones
though they are said to be 3000 in the city, on the
600 churches - I think this is probable, if there be so
many churches, there must be more, for they will average
more than 5 to a church. But few are gilded
may brighten, some look like silver. If this be so
they need them elsewhere - Chang being exceedingly
dear in Russia. By this Bell tower stands the famous
bell, said to weigh 350,000 lb and to be worth 5 dolls per
lb. It is rich in gold and silver. It is beautifully
artistic in form, and decorated with well delineated
and cast embelishments, a Dancer, a Bishop or King
I can't say which, wreaths, cherubs &c. It is cracked at
~~regular~~ partly regular intervals on the lower edge in
7 places - from 18 to 30 inches long and one of 6 1/2 feet
all vertical or parallel with the clapper. Besides
there is the fracture which makes a sort of door
in the lower edge of the bell of about 6 1/2 feet high &
8 feet wide at the bottom (□ somewhat in this form)
The ~~fracture~~ ^{fracture} stands by the bell and is probably heavier
than famous Tom of Lincoln or any other bell in the
world, excepting several in the tower above it. The
great bell is ~~outside~~ not in any building, but has
been raised on a granite foundation about 5 feet
high ^{and thick} which is entered by an iron band gate. The founda-
tion is strongly clamped with iron. The bell is a
fine ornament. You may judge of its size from the
fact that it would not stand in my tower
room unless it were made a little larger, and
then its top would reach nearly to the ~~top~~ ceiling
of the 2^d story above. Near by lies a rough iron
clapper  14 feet long and over 2 feet in
diameter at the large part that is about 18 inches long.
This clapper must weigh 10,000 pounds, as much as
the arch of a ¹²⁰ Green sheep. The large flat ugly
dome of the Kremlin would cover ^{half of} it as snugly as a
hard glass a hill in a melon patch. Next the Kremlin

A church said to have been erected by an architect
 who was commanded by the Emperor of the time (for Old
 Moscow still exists chiefly despite the fire of 1812) to build
 such a church as was not elsewhere in the world. The com-
 mand was strictly obeyed, I should think, on its completion,
 tradition states, the eyes of the architect were extirpated,
 lest he should build another, not because he built
 this. I cannot say how many domes and cupolas he has,
 but such an assemblage of rude imitations of these
 horns, nests, onions &c, resulting from some babel of
 Paint Pots, can scarcely be conceived of. Many of them
 are of sheet iron battered and riveted together after
 the manner of the most rudely patched cotton bale
 that ever came out of a ware house. This is no ex-
 ception. The building is brick but painted in attempted
 semblance of stone work, which again is adorned with
 flowers as rudely executed as ~~were ever~~ I any I ever
 saw on the coarsest earthenware. I heard a very sweet
 chime here, finer than any I recollect in England, but
 I could not tell certainly if it were in this or a tower of the
 Kremlin. I was as much surprised to see such a structure
 in allusion as I should be to see a St Pauls at Segoe.
 I observe drabky drivers pay no regard to such as may be
 performing their devotions before the shrines and chapels,
 but drive them out the way without ceremony.
 Greek Priests wear gowns, regular Quaker hats, and are
 unknown and unshaven. Not particularly neat I think
 generally in dress. All caution me against being cheated,
 as far as I can judge, with good reason. One gentleman
 who has lived here 18 years says he never had a drabky driver
 offer him change for the sheep of fare he handed them
 excepting in 2 instances - Asking a shop keeper to refer me
 to a broker to get 10 Rubles in small change (we have to
 buy it) he advised me to let him do it for me, as I would
 certainly be cheated. I have always found in offering pay
 for fruit or any thing of the kind in Russia all was taken
 that I would let them seize upon. It is pretty clear that the degradation of a people

to proportionate to the influence of the Priesthood, as a (19)
rule, and where this is not the case, it will probably be found
that power is declining, and they chiefly exhibit respect upon
that which was acquired in some darker age of the country.
12th. I like to walk by the Mosque, though the terrace of the
Kremlin is the great attraction. To see the waters that flow
to Asia, ~~that~~ ^{the} help supply "the Caspian that
receives all and nothing disemboyses" seem to give a
sort of taste of the Orient. I see numerous fishes leaping
from it, some of good size, and perhaps that have
raged beyond Arbatkan. The Arks are enormous. I
measured three whose united length was 1100 feet. One
I found to be (another) 246 feet long and 55 feet wide. They
are strongly built and only about 4 1/2 feet deep, no decks. Our
eltoppe flat boats are more steep by their sides, the ones
as are some canoes, they equal our kentuckians. There are
hundreds of these boats, some with wood, but most with
ye meal. This is in sacks of course grass matting, about
3 bushels each - and packed in rows or tiers in the boat, so as
to prevent heating & supping. There are covered snugly with
matting again, sometimes however of hemp bagging. This
grass mat is universal. It is put into carts the carry
dirt to make them ~~so~~ tight, they are but frames, without
there. Many have a sort of sandal made of it, that makes
the feet look like ^{them of} camels. They would the leg as high as
the knee with a rope as big as ones finger, just as a sailor
would a "sprung spar" (one that is cracked) Seizing a fellow
thru himself impatiently on the ground and seize his leather
boot with great eagerness, I expected to see him pick
them from a tormenting gravel stone, but it was only his
stocking had got a little awry. This he took off and re-
arranged. It was only a bit of white cloth, square and
about the size of a handkerchief. Here is deer
skin saved, as well as knitties. I hope the women rights
bill will take cognizance of this. Many of these boats lie
under the walls of the Kremlin. A bridge is on each hand
by which I find the Mosque to be 350 feet wide. It is
shovel, for these huge boats are towed from one part of
the town to another (when up stream) by horses (5 to a boat)
that wade to about the depth of their fore shoulders gen-
erally. I observed the great hoop over their backs, same
as is used in drudgery - so they cannot be to avoid to upsets,
it would seem. Wool & cotton I see in these grass mats
& chests are covered with it, but Raw hide is outside.
I understand a very fine tea, the infusion of which is made

coloured, costs 10 dollars per the here and at Petersburg, The price by the quantity in China is 5 \$ per the. The water here appears to be excellent and is cold with ice before coming to table. I am at a French house "Cholléts" where about 30 sit down to a tolerable dinner, not a lady excepting the Landlady and daughter, Price 2.25 cents per day, besides charge for lights, the same as I paid at Spinks, in Petersburg, every thing included though servants expect something beside.

I see hooded crows a few on the roof, and last evening a flock of thousands at the Kremlin. Pigeons, sparrows and robins and hens are seen all feeding together in the streets as harmoniously as if millenarian had come, while vultures are hovering just above the houses, I do not see them light on chimneys though as in our Southern cities. I understand modern houses are being built with lighter walls than formerly. I recollect observing the house I before mentioned was plastered inside on the walls without firing - This must be damp, I rather think the stucco is mixed a long time before being used I noticed it even in holes in the ground by that house

As I put into court the evening that to make them tight, they are not so tight as they were here, many have a sort of board made of it, but under the feet look like boards, they would be left as help on the trees with a rope or one finger, but as a fellow would a "springing them" (one that is cracked) being a fellow from London's visitant on the ground and says his father had with great eagerness, I expected to see him think them from a tremendous ground stone, but it was only his father had got a little away, this he took off and re-arranged. It was only a lot of water, a glass and about the size of a hammer head. There is an empty barrel or well on the street, I hope the women might get well like English one of this. Many of the boys lie under the walls of the Kremlin, I suppose a or each hand of which I find the number to be 320 for each. It is the best for the boys but an hour from one hand of the town to another (when up stream) by horse (2 to 3) that were to about the height of their feet which you see. I observed the great roof over the last house as it were in shadow - so they cannot be to avoid to reflect. It would seem that cotton has in their glass hands. The sheets are covered with it, but have holes in outside. I understand a very fine tea, the interior of which is made

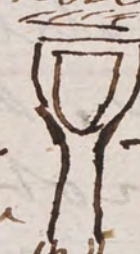
I have been advised very strenuously not to go to Warsaw (21) but by Peterburg & Stettin, but as I find it generally impossible to take advice, I have taken the diligence for next Friday at 6 P.M. I hope diligence is also one of my characteristics. I expect a sad time, it is over 700 miles but only think of the retreat on the same line in 1812 & be satisfied. The Layet Theatre in the Wald is here, it has a fine exterior and is very elegant inside, when an 8 tiers of boxes, upholstered in green plush and gold, or scarlet I forget which. On the roof are 4 houses, painted green I suppose to look like bronze, but the effect is more of grass. There are plenty of fine looking cherries in the streets though I see no trees of them. Gooseberries, Raspberries & currants abound. Some white currants are nearly double size. I saw before I saw a few small apples are offered, and on one stand such as we would consider unfit for even poor cider. 100 lbs of them would not weigh 16, devoted of the decayed patriots, they looked like ripe windfalls, and not half grown beside. I saw to day mullens 7 feet high cultivated in a flower garden, by a good house. There is a great deal of the common cherry mallow growing about the Kremlin. I enclose some seeds of the Red berried Elder from there, hope it will grow. I have also seen of a peculiar lowest pleura plant. I see cigars branded, "Napoleon" also "Junk". The french are popular, English not. This is said to be from excess irrespective of the late war. On a sort of raft constructed in the river for the purpose (as also at St Petersburg) we see great numbers of washerwomen at their vocation. I find my stockings frequently mended on return from work. The price of washing out of Scotland, seems very uniform. At the Cheukha and Chapka are candle shops in which wotive lights are sold. Some I see are 3 or 4 inches diameter, others for the poor, I suppose, not much bigger than pipe stems. Judging from the appearance of the meats, I suppose the fat must go to burn before the parasites. We had quite a thunder gust to day, at each clap boys & men took off their hats made a low bow & touched head & breast and shoulders. Before the little cupboard of images that are every where their articulations might easily be mistaken for those of one intent on finding a mouse in a closet. I can easily believe however, that ridiculous all these things must appear to novices like myself they may conduce to real spiritual comfort.

22
I have been advised very strongly not to go to Worcester
but by Peter Day & Estlin, but as I find it generally thought
to take a horse, I have taken the diligence for
Worcester at 10.00. I hope the diligence is also one of my
Charitable. I expect a bad time, it is over 700 miles
but only think of the rest of the town in 1815
be satisfied. The paper reads in the water is here, it
has a fine texture and is very elegant indeed, when on
a pair of paper, especially in green shades and gold, or blue
but I prefer white. On the roof are 4 houses, Washed from
I expect to look like a group, but the effect is more of groups.
Then on a kind of fine looking chimney in the street though I see
one pair of them. Gardens, Parkland & grounds about 2000
which are more or less of the kind I have before a one
a few more after an effort, and on one at one end and
we would even be useful for even four or five, 100 ft of
water not more than 10, depth of the deep part, the lake
like a fine waterfall and not half a dozen yards, I am to
the mountain 7 feet high situated in a plain garden, a
good house. There is a great deal of the common stone
material given about the mountain. I would have seen
of the Red house I see from here, like it with green
I have also seen of a house or house from here.
I see upon a hill "Washed" also "Washed" the house
one house, English one. This is said to be from
Worcester of the late war. On a sort of raft construction
in the river for the purpose (as also at Worcester) we see
great numbers of workmen at their work, I
find my walking fragments scattered on a plain from work
The piece of wood, out of distance, seems very well
at the bridge and shops are made in what is
light one side. Some are 3 or 4 feet diameter, others
for the house, I suppose, but more than 100 ft
judging from the appearance of the wood, I suppose
the first amount to be done before the bridge, the
had quite a number sent to day, at each end
top & more took off their hats made a low bow &
to which have I heard and which, before the
little cupboards of mine that are every where they
particular might be mistaken for those
of our interest or finishing a house in a short
I can easily believe however, that whatever all
there they want of them to move like myself
they were constructed for the purpose.

2 I went into a church this afternoon, dazzy with 23
gold, though it had a very mean exterior. Heads
were upon the pavement, and Priests going around
with burning incense that was very pleasant odour
and not unlike that of rapsags. One followed
with a long candle. Their movements reminded
me of those of a group of gnomes on our Western
prairies just before sunset, as this was to night.
Duties are very high, although a new tariff just gone
into effect reduces them some. Good tea is 3,75 cents
per lb. Tea & bread & butter, is charged higher than
a small steak with bread & potatoes. Every thing
appears to be dear, even wild fruits. I find however
that travelling is more varied in point of comforts
than expense, than far. Though Scotland is perhaps
cheapest with most comfort, and Russia dearest
with the least. The drama hour at this hour is 2 1/2
at Spent, the English hour of 6 was observed. I find
4 gentlemen out of 5 at my end of the table speak En-
glish very well. They are merchants and travelling
agents. One of them (a German) knew E. Mayer, but
are French. Many of the shops here are upstairs.
I see Sunflowers in full bloom on old Rubbish heaps &c.
Magnonette flowers will too. Plenty of abuel, some Ash
and Maple, but I think the variety of trees that flower
wh here is very limited. I saw a Mosquito today
and flies are so numerous as to be rather troublesome
in the morning. I hear bears are numerous between
this and St. Petersburg, but the flies are worse, they bite
through a close heavy, linen sheet. I suppose it is autumn
here in reality, by this, although Russian date is August 1st
I think. They adhere still to the old style 11 days behind
and each day is as an hundred grains applied to their political
system. There are all complexions here, but light hair pre-
vails even with those whose faces are dirt colour, perhaps
it is black Dandy complexion. Some of the women have
most exquisite delicacy of colour, waxen. A few are
beautiful. The city swarms with beggars, who do not look very
poor. All persons are apparently in tolerable case. dress is of
ten coarse, but there is no appearance of destitution. They are
probably much more plentiful in name of the saints than, by the
government. Russian are all swimmers, and it is said they
paddle like dogs. I have seen them do so, they swim well & fast.

I want to be clear about this of course, I suppose you
foster, though it has a very narrow expanse, these
was upon the pavement, over these very narrow
with heavy iron bars that were very thick and close
and not unlike that of a safe, the furniture
with a large number, these movements remained
one of them of a group of persons in our kitchen
numbered first before, as the way to light,
But we are very high, although a new tariff first
with effect under these terms, good tea is 37 cents
the B. Tea & bread & butter, is charged together. These
a general attack will be made to put down, even this
appears to be very low, I have however
that travelling is now more in front of the
then before, then for that but I have a feeling
cheaper with more comfort, and perhaps clearer
with the best. The dinner was at this time 50
at 2 p.m. the English part of 6 was observed. After
at 3 p.m. out of 2 at my seat of the table first for
I quite enjoy well, they are abundant and well
of course, one of them (a German) from 2, 3, 4, 5, but
one French, they of the shops here are very
I see something in full form on the table, but I
highly intelligent Frenchmen with the best of
one table, but I think the variety of them that have
it has a very interesting character. I am a
and find an interesting character as to be rather
in the morning, I have been an interesting
this was St. Peter's very, but the first one was
through a dark brown, some about, I suppose it is
has in reality, but although the French state is
I think. They rather like the old style of
and last day is an interesting part applied to the
system, then an all complexion here, but light
with these who have, one that others, but
it is that French complexion, some of the women
most exquisite delicacy of color, however, a few are
beautiful. The city however with people, who are not
from the French are especially in the case, but it is
the corner, but there is no appearance of distinction. They are
rather more than elsewhere in France, and it is said that
government, however one all however, and it is said that
particular like dogs. I have seen them on the way, they seem

I suspect however their food is of a very coarse description - The wheat bread is very good here but the rich only eat it, I think, Black bread in great loaves is the chief that is seen in shops, I like it very much but not well as our Rye and Indian. I have walked far to day on rough pavements, some of these are of brick, but feet make sad work with them. Russian bricks are large and red (some are a foot long) and appear to stand well in walls of houses. The hotel I am in is like most of the houses (that are not town) two stories only, yet the walls are 3 feet thick, it is elegantly simply finished inside and has doubtless been a nice private residence. The floor are of wood in mosaic, a common flooring in Russia I think. I am satisfied there are in all probability 3000, steeples domes beffris &c in Moscow, since walking more over the city. There are probably more than 15000 bells. In some towns are more than 20. In that which is by the great bell at the Kremlin, is one 14 feet diameter the clapper of which must weigh at least 3000 lbs. another in the same town is 10½ feet over then another there not so large but thicker, and probably heavier. I counted 29 more in the same town (or rather 3 towns on the same buld'g but close together) most of them enormous, we could say, I heard there were several others I was not shown. The Moscow Temple at Novos was a semi barbaric structure, but I think superior to most of the churches here - The St. Saviour near the Kremlin built by Will of Alexander in commemoration I believe of Napoleon's disaster, is a very early affair about 270 feet square, ^{with} one enormous gilded dome, the top of which is probably 350 feet from the ground, and 4 smaller domes or cupolas also gilt, is after all a very clumsy affair with ^{heavy} all round effect. This is the church which it has been said was to be decorated with a tower 700 feet high, in one of our newspapers I remember. I observed great numbers of the 938 brass cannon are marked "N." others "Equality & Liberty" some "F. 2^d", some were Spanish, Polish &c and many spiked. I presume they all were left by Napoleon's retreat. I find the Kremlin wall, which is of brick, red & whitewashed, and 60 feet high with frequent lofty towers, that are very

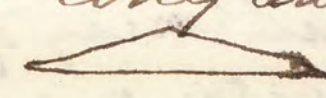
old apparently, fronts 2280 feet on the river, and (25)
on the East side is 1250 feet to the Holy gate, thence
1500 feet more to the tower of North East angle, so that
the East side of the enclosure is 2750 feet. This is fur-
ther extended by an elegant Iron fence 15 feet high with
gilt top. 300 feet long for walks, garden & walks under
the North wall. There ~~is also~~ are walks and trees
on the other sides also. There are 15 or 16 Towers to
the old Tartar church which ent the architect his eyes
The foundation built for the great bell to rest upon
is 5 feet thick and strongly clamped with Iron. The fact
of the clapper being there is perhaps some reason for
supposing it has been used, but I can discover no
marks of it in the bell or on the clapper. I incline to
believe it cracked while cooling in the mould. It
is strange its history is so obscure. These heavy claps-
per have a bow at the upper end  by which they
are suspended in the bell with leather. There is
no appearance of wear in this big one but as it
has lain 100 years probably exposed to the weather
such may have been obliterated, but the great
round portion is smooth, which is even more exposed
to action of weather. The Opera house ^{is a fine} is a fine
Edifice, I think 100 feet high. it is 310 feet long
220 feet wide, beside a noble portico on the front
end. It stands on a large open space. Many of the
public buildings are modern of great extent and
very good, I mean those of government, a very handsome
building which I suppose is a palace, stands close to
the Kremlin. I think all the good architecture is new.
Russia appear to have the credit of every thing in the world
not excepting Icebergs. I think it might be well to com-
promise with her attributed aggressive policy and let
her have all regions of secret front. The Moscow
& Petersburg Railway is a government affair & to said
cost 3 times as much as it ought to have done. It is
kept in order by Americans. Harrop & Cartwright of
Philad. I suppose, one of whom has a house in Arch
St, next to Jos Smiths, the other at Bartmans Garden.
Last summer a gentleman of the Court was showing
Lord Hardwicke, I think, every thing about Moscow
said the Emperor "you must show him the rail-
way contract with the Americans, that is the worst

remarkable thing in Russia". I think it ^{has} years more (26) to run yet.

13th - I walked to day out of town south by the Kalouga road. Like ^{many of} Petersburg, the suburbs & environs of Moscow are so like those of New Orleans one is carried back to it fairly. I learn that the work I saw going on in St Petersburg on Sunday was exceptional, it is only preparation for the 15th when a Prince is to be married, the Boat of Noah in marble is to be opened to public view and also the Isaac church for the first time. Such is Imperial expense. The bow on the one horse vehicles is used to keep the shafts steady in turning the carriage, for here each is loose and independent of the other, not being framed together as with us. An English farmer whom I met says it is inferior to the more civilized mode and much more work to harness. He has had English Carts made, and also English spades & shovels brought, but the peasants will not use them at any rate. All farm work is done by the slaves or serfs so that agricultural wages are unknown - Each serf has a piece of land furnished him and works all the time for his owner that is not necessary for his own subsistence - His day however relieve him much. Wages about towns for common work have risen exceedingly (3 fold they say in a few years) but are only 19 to 23 ds per day - These serfs pay 10, 20, to 30 Rubles (as the case may be) per year to their owners. Meat is not found there but where such decayed apples as I see, will sell there must be people who submit on very coarse food. There are

probably 50 millions out of the 70 in Russia who are (27)
serfs. I am struck with the beauty of the children &
small youths, while the adults are generally very coarse
looking and homely. It may be that the political &
social system works this change, but one would sup-
pose it would have even this become hereditary and ap-
pear in the children too. The mats, so abundant,
are made by women and children of the inner bark
of wild willow, peeled from twigs of small size of fine
gr. They are woven, and sell for only 4 Kopeck (about
3 cents) per square yard. Almost every peasant plants
a little hemp for his own use, but the great region in
which it is furnished for commerce is far south of this.
I observed little patches of Poppies at doors of huts by
the rail, and learn the peasants eat the seed, as nuts,
also those of the sun flower, which latter I see at every
market stall where they are sold by the pill. Goose
berries, cherries & such fruits are sold by weight. The
cherries are good but not so fine as they look, while
the gooseberries are better. Raspberries are excellent.
The Russian glass is so good in quality, that boiling
tea is poured into the tumblers, from which it is
drank here, as unhesitatingly as if they were of silver.
To day our dinner reminded me of what I have heard
of the mode in Connecticut, in one respect. First we
had soup followed by cold fresh beef - then we ate

Cullets, then Flour Pudding with sauce, then Roasted (2)
Meat with Lettuce &c - The cherries in market generally
have all the stems pulled off. There has been no rain
to day for the first time since I have been here. There
is said to be a shower in Moscow every day. In
Petersburgh I saw not a drop. The sky is generally bright
here, and showers short, though yesterday they were
at intervals all day. The past winter is said to have
been remarkably mild. I saw many Dahlias to
day, some of them as fine as I ever saw. The little
gardens are very rich with Autumnal flowers. The
Mangolds &c. I saw nice China Artichokes, and varieties
of Hyacinths & 4 Ocloks. I crossed a canal in which
were many of the Arks 245 feet long, again. About the
Tartar or rather Byzantine church, I mean to say
about the Kremlin I saw to day 30 more of the brass
Cannon taken from Napoleon, 960 in All. Some are
Spanish, in fact I suppose of all the nations he came
in contact with. Moscow is said to be very wealthy,
the centre of a great trade. A place enclosed by a wall
like that of the Kremlin, with gates and Bastions, and
enclaving a space as extensive or more so, and next
to it, is called the bazaar. It is full of shops and
churches, many of the shops under the walls, are not
over 15 feet square, and look like caverns. In some
of these I saw plenty of silk never there - others were
roy shops. The Iron bank of the Kremlin abounds
in a wild plant I take to be the pretty double perennial
~~Cyanus~~ of our gardens. I went to see the famous
Jurat room there to day, but was too late. I had a
ticket by favour of Mr F. Romstreich, one of the
kindest men I ever met with. On getting out the cars
the day of my arrival (the station is out of town) I asked
a gentleman how I should first direct a Drosky to
my Hotel. He desired me to stand still, and pointed
one. Of course I asked him to ride. This courteous
fellow saw me to my hotel begged me to call upon
him for any aid I might desire. He a Norwegian
Mr Polin, and brother in law to Mr. Romstreich
whom I soon happened to see & who extended the same
civility. While at his office to day his sister brought him
a fine peach from their hot house which he gave me.
I was sorry not to see her too, but her brother was
called out to her. He is a German. The old palace of the
Kremlin has been lately taken down and the new one

erected in its stead of the same stones as far as they ³⁰
would go. It is thought not to harmonize with its
surroundings so well as the old one did. Yesterday
I walked up the river, where the view of this vast
piled and strange assemblage, was very fine at
about a mile distant. The sun was just going
down and the 40 or 50 gilded domes &c were
resplendent with his dying glories. It was the
first time I have experienced the feeling with which I
have read accounts of this remarkable group of
palaces, churches, arsenals & towers. Opposite to it
is the Riding school, where cavalry are taught I think.
The building is rather a fine one, 600 feet long and
174 feet wide, with a common attic roof. 
Within, it is one entire vast room, with floor of earth
and ceiling unsupported by a pillar. Westminster Hall
is almost a exact counterpart with it, but the Birmigham
Rail station entirely eclipses it, being 4 times as large
without a single pillar to support its glorious glass
roof, that hangs over the scene below like a real
fermament. On one side of the Riding school
is a semi-circular addition of 50 feet radius,
half a large span. There is one I think at St Peter's
burgh also. The Imperial stables there, are enormous,
I think nearly half a mile long, and in
the heart of the city. No place I have seen can
match Moscow for beggars. Among them are ~~many~~
well dressed respectable looking old women. The
race here is a very mixed one I imagine. People from
all parts appear to be in the streets from various parts
of Asia I should think. The home population must
be a blending of the Scandinavian & Slavonic.
I saw cotton yarn in 5th benches much ~~sold~~ apparently.
This indicates a primitive condition of the people, who
spin their own wool and weave it on cotton at their
own houses. The great boats go down the river by
current, but are towed up in the manner I described.
It is a dull sight to see the boats tugging in the middle
of the river. The animals are stopped here by the same
curious sound of the lips as elsewhere in the North of Europe.
On the diligences and teams for much burden 3 and 4
horns are used, which all go abreast. I think the bow

is not used when there is more than one horse in the (31)
vehicle. My impression is, the Caspian Sea is several
hundred feet below the level of the Ocean, yet there
is the mighty Volga as well as other considerable riv-
ers flowing into it. Should the evaporation on that
sea diminish materially, or the rains increase
in the regions of supply to its tributaries (changes
not in themselves at all improbable in the course of
time) we would have the Caspian rising, its waters
gradually overflowing a vast territory more in
Asia, until its waters reaching a point over which
they could flow, further inundation would be
arrested. If however the soil should, at that
point, happen to be easily scoured away, there
would a flood probably ensue over all below to
the sea, and whole nations might be swept
away. The excess of water exhausted, we would
find a river quietly flowing to the sea, in
a channel winding in the middle of a great
alluvial valley, where we might expect to meet
with ~~two~~ more of those wonderful deposits, such
as we now see, shaped by water evidently as
well as placed there, and which so often cause
us to wonder how all this could have happened.
There are doubtless forms by settling of the mud & sand
~~deposits~~ in the eddies which are found by confluent
floods. - When the great bank of Newfoundland shall
have become an Island or Continent, and the Gulf Stream
flow to some new Ocean, how will future geologists
be puzzled to know, how it happens that a quantity
of soil that evidently came from the Rocky Moun-
tains ever got there. Simple is the explanation at present
in the currents of the Mississippi and Gulf Stream.
14th. I take the Diligence this evening at 6 o'clock
which is over 900 miles over the County, and I expect to
have a rather tough work on the road. But I shall
I hope get out of Russia. There is a satisfaction in
leaving these Northern countries as well as in seeing them
which does not apply to England. I cannot get over
the attractions of that beautiful and delightful island.
Yesterday was a fine day, and great noise in that all

32
might of men. In the evening I saw women drunk
and heard much uproar in Caffer, which are numerous.
I believe there is no ice cream here, that I ate in
St. Petersburg was inferior and 18 cts for a heaping
wine glass full, but served in a china shell like
dish, very pretty. The Porter establishment like all
public buildings in Russia is large, but the Foundling
Hospital on the Morgue is one of the largest buildings
I ever saw, 5 stories besides a basement and attic. The
children look comfortable, have garden play ground,
and I hear are carefully educated. The great
Church that was to have been built on the Sparrow
Hill (put out of allusion) commemorative of
the event of 1812, was never begun. The commissioners
employed by government to carry it into effect
were finally all sent to Siberia for peculating
the funds appropriated. From all I can hear
Russia is one great ^{most of it} desolation and but little
else. The treasury I mentioned is a sort of museum of
hoards, old crowns scepters &c. The price of small
change is 3 per cent for bills. The Russian stores for
good houses are porcelain, arrayed in the corner
from floor to ceiling in a manner not to mar the
beauty of elegant apartments even.
The hooded crow (so shy in England) is here on roofs as houses
as domestic as the Pigeon. I walked up to a pigeon the
other day & put my hand within an inch of him before
he flew. The cuts in the streets are easily taken up
and very gentle as if they were accustomed to kind
treatment from all. The showy weather of Moscow
is a new feature of the last 3 or 4 years I hear.
The city has over 300,000 people, wooden suburbs
of one story scattered houses exactly as St. Orleans.
2 stories is the common height of houses about the
central portions, I believe but little of the city
was really destroyed. It stands on the original
streets, which are wide and a remarkable fact
for an old city, I believe it covers as much
ground as New York. Of the Kremlin, only a
piece of the outer wall was blown up. I recollect
in Malysh wonderful panorama of Moscow
the conclusion is an awful explosion of the Kremlin
that puts out the sky with its battery fragments


Almon is the centre of an immense trade, that (33
of Rupia, It seems the Bazar so called includes
the outer city of olden days, The Kremlin just
by its side being the original nucleus. This bazar
~~is~~ affords strange scenes in shopkeeping
under the walls are hundreds of little shops, of
which multitudes are not over 6 feet square.
Double doors ^{outside like the windows, about 4 feet apart,} are used to houses, and much of a
wollen felt in building to make all tight,
recess in walls 6 inches deep to receive window
frames that fit in a groove of the wall so
found. The Byzantine church numbers 15 of
its remarkable towers, Towers, Buts one's own
Pine apples, Hornets nest are represented
therein, each tower being different from the rest.
I see both men and women more in dirty
thin cloaks, furs or wool or hair inside.
Costumes are various & often curious, not
one handsome that I have seen, since then of
the Dalecarlians, but on tea very high, 150
cents per lb. I cannot learn the top incident to the
destruction of the city in 1812. Siberian Exiles are
sent as Colonists, some to the mines, but rarely
gentlemen to the latter: some were sent from the
Revolution of 1825 (which they participated in) but
they were soon released. I am told not one
in a hundred of the maps of Rupia can read,
that the Priests are great cheats, and drunkards
to a great extent. I saw a young Priest
yesterday whose countenance was indicative
of great purity of character. The felt I mentioned
is only matted together very slightly. It is of cow
hair and costs about 12 cts per lb. Is used for
all purposes of warmth - put under carpets in
carriages in winter, in cracks & crevices. The
Birch bark is used about pots & sleepers here
also, and further it is used for gas to light
manufactories, and also makes excellent
tea. A fair average yield per year from one cow
in Rupia is 28 lb of poor butter which sells at 12
cents per lb. Milk-milkmen are kept under glass
until middle of June. We had a very fine one to
day, but served with boiled fresh beef, at dinner.

I hear very good tea is sold here at 2 dollars per lb.
 I saw a large monastery in the outskirts of the city
 in one of my walks, which I took for a strong fortress with
 a church inside. In the winter season, I am informed
 the roads resort very much to the city, and
 the roofs are often black with them. The houses
 are as fine here as in St Petersburg.

Warsaw 21 August 57

Notwithstanding a very vigorous defence on the part
 of a strong garrison of fleas we carried the dillige-
 gence, or rather it carried us, from Moscow to
 this place. about 940 miles I believe. We rode
 6 days and nights to Brest litoff where I tried
 to sleep on a settle in a house that was quite
 as dirty as the streets, and then one more
 day and night brought us safely here where
 there is a Rail way to Berlin &c. The Diligence
 an uncomfortable thing, every but few passen-
 gers, although one I measured, that carried
 us the first 800 miles, was 16 feet long. It took
 only 20 passengers inside, and 3 or 4 outside. The
 great portion being occupied by the mails. The
 road like every thing else the Russian govern-
 ment is on a large scale, It is in the main
 entirely straight, so that looking ahead it
 is generally seen extending to the horizon.
 for the entire distance is nearly level, there are
 undulations of very slight character, but I
 did not see a hill until coming to some few
 of sand, not over 40 feet high, within 20
 miles of Warsaw, for the whole 900 miles
 rather did I see a stone, even from Petersburg,
 excepting about a dozen of a ton or so each
 some 300 miles from this, and a small extent
 of country this side where a few occasionally
 stuck above ground. There must be however
 stone in the soil, for the road is everywhere
 the entire route and I do not doubt there
 are 200,000 tons of the material lying along
 the way side, for its repairs as needed. It has no
 fence (I have not seen a fence excepting about a
 village garden or so, all the way from Petersburg)
 but is defined by the tillage or forest clearings

4 on either hand, about 170 feet wide, The ³⁵
road way being about 40 feet, leaving a broad
margin of over 60 feet on each side. This gives
a fine appearance, and when it passes
through a forest of half grown Norway pines
the effect is very beautiful. The "Kalouya
Road" we all know was the scene of Napoleon's
disastrous retreat. The first battle ground
we came to is about 100 miles from Munn
where a monument commemorates the event.
The old bridge that broke down on the Berezina
leaving 30,000 bodies to be fished out the river
the ensuing spring. Still stands a ruin, we
crossed the river just below it on a floating
bridge, where the stream is not 150 yds wide
and swimming distance of depth of water, not
half of that. Here is the heavy fortification of "Bob
rook" also a steamer, and very long, oriental
looking craft with enormously tall masts, that
^{indicate} great sails for a ^{firmly} of light winds by the ^{European} ^{it}
sail down to the Black Sea. On the road are
about 80 Stations, from 10 to 15 miles apart,
all good brick buildings, with gardens & walks,
some of which are beautifully kept. The Toll
houses, in some instances look like residences
of gentlemen, with beautiful flower gardens.
They are all good houses, being also provided by gov
~~ment~~. Then with very few exceptions are
the only residences, that are better than filthy
huts. In fact the stations are generally as
vile as can be. The horrors of diet at these
establishments are quite indescrivable, and
even of such, nothing can be obtained at
many of them. Travelers take tea and bread
& put hot water to make the decoction, and
are charged more for the accommodation of this
than I have seen two charges for a nice breakfast.
The fleas are in swarms, and entirely
depend chiefly upon what is brought by the
travelers. At most of the stumpy places, profuse
bygan swarms, increasing in numbers after
we enter Poland. Boys 10 years of age cry half

half an hour and some can shed tears for ³⁶
half a cent, or even the vain hope of it. Upon
hearing of an American they rush upon him with
full faith of all California having come with
him in his pocket. Above New York roads crop or are
to be seen from this great highway - a few small
sluggish rivers wind sullenly about the great
plain, not one laughing brook of clear water
did I see. Above the bridges are strongly fortified
towers  bound with iron to melt & break
the ice before it reaches the bridge. These bridges
are of wood, and the floors are laid double,
the upper one having the planks running across
the stream. This makes the carriage pass very
smoothly and must be a protection to it. There
being no jarring. Hares walk over the principal
ones. In Russia I saw many hawks of various
size, but only a few small ones after entering
Poland. Doves, magpies &c are quite numerous
and a sort of raven mostly pale blue with black
in colour, were quite frequent in one district.
A beautiful variety of Wasp tail is seen. Sparrows
very abundant. I have seen no game of any sort
since I left England save a hare in Norway,
and only one squirrel, Citellus in Norway.
I do not think we passed one gentianum house
before getting to Poland. Here I saw several
very simple, but with nice and often ~~very~~ large
gardens brilliant with beautiful flowers.
Counts live in one story houses, birds too, that
would be considered very modest establishments
for a prosperous sea captain in America. There
had plenty of trees about them though, and noble
Lombardy poplars in abundance. A stiff tree to be
sure, but are fine at a distance when in masses,
and writhing with the wind one of the grandest.
I saw some Juniper but all shrubs. The Norway
fir partly much ceases at about 200 miles before
getting to Warsaw. Some of these counts appear to
have very extensive and fine farms about them
with villages of miserable hay covered wooden huts
of hundreds of houses, which I suppose they own.
These houses are not so good as those provided for

The slaves on our Southern plantations, even (37)
perhaps the worst we see there in the interior, than
of the large river banks are often palaces to
them, but the Polish houses are larger than those
of our blacks. Ruffs are universally of that sort except
stations etc, and generally appear to be of hay
only, laid on without order. The polanders are
not slaves like the Russians, but I think are ~~inde~~
degraded in appearance and as ignorant.
In Russia Nobles only can hold land, but I believe
others do so by connivance and evasion. In Poland
the Jews are not by law, permitted hold land but
they are permitted to be proprietors of houses, and
are a wealthy class. I have recognized not one of
them among the multitudes of beggars, though some
are I am told, mendicant. I have not seen one
at common labour, they are chiefly hawkers,
merchants, traders, and mechanics. One I saw keep-
ing a "Restoration" and Hotel, in one of the villages.
They are brighter looking by far than the general popu-
lation of the country, and evidently are intelligent
class, comparatively. But to return to the great Road, it
contains no less than about 18000 acres of land, has
a great traffic, and is marked on each side
5 times on each vest with the distances on stone
posts, or common short mile stones, so that there
are ^{14,000} 14,000 of these, beside one to every one of the country
little bridges, over ravines, muddy little creeks
and swampy places. This road also continues on
to St Petersburg, from Moscow 500 miles further.
I noticed the stone which are broken here with a
sledge (on a stone for an anvil) instead of the
little light long handled implement used for
the purpose in other countries where lime stone
is used, after being placed in piles like those of
cannon shot are sprinkled with white wash,
another indication, I conceive, of the dishonesty of the
people, for I presume this is to secure against trans-
ference. Where people are not trusted the faculty
of integrity is almost necessarily perishes for want of
exercise. Passengers in the diligence are allowed only
20 lb of baggage each (mine is less) but only about 3 3/4
cents per lb is charged for express on a distance of nearly
of 500 miles. The carriage way is about 35 feet wide, all
the rest mere margin, on which bushes are not allowed

to you, no furrows to plough, but I observed it (38)
was ^{being} mown when the grass was with the labour,
Bear wolves and Foxes are said to be numerous
and there is plenty of wood for them, and wild as any
we have. On so level and fertile a country must be
fine hunting if coursing, but I saw no neither packs
hounds nor hunters - ~~We had~~ The road after getting
by Breslaff about 135 miles from Warsaw, changes
somewhat in character, but not materially, It is then
being planted with trees, and is not quite so wide
in general. Sometimes we had 4 horses but finally
six - 4 on the tongue + 2 abreast, Two drivers some
times sat on the box, and such cowering whistling
flourish of whips, the lashes of which often flew off their
short handles, it was striking to see. Sometimes
~~one~~ had a portillion, ~~who was~~ excellent riders I
thought, all of them. To add to the racket and confu-
sion of the strange scene, a bell was attached
to the tongue of the vehicle, many of the teams on
the road used them. Our drivers changed at every
station and looked as if they had been just hur-
led down in some remote wilderness. The fine
horses Arabian and Tartar of Moscow are not used
in this service. We started with little rats of
things that looked as wild and unkempt as their
drivers, but scabbled over the road at a good
rate; as we approached this end of the route
the horses gradually grew larger and more
civilized in appearance but our speed diminished.
The initiated take tea and bread ~~and~~ sugar with them on
this journey - With these a Russian is entirely comfortable
with a little barbarous smelling rum, which is generally to
be found at the station - as to butter it is scarcely used,
and at several places we stopped even bread was not
to be obtained. I found in the general positions of the
military for nearly all the puppenen were captains or
officers of some sort in the Army, I found no difficulty
in getting along - The tea is every where delightful and
next to the way out of it, the nearly the best I have
in Russia, that I saw. All persuaded me not to
undertake the journey, but I found it very interesting
despite fears & sleepless nights, a hard illly entwined
wheel, and simply the means of supporting life.
I would rather take it again than the steamer
from Stockholm to St. Petersburg.

me to taste some pickled fish (Sturgeon I am nearly sure though it was not red like ours) it was like pickled slyta & marm. In Virginia this pickle is considered a great luxury, but I did not find it so good there. The way abounds in wild flowers, equal I think to be England, though there are no gentleman houses, nor (part) of the world to add to the charm of her fields her forests and her homes. If that Island only could be covered with an American sky, we might expect colonies from other spheres, I hope some and they will see it well. I would rather now of choice, go over it again than traverse the continent. Amble side some presents more than I have yet seen in 5000 miles of New regions. Most of the flowers are very like our own, some of which we cultivate. Campanulas of various kind, German Artus, Daisies and Chamomiles like our, Orchards of apples, pears and cherries, are not uncommon in the cultivated districts. The crops interested me. The vast areas of country in some parts, that presented little else than grain fields and wood, are chiefly, harvested at its height, and mowing closing. In this Northern country the new crop is seen before the old is cut, so by the side of the golden ripe we see at the same time fields just sprouting into green, for next summer crop. The immense tracts of ploughed tilld soils uninterrupted by a fence, or grass field are very striking. The labour they represent ought to make an indolent observer groan. The cotton fields of our South, when I have seen one 6 miles long by one mile wide, shrink to mere patches in comparison with these. A little patch of hemp is very common, a rich looking crop, yet deeply green. Oats, Barley and perhaps wheat, Potatoes, also abound. Red Pine, Norway Fir & Birch & Aspen, are the principal trees, but oak is frequent, Alder & willow abound as shrubs. The Pennsylvanian Silk Weed is abundant after entering Poland. A pretty weed. Golden rod in varieties and like ours, is plentiful, and I saw it frequently in gardens also, especially a sort very like the Smith leaved of our Sea shore the "illucitima". This is topped just as the blossom is in full bud, as if it were used for medicine or some thing of the sort. Some blackberry bushes, occasionally, very pretty cherry Pinks frequent in bright clusters in the road. Larkspurs, Janyy. On Sunday I saw women reaping, men carting grain (waggons are often without tires of any kind) stone crackers at work with their sledges, and passing through

a village, the market place was full of filth (40
and country waggons, some loaded with wood,
such loads as Lloyd Green, I have seen, on Providence
Bridge with, perhaps 400 lbs, Nuxten all about and
streets full of people as if it were market day,
I should think the soil as far I saw it of Rapa
would average ~~good~~, its waters of sand & boys never
thick. Health is occasional all the way and in
flour, but chiefly of one kind, Narm dock & Bind,
Canna butter & dry grass and pig weed are a matter
of course in all countries I suppose, Butter & eggs
and various other of the 'Snap dragon family, Evening
primrose very abundant, and two kinds of Mullen
at least. The blissem of the tall kind which comes
from France as with us & looks like it, has its
flowers ~~as large as our~~ ^{large as our Evening Primrose} in diameter - another is very
delicate, though a Mullen, a sort of white candy
tuft is common too, wild geraniums, &c. - Yarrow here
as every where, always a welcome friend to me, The Cran
berry tree wild and in the station gardens, is often
8 or 9 feet high, its beautiful fruit almost transparent
and red and amber like Solomon seal or Cor
nucian, as large as our cranberries and in great
clusters, The scarlet berried Elder by its side
20 feet high sometimes, flourishes better as we
get south and present a sight in its load of coral
that fairly rivals the Tower of Seotland, I saw a
pumpkin vine as a flower in one of the gardens.
Both of the varieties of wild night shade that we have
an wild here also I saw what I took to be Gentians
as fine as our fringed and cloud in the same manner
the same heavenly blue, but I could not get out to see
all these beautiful things bright and joyful upon the
very spot where many a poor soldier with cold and
hunger reeled from the ranks and laid down & died
with nothing but the snow for his bed ~~and~~ his grave.
A scene where 400,000 men so miserably though just
ly perished, must afford plenty of food for imagina
tion or reflection to the traveller on this road.
What a scene was then, and now to see the river
that rolls under the fatal bridge so sullenly and
over the mud where 30,000 lay all winter who perished
at one blow, to say nothing of the thousands that doubtless
yet lie in its ooze unremoved, But those who go to
invade and destroy others can scarcely with justice
complain, if they fare worse than they expected.

I think it was after we passed Babroff & (41) where we enter the duchy of Poland, we came to ground in the sand and pines when are buried the dead of a battle with Charles 12th, Lombard Poplars are large and numerous in fine rows by the Berezina and continue to increase as we approach Warsaw. Turkeys are comparatively numerous too. The country begins to wear some aspect of civilization. I saw some large oak, then ~~found~~ found for the first time in Russia large Red Pines, some noble trees. A novel mode of Kupiy beer is here frequently observed. The hollow trunks of trees, some 2 1/2 feet diameter cut in length about 6 feet, are fastened among the branches of trees in the forest or without either, at distances of 15 to 40 feet from the earth, sometimes two or three in one tree. I noticed several trees of large size with half their height cut off, the reason was explained at last, by finding above a great pile of sticks on the crown of one of them, a Stork nest. The unoccupied trees were probably invitations not yet accepted. These birds are frequent in that part of Poland, and I saw in some instances 6 to 12 in the same company though not exactly as a flock. On a crop I observed 2. These Cypres are from 20 to 50 feet high, they are in middle of fields or by road side as care may be. Rude as old fashions and all scraps and gouged with pious inscriptions. I saw several monuments, belfrys like, of brick, in which a Saint or the saviour was placed, in one instance the sacred figure appears to have just risen from his bed in search of his pantalons, why he should have been left with his shirt fluttering in the wind ~~my opinion~~ of the language prevented me from leaving. Junipers but only shrub, Apple and Pear orchards very healthy as in Russia, are more numerous, but not as with us or nearly so, although I have rarely seen trees more loaded with fruit. The corn more nearly to the Oachard ^{about 1850} on Little Neck Farm in this respect than any other I remember. Millet is frequent but in small patches. Garden Patches of

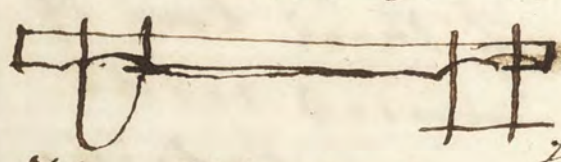
Poppies are by the peasant houses, frequently, The Whooping Crane is in the Low land, we passed
 one tract of these 10 or 12 miles over, mostly too wet
 for mowing, but where it is not, stood hundreds of
 stacks of hay. Now I saw 2 or 3 coveys of wild
 ducks, but not more than a dozen in all, In
 Rupsia they were none were observed, Mole do their
 work, and great ant hills are numerous
 among the pines, a great deal of Buckwheat
 is also grown in Rupsia and its ^{stolen} province of Po
 land, Maple like the Norway, probably the same
 is not unfrequent in most of the route. The Firs are
 frequent to Warsaw but diminish as we get more
 Southward, so that in the heavy forests of red
 Pine we pass near here, they are few. In these
 forests ~~is~~ much heavy pine timber, very like
 the Scotch pine. ~~At~~ In one village where we could
 get no dinner (in Poland) about 30 women and
 men attracted my attention with their ~~clamour~~
 clamour. Upon going to the scene of action
 I found it was a contested claim to a couple
 small speckled fowls, just & gentiles were con
 cerned, and a fight seemed imminent. The Squall
 passed over and descended upon the liberated
 hens. In another town not 100 miles from Warsaw
 of considerable pretension in appearance, where is
 a big monastery, we stopped at the post house
 a good 2 story building of 70 feet front, of brick
 and stucco. Out of the front door deliberately
 walked a boy of at least 300 lb, upon looking in
 to the premises, I was only surprised he should
 have gone in to such a place. The felth of these
 people is awful. The Pole will never be free of
 their tyrant until they get rid of some of their
 debt, at least. All or nearly all rural roofs are
 of thatch, but in the valleys of Poland for the last
 150 miles shingles are generally used. There are laid
 side by side, as are the oaken ones in our west,
 but grooved and tongued in a coarse manner.
 Some few tiles are seen also. Much of the Hay too is
 stacked in Poland, (very like ours in form) by which
 it appears stock can live out doors in winter.
 Grape vines on a wall, first I have seen for a
 long time. Wild hops by the way side full of flowers
 in distance of 20 miles ~~this side~~ the great fortifications
 of Brest-Litoff. At this town I went to an inn

2 when 4 boys followed me to my chamber door. (43
disregarding my signs, I was obliged to close the door
in their faces, I cannot afford to pay for so many
Patu Nottas, especially as I cannot be sure they
will all avast, dehis that has been so repeatedly
offered may be stale and unwholesome. I found a
woman here wife of Dorte Demyke a dentist. They
had come from New York only 8 months ago. Had
land in America 8 years. She sent her little boy
8 years old around to offer his services as interpreter,
a very nice little fellow and was useful to me.
The mother seems like a nice sort of person, lives
here. Said she saw horse on 140th Street in
New York. Our white flowering or yellow locust is
planted in every garden for the last 2000 miles
and flourishes beautifully, not affected by the fever
that I could see. To give you an idea of the
variety I will mention what part of the flowers
I saw on a short walk (indeed nearly all from one
place when I sat) by Breston. Both the large
and small variety of emulvolva, German Aster,
various Campanula, Chamomile & Daisies,
Canada Thistles Turin & broad dark, Dog grass, Not
the, Wild carrot (this has taken possession of fields
in various parts of England and wherever I have
been on the continent) varieties of dandelion,
thou blue thistles of Virginia with varieties and some
of purple purple, Bouncing Bet, a beautiful blue
spike of flowers ~~are~~ in our gardens, but esteemed,
Yarrow, White & Pinkish also, Candy tuft, a yellow
flower common on the gravel margin by water of Salt
Pond, Wild mustard, Charlock, Horse wormwood
similar to that which infects crops of corn & potatoes,
thou Thistle & others, Pig weed, mullen de de de
Sowth, Horse Chestnut, one tree sumach ^{Elms}. The foliage of
of the Horse Chestnut as badly eaten by worms as is that
of Elms in America. See all Rapsian from the
North of this vile place an urda, and the main one
250 feet I think, at least, with some show in
stucco - a few large ark like crafts with a
moat, are in the small stream that goes to the
Bullie. An Indian village of our west does not
present more testimonies of barbarism and absence
of civilization than do these Rapsian villages.
In such a county especially is the experience com-
fort of a shower in travelling to be experienced.

The best city hotels only give a cotton comforter (44)
on the bed. a shawl is a blanket in its stead,
a cover or a cushion any where, and more
light to carry than an iron oval. How the
people here such great thick over coats as most
of them wear here even at midday in the sun,
is hard to guess. The monks set the example,
perhaps that is enough, but to clothe in goss
when women are seen in the fields not half
dressed spreading milk with their fingers
is an insult to him that made them, to
say nothing of the more important point of
hostility to the poor women. Polish women
too, evidently by nature, have a large share
of that peculiar delicacy of organization so
characteristic of the American, who by the way
I fear suffer quite as much, from a position
which almost entirely exempts the better classes
from healthful activity and occupation. The
farm wives of our County however, are worked
to death, as a body. This is not in Warsaw because
they would chafe to leave their children to be
able to be idle. The station next this side of
Prutitoff, presented a scene of unusually disgas
ting character - we were ushered through the kitchen
that exhibited all the features of a slaughter
^{soup boiling establishment} house, and tallow chandley combined. Cats
dogs and crying babies, besides, at one end
we sat down to excellent black bread, but full
of grit (as is very usual) some milk, cheese &
butter that looked as if had been stolen from
a peasant pot. Some thing that looked like a
sauce, I ventured to taste, It appears to be
a compound of garlic and caoutchouc. There
were some excellent new Potatoes, that mysteri
ously had been planted amid the debris on
the floor. but the great vegetable of all
(the usual one in Russia) was pickles, that
tasted exactly like what they resembled and
actually were, cucumbers yellow with ripe
ness, and that had never heard of vinegar.
The salt was evidently just out the mine, and
there had been no time to grind it or even to

riddle the dent out of it, a common
 five could have done much of this, for
 the manual was as by as drunk shot, those
 who took milk, dashed their spoon into the
 dish of salt, after each application to the
 mouth, The flies were enough to have devoured
 all on table, could it have been supposed to be
 edible by them, as it was they preferred the guests,
 and I was glad to get off half starved and
 myself nearly devoured. This is no bad picture
 of many hotels I have been in.

I saw 27 blowers in one hay field, but they
 moved helter skelter, not with each other, also
 the scythe scythe is only about 29 inches long,
 on a long straight handle, so that the mowers
 stand straight, & cut ^{short & quickly} very much as small
 bushes are mown with us when cut with the
 short scythe. So all the poetry and grace of the
 scene which would have been very striking (with
 27 men) in America, was lost. ~~The~~ I counted
 in one group 16 ploughs, all drawn by a pair
 of oxen each. The plow is attached to the oxen
 by a tongue (as a cart is with us) an extension
 of the beam. (In Sweden I saw horses ploughing
 with a shafts like those of a buggy, fastened the
 odd implement to the horse. This may have been
 further North in Russia) The yoke is a straight
 stick about 7 feet long and 4 inches square,
 sometimes it is a little fashioned to the stick,



The bows too are either bent or
 of 3 sticks as represented here.
 The stake in feeding, ^{the shade are of wood shaded with Lin.} walks the fields just as
 done our turkey. I have seen them in the
 fens in company with the wharfing crane, when
 they probably eat frogs &c. The bird is held fast
 but I have only seen nests on houses, in two
 instances, I believe, I did not see a pitch fork
 the men and women carry the hay as they can,
 This is indeed making bricks without straw.
 There is not a monument of the long past, nor
 remain a thing worthy of the present in the whole
 2000 miles from Abo. The 2 cities & vicinities
 excepted. Every thing turns on the military idea
 Soldiers are every where, that look more like targets

than men that could act otherwise than as (46)
machines, I forgot to mention that Canadian
Poplar is every where, and some Elms begin to
grow (spontaneously) this side Brantford.
The country is so level, that wind mills are used,
these often have 6 arms, and the roof is not domed
but altie, the entire building turning on a pivot
to meet the direction of the wind, when descend.
The sails are often of thin wood, probably birch bark, which
is here very thick and strong & durable, it contains much
oil as with us. I see a sort of basket sandal made of
strips of it. Of the thinner or younger parts, little boxes
are made as of paste board, pinned up at the corners
with sticks or thorns, in which berries are offered at the
Canal locks markets &c in Sweden. I see quite
large boxes of the thicker qualities of it, that will
hold a bushel or two, in which clothing, wares &c
are carried in travelling &c. ~~These~~ These frames
of wagon bodies are lined with it as with thin
boards. I have seen on the Moscow Road, hun-
dreds of heavily laden waggons, which consisted
of only a few rude sticks fastened together and
rounded close by wicker work of small willows
not bigger than a small finger. Some of the coun-
try Peasants are not very highly educated looking men,
at the village where a monument commemorates a
terrible fight with Napoleon, about 100 miles this
side of Moscow our paperman was apparently
seeing a most coarsely dressed dirty vulgar
looking fellow, whom I supposed to be a mendicant
until my friend the Doctor (who looks like
Edward Mayer and more of a man) informed me
he was a Pastor, the Russians carry their love of
them upon their coffins, these are covered with
tinsel entirely - of gold or silver, or imitations,
while the case itself exhibits nothing but a series
of convolutions of common forms of mouldings
such as we see under eaves of houses &c. at one
village not 40 miles from Warsaw, when we arrived at
before dinner and took coffee with delightful bread
in as dirty a place as possible, the village Inn, I
saw the united Society of Seers, all that the place
possessed, & hundreds quietly waiting for their atten-
dants, who soon appeared in 3 boys who drove them
to their pasture where they are watched until
penned in the village at night again.
The Doctor I alluded to above is a good fellow and

Physician in the army, an excellent botanist (47
and Naturalist, speaks a few words of English & French
by aid of which with his Latin, we made out to talk
considerably for 4½ days, when he left, I was much
surprised to find my very few words of Latin and French
could avail so much. I took a great liking to
this excellent person, and I believe we both felt
very much at parting. He looked very sad, and
I know I felt so - we exchanged cards. His friend
Mr Foggia a young gentleman from Moscow and
also an officer of the Army, was also very attentive
doing every thing for my comfort, possible. He left
the next night, and gave me a very hearty
salute at parting. I was sorry to lose him, but
glad to get rid of his pillows with which he bothered
me at night until was nearly cooked. He had
many little delicacies which he constantly insisted
on my sharing with him. Before he left, however,
a Captain had taken a seat on the diligence,
a rude boisterous fellow, but (and I presume
a small proportion of the Russian Military, are
gentlemen from what I have seen of them. I mean
in the English and American acceptation of that
term) but like all the rest of his fraternity with
whom I met, as kind and attentive as possible.
He would never at a station touch any thing himself
until he had procured and brought me what could
be obtained. He could speak no English neither
could Foggia, but I find being with a person an
hour or two enables one to communicate a good
deal by signs. On one occasion while I was walking
in one of the pretty gardens at a station, he wanted
me to go in and drink with him. He named many
sorts of liquor but I declined all. Directly he
came out with two glasses of Ale, at least 150
yards to where I was. It was really trying to refuse
but such was his real good nature that I got
off without affronting him, though he was hurt
for a moment. These men will strip themselves to
serve a stranger. He made me partake his cake
and tea so that when we came to the most horrid
of the stations (the slaughter house I should call it) he
was as destitute of as myself who had only half a
loaf of bread left which I had obtained at some place
a day or two before when it was offered by Hawkers.
The stations were within a day of Warsaw. He left
us at the last station, saying with his party adieu

remember Hotel du Rome at ~~Warsaw~~ 48
Warsaw - how (for so it is pronounced) this house having
been recommended to me as the best in the city by a
travelling friend of whom more anon, too, who happened
to meet us at a station house table. The sight of
Warsaw was very welcome at 12 miles distance
exactly down the broad road which thereabout, clear
heavy forests of Red Pine and oak to, in Russian
for miles. We were soon at the great work and
gates on the ~~East~~ side of the Vistula, when were
military who examined our passports, while
waiting therefor, 6 men passed us chained in
couplets by the wrists, followed by 2 Polish Lancers
who had them in charge. We passed through the
cattle market where were hundreds of large white
beavers from Russia, but not fat enough for
working cattle, in reality. These white cattle
are not good for work and not used for that purpose
but chiefly for bones, apparently. Here too I saw
the Ry head in great loaves, piled as usual ~~there~~
upon the dirty pavement of the carriage way of the
streets. The Vistula like the rest of the Russian
streams that I have crossed, bears ~~very~~ testimony
to great freshets, and is only bridged here by a
rude construction on boats, with strong ice
guards above them, on which were lying drift
logs with their roots on, showing they are washed
in, undamaged on caving banks, as those of
the ellipouri tillipipic. The water is also as
turbid. I recollect we crossed the Dnieper by
a ferry when vain attempts had apparently
been made to ~~be~~ ascertain a bridge. On or
two other streams we crossed in like manner
and doubtless for the same reason. The Dnieper
must be 2 miles wide in a flood, when we crossed.
Our fellow passengers had fallen off one by one as
in the road of life. I outlived them all. The only
survivor to Warsaw. The last 150 miles we had
a lady ~~with~~ us, who although 60 years of age is
still remarkably handsome. She smoked a pipe
with a stem about 2 feet long and very nearly
as large as an ivory boomstick. A man opposite
her smoke one exactly of the same pattern, both with
filigree covers for the fire, of gold. The good lady came
to the same hotel for an hour or so, and on leaving
came to my room to bid me good by although I had

been unable to exchange more than a few words (49
with her. I saw but last evening and, I believe, a Night Hawk.
22d I am surprised after 7 nights on the road
to find myself up as early as usual, with no
sense of fatigue or want of more than my ordinary
hours, which you will perhaps recollect are very
moderate indeed. I suppose the light diet, must
have contributed to such a result, very much
at least. Always I have been unwell if up early,
and of latter years very apt to be sick for the
day thereafter. I was up this morning long before
9 o'clock and I met not one who appears to fatigue
less in travelling than I do. I hope my health
is substantially improved. This hotel though said
to be the best this fine town affords, presents more
the aspect of a molasses warehouse than a place
meant for men to dwell in. A common spade
could scrape with good service all the halls,
The little water and proportionate ear and basin
the single towel, narrow bed and cotton bag for
a cover are still the order of the day. I have twice
knocked skin off my forehead in these narrow
concerns by striking against the wall in turning
~~over~~ at night. The Restaurant nevertheless is a
good lay room and all there as white and nice
as need be, until we come to old bold mutton
steak and presented in obedience to demand
for mutton chops. The Ruspian allow their gold
and silver to depart freely, but not a ruble of
their bills must pass the frontier. The attempt
detected empircates. This singular policy is inter-
ded to prevent counterfeiters the opportunity of
practicing upon them, as if such an object on
their part could be defeated by so clumsy an
expedient. I had quite forgotten this regulation
until this morning my friend the Hebrew who
recommended me to this hotel, having returned
to town, came to ask me if I was aware of
the Ruspian system in this particular. He im-
mediately went out to procure bills of the Polish
Bank here (which being private institutions are
not included in the restrictions) and procured
their bills to exchange for those I had of the Govern-
ment issue. Warsaw stand on a bank nearly

100 feet above the Vistula, from which there is a (50
view of the level country west and over the River
somewhat similar to that from the 240 feet
high bluff at Natchez. The River too exhibits
broad sandbars as does the Mississippi River
at low water, at that place. The town is said
to contain 180,000 people but ~~after~~ ⁱⁿ walking
pretty much all over the place I felt puzzled
to conceive where they could all live. The an-
nual statues in squares about town, and monuments,
One to commemorate the faithfulness of the Polish
Chiefs who were ~~wounded~~ by the fellow countrymen,
for not participating in an attempt at freedom,
A clumsy affair with Latin executed by Nicholas
~~with~~ inscribed "to the Poles who were faithful
to me" Why do you commemorate a Revolution
asked the King of Prussia. The late Emperor of
all the Russias and most Soubiers, was a tyrant
but I believe upon honest though mistaken prin-
ciple. Considering Education to be the parent of
rebellions, he so far suppressed education as to
allow only certain numbers to a class in schools
and these not to be increased. Whatever might be
a last aspiration, or his promising there was no em-
ploy for him unless a vacancy existed, he must try to
be content with darkness and oppression. The New
Emperor has just repealed this law and I am told
the number of pupils in some of the schools three
folded immediately. There is one Church here with
gilded domes. In another I saw a very modest
looking grey priest performing most remarkable
evolution to which he appeared to have perfect faith
in. Two fine looking men, very large in size with
intellectual foreheads, but not faces, wrapped in cloaks
that looked quarters of an inch thick swollen cloth,
went into the Restaurant to day to dine together.
I observed they ~~came~~ ~~went~~ came out considerably
more ruddy than they had entered. The hours
here are pretty high, and of stucco & the unusual
French windows. There are several ~~good~~ buildings
but none of Grecian architecture. Indeed I have
not seen one yet on the Continent. I find it
impossible to much admire a large building unless
it be classical or a most happy arrangement of the
incongruities of the Cartellated style. There is
nothing that I have yet seen even in England that
I think can compare with Girard College or the f

Patent office at Washington. Warren has 57
extensive walks, several rows of trees in very wide
streets - in fact they are long parks. One yellow
sowthistle is every where, that seems to commence
beyond Breslaff in Russia, and grow finely,
in a botanic garden where all is marked, I
saw "Platanus Occidentalis" one of our button
woods, about 12 feet high, evidently affected by the
disease which has killed so many on the sea
coast with us and impaired them throughout
the interior. By what mysterious sympathy
could it find this lone tree ^{of the species} in the wilds of
Russian Poland. Our Indian Creeper is also
frequent and very flourishing here. The city is gradually
assuming Russian features in the new buildings
but the town in general is not such. In one of
the wide streets are 4 rows of lofty Lombardy poplars
that form 3 very fine avenues, one of them being the
road way, the other two, foot paths on each side,
and outside of them is a wide space, still, next
to the houses on each side the street. The avenues
of the trees that form them rather resemble enormous
Chinese Arborvitae of enormous height, so green
and regularly formed are the trees. On the slopes
up town next the river commence extensive
parks to which all appear to be admitted to walk
ride or drive. They descend to the alluvial of the
river - In one of them that appear to be at least
100 acres in extent (about the residence of some
Count) a noble forest with roads and walks
cut through it, I saw Ash trees 100 feet high
and probably 3 feet in diameter, and Lombardy Pop
lars as large. But the greatest were Cotton wood
which are numerous and enormous, some times
3 or 4 stood almost nutty at the ground, towering
to great heights and spreading numerous boughs
each of which would have been a large tree. Their
trunks held their diameter to a great height
and might have stood on the banks of the Ohio
without disparagement, though I have seen their
kindred twice as large there. Near ~~down by~~ a
beautiful building a little lake with 14 fine swans
which sailed beautifully upon the water and swam
with great speed an obtrusive ladies & gentlemen offering
food - The place had a sort of Naushall appearance, a

plans for science & theatrical representation was 52
thous, all in fine style, but I believe for the courts
own ~~benefit~~ establishment, all in great preparation
now in these grounds for the approaching fete. When
the Prince is to be married, the Court of Archbishops is to be
offered to public, and the Isaac church is to be opened
and to supersede the Kazan as Cathedral,
Great accommodation for soldiers from the long
straight lines of buildings, Russians are so fond of,
on the verge of the town and plateau above them
fests. (I forgot to remark that in the frame work
and arches which I suppose are to be covered with
flowers &c, and which extend at least a mile in
all, I should think there were wires for probably
100,000 Candles. The display in such a dense
shade of so many lights must be doubtless very fine)
When ~~only~~ suits of military costumes are to be seen
among the soldiers, I saw one copanik pass on a
fine horse at full speed, and get the rein and fall
of his pumm by a rump I took ^{of} against a long and
high fence, did not appear to be 2 inches, ~~he~~
appeared to be as stationary vertically, as a person
riding in a ~~carriage~~ carriage. He must have been a
fine rider, with a horse of very peculiar movement.
The Russians are great swimmers & very fast, paw
like a dog, but throw the whole length of the arm
high out of water at each stroke. The Sclavonians
are said to be particularly kind in their natures,
and I certainly seem very much to confirm
the statement. Men kiss each other at meeting
and parting as often as women do with us.
The apparent dishonesty of the great masses is probably
owing to ignorance and action and example of the
Government. It allows neither Russian nor Pole, no
subject, the idea of freedom, every man woman and child
as much belongs to the emperor as the horse in his stable.
In Poland are 4,500,000, People only - yet in this
province alone there are 20,000 Government clerks,
for no one can do any thing, travel, keep a horse or
a school without permit from government. The
regulations are so vexatious and severe, I am
told compliance with law would be incompatible
with existence - death itself would be preferable.
Hence bribery and corruption has become the system
by necessity. The Jews are a numerous intelligent pecu-
liar and wealthy sect. I cannot doubt if they could
be united against their oppressors, such a body could

induce enough others to unite with them to even (53)
pletely demolish the present system of oppression
There is considerable female beauty in Warsaw
but I have yet seen not one to compare with a
young lady of about 20 whom I met in the Sadowa
(Garden Street) allusion. My druggist made some
inquiry in my behalf of her coachman, when she
rose from her seat with a few words of English to
try to give the desired information which afforded
me an opportunity of observing one of the finest ever
temperatures I ever saw. Some persons who appeared to know
told me just as I was leaving Moscow that the
place had 400 Churches (not 600) This is a vast
number yet probably not enough to seat one half
the population. They all have more than one cupola
dome or tower of some sort and many exhibit from
8 to 12 or even 16 in one instance - about 5 is the
usual number. Then there are multitudes in
other buildings beside. I have obtained my
Passport for leaving the dominion of Russia with
out being obliged to remain here three days to
advertise my intention of leaving. It is ordinary
as much trouble to get out of that country as to get
married. I believe our laws require, finally, that
three especial notices shall be given of the inten-
tion of the parties. I will endeavour to bear this in
mind on my return. The Russian Stoves still stand
in the corner of the room here. If there were less dirt
on the floor I should be better able to ascribe if they
were of the wooden mosaic so common in Russia
where they are considered a substitute for carpets
which are said to be very expensive in that country.

Hotel Golden Goose Breslau Aug 24. 57

I arrived here last evening 340 miles from Warsaw
by Rail but 28 hours in the cars notwithstanding, 12 miles
per hour, the Carriage comfortable enough, the track
single, badly managed of course (being in hand of Government
as far as Russia extends) but a company of Jews has
contracted to buy it. But what a change I have
experienced in getting to Breslau, I have recrossed
the Silesia, there is civilization, comfort, on the Telegraph
Poles I see 9 wires, indicative communication with
the rest of the world. In some 400 miles of our way
from Moscow the Telegraph followed the road
until it suddenly turned off over the waste for
Sebastopol. It consisted of one lone wire, a mill

ancholy looking string. "A poor miserable back (54
 ella" - I feel really bitter. Russia most
 assuredly affords one satisfaction which
 England does not, that of getting out of it.
 This town has 120,000 people, and is an interesting
 place for a day. Its high fantastic houses, often
 handsome, always quaint, 4 stories in the front
 even if there should be but 2 below them in the
 main of the dwelling. The rafters on some of the
 buildings must be 50 feet long, so sharp are their
 peaks or gables. These loaded with heavy red
 tile I should be almost afraid to live under,
 without some powder in the cellar.
 about 3 hours before leaving Warsaw the White the British
 Consul called to see me, remarking that he had
 heard an American was in town, and therefore
 came around to offer his services, there being no
 American consul there. He was certainly very attentive
 settled my Hotel bill for me and arranged many
 little matters to see that I should not be impeded
 upon. He drove to the station with me to attend
 to the ceremonies of obtaining a ticket, for such
 they are in Russia. My passport must be pre-
 sented at one place for examination and signature.
 Then a ticket is to be obtained in another part
 of the establishment. All a great bother, but I
 found officials like all others in Russia, very
 obliging, unless they supposed I was an Englishman.
 Sometimes they were then only so so. But I took
 every opportunity to undress them, and if op-
 portunity offered to defend them they so much hated.
 I spent some 3 hours with the British Consul, he
 would not leave me until the car started,
 and was very desirous I should remain
 another day, which I should have done but
 that I was about ready to leave before I saw him.
 He pointed out to me a very fine new building
 the "Hotel Europe" which he says is better than
 "De Rome" I should hope so. I will give you my bill
 so far as it concerns my chamber at the Hotel De Rome,
 not extravagant to be sure though very elaborate

Room 1 night	— 3 florins	} This amounts to about one American Dollar. In England with all their comforts the charge would have been 37½ cents but I am out of Warsaw.
Bed clothes	— 2	
Towel	— 0, 6 quoban	
Candle	— 0, 20 do	

53
The White was at Cambridge with the British, a man (53)
Brim whom I met, who was a fellow of Cambridge, had
been 10 years at Eton and travelled all over Egypt,
Europe, Asia Minor, Egypt, through Armenia, with-
out showing any education in his honest face yet
was also a fellow pupil of British, both testified
to his smartness and scholarship, I met the Brim
in the Bull's tea - The plain continues westward
from Warsaw and is very fertile and well cultivated
for a few miles, over which the road goes in a straight line
The cars are high and roomy, people smoke pipes and cigars in
them, and so far from prohibition, little tin boxes are appen-
ded to the doors on each side for the ashes, I found myself
in a carriage with 3 young ladies of very agreeable presence
and an Austrian officer with his regimental scarlet and
gold, and a sword that appeared to be much in the way.
This man was a character. He lives at or is stationed
at "Crack-o" for so it is pronounced. He took me under
his charge immediately, and I was henceforward not
allowed to do any thing unless he thought it would
contribute to my comfort. I refused some bread & butter
but he jammed it into my mouth. Strange to say when
he offered me drink at the stations he was quite satis-
fied with my signs indicating I never took it. Also
when he believed I was asleep, he was most scrupulously
careful not to disturb me. He slept himself half the
time, and when waxy came on, I always knew when he
awoke by his invariably pulling my shawl about me.
He was horrified at the exposure as I sat by the window
without closing it over my breast. On two or three occasions
he took his cloak against which he slept for his pillow
and placing it in the corner of the carriage would then
forcibly incline me upon it, with signs, to sleep there.
I as often returned it to him. He was completely mystified
at my preference to look out at the window. At length
the ladies having left the train, I laid down upon the
seat and took a nap until I awoke half suffocated.
I found the generous soldier had seized upon the fa-
vourable opportunity to make me comfortable, he had
taken off his cloak and covered me down in it from
head to foot, as tightly as lobsters in a tin can for next
years supply. At all the stations he ever saw that I was
first provided with tea & before he would touch any thing
himself - at the Austrian frontier he gave me a hearty
kiss and took the branch to Crako.
Immediately on leaving Warsaw, we pass quite a town of wind
mills, that grind its bread. On this rich plain and only
a few miles out of town land sells for 50/ to 7 £
sterling per acre - such as would bring that in rent in
Scotland, and sell for from 50 £ to 100 £ per acre in England.

Good oxen for work are 10 £ per pair, good cows
 are 5 to 8 £ each, wheat is now 5/ Sterling per bushel.
 Rye one half that price, a very intelligent man who has
 been in England, told me he had seen bread at his house
 as white as wheaten. Beef is sold at 5 cents per lb -
 Calves 2 months old are worth 3 dollars each, and
 sheep about the same. These latter are very scarce
 and dear, great numbers having died for 2 years past.
 There is Peat but it is rarely burned, wood is plentiful
 and very cheap only about one dollar a cord in
 the country and two dollars per cord in Warsaw.
 The Harvest is nearly over; wages have been very high
 for that work this season 18d Sterling per day for men,
 last year they had only 1/- or 25 cents. Farm wages are
 ordinarily 6d per day - No diet is given. In use of a
 small house and garden the labourer gives as rent, one
 day work out of every week - The rail is light but
 to well subside with big sleepers the carriages run ~~lightly~~
 smoothly - but speed is not high. Gardens are at the
 stations, larger than those at the English, but not so
 nicely kept, I think. The lands are not drained,
 I soon began to see hares and grouse and partridges
 which continued all the way to Breslau. In one
 neighbourhood the hares are very numerous. Neither
 rail nor fields are fenced any where. In some places
 the ground fairly glowed with purple of the heather in
 full bloom. The wood abounds and forests appeared to
 be generally spontaneous. The Red Pine prevails with
 some birch and Norway Fir. Orchard are frequent and
 well laden with fruit. Apples pears etc, and I bought
 some netains that were offered at the cars, but
 they were not highly flavoured. As we approached Breslau
 the highways were often lined with Apple trees on
 each side. A place called "Oh-law" is the
 station 10 miles or so, from Breslau. I forgot
 to mention that the young ladies in our carriage
 had roast chicken and many nice things which
 I was induced to partake of with them. The Carriages
 are long on 6 wheels, but divided like those of England
 with compartments for 8 persons each, but better. The
 front one is generally a first class carriage for 4, who
 have windows at the end as well as side, a front advan-
 tage. Seeing the country in England does not appear
 to be taken into consideration in building their cars.
 I observed the 3^d class carriage here were not upholstered. In
 England the 2^d are not. Pigeons apply at the stations and
 some give them a very small copper coin. I am disengaged
 and now rarely give - My old rule must be suspended
 I fear while on the continent. I see hardly any in Breslau

however, and such is the appearance of Soldiers (5)
elsewhere, I had come to conclusion that Scamp
was a mere variation of Camp but the Prussian
is a different looking creature. He appears to be
intelligent, looks as if he would have some reason
in case of emergency and not like a mere machine
or what is worse, like a brute. The Servants at the
Hotel too are comparatively gentlemen. The Golden
Gorn is an excellent house, but salt spuns and
butter knives are yet deemed superfluous, if they
were ever heard of, indeed. The Keeper of the house is an
horrid fellow, ruminated wolf - says he has a brother in
Baltimore, a Lawyer who has to flee hence in 1848.
Before getting out of Russian Poland we came to coals,
then in the luggage trains were filled level with the
tops of the cars and then sprinkled with white wash
just as the alle adams piles were on the Morum Road
side. It is ~~is~~ Britteminous, but does not look so
bright and rich as the "Walls End", the favourite coal
of London - Walls end is so called from the mines
being near the end of the old Pictish wall, built
by the Romans - I was there it is near the Tyne, not
far below New Castle - We also passed many iron
works and Larch works, mostly after entering Prussia -
The Larch furnaces in form, much resemble those for
Smelting Iron. I was struck with the fact that the
men on this route do not handle the whips at the
station - they touch them to see if they get hot.
The whips of our diligence from Morum, were con-
stantly beating, often screeking, and requiring much
water poured on them at the stations.
Before arriving at the frontier of Austria we passed in
Warsaw province much sandy peiry land like
New Jersey - ^{no stones} Early in the night we stopped, and
remained in the cars some 4 hours, till about four
o'clock, when we moved on and in about an hour
came to the Austrian frontier a perfect desert of
sand, where we wait 3 hours more. Austria must
not be entered without ceremony. One my military
friend provided me a basin of water, in which after I had
used it, he deliberately washed himself - I took a hint
for we were now to go to breakfast and I plainly saw
he would taste my tea. I therefore took the tumbler
which he ordered for me and went out the station

to whom I hoped to be safe - about half finished (58)
he came up, rejoiced to find me at last, was
solicitous about my tea, "is it good" - Expelled
said I, upon my guard, but all to no purpose.
He seized the Spoon tailed the beverage and was
delighted to find I had every reason to be en-
tirely satisfied with it. I noticed a great deal of
wild coronilla and lady in green which ^{are} every where
I have been in Europe - Southern wood in the garden.
I walked to the little stream that makes the boundary
here between the two empires, of that they stole
from a distinct power, but was stopped on
the bridge by a sentinel, who was not empowered
to allow me to enter Austria - which here is as
perfectly a bare sand as our beach. At the end
of 3 hours we move on, and in a few minutes are
stopped at the station in Austria, when passengers
for Crakko take the branch, have their baggage ex-
amined, Pappats &c &c. Here we were detained a
third time, 90 minutes. Then proceeding over a
pine barren about 12 miles, we arrive in Prussia
at Mislovitch. Here our baggage is examined, our
Pappats revised and after 3 hours further detention
we are supposed to be duly qualified to proceed as
far into the Prussian country as our Pappats specify.
Here for the first time I met with interruption that
more than disgusted me. I have endeavored not to
be vexed with the many legal requisitions of the
countries which I have visited, however vexatious
and unexpedient and unnecessary they may appear.
But at this point, a requisite ticket had not been
placed on my sack and a low servant endeavoring
I think to take advantage of this circumstance
and steal it. For I had left the sack in the
office without the receipt for it, which the
ticket would have constituted. After a long
search I found it had been taken out and
hidden in the kitchen of the establishment.
The fellow was evidently much disappointed
and pretended to his superior, it had not been
examined. I had not been examined to be sure
but was duly opened and passed without

touching, as on all former occasions. I have never (59)
had an article taken out. It was opened again
a few articles taken out by the paper office and
very courteously returned to me, although a paper for
it which it seems I ought to have taken at the
frontier, had not been given me, and which I
was told would legally subject me to a detention
all night. I confess I was annoyed, only the famous
stabbed Bull, or the notorious clausifer
could guess what I would that moment have
been willing to give could a few of the most ap-
probrious of all the Dutch epithets been placed
at my disposal. "My feelings" was aggravated
to a degree, neither flies nor flames could
increase. The ultra despondent ~~which~~ character
of comfort and convenience indeed rights of paper
gas that characterizes so many of the customs of
the North of Europe respecting them is very striking.
It is doubtless very necessary often times to be warned to
be at stations long before the real time of starting,
when passports, impositions and all sorts of peccadillo
are the order of the day - but at Moscow my ticket
directed me to be at the station at 6, although
the coach did not even make its appearance
until nearly 7. I remember on our arrival at
Helsingfors in the steamer on way from Stock-
holm to St. Petersburg, we were to change boats,
and although we had paid through, and an en-
ormous price too, at Stockholm, we were all
obliged to march up into to town present our
tickets at an office of the concern, before we
could secure our berths in the boat which
was then lying at the wharf. All this trouble
to the passengers could have been saved to the
passenger by sending down a clerk to the boat
who could have arranged the whole thing in 20
minutes. ~~The track~~ The track ~~from~~ in Prussia
I think is double to Prussia and trains take the
right. I could see mountains (those of Saxony
Saxonyland I suppose) in the west which are probably
the limit of the great plain I have been on for
nearly 1800 miles and which I suppose extend to

Archaic on the North from Petersburg and to (60
the West ~~on the~~ Easterly - After entering Prussia
the country begins to be quite pretty, and in some
places reminds one of England. The villages too
are quite comfortable pleasant looking, though
not to compare with the English yet. The houses
appear to be of stone whitewashed or stuccoed,
with tile roofs, all are comfortable apparently.
The outhouses are ~~of~~ covered with thatch generally.
Hay is frequently in stacks, and some grain also
but, this rarely. Peat is cut in considerable quan-
tities along the road - Wood is not so abundant as
heretofore, but there is enough to beautifully di-
versify the scenery. Some hay is yet cutting, but
harvest is chiefly over. Snuff is taken and I found
it very fine and strong, it having been ~~often~~ offered
me ^{on} several occasions - The country is not so verdant
as England but I think more so than in the United States.
In Russia I think it about equal to our own country
much attention is given to flowers, but lawns neatly
kept I have not yet seen as the continent. Fruits are
yet chiefly of European, although Oak often occurs
and other deciduous trees familiar to us. The yellow
briar of our country is every where planted. Near to
Prestlau we pass a chalk district, exhibited in the
cuttings for the rail, which however are very slight.
We passed one place "Langsam" which can hardly
be the 119th, that being "Sam Ogden" who is 6 feet
3 inches and goes by the 119th. A sort of tile shingle
which I saw also in England is frequent on roofs in this
region - They are laid like shingles only that each course
is double, one tile being laid over the cracks of that
beneath it. The houses of Prestlau are chiefly stucco,
French windows open inward instead of outward are
frequent. The lower ones are generally prettier as if
built at a period of great insecurity. The houses
rather homelike although there is a great variety of form
and character in the details, which are frequently quite
elaborate. The Churches are strange things with very sharp
gabled roofs that look like wedges. The clerical popples
brick towers with copper roofs, that are 300 feet high, are
in some instances not much ~~higher~~ over double the
height of main roof apparently, nevertheless. They
look as if they must break down. By one of the numerous
shaded walks which give the city much interest, I found
a sort of Industrial exhibition. It appeared to be a permanent
affair - Admittance 25 cents, a prominent feature

Was a Parker of 100 lb all preserved for a voyage and (61
Rupia or elsewhere - Sauroys, Ham to be in a state for
any length of time. Industry in various branches of poster
interest was represented, and some of art. Immense
blocks of bituminous coals are in the yard, and fine
drawings of the workings of the mines, within a row
of which were marked "Success Profile" of 10 and 10.

I see English Walnut trees with fruit on them in the streets,
and our Indian corn in one of the squares, just fit
for bowling. Golden Rod is frequent in these squares
also, just blooming. Pear apples plants are offered
abundantly - Markberis also, then ~~beet~~ were insipid,
but in bad order. The wild cucumber vine ~~which~~
as is at the Elephant House is common here.

The Oda is a small stream here, passing it over a bridge
I found it to be 140 yds wide. "Militaire" said one woman
to another, at my measured pace, I did not see much
evidence of trade upon it, but I have heard Breslau
is the great centre of Smuggling to Rappia where the
exorbitant duties operate a high bounty on such
undertakings. I should think however in a coun-
try where a cup of tea and bread is a meal, and
a dozen cut off one plate, a simple knife and spoon
suffice a host, a bed 18 inches wide considered a
place of repose and a cream pot and saucer quite
sufficient for all toilet purposes, but ~~small~~
trade would supply their wants. A few live in great
splendor, and all appear to be fond of getting
not get gold take yellow cloth and all sorts of imitations.

Even the great clumsy bows used on the horses
that draw the most crazy looking wagons on which
good are carried, concealable, are when new,
a picture of imitation figures carved to of the most
character, apparently gilded. I was told in Warsaw, that
most there who had incomes, outlived them.

Dresden August 26. 57 90,000 inhabitants
I arrived at this delightful capital of Saxony yesterday af-
ternoon, by rail about 160 miles from Breslau and am at
Hotel de France near the Palace & Galleries etc. an excellent
house. I spent last evening and took with Mr. Stockton
They are living nearly opposite to the famous Doctus who
makes so many mineral waters by method first
used by his father - 18 is immensely rich, and the arti-
ficial spas are said to be better than the natural
unless the latter can be drunk at the springs.
I visited the picture gallery to day where a few of
the press entertained me very much. I think
there are many the subjects of which are so disgusting
that the picture is only the worse for being good.

a difficult dilemma for an artist, to be sure. The track from Burlington is a simple one, but shows the first cuttings of any magnitude I have yet seen on the continent. They are comparatively inconsiderable - The highways of the country cross the track direct or indirect or on nice sand stone bridges, just as the level admits with most convenience. These highways are lined on both sides with trees, generally with apple & cherry yet in the very midst of the manufacturing of Siluria they grow undisturbed, with tempting fruit. About these factories the country is broken into little distinct and beautiful hills, that are very peculiar. The country along the entire route is pretty. I saw fields (not large ones) of Indian corn. A great deal of Tobacco is growing, and some of what I took for Rope seed. I saw beautiful rope plumb hanging upon the trees in quantities at one of the stations within reach of all, but apparently perfectly safe. I noticed on leaving Burlington several tearful eyes on the platform, a circumstance which attracted my attention at some other stations also. In one field I saw 32 women & 3 men hoeing. I think it was a market garden, a hare was seen peering away among some bushes. Pumpkins are frequently seen. I see Petshaks in the fields and the fruit more rather since leaving America. These are twice as long as ours, a nut row stick with teeth stuck in it. Ploughing is done with horn or oxen. Harvest nearly over, some clover being cut as if for seed. Fine Norway firs are on the hills I mentioned. In a wood of Red Pine I noticed several squirrel boxes fixed on trees that were too young and small for natural cavities. At Katalone I think they would be sure to procure ~~the~~ Squirrels. They are about 2 feet long with hole near the top. Hooded marten clappers & still contents. Heath - Peat - Lohment and a golden Rod that looked exactly like our "September weed" gave perfect gold to some spots. a young locust hedge extends for miles along the rail, and sometimes one of firs. The country generally fertile, few isolated houses,



2 nearly all appearing to live in villages. Then (63
generally look very well - One would think we
had a very old and intimate acquaintance.
Several roads towards in its defence, in some of
the bridges & buildings I saw Red Sand stone.
The station gardens are often beautiful with
their display of flowers. The people look intelligent
and respectable and their homes comfortable.
In this city I see neither Paris nor by far
and Prussian towns nearly equal exemption.
I am the more surprised therefore to see such im-
perfect implements as are used by workmen, a
group of about 50 men who were at work by
one of the stations at which we stopped, had
such as we would consider miserable shovels.
I said they were at work, No - they did not
but stood idly gazing at the train during
the 10 or 12 minutes it passed. I see carpenter
tools as dull as any I have seen in this city with tools as dull as
hoes, and although some of the waggon horses
are nearly equal to those of London, the
vehicles they draw are only a slight improve-
ment on the Russian. Dogs are used here
for draught as in Lubek, and I have seen
a dog and a man harnessed in a coal cart,
and a dog and man in another. I have on
several occasions seen oxen used simply
on this continent, but here it is a common thing
to see a large waggon with a tongue for a pair
of horse, or a pair of oxen, drawn by a single
horse that is harnessed on one side of the tongue.
I infer from this that farmers are too poor to
keep more than one vehicle, and probably often
interchange with each other when 2 horses are
required for the load. I saw several doves
along the line yesterday, but strange, I have
not seen a lake or pond this side of Moscow,
excepting small artificial water about
the cities. I think considerable peat must be used
for fuel besides this and Prussian. I saw some coke
but think wood is used on the locomotives ~~there~~ for fuel.
The garden is full of terraces, walks, trees, flowers. In the
markets are many bouquets, but none so fine as I saw in
Warsaw. China art is very much cultivated there
as well as here. Rose trees

are yet in bloom. Many american trees are in (64)
the square and garden. The balcony of the Hotel
De Saxe where they & Isaac stopped, presents a very
brilliant display of flowers in boxes the whole length of
the front of the 2d story and really looks like a beautiful
margin in a garden. Fruit abound. Good peaches are
in market but are dear yet, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents each. Grapes
too are there but not ripe and dear. Plums abundant
various fine and cheap. Apples, pears, blueberries
small cranberries Juniper berries. I see a sort of tree
nip that grows almost like a sago palm - 28th,
I see the wild cucumber growing here too, as also the
flowering Raspberry which is all over the North in
Spots. In ~~some~~ the gardens of private houses even, I see
tobacco growing. Grapes are on the walls, and I see
terraces of vineyard on the banks up and down the
Elbe, which is now very muddy, and crossed by two sub-
terranean stone bridges of 15 or 16 arches each, ~~on~~ ⁱⁿ one of
them is a rail track as well as carriage way. In the
town at the end of the upper one fine pears are hanging
over it which I could reach, undisturbed. These
biancher boys can reach have no fruit. I notice
in the garden of the Japanese Palace, where all
walk as in a public square, the abundance of pears
and apples appear to be untouched. Education
here in some respects is certainly ahead of us, although
the more I see of foreign nations the more com-
parative confidence I feel in the ^{general} good sense and
management of our own. In one of the parks next
the gallery of paintings, is a most filthy receptacle
of a stream that drains the city, call'd lake, I
suppose. There are many ducks in it, I never pass
this place but numerous children are feeding
~~them~~ and not stoning them. A fruit basket
yesterday, I found feeding the sparrows that appeared
almost completely domesticated some eating from
his hand. The town is of very high houses and has no
suburbs. Like Edinburgh it abounds in decorations in
stone, and probably for the same reason. There being
a very soft easily cut material near at hand.
The gallery is a beautiful building, and about it
an assemblage of public structures which have a
good effect, and in their midst pleasant walks
and gardens. Close by is the Kings palace that has
no more ground than it stands upon. It is about
380 ~~400~~ feet long jammed in amid little narrow
streets, with one end and corner sticking out

into the the light, but not a green thing in sight. It has small windows 4 stories high, and so shabby that if it stood any where in Broadway it would be pulled down, and not be considered good enough for even a second rate hotel. Of its interior I cannot speak. There is a great deal of statuary on the other buildings about the palace and but although I think these attitudes generally natural, they strike me as ~~poor~~ other poor things. Not far is a rise of 40 steps to a pretty terrace by the Elbe where is a pleasant view of some of the hills that seem to surround a plain on which the town stands, and the copper roofs of public buildings are conspicuous. Tile is the general covering though some is of sheet iron. Houses are 4, 5 and 6, stories generally, so that the town stands on a small ~~space~~ space for one of 20000 people. I saw a raft of timber pass down. There are also a little steamer - also a sort of Pirogue or Red boat with very long ~~fast~~ masts that let down to go under bridges. I measured two of these masts that are 130 feet in length - being longer than the boats which they sail.

29th - I miss the Apthams very much, they left Dresden for Switzerland and will spend the winter in Rome, where I hope to see them. Ostera Allie is the pleasantest street I see in Dresden, and their house (No 6) is opposite a public garden, crossing which brings one from their door to the galleries. That of Stacey is ~~not~~ only contains models & casts in plaster. I would rather see a fine chalk cliffs. The gallery of Natural History appears to be chiefly birds, a few fine specimens in Zoology and some fishes. I walked to day about a mile out of town to the hill where Gen Mureau was killed, a men course block surmounted with a helmet of bronze marks the spot, 3 oak trees full of fruit stand over it. I enclue some dry grass from the spot - there being plenty of potatoes there but no flowers. He had probably better have staid at ~~the~~ Trenton. Strange a shot at 2000 yards should have thus selected as it were, the personal enemy of Napoleon, one who had turned against him. The height is of fine soil when I saw plenty of bees grazing and good corn - it commands a view of the town, of the banks of Elbe beyond where vines are growing on cliff heights not unlike those of vineyard about Cincinnati, but there is no rock here - ~~the~~ hoated peaks of Saxon Switzerland present fine objects in the opposite direction. I passed through the Museum

it, The beef and mutton is about equal (66
that of New Pat, and nearly as dear as New
York, at Hotel France, where I am stopping,
the dinners are as good as I ever saw in a
public house, perhaps Delmonico's in New
York excepted. Great variety and well sel-
ected. The servants are called to the chamber
by a certain number of pulls of the bell
according to the one desired, as I never or
very rarely ring I have not taught myself
to discriminate. The servants bid us good
morning as we come down, in the morning
or return at night just as if they were
friends. I like the custom. People here
live in "flats" of course, the ground floor has
a bell of its own, but one other serves all
the other stories, one pull for the first floor
two for the second, and so on to the third.
I walked yesterday to the Grose Garden, where
is a palace, now something else. The grounds
are pleasant. Bay, Cotton wood, beech
oaks, Spruce &c in the front there. Elm also
I saw some privet in one of the town gardens,
Spanish and other sunflowers are numerous.
I see muckmellan in market, but no water
our Indian creeper grows here. Some Chestnuts
are numerous. I see a good many American trees
Paulonias grow here, which they will scarcely
do in Rhode Island, well. I notice some of
the English sort of snails. Very fine onions
are in the markets, vegetable markets in all the
towns are merely open paved squares. I see
hazel nuts there just such as grow on our
with hazel, only larger. Some sort of pods
The butter that I have eaten is merely very well,
with childish simplicity I expected find the
struts here half blocked with Dresden China,
but I have not seen a piece.
The annual income of the King is only 100,000
dollars. He is up at 6 - retires by 10 at night,
attends to his own affairs of State and household
accounts even, personally. Goes to his office I hear
at 6 A.M. ~~Retires~~ on I have seen residences
of two of his sons, The Prince Royal and George

Some of our merchants would hardly be satisfied (67)
without more dazzling looking establishments;
but they are well enough. Bloomer hats are much
worn here, and I think there is general good taste
manifested in dress - it is neat, simple, I see
many in the square reading while the children
play, I think those who draw the carts over them
but I think I have seen only one woman do it,
I saw a boy & dog harnessed in one to day, but
the dog did all the drawing, I do not yet see a
beggar, I incline to think there is a corruption in
these countries betwixt them and those systems
of religion that encourage the exhibition of rings
and cups &c - whatever may be the value of these
latter I believe we had better have neither
than both, I recollect in Warsaw handing a
poor old woman about 5 cents, she seized up
on my hand and kissed it as if the piece of
silver bestowed had been as big.

Our Silver Maple, wild cherry & Florida Cypress are here
in garden, also a wild rose with a heart shaped leaf that
is spontaneous & almost exactly like one common on our
Walls. Some buildings here I am told are made
adobe, covered with Stucco. They are common without
Stucco in Louisiana, and would be a most desirable
thing in the North if we could get such work to
Ward front and water as they do all over Western
Europe. There must be a secret about this kind
of work, which we do not understand.
There are mines of excellent coal near Dresden
I see wood & coke both on the Locomotives.
The ploughs are most awkward & heavy instruments
that plow the ground & turn it on each side, so
that crop plowing is necessary to break up all
the ground.

30th - I went with Stockton & his son Howard, by
rail about 25 miles to see Saxon Switzerland. It
is Sunday and I saw a few women raking hay.
Our route was along the Elbe which is very much
narrowed only a little above Dresden, with a good
healthy current, and not deep. It is only about
14 feet deep now in a freshet at Dresden.
Such a country for fruit I never saw. The whole
bank of distance, after entering the highland, the
Elbe is hemmed in by cliffs of Sandstone from

one hundred to 600 feet high, with a narrow margin of green slope at their base to the water on each side. This is land with comfortable thick humble houses, completely embowed in grapes Apples, pears, Plumb, cherries (I saw only few Peaches) of every variety. Cherries are gone, but the rest hang by thousands of bushels, most trees look as if they could hold no more. The plumb are often bigger than Hickel pears. A small yellow kind is delicious, but I have not tasted any particularly fine pears though I never saw such fine looking ones - variety is great, apples I have not tried. The cliffs are covered with grapes on poles, and often hops too, on taller ones. We walked in some deep ravines behind these, when rocks are often hundreds of feet perpendicular over our heads, and some places the valley only wide enough for a foot path - all that can bear a tree is planted and there are as fine forests of Norway Spruce and Red Pine (trees often over 100 feet high and straight as a reed) as one need wish to see. Lichens, ferns & moss cover the rocks with transcendental beauty. There is a constant evaporation of water that oozes down these rocks that are therefore as cold as ice to the touch and preserve a delightful temperature, for the climate is now tolerably hot. 3 miles walk amid these wild scenes, brought us to the Bastie, where we are 600 feet above the Elbe that flows like a dream in paradise below. From this rock we have a charming view of the peculiar hills of rocks with inauspicious summits, that dot the scene as far as we can see, and so beautifully characterize the country, all between them being most rich, smooth fertile green & tillage. The Castle of Koenigsstein is just before us with its 42 towers, where the King flies in such times as 1848, and will probably trust to its security too long, his successor rather. There is, apparently, on many of the rocks of this region, a Court of the

most beautiful toned sulphur, which is doubtless a very fine soap. There is abundant of the scarlet Elder here, wild, as well as a variety of nuts like our own. Blackberries & blue berries are also plentiful and Raspberries, the latter made down at the Hotel Franca a sauce of steamed raspberries is served every day at dinner, a most delicious thing. We have dinner at 1 P.M. a dozen courses besides dessert for 50 cents or 20 grochen. In Doctor Strauss yard I saw a couple of domesticated Bustards, large as turkeys and said to be fine. I wish they were introduced in Rhode Island. I saw great numbers of Starlings, some partridge and a hare, in the fields. Hundreds of people were out spending the day at Caffee about the Bastei. All were sober and quiet. A Telescope is kept there for 2 1/2 cents per hour may look through it. I do not deliberately decide in favour of the Continental mode of spending Sabbath so far as I can get seen. A conscientious Englishman whom I met told me had written (in Philadelphia on going to check there) on his notes, oh the awful effects of such a sermon as Mr. Woodworth's. One of the Churches in Dresden is one of the most graceful buildings I ever saw.

31st. I went to day to see the "Magazine" of Dresden China - suppose it should blow up. There was an made at ellisen a few miles down the Elbe, a monopoly of the State, which is therefore a potters, and I hope will see long "Go to Pot" This was room only surprised me by its narrow space, mean character, and scanty stock. A confutation in Broad way must have a nicer and larger establishment. Some of the articles are however, very beautiful though in the main I am not an admirer of the Dresden style of China. The Marble Statue Gallery is not open in the gallery of Paintings I find but few pictures that I can appreciate. Whosoever hears of a Mother of humbly stuck up on a high eminence of thorns or what not to look dolourous while all came to

know and admire. Such stuff is as picking up
as the end of the world in this part of the world of King
on Horn back. They disturb the peace of every room
in hotels and all the public squares. One would
think their horns never came down from their
heads, but walked hobbled through as we see
in ^{the} Circus. However the King of Saxony was civil
enough to let me into his dominions without
asking for my baggage. I believe Paupera did
this for all the Zollverein, that has a compact
about such matters. I met at Mr. Stockton
(whom I have been almost every evening) Mr. Lee,
widow of a son of Richard Henry Lee, was ally
Army of Kentucky. Berlin Sept 1. 57.

I arrived at this city of about 470,000 inhabitants,
last evening in about 120 miles from Dresden,
which took us 6 hours to perform. This I find is
about usual speed, which is perhaps enough for
the very light rail. The motion is very smooth
and easy. Track double, on the first station
we look the left, the latter the right hand. This
I suppose we changed on entering Paupera.
Although we passed considerable tunnels (the first
I have seen on the Continent) the nearly all the
route is on nearly a dead level plain. A large
portion is very sandy, and planted with great tracts
of very dense oak pine forest, generally small and
young. I saw two beautiful deer, apparently young
of the Red Grouse, Partridge & hare. Heath is
abundant. In 10 miles next Dresden we were near
the side step ridge that bounds the alluvial of
the Elbe. It is covered with vineyard on terraces,
a succession of hillsides that are built amidst
'endless groves of loaded fruit trees charm the
way for many miles, and is renewed by every town.
Grass is entirely out done. People were very busy
at strewing up of hay and ploughing and sowing wheat
to be next year harvest. Streams few, windmills
numerous. Fences none. I saw Brown for first time
since England - Margin of Road is often cultivated

I saw a field of corn, very tall and thick and in (7) bloom, but I think it was brown corn. We saw the Porcelain Manufactory at Muesen. It was a few miles distant, but looked like a large high castle. I have been struck since arriving at Prussia, with the change in the character of the people. All are intelligent, and look so. The extreme civility of the country beyond that point is since, marked in civilization. I remember one poor fellow then took a stick at my hat (in the ear) to draw it down so as protect my eyes from the sun. His hand slipped ^{off} and struck my nose. He almost cried until I assured him I entirely understood his good intention. He grasped my hand with satisfaction. Today has been really hot but I sat on the sunny side usually to draw the curtain, I desired to see and did not mind the sun. My fellow travellers took the other side, the shade. On leaving I was an American, they concluded I was West Indian of course. I had vainly endeavored to remember what River the Capital of Prussia was upon. At last gave it up concluding there was none. For I remember most of them though perhaps not recalled since leaving the school when I studied Geography - Just as we were entering the town, I heard music, saw a large garden where hundreds of persons were seated at multi-layers of little tables eating and drinking under the trees while others were dancing. Immediately it flashed upon me "Berlin is on the Spree" and soon came the "Havel" Then European air early around and have a great number of diversions. Simple and unvaried, comparatively. On the Continent too they have fields to walk in, a country to ramble about, besides endless shades in the town. There is great want of freedom of fields in England. I often tried to cut across hedges, but generally was glad to find the road again, excepting the regular foot paths, of course. I generally found the hedges impassible almost, and gates locked and so constituted they could not be scaled. — My cat was stopped at the city gates

(for the place is walled, though a very large sub (22
cut has grown on the outside) keep an officer
who only felt my travelling bag, not requiring it
to be opened. As usual my Passport was requested
on arrival at the Victoria Hotel, and I am in-
formed that 24 hours notice is required before
leaving. Then things with the fleas, the sand in
the bread and a hundred other things I do not like
cause some doubt of the fun of travelling on the
Continent. If it were not what I hope to see and
learn, I would go to England tonight. These Ger-
man spit upon the table at dinner and cough
open it as if they considered it to confer all the
advantages of a drenching box. Then the currency
as well as language changes three times in 24 hours.
I am now where "Garthaus zum Trompetenschlo-
sson, Staus one in the face from a sign applied
in length, or bawled in the astonished ear.
"Zum Pumpkin" is bad enough, unless we
could have them in fritter or Johnny cakes. By the
way sweet pumpkins are plenty in the fields. I
suppose not quite ripe yet. Saxon & Prussian
Money is in Dollars of 75 of our cents each. divided
by 30 grochen. 6 + 10 grochen pieces of silver are the chief
coins besides dollars & smaller change. Silver is plenty,
but not for butter knives or salt spoons. Custom
change, but not this one of the table. Observing I
was much observed in the streets, I found at last
it must be my beard. All are shaved in Berlin.
I suppose the King happens to be smooth faced, though
their hands are generally rough enough. The Palace
is immediately on the Spree, as putrid a water as need
be. The building is 4 stories high of stone on brick, near
1/3 of which is pulled off. There is also considerable other
dilapidation. The main front northward is very good
dimensions are 600 feet by 410, with hollow squares or
courts inside. Near it are the museum, Galleries of Art,
opera house, Arsenal, &c. and other public buildings, many
of which are very extensive. Almost the entire interest
of the city appears to be concentrated there. The Street is
about ~~200~~ 200 feet wide with 4 Rows of trees. It is called
"Unter den Linden". Most of the good hotels are on it. I am
on it and not far from the objects of interest. This

HOTEL DE FRANCE
PRESIDENT
DE LA SOCIÉTÉ
DES ÉCRIVAINS
FRANÇAIS

street is the only one that strikes the eye. Architecturally it is nothing remarkable. It is a mile long ~~about~~ about, to an extent ~~which~~ around which it appears to pass in a single row of houses, that appear to be residences of wealth, very good but not remarkable. The town is remarkably plain, and like most of the continental places I have yet seen, is drained on the surface, with most offensive effects. The River is as filthy as a gutter, yet people wash clothes in it. The same of a small though Dresden, that receives the drainage of that place. Berlin is remarkably well built, and has generally straight broad streets that cross at right angles. The hotels are very good since leaving Warsaw. A custom that prevails is some of them ~~to~~ but ~~as~~ precaution against mistakes, is commendable. Beds are broader, but although there are more pumps in Berlin than in any town I ever saw, the usual uses of water do not seem to be appreciated. Butter is pretty good, but I have not seen any yellow on the continent. Always white, when not gray with dirt.

2^d I visited to day the Gallery of Marbles & Paintings. It has a enormous but ugly vase of polished red granite in front, about 23 feet diameter. The Statuary is chiefly ancient with mutilations repaired. These things must be unsatisfactory - I believe less so in the fragmentary than entire condition. The Paintings are numerous but less than at Dresden where are about 3000. There are about 500 madonnas and crucifixions, But moral of the day of judgment beat all, though the cant of censure so universal to the other ought to be enough. Those clock makers who so contrive their movements that any piece of one time keeps will as well fit any other of their make set an example these artists have most unhappily not availed themselves. Angels who are fitting together human frames from piles of bones are bothered to get a fit one for a fellow all ready for judgment excepting one arm appears sadly impatient. The operator is trying one which appears to torture, but not to do. The Earl of Argyll was certainly right, he will only have to hobble from Plas Newydd to Malabar to be all right, he has doubtless seen to his crutch. The ingenuity of these artists in methods of torture is commendable - Satan will doubtless make them know a knowledge must be soon as the ballance has done its office. One which is chained down while a devil whose claws are stuck in the eye and mouth so pros

(tate heretic) holds a great furnace in his mouth through which he pours a torrent of flames. This probably was a prof seller, especially to the Indians. There are many monuments in the Square near the Galleries and Museum. One of Fedric's great in bronze with a great many figures life size, about it, a very fine work. Fedric is on Donbark, large heroic size. There is a monument very common about town of a new order to my experience, for bill Stickers. There are little castles, like, about 10 feet high by 3 in diameter. Like the great pumps, they are every where. Infantry and Cavalry in large numbers are constantly marching about, all giving intelligent looking men. The officers are particularly gentlemanly in their bearing and appearance. How so intelligent a people as the Prussian appear to be are content to live under military despotism is a ~~problem for which I can give no solution.~~ As to power, it must be on their side, if disposed to use it. I was at once admitted to a great locomotion manufactory which I found just without the city gates. Here are 2000 men employed, as respectable looking mechanics as we see any where. The stock of iron on hand must be several thousand tons. Some extent of the work may be formed from the fact that I saw 25 Locomotives in course of construction. They do some other parts of work beside. Within the walls of this establishment is a Caffe for its own private use. Here I saw at least 100 of the workmen, making a lunch, and drinking beer out of tumblers that are a foot deep and hold at least a quart, but the enormous room was as quiet and orderly as possible. At one end a burst of some notability with a wreath lately placed on his brow. I saw that in some instances at least more than one drunk out of the big tumblers. In the suburbs I saw vegetable, fruit & flower gardens without fence. Cabbages are eaten to shreds by a long caterpillar. Horse Chestnuts in the streets are entirely denuded of all but their fruit. In multitudes of instances they have a fresh crop of leaves as is common with our Linden, but what is more remarkable, a fresh crop of flowers too, although the present year's fruit is now on the trees. Sombard, Canadian and silver Poplar grow here to a large size. In the great wood just without the gates, when I have walked miles in its drive and walks without coming to its termination, I saw a silver poplar fully 5 feet in diameter, branching within 9 feet of the ground in 3 large trees. I have rarely seen a more noble tree. There are many elegant houses about the outskirts of this part (which is only

4 a wood, with walks and drives, but not of large
size. A common ornament in their gardens is a cactus
of about 8 or 9 feet diameter. The periphery being of the
very large velvet like leaved Exotic water plant, of rich
green, which we see in green houses. Inside of this is the
tall african scarlet lily, while above all in the center
tower three or four stalks of Indian corn. The effort
is very good - giving a sort of rich verdure, with a
zone of scarlet flowers and topped with the tassels of the
corn. Our yellow Locust is still common. also our Apple
thorn, now in blushing fruit. Wild cherries, loaded with fruit
I saw in an extensive park on the other side of the city
outside the walls. Some of its fruit is ripe. a terrible drought
is withering every thing in the more sandy places. Hopping
about in the stub with the Spanner I saw a gray bird, somewhat
large, apparently very fat. He is wilder than his companions.
There are many fine ~~horses~~ ^{horses} ~~at each gate~~ ^{at each gate} ~~of the city~~ ^{of the city} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~station~~ ^{station} ~~men~~ ^{men}, who stop and examine contents of carts that
enter. I suppose there must be barrier duties. I saw them
take the top off an empty butter tub the only content of a mar-
ket looking cart. Great boats such as I have seen elsewhere
like enormous "Durham boats" somewhat, are numerous
in the river with great masts of trees 125 feet long with
only their bark taken off - that take down and lie on deck.
These boats are often 100 to 150 feet long. These are the traders.
I saw guano in some. Seem to be all sorts of goods in others.
Some of the smaller are full of Peas, apples, Plums, fruits
that abound here. At our table d'hôte, they give by far the best
apple sauce I ever saw - very good sea cream, excepting
that eggs are too predominant. Excellent wild fresh beef as
at Durden - But salt meats are apt to taste of brine in
bad order, this was frequent even in England, at the Hotels.
The Spree is walled in to a canal, not quite 200 feet wide
when I passed it on one of the numerous wooden draw bridges.
on the Bridges at Durden, the rule is for foot passengers to take the
right so there is no meeting. An officer very civilly put me
right who found me on the wrong side - They make a
very nice pavement here of small broken stone, not so good as
flag but better than brick generally is. I recollect that the
16000 mile stones on the Road to Warsaw from Moscow, were
all protected from grass by a pavement of this sort for about
4 1/2 feet diameter. These were made mosaic, with different
colored stone and broken brick. The plan abounds in large dogs
many of which are worked in carts & wagons. In front of the Uni-
versity I see Mediterranean cane growing. Dutchman pipe is
much cultivated. Barberris scarlet with fruit I cannot dis-
tinguish from our. American plants & trees are common.
I see the name of "Klein Paul" "Kleinpaul" I knew a

"Klimpeter" in America - "Lovinson" is here also. (76)
a glass shop is "Handsehu" "He that seems may read"
but not what I have to write upon the run. I have to do
this almost literally - My time is completely "used up."
before I begin with my pen.

3d - I find the Bronze Monument which is surrounded
by a colossal (almost) equestrian Statue of Freder-
ick the Great, is nearly 40 feet high to his hat. There
are on the sides 25 other figures life size, besides
4 Equestrian statues life size at the corners. There
are many other figures in Bas Relief, many of which
are nearly natural statues. The Wamfa which
Berlin is so famous do not look so well in the shops
here as the selections from them, which we see at
home, but one shop of Bohemian Glass is beautiful.
I went to day the Palace, its exterior is being replastered
people can attend. From this we ascend by a very
grand stair case a short flight of which brings
us to the Chapel. Its roof is the dome we see in the
Picture. Its figures are very fine, Martin Luther
is one of an hundred figures. Then two apartments
are singularly convenient to each other. I think
their effect is as grand as any rooms I have
seen, though less elaborate than some. The finest
building I see in Berlin is a group of 3 on a paved
square about 1/4 of a mile long. They consist of a
very large Theatre, with a church on each side
of it. The whole thing was built by Frederick Great.
The Churches are alike, match exactly - or rather
the tall domes that crown a 3 sided portico of
fine columns - ~~each~~ ^{at} side being a distinct front.
In the rear of these, ~~at~~ the churches, each a man
building of high tile roof - that appear to crouch
as if hiding their comparative ugliness behind
the fine Grecian portico - The churches are more
sheds. The Opera house is distinct from the the-
atre, being near the palace. I visited the Museum
which is a fine collection of Natural History, most
extensive in Birds. Most of the visitors to day were
common soldiers, orderly well behaved persons who
looked quite respectable. So many are taken for
soldiers the poor women are noticed to be mere beasts
of burden. A great deal of excellent meat comes

market in the Durham like boats. I saw today 77
a man in one of these boats at the very light work of
packing the little bricks of it in baskets, which a
woman took on her shoulder, and walked 20 feet
up a steep stone stair way to a cart in the street.
I think her loads were 70 lb each. My little con-
trivance would take it up in 1/8 part of the time
by machinery. One of the worst features in Europe, that
I see is the condition of the women. These nations
will never be really free until she is emancipated.
There is probably a minimum of object which has thus
far defeated the objects of liberals on the continent.
The leaders may be on a broader foundation,
but it seems likely they are not inducted by the
mass, who must accomplish after all. The
world is surprised at the green old age of England
she exhibits no symptom of decay. Other nations
have died earlier. But that people has ever
had its gaze on freedom. Slowly to be sure
she has advanced, but her whole history shows
she has never faltered in her noble purpose.
Such a principle has eternal life and conser-
vability on a nation that will embrace it
and retain it. Prussia looks bright enough to be
free. I went into a school today in a very handsome
building - 100 scholars were there at drawing lessons.
The tutor looked like such an one as we formerly
employed in America, when men were taken for
that purpose because they were unfit for other else.
A girls school was in another large room. Despite
all these things the coins here and in Saxony too are so
dirty I have to scrape them to see the inscriptions.
The strata is as thick as a common wafer on every
many of them, sand is in some of the bread too, and what
is worse, amixed - Tables are laid very neatly with
clean forks even - nice thirlip - and chambers well
kept - In Dresden they sell a very nice drink made
with raspberries, apparently like our unequalled
currant acid. The Theological library has a good
front of near 200 feet, and I see a good many nice
shops though not showy. I incline to believe that
Berlin, though unlike it, may be the Philadelphia
of European capitals, though it offers but few points
of real interest to the stranger. London is probably

the most interesting of cities, yet as a fine (78)
city taken collectively, I expect it is the great-
est failure on earth. After some pains to enquire
I cannot find an Englishman at a hotel in this city.
The only American I can hear of is our new minister
Mr Wright. The only person beside hotel waiter I have
yet seen who speaks English, I met this morning in
Jerusalem Street. I asked him about the Theologi-
cal library - He spoke very well. Upon finding I was
an American, he took me into his shop, "There
is the exact dup of your new minister, he wore
it last night" upon my remarking that I thought
our ministers were under stricter instructions,
he replied that the King would not so receive
him. The man appears to be a Jew, very good looking.
I never saw a town where are more handsome men.
More than half the gentlemen one meets are in uniform.
Probably nearly all that are considered gentlemen here.
I visited today the museum of collections of modes
material & implements of all nations, commencing with
stone hatchets, rusty swords to the present day in
all parts of the globe. Extensive apartments, painted
in fresco. With one of them I was much amused.
I suppose it was meant to teach that Kings are
not gods. He of Prussia apparently desires to set his
people right upon that point. I was reminded
of the modest monarch of Darfur. His noble
majesty living in perpetual fear of forgetting
he was only mortal wisely procured its constant
proclamation from near his pillow to what
ever other thing he might choose to call his throne.
"Don't be frightened, I am not a real Lion, I only
look like one" Then an a great number of Plastic casts
also, of famous works - The British Museum and Egyptian
Palace, contain nearly every thing I have yet seen,
either the original or copies or casts.

I should mention that I may not slander the good
people, that the Sand is not found in the wheaten
bread, and the fleas appear to be chiefly confined
to the vehicles, and these only began to bother even in
the diligence - In one of the gardens here I see our
Leatherwood of Maine, a favourite food of the Moore
I think. This is a shrub very common in England

8 That much resembles its congener the Striped Maple 79
which is also called Moon wood in Maine, when it
grows to a tree, but I believe the shrub with the
thick Heliotrope like leaf and tripe like leather
thong, is the genuine. I happen to recollect that
the beautiful Fiords of Norway are called Fie, ore,
there. The only very fine scenery I saw before
getting to Saxon Switzerland - excepting Lake Malen &
a few spots in Sweden and the Aland Isles, none
of which, however, compare with the other two.
I have not seen a beggar in Berlin, or any des-
titute looking person - Law prohibits mendicants
in Dresden & probably here, but the churches are open
only on Sundays. This institution does not appear to hate
the world, although the world evidently hates it. I
hear but one sentiment in Europe upon the subject,
with rare exceptions. The great misfortune is that
so many like Voltaire, holding there is no truth
in its pretensions, conclude there is none anywhere.
4th. Today I went 19 miles by Rail a very smooth going
Rail to Pöbzdám, over a level sandy plain, Carriages
take the right, notwithstanding the irregularity of
system in this particular, we hear of no accidents.
It is probable the moderate speed is the great
security. Engineers have time to think. We passed
one cutting that was terraced & planted on the sunny
side with grape plants & cherries. Fruit abounds
every where. I met an American (a Vermont I
think) but none of New Orleans, who says the apples
are not good. The houses ^{on the way} are all comfortable look-
ing, apparently of brick & stucco, with tile roofs,
a few exceptions of good thatch. The sand is gen-
erally covered with heather & Pine, most of it not
under cultivation, apparently. The Potatoes of this
neighbourhood are equal in flavour to any I
ever saw, but small in size. Several patches of
small indian corn by the way side, we were
3/4 hour going; fast for this country.
Pöbzdám has 50,000 inhabitants. There are several
palaces and the town is probably the seat of fungus
that flourishes in their atmosphere. Judging
from what I can see, fervidity is the rule with
respect to elasticity. There is as vile a river as one
often sees, by the town, and the "City Palace" is by

on an herbley sand flat. It appears to be de (80)
santa, pretty much. The sand is loon & must be
amazing in a breeze. Myriad of small fish are
in the river and I have noticed them in other of
the same foul character as even carried cholera
from shore to shore. The palace is a plain good
building abounding in statues on and about it.
Near one of the fronts is a square horse pond of
about half an acre (supplied from the river
that is now at ~~such~~ a low ebb) where Neptune
with his team and suite ~~hope~~ most desperately
floundered in the mud. One despairing goddess
sits her dolphin steered high and dry on the
substruction that remorselessly exposes the
source of the illusion the water ought to hide.
Half a dozen other deities, with conchs & shells
and horns appear to implore a shower as
screaching wheels a little grease. (Daisies enclosed
from Sam Souei)

I walked a mile and came to "Sam Souei" where
Follina and Faderie exercised their wits until
they became virtually unrenderable. I think it
is the most delightful Royal residence I have seen.
A humble thing perhaps for a palace, but is com-
pletely embowered in flowers shrubs & trees, and looks
like a home. The building is only one story and
about 160 feet long. It has 5 terraces in front, of
25 steps ascent to each. Pumpkin vines full of
fruit grow plentifully on them, and often hang in
festoons with paper not too proud to ~~expose~~ them.
One Indian cucumber is here and I have seen it trained
with Clematis, and some times with grape vines
growing from tree to tree or on walls, with very
good effect. Pie plant also abounds & holy herts
with more than 100 large orange trees in tubs.
Many of these latter are in the possession by the Gal-
leris at Dresden. Mediterranean Cam is also a
favorite at Sam Souei. A great deal of that way
is about the walks in the dense wood which commences
at the limits of the garden. There are great Cotton
woods, and multitudes of enormous Silver poplars.
Some of these are sending up sprouts all about,
but they do not universally so, in Europe, as in
America. Chilean Pine, Deciduous Cedar and English
Joy are in one of the gardens and stand the winter.

The place is very much shelled, though. Annual (81)
plants are well represented and some varieties are in
great numbers in these extensive grounds, which
reach fully a mile to the New Palace. Our
Yellow & Stony Locusts, Oaks, Quinces with fruit
not so big as plumb & will not be large, Dogwood,
Hemlock, White Pine, Indian ^{Potato} Corn, Golden Rod,
our tall blue wild Arta, also the yellow centred white,
milkweed, Sumach that is unusually popular in England
and the North. Tulip tree - cotton wood, Indian cucumber
Arbutus, cedar, Horn Chestnut (most of the Horse
Chestnut on the continent, I think is the Oriental)
Silver Maple, Sugar Maple, Allspice current,
Catalpa. There are a great many Hibiscus, but
are probably not American. I saw several Nut
Hatches similar to ours, and a large Woodpecker
nearly golden in colour. In another dry stream
that winds a mile or two and often a most hideous
scene of Stagnation (for unluckily it is not all dry)
were multitudes of apparently the same sort of very
large Muscles common in Maryland. There is
a new Orange house not quite completed. A fine
affair about 500 feet front and nearly 60 deep. By
it is a hedge of beech 10 feet high, doing well, though
planted last spring. It has a strong timber for chi-
support until well rooted. The ground however
bears no resemblance to an English establishment.
No lawn, nothing rich in effect. The climate is
too snary for that, all is parching, withering,
The New Palace ^(not shining to day) when I saw a large company
entering to dine with the King to day, is a red
brick 700 feet front, 3 stories high, with the
uplift possible shape dome, beside being
black (copper roofs) without a door or window,
opposite it on one side are two good buildings,
united by a colonnade, apparently for soldiers,
and fronting on a most wretched looking place
meant for a park, but looking like a fenced
marsh. Every thing abounds in statues, and the
ballustrade of the Palace is lined with them.
This palace, its dome out the question, is not

very unlike the sumptuous court, but its grounds (82
are altogether inferior. In front is a park with
florin, and then the wood takes undisputed possession
of all again. Not far within is a new display
of horses with web feet, but experience teaches, and
these carry a great vase on their backs. There
are several other places of note. From I visited but
after all Podydam I think is very much overvalued.
Returning, in the car was a young lady, who had a
beard under her chin a full inch in length.

The military spirit is pervades this "constitutional
monarchy" as it is called, that school boys instead
of satchels, carry knapsacks, whole troops of them
are seen thus equipped, all are required to go to
school from 9 to 15 years of age.

I find the European Sycamore or Platane, has
no down on the inferior side of the leaf as our
has. I wrote a Note to Baron Humboldt immediately
on my arrival in Berlin, desiring permission to call
upon him. I find he is out of town and at Podydam
since my return thence. "Goring" he is the owner
of the great Locomotive works I spoke of. They
are the largest in Germany, I am told. I see no
cut nails yet. The new Palace is said to have
been built by Frederick the Great to show his en-
emies, that their war had not exhausted
his treasury, a great motive to be sure, it
must have been born at all events. The
interior of the Palace is said to be as rich
and expensive as possible. Podydam is well
"Commissaires" assailed me on every hand
as if they supposed I had neither eyes nor
brain. I resolved on first coming to Europe
not to see what I could not get at without
these people excepting in rare or peculiar
cases, and I have adhered to the determination
pretty faithfully and I believe with gain and
advantage in every point of view. I hear the
noise of Spindles in Berlin, I think. Cotton Spinning
appears to be at all the principal towns I have
visited, and in Rupsia I should think the


"Fabrick" was rapidly increasing. I saw on 83
siderable machinery of various kind moving on
the road in that country. I have at length got
Hamburg, ^{Sept} August 5th 57. I have at length got
in among the ~~Scots~~ ^{Germans} and a nice sort of people
they seem to be. There is a daily steamer to England
too, so that I feel as I have often done in Narragan-
sett after having gotten out of a swamp in which
I had been lost half an hour. Straetz Hotel is a
very good one, fronting the lake of ^{comparatively} clear water ~~with~~
it pleasant villas on the opposite side, that makes
a front of Hamburg. It has wide walks, drives
trees and seats all along its banks, and with
crowd of quiet people walking there, and the
multitudes of lights and their reflections in the
water presents a very brilliant scene in the
evening; though not so much as that of the
Park in New York, I think it more pleasant.
The rail is 170 miles from Berlin and all the way
a dead level country with few ridges as excep-
tions, and generally sandy. I should say not a
fertile country any where, but Mecklenburg which
is near half the way is considered a plain. One
Farm I saw in Prussia had barns which I think
would have measured 3000 feet in length if all
put in a line. Most of the country appears to be
for dairy on the Prussian side, and a great deal
of it by which people were mowing, as well as a
second crop of hay on upland. As to butter I have
seen none to compare with ^{good} American, even in
England, where I never saw any bad. The houses
all the way are good, of brick with tile roofs gen-
erally - some are thatched. The Poor in Europe are
thus far well housed at least this side of Prussia
where I saw few so bad as in Scotland Highlands.
Where the Gentlemen live I cannot guess unless it
be in the town. Any thing like a gentleman's seat
does not occur once in a hundred miles, any where
since I crossed the Baltic. We passed some chalk
country. In Prussia there are restrictions regarding
forests, but ~~they are~~ I saw no portion of that country
destitute of wood. In Mecklenburg they are well

stocked with wood, both European and deciduous. (84)
Peat and Heath are constantly recurring, though
not always together. Phlox and only a few other wild flowers
are seen. The whole country thinly settled, and nearly
all the houses in towns. No fences. The country roads
are generally planted with trees. I saw only one with
apple trees. They cross the rail generally on the same
plane, but where that is the case, a Bar is placed
to prevent passing on the approach of a train. A
man of course is always in attendance. This rule
is observed under like circumstances wherever I
have been in Europe. The King of Prussia has his
Toll gates ~~the~~ painted very similarly to those of Russia.
There are no stones upon the surface of the country,
but in some ploughed fields I observed small boulders
laid up. We passed two Ancient tumuli. People
here speak of the frequency of accidents on English
Rail way, as English do of those in America, and
attribute the greater security of the German travellers
to the lower speed. we were 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours coming 170 miles.
At the Station at Berlin I had no sooner procured my
"Bill-let" than a man standing near by asked for
my passport, on crossing the frontier into Mecklenburg
the Prussian officials again demanded of all an
evidence of their right to leave his Majesty's ~~dominions~~
Near Berlin we saw some of the factories where the
artistic Iron castings are made, and then soon came
to Spandow, where guttae appear to grow with
very uncommon jealousy over a vast space of
sun burnt bog beyond which is a sand that
might almost burn the sun in return.
The Suiden appears to be native.
Some 10 miles from Hamburg we come to Rhinbeck where
are hills and wood and merchants villas, a green and pleasant
looking spot. Women offered Pears peaches plums &c who
had strange costumes and a hat that looked exactly like
a straw milk pan inverted, on their head. "Beck"
as in England means vale of a ~~flow~~ brook. We then
came to the valley of the Elbe. drained by small Wind
mills. It appeared to me there was a mill to every
100 acres. Wind Mills are numerous all the way
from Berlin, for grinding I suppose generally. This
evening I went out to look at the town, and took the Lake
drive. I soon found myself on a vain search. Trees and
walks were plenty but town I could not come to.
Still I wandered expecting every moment to arrive

pleth the discovery. At length it began to dawn (85) y
Kin and prudence seems to dictate some other
course. The first person I met was a sportsman
with gun and game. I asked him to tell me
where Struths Hotel was, "What, in Hamburg",
he enquired. This was alarming, I had walked
long and was fatigued already. I was evidently
astray, but luckily found the way back to my
hotel which appears to be on the extreme edge
of the town. I might have suspected otherwise
that "Hockheim" had something to do with
it. But I noticed the wind mill, went right,
to the Hamburg has about 150,000 inhabitants. Berlin
has much of the character of Russian cities though
its houses are twice as high as most of them, but
Hamburg is unlike any thing else I have seen.
The old and principal part, is chiefly of tall brick
buildings, some of which that are 6 stories high,
on the banks of the canals that permeate all
parts of the place, stand on wooden posts at least
the sides of them that rest in the water. ~~Some~~ Roofs
are almost universally tiled. I do not see a fine
building in the city, but a very nice church
of brick is in course of construction. The prin-
cipal church is red rough brick, with a copper
roof & spire. The cupolas of the city are very few
but are copper when bigger than an acorn.
The streets of the old part are generally narrow & crooked
but the new portion which is next the lake, they
are wide and straight and very handsomely built
with high stuccoed houses. I think most of it for
business. No fine public building in it, no squares
of any importance. The streets on the lake are particularly
good with a wide front next water. The reflector
is often seen on the window, and sometimes also at Berlin.
This is Sunday, but I hear the clanks of Smith & Amman
see masons at work on brick buildings, and all the
shops are open. They sell all day, but close the win-
dow shutters during church service. I should think
a little cotton examined into the ear would do
as well, which would shut out the darkness also
without excluding any light. I see no carts in the
streets, and out door work is generally suspended no
doubt. Fruit stands are every where, most excellent
plants - Hazelnuts not yet ripe are also offered.
I have not seen a beggar. Boys are amusing them-
selves with kites. One little wretch had another

not half his size holding his fur the flight. (86
He was too small to do it right, whereupon the
owner ran after him, I rushed in to the middle
of the street but he dodged me. I followed on
at a walk awaiting results. But just as
the little fellow was overtaken by the man
then, a little gran great heart happened
to turn the corner of the cross street and dropping
two long pipes he had in his hands he went at
the tyrant with fists and heels, and would
probably have demolished him if he had not
most unluckily misunderstood my shouts
to "give it to him" I suppose I was wrong but
I feel yet that I should have been glad if
both the rascals eyes had been blacke for a week.
There is much shipping lying in the river, all
arrayed in double rows, at Spoils driven for the
purpose. There is a fine quay along the river
but things look as if goods were landed in lighters.
~~The ships are none of the ships lying at them,~~
at the Rail Station yesterday I saw what took to
be immense quantities of Zinc in thick plates
for exportation. Moller and Muller are the
most common names I have noticed on the
Continent. I believe they are both synonymous
with our "Miller" - I observe carriages in the streets
take the right. Passing through a gate I was in
the town of Alton of about 25000 inhabitants, It is in
the duchy of Holstein a portion of Denmark.
I asked a man there about the proposed an-
nexation of Denmark to Norway. He says to
be sure the King has no son, but there is an
heir to the crown, and the country is unable
to pay him off, therefore he thinks it would
be unfair to ~~the~~ make the transfer of sovereignty.
He appeared to consider the Kings title to the coun-
try just as a title to a farm, though an intelligent
man. It might be hard to show that a man
may not as justly inherit the whole earth as a
portion of it larger than necessary to simple sup-
port of life. Our table d hôte at 4 P.M. is excellent
but I have gotten to a condition that does not
admit of eating more than is necessary for me.
a hard case to be sure; at least most persons

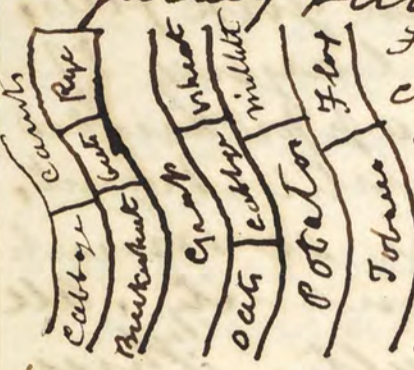
in such a predicament think so, an even (87)
plain that food and appetites are sent in
two different directions. The fruit yellow butter
I have seen on the continent (I think) is here, but
not good, nor bad. The servant who showed me
to bed asked if I wanted some cigars, The
same question was repeated by another as I
was finishing breakfast this morning. They were
both a little surprised at the refusal. Those
who know me better would be equally so, in many
instances. Yesterday at one of the Stations near
100 men were at work, more than 1/2 of whom
had a heavy pipe depending from his mouth.
The servants on the continent are respectful
though familiar. They do not appear to have
a smiling in view either as is very common in
America & more so in England. They bid one good
night or morning, just as if they were hosts
entertaining guests or friends at their houses.
There is something very pleasant in this, in the way
they do it. I see a few trees here Mountain Ash
beautiful with their scarlet fruit, and many
yesterday at the gardens of the Rail Station &c.
Ten of the Sluys here appear to be very high. I do not know
if the low Germans are high Dutch but I hear their
dialect is much the same. I am quite sure I could
soon get enough of German for ordinary purposes by
walking the streets with an interpreter. The porter
signs de amuse me I am sure more than I should
be bothered to ascertain their import. A Mr Krupp
is Optician and Mechanic, both, ~~but I do not~~
~~know with one hand and eye. His eyes are~~
~~the same.~~ I think the Hamburgers must be nearly
up with the Portsmians in Dugress & Photography &c.
I see admiral specimens. There appear to be
many establishments here. At a Bathing house I
found the tub a piece of masonry into which
we descend by 3 steps of stone. A good establishment
but twice as high as in London, or even more
than that. I am pleased with a mode of Ruffing
coffee hot by placing the little jug thereof in a
bowl of hot water. Tea is served in a most elegant
manner, a common furnace of coals is placed on
the floor for a tea kettle of hot water. I see plenty

88) of Peat in the Streets, but Charcoal is probably
not drawn. I find the lake on this edge of the town is
formed by a branch of the Elbe, and probably partly by exca-
vation -  The smaller portion is entirely built
around excepting in the neck. It is

nearly 2 miles in circuit, and is a very fine affair, ^{especially at night}
I like it better than any thing I have seen on the continent
excepting perhaps Stockholm water. The tide of the
Elbe is 7 feet rise but is shut out of this lake, so it is
probably dammed also. Walks and drives amid groves of
trees and ^{many of fruit} straggling stems of hedges occasionally extend
for miles, apparently. There are groves of fine weeping
Ash there. The skating in winter on this lake in win-
ter must afford a pleasing scene. The River
Neva may be said to be the finest street by far in
St. Petersburg - Hamburg is nearly 100 miles from the
Sea but the tide flows 100 miles farther up stream.

Hannover Sept 8. 1857 - I arrived here last evening by
a single track of heavier rail than I have before seen
in Germany, of 106 miles in 5 hours - The entire distance
presents a scene of level sterility that I did not expect
to find in Western Europe. We first took a steamer at
Hamburg 4 miles (one hour performing it) to Harburg
a Hanoverian town on an arm that forms an island
of alluvial in the Elbe - The banks are protected with
fascines of faggots against the washing of the river
and the country by a very high levee against its
overflow. Heavy North West wind calm great (18 feet)
tides in the Elbe from the German Ocean. Cranes &
sawpumps were numerous on the shores. We could only see
the thatched roofs of the houses, so high is the levee imme-
diately before them. Custom officers pretended to examine
luggage on landing but passports were not asked for. The
first 18 miles of Rail to Lüneburg, is over a low country
of Peat and heath chiefly - where the land rises out
the bog it is sand chiefly - Here I saw a great many
women (in one field over 30) on their knees digging
potatoes with their hands, which are put into sacks as
fast as they are dug. Then comes the "Lüneburg Heath"
which must be 60 miles across - Forest had been already
abundant, here it increases, both evergreen & deciduous,
plantings. The ever attendant Birch, Hazel & Alder,
Canada Thistles too wherever the land will produce them.
Broom is become quite common, and I see Mulberry apparently
cultivated for silk worms - ~~On the~~ The country is but thinly
inhabited all the way, but there is much fruit wherever
there are people. The lands often curve as in England
throughout the continent as far as I have been. I mean

in the mode of ploughing in narrow stripes I should say that German farming thus far was rather slowly behind that of the Island of Rhode Island. A singular habit prevails of planting in very small patches, the land not being over 15 to 20 feet wide and frequent these singularly subdivided patches not $\frac{1}{16}$ of an acre very often. Flax is cultivated more or less in every portion of the continent I have yet seen, and often extensively.



I see Rooks & Magpies but they are not numerous on poor land. Like Silesia a rich soil is necessary to the support of many. Junipers are numerous to day and the green often very rich & metallic but they are still shrubs, though at a very

beautiful garden of one of the Stations (Heidelberg) some were 12 feet high. The flowers at this station afforded a very brilliant display - especially Aster, Dahlia & variously coloured double Hollyhocks. Moles are here as every where, and we passed chalk districts which must be hard for them to disturb. Apple and other trees in Nurseries (to day only I have noticed such) are every one supported by a stick driven in the ground at its root reaching to the top, and lashed ~~to~~ at intervals. I saw the same thing in planted orchard where the trees were 5 or 6 inches in diameter. Blackberry Briars abound, and Buckwheat contains an important crop, I hope soon to come to some extent of it. A great deal of young pine planting, & some 10 feet high, is entirely destroyed by fires communicated by sparks from the locomotives (which burn ^{raw coal} coke) but the deciduous forests appear to nearly all escape. There are neither ~~the~~ Rabbits nor Grouse on Lünenburg Heath, but Partridge, Hares, Harts, Deer, Foxes, Wild boar and occasionally wolves are there - and as near as I could learn, Bustards also are killed there. The safety of travelling on so many single rail tracks in Germany shows that our accidents in America are not a necessary result of our system in this particular. I saw the first & wheels case I have noticed in Europe - but only one. The wheels are not hammered at stations as in England & with us. I begin to think if the Continent does not soon turn out better I shall turn out myself and quit. There are many pleasant things to be sure, but the annoyances so far as I can understand is not very far above detestable. So many little petty annoyances. A King makes regulations that annoy everybody without benefitting himself even - Officers make every thing as easy as they can, but are themselves victims of a narrow jealous vicious system of some wretch who is

more ignorant of what he pretends to regulate than (90
any of his subjects. Russia fabricates her bills solely for the benefit
of the counterfeiter at whom
the regulation is aimed. The whole passport system is one
that taxes and vexes those who have nothing ^{else} to fear from
their operation. It is perfectly notorious that such as
are prompted by illegal purposes have no difficulty in
getting along without them, unless in cases of particular
suspicion resting upon them. The currency is a great
bother, I have no less than 8 kinds of money that I know
of ~~on~~ hand, and how much that I cannot denominate
I know ~~not~~. Get not 100 dollars in all.

Hannover as they spell it is on a small branch of
the Weser, only a mill stream, and one is close to the
Palace, the town. It has about 50,000 people, who chiefly
live in quaint picturesque old houses of stone
covered with till, but built in wooden frames like
great numbers in the old part of Hamburg, each
story projects a foot or two over the one below it so
that in the higher houses they have a very toppling
aspect. These projections penetrate even the tall
sharp gables in many instances. This feature is
in some respects an exaggeration of Chertea.
This method of building brick in wooden frames
so common on the Continent and in some parts
of England, is more expensive, and not so good,
True the modern houses are artistically combined
and the effect is a compensation, but I can
not account for the old ones, unless a change in
taste may have occurred since their erection.
A large majority of them in Hannover have
scriptural texts extending the whole width of the
front carved on one of the cross beams. I am
told this feature is also very common in the
Rural districts, and still continued on new
houses. The streets of Hannover are generally
narrow and winding, and I should say the
houses in general effect were handsome, some
have very oddly pencilled gables of glazed & other brick.
There are several good buildings about the town, the
Theatre is one of them a large building, very, and de-
tached from others as Continental ones are apt to be.
There is one principal church with a tall brick tower
that has a sharp gable roof surmounted by a little
steeple covered with copper as are the others in the town.
I think the finest building in the place is one of the
Rail Stations, exteriorly, the finest part of the town

is thereabout, and New Railway give man and (91
better life even here. The Hannoverian Rail ways
are all government property. The Old Palace is
a very unpretending building 4 stories high and
470 feet front. Its foundation on the front, is in
a narrow stream that flows immediately un-
der the windows, that reminds one of "Stree the
deck, with lavender de in Cooper's trip of Nobles
de to Fontainebleau. Like most continental
palaces, it has a wagen road & public ~~thorow~~
thoroughfare through it. It is now used only on
state occasions. The King who is about 45, and
blind, lives in a very neat pretty house, near
the palace, of only 150 feet front & 3 stories high,
while the Prince Royal occupies a very common one
adjoining it of 3 stories and only 66 feet front.
It would not satisfy one of our 2d rate mer-
chants. A new Palace for the King is just commenced
a little way out of town in a situation that
does not appear to promise much. Its walls are
up about 10 feet and it is expected to be comple-
ted in 5 or 6 years. Its front is 270 feet long. It
has no cellar. The most conspicuous object
from the front, is a grave yard with countess,
large tomb stones, most conspicuously situated
on a hill (not 300 yards off) the slope of which
is toward the palace. A contemplative mind
might enjoy this, but the King's servant of sight
denies him the advantage. There is a nice
building, I think the Arsenal, also a military
Hospital. The army is of the young and hardy
yet I presume furnish more for the sick list
than the balance of the community, independently
of the casualties of war. I saw a regiment
on the march very shrewdly equipped. The
recruits ^{(Geo) I believe Hannoverian are not,} from mercenaries, must be sadly
cut off of late years. I see no statues to the
Kings; from which it is inferable that the
Kings of Hannover have been either poor or sen-
sible. Probably both, especially as there is a
burst of Liberty under an expensive canopy.
Nevertheless there is a very fine Column sur-
mounted by a Bronze Victory, commemorative
of Waterloo. Napoleon's enemies may be par-
doned for the eagerness with which they have
embraced the almost single opportunity he
has afforded them for such demeritation.

91 Gold is greater than gunpowder, after all. The chivalry of a bible is quite equal to that of many other of the expedients of these high minded Norw., very many people here speak English. I am at the British Hotel, but it takes no English papers. I have seen none, I believe, since I left St. Petersburg. At Dresden Stockton gave me plenty of New York files. He also informed me of the failure of the laying of the Atlantic telegraph. I very much apprehended it, on hearing the work was delayed until August. I doubt if ever any enterprise before so much interested so large a portion of humanity. All I hear speak of it grows at the result. There is I hope, no doubt of its final accomplishment. In the coffee room of this hotel is an engraving dedicated to his Majesty of all the Ruspian. The subject is the West family, Painted by Bryn West. A stiff ridiculous thing ~~also~~ much in the madonna manner. Two old friends sitting by the mother and infant, in comfortable arm chairs, two other figures are introduced and each one has his hands together, while one that of the mother holds one of the infants. A Mr Levy & family from New York are at this hotel. I understand one of the late fires on the rail route to Hamburgh destroyed over 200,000 American dollar worth of property. Luckily a large proportion belonged to Government, for the Road does not pay for the loss it thus occasions. I observe the Busses are painted like those of the Ruspian & Prussian Governments, with a dirty yellow in place of their black stripe, although the country is generally so level, we passed some cuttings of considerable length of 10 to 25 feet depth. I saw in Prussia considerable young forest burned by the low ~~more~~ sparks also. No fence in the country yet. Brushes or birch of Heather and broom are hank in the streets here as in Scotland. There are pleasant & shaded walks in the outskirts of town from whence I see mountains in the South. Horses are stopped by the same odd sound that so struck me on arrival in Norway. I see the name of Pfeiffer on a sign here. There is considerable coal found in Hannover, and not long since it is bituminous, but inferior to the English

much of the Rail Way Iron of this portion of Europe is brought from England. The greatest Car factory or as the cars are here called, "Wagen" is at Hamburg, which supplies all that are used in Russia also. Goring the great Locomotive builder at Berlin, started in life, poor, I now hear that the new part of Hamburg that is so handsomely built is the gift of a great fire that consumed that portion of the city in 1842. Also that the lake on which it ~~stands~~ ^{is} nearly all natural. Hannoverians are chiefly Lutherans but there are 300,000 Catholics also. I see no beggars, but a few charity boxes are about by the inscriptions on which I suppose one will be prayed for ~~for~~ in consideration of cash deposits. As the Priests of the earth who nearly monopolize the prayer of the church are not very much better than other folks, the investment here solicited does not appear worthy of attention. Buckwheat is used for Bread and soup I hear, but not cakes.

The concert last night was attended with one of the softest and most beautiful crimsoms I ever saw, but this is the character of the few fine seen sets I have seen this side of the Atlantic, in a majority of instances, but they are very fleeting, 3 or 4 minutes and all is gone. Farm & common labour about Hamburg is at present paid about 40 cents per day, but in the Kingdom of Hanover 12 1/2 to 15 cents per day is the price. no diet in either place. Women in the fields get nearly as much as the men. The German mile is 1 5/8 parts of a degree while ours is only the 6 9/16 part of a degree, The German is equal to about 4 6/10 miles of ours. Rail carriages are called Wagen. The incident here at the ticket windows in Germany, and disregard of proper turn, and against which no precautionary passage is placed, exceeds any thing I remember to have witnessed in the United States. Their "Wagen" are very nice, and appear to carry no fleas this side of Berlin, which is probably as far as they can get from Warsaw.

Bremen Sept. 9th. 57. (Spelled Bremen pronounced Baame) I arrived here last evening, 50 miles in a triple trip than 3 hours from Hanover. Part of the track is double and cars take the left hand. I am at the Frankfurt Hotel (on a square) and was greeted in the Hall by a map of the United States, and in the little coffee room hang on the walls, engravings of two American steamers, The Atlantic and Mayflower of the Buffalo & Chicago line, on a large scale finely executed and in neat gilt frames. This seems quite American though, although they have no papers in English. Bremen

is the great centre of the American trade with Germany. (Hamburg has less than formerly, its trade is more with South America and the East Indies, it exports vast quantities of ^{in the clothing} Linn). Suber, Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfurt are the four free cities. They make their own laws and can import free of duties if they choose, but their limits are narrow and the goods are taxed by the government immediately on passing the border. Bremerhaven which is the port of large vessels for this place is some miles below. The way from Hanover here is still over a level and generally very poor, sandy country. I saw a remarkably handsome windmill, bell shaped, hatched with great neatness all over. They are generally high, the sails come no where near the ground, and the lower part of the structure spreads out into a dwelling. A great deal of the country is in wood, and not many miles from Bremen we passed very large quantities of Peat, cut & ready for market. I was told by an intelligent German that only particular cuts were appropriated to smoking, but I have seen no indication of such discrimination. The last few days I have seen many clay jars, sometimes 30 in a row, all on the ground, which I suppose to be hives of bees. The entrance appears to be a round hole near the top. The honey I have seen going to market looks dark.

A striking feature of all the country this side the Baltic is almost entire absence of fence. About the houses & villages we see a little, and occasionally an attempt at a ^{live} hedge (generally of red Pine trees) by the Rail. Another is that at the Hotels which are resorted to by so many idlers with us, are here as quiet as caves. Not even the quirts are seen, or met excepting there be a table d'hote, which I find common, for dinner, in Germany. There is a Victoria Hotel and British Hotel or a Hotel d'Angleterre, in every considerable town, apparently. I was served at Dresden, at Berlin & Hamburg, but is rather exceptional. The butter at Hanover & here also yellow, but not good. Bremen is rather an interesting town, near one half the old houses will attract our attention. There are fine walks too, by the weizer an in the suburbs, where are the very finest yellow locust trees I ever saw in great numbers. I also see the Tupelo of South Carolina there (Sweet Gum of the South) In a water are various kinds of wild ducks domesticated, among them I see the ~~white~~ black fowl that has a sharp white ivory like bill, which we call sea crow, properly "the eoo" I think. The old Stadt House is a droll affair. The legislative

apertly meets in one story, there are courts (95)
held in some of the rooms too. In the basement is a
great wine vault, where I saw great wine casks
over 100 years old, decorated like ~~the~~^{two} oxen for the
slaughter. Gilt and carving. Staves 5 inches thick.
The paintings and statuary of the Legislature chamber make
one laugh. I suppose the town was formerly a whale
fishery, many whales being painted in this room,
which I see is over 300 years old. I find Germans very
bold and desirous a stranger should have opportunity
of seeing all. One may go any where, I believe, without
being questioned further than with puffs of kindness.
Except the show places of course where always
are persons who make a business of telling what I
cannot understand. Unspeaking things, I wish
they were, sometimes. The whales are certainly the
greatest characters in the hall but in the street opposite
stands an almost colossal stone apparently in stone
of the city guardian ~~probably~~. He holds a sword and
shield. Near by in a little square is a large statue
of Gustavus Adolphus. I think it must be in bronze
the thing looks recent. The whole town is stone and
tile, with some unmarked brick. One of the most re-
markable things that has attracted my attention is a wind
mill for corn, that stands around the fine walks and
drives in the outskirts of the town. From ^{the roof of} a two story
building very neatly finished, bearing all the appear-
ance of a gentleman's residence, protrudes a wind
mill, so high that its arms do not sweep within 35
feet of the ground. Extensive flower and fruit gardens run
round the establishment, and there is nothing
but the mill on top to distinguish its appearance
from a very nice residence of some gentleman.



The mill is very solid masonry to near
the top, where it is handsomely thatched.
The form is pretty and not at all my delusion
would lead me to suppose. Hosen well furnished
and did not appear to jar at all with the
movement, but the wind was light. There must be tremor
I think in a high wind though none could be felt to day.
I saw many fine exotics among its young trees.
The draft houses here are frequently of very large size, but
not so heavy in form as those of London. I am surprised to
see the dried fruit of the continent so inferior. It resembles
such as America used 30 years ago when she was compar-
atively poor. I have not seen a Prune that would sell
for any thing but cooking with us. I suppose you have
from Isaac & ellery. I do not know where they are but

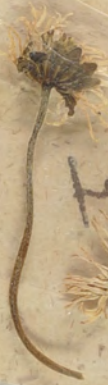
No 21. of 96 pages
Petersburg Russia 8 mo 8. 1857

No. 12.



4 arrow
from Krumlin

Kummelin



atracacia seed
from Garden of
Krumlin Moravia

May 87

to be planted

A. Smith will know
w. time & how



Beautiful Scarlet fruited
flower Elder from Kren
Mossow

To be planted

Aug 57

Nov 10 d

By 2+2

chgs 3½

8d

9 18

4

9

179

На Полюбован, в собственном доме

Сиротина Тиха Марка

М^р Марк на Полюбован
Оцен house

откуда
from garden of
Sutton-bury at
Cottingham Hill

Seeds of Columbine
from near the door of
Svedinboys Summer house
in his garden at Stockholm
in which he had many flowers

In. P. H.

July 157

To be planted over a large
space so as to secure as many
separate plants as possible
distributed some of the seed.

please

Seeds of Columbine:
from near the door of
Svedinboys Summer house
in his garden at Stockholm
in which he had many Seavers

In. P. 14.

July 1757

To be planted over a large
space so as to secure as many
separate plants as possible
distributing some of the seed.

Warrant
1757

5175
1757



187

